



34 Flow Monitoring Points
1,131 average no. of respondents / FMP



38,461 individuals surveyed¹
3.0 average group² size



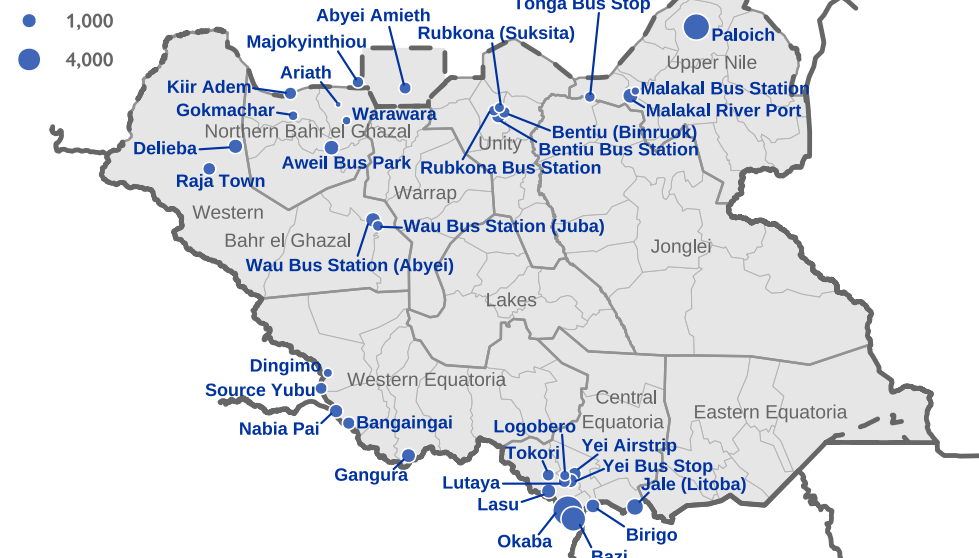
2,784 displaced individuals³
7.2% of respondents

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people on the move at key transit points within South Sudan (SSD) and at its borders. It provides an insight into mobility trends, migration drivers and traveller profiles to inform programming by humanitarian and development partners and by the government. In total, 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in July 2019, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA),

the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Four new FMPs were activated on 16 July in Rubkona County (Unity State). Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

Six FMPs operated on the Ugandan side of the border had to halt data collection in July due to administrative issues. As a result, flows from Uganda are under-represented in the data and country-specific analysis is not included in this issue.

No. of respondents
(July 2019)



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 138)	Internal (n = 1,366)	Incoming (n = 1,280)
Conflict	8.7%	15.5%	53.0%
Natural Disaster	34.1%	16.0%	5.2%
Food Insecurity	57.2%	68.5%	41.9%

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese⁵ to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,417	522	2,992
From abroad	1,441 (634 refugees ⁶)	368 (127 refugees)	284 (46 refugees)

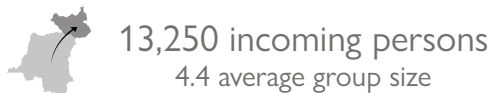
648 voluntary returnees (of which 288 from abroad), 465 forced returnees (330 from abroad) and 298 relocated individuals (60 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

Long / medium term⁴ migration flows by country

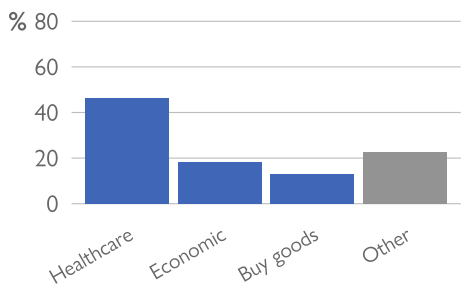
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
DRC	499 (316 refugees)	41 (11 refugees)	+458
Sudan	1,394 (264 refugees)	727 (7 refugees)	+667
CAR	98