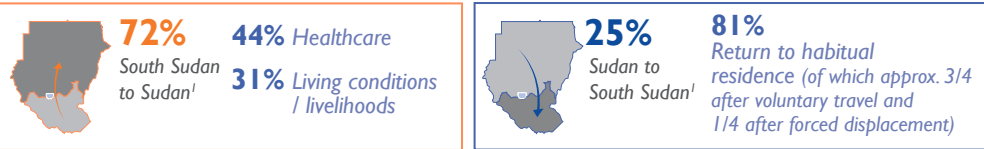
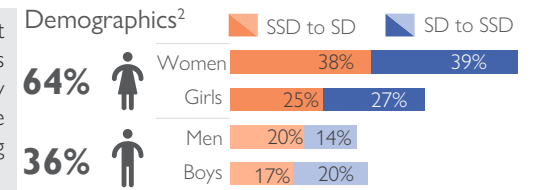
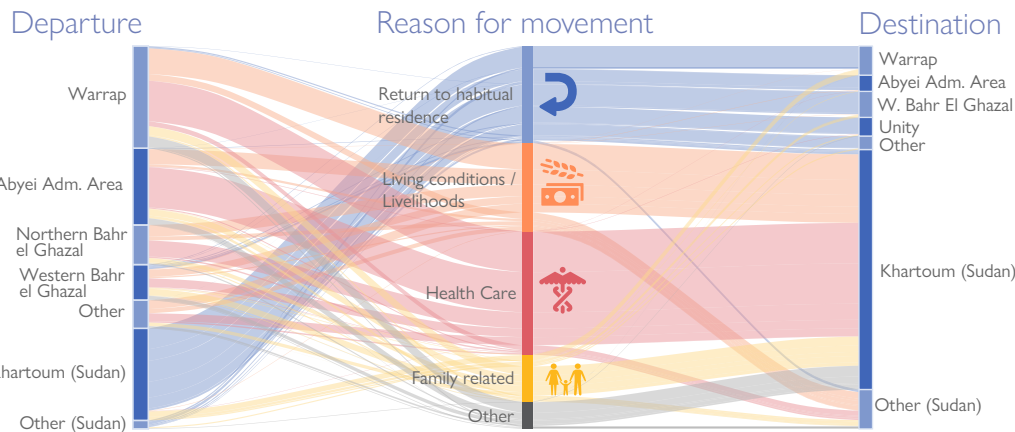
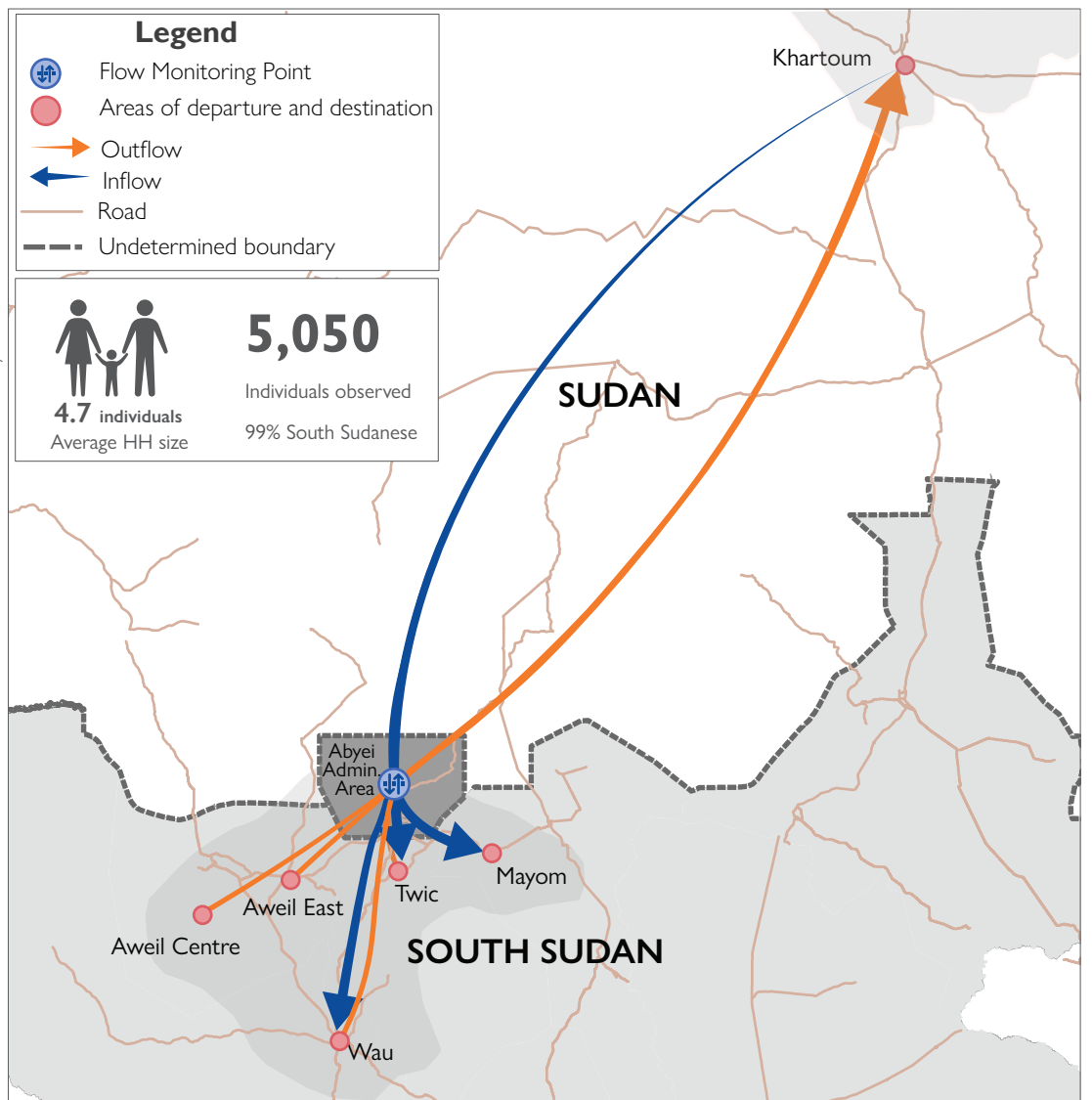
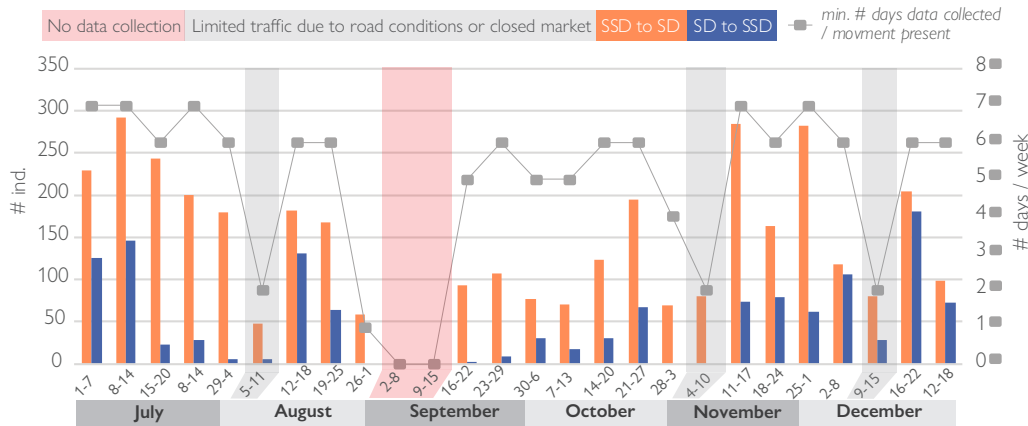


1 July - 31 December 2018

Amiet Market, located in Abyei Administrative Area (AAA) represents one of the main transport nodes linking Sudan (SD) and South Sudan (SSD). The inter-communal market was created in 2016 buttressing the peace agreement signed between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka with support from the United Nations. Migration through the market is most commonly of circular nature. South Sudanese nationals temporarily travel to Sudan to access services, notably healthcare (44%). Travelers to Sudan are overwhelmingly women and girls (63%) and nearly half are children under 18 years (47%). Travelers on their way back to South Sudan represent only a quarter of interviewed individuals. Please note that whilst these returns most commonly follow voluntary migration a quarter of those citing "return" as reason for movement reported having been in Sudan after having to flee. Traffic can be interrupted by access constraints in the form of flooded roads as well as conflict / tensions flaring up between the communities at Amiet Market.



### SSD-SD movement through AAA + minimum number of days data was collected



1: 2% SSD - SSD movement and 1% SD - SD movement  
2: Over 18 years: men and women; under 18 years: boys and girls

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.



## South Sudan & Abyei Administrative Area to Sudan

**3,646 individuals**

Travelers most commonly departed from within Abyei Administrative Area (AAA, 37%) or Warrap State (27%) to reach destinations within Khartoum State (86%). Whilst adult women were represented 1.9 times as much as adult men, the ratio climbed to 2.1 in the case of healthcare-motivated travel and dropped to 1.5 for living condition / livelihood related movement. Three-quarters of all individuals intended to stay in Sudan for less than 6 months.

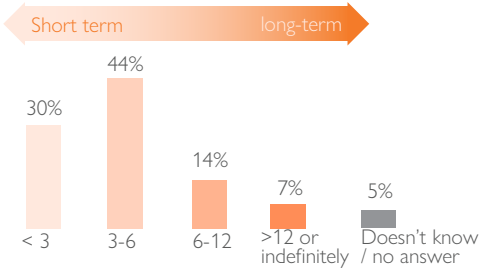


## Sudan to SSD & vAAA

**1,287 individuals**

Most individuals traveled to return to SSD (89%) - mainly in the context of voluntary travel and circular migration. However, among those citing return as reason for movement, a quarter returned after being forcibly displaced to Sudan. Most departed from Khartoum State intending to reach Warrap (26%) or Western Bahr el Ghazal (25%). Adult men made up 15% of all travelers observed travelling from SD to SSD compared to 20% in the opposite direction. Women (39%) and children (47%) made up most travelers.

### Intended period of stay (months)<sup>1</sup>

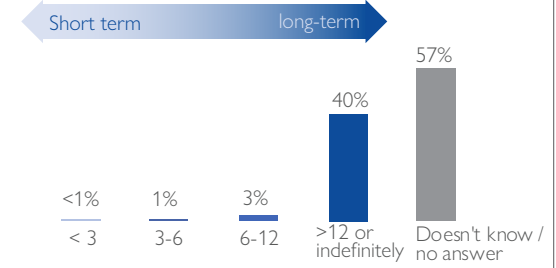


<sup>1</sup>: Please note that percentages apply only to persons travelling between 1 October and 31 December (n=1,822 individuals) due to a change in methodology.

### Individuals with special needs

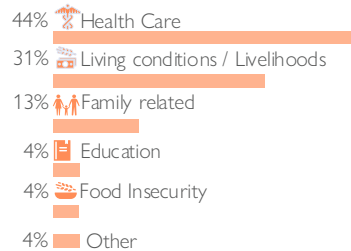
Pregnant women	232
Lactating mothers	179
Children under 5	168
Male unaccompanied children	65
Female unaccompanied children	46
Physical disability	29
Mental disability	4

### Intended period of stay (months)<sup>2</sup>

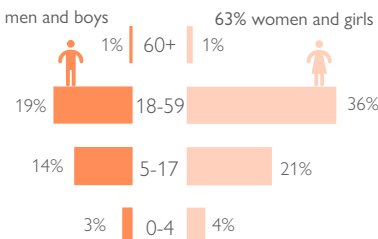


<sup>2</sup>: Please note that percentages apply only to persons travelling between 1 October and 31 December (n=741 individuals) due to a change in methodology.

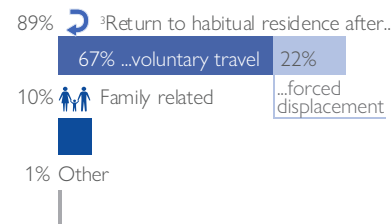
### Reasons for movement



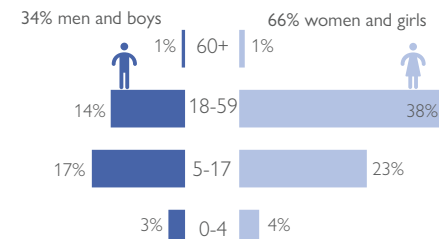
### Demographics



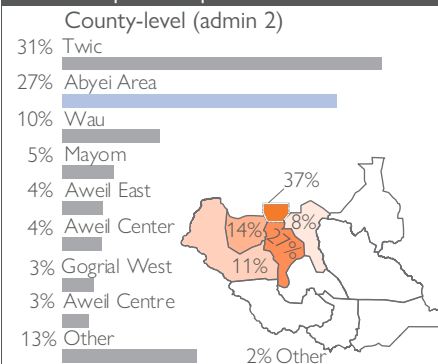
### Reasons for movement



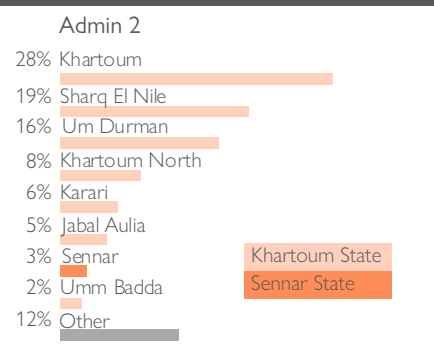
### Demographics



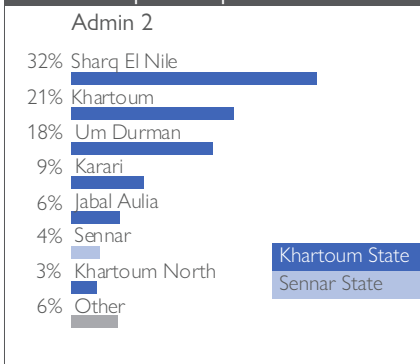
### Main departure points SSD & AAA



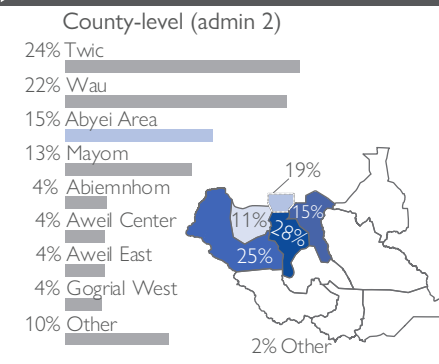
### Main destinations in Sudan



### Main departure points Sudan



### Main destinations in SSD & AAA



The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement on a household and individual level through key transit points. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population dynamics and profiles and intentions of persons on the move irrespective of their status, through specific locations. Trained enumerators collect data on two types of movements: i) internal flows within South Sudan and ii) cross-border flows to and from neighboring countries. The data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allows partners to better understand population movements and inform humanitarian assistance.

IOM DTM strives to provide an as complete and accurate picture of migration trends as possible within the available humanitarian space and other structural constraints. FMPs are strategically selected following an assessment of high mobility locations to capture the most important flows. Nevertheless, not all migration between SSD and UGA can be covered. Data remains limited to the locations of FMPs, which is especially important to take note of in the current dynamic context brought about by the signing of the peace agreement. Data collection is carried out seven days a week but ceases at night from 17:00 to 08:00.

Whilst methodologically DTM aims to capture all passing migrants through its flow monitoring registry and obtain additional more detailed information about their journey as part of surveys conducted with a sample of those passing, the fluid movement of people in small groups at times makes it difficult to capture the full extent of the flow even during daytime hours. The remoteness of certain FMPs means that data uploads can be delayed because of poor connectivity. Security concerns can necessitate data being collected on paper instead of mobile applications, which can lead to delayed analysis. Security concerns can, furthermore, cause the complete closure or relocation of certain FMPs (all four Uganda-based FMPs remained open throughout the observation period). With roughly over 60 languages spoken in South Sudan, communication with respondents can be limited by linguistic abilities of local enumerators.

Though findings are limited to a select number of response options in the quantitative data collection tools used, IOM DTM communicates with its enumerators and updates its forms to adapt to the dynamic South Sudanese context.



Banton Bridge, where roads from Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal meet, passing through Agok (Abyei Admin. Area) in direction of Abyei Town to Amiet Market. The road is frequently flooded limiting traffic between Sudan and South Sudan. 28 September 2018, © IOM, DTM



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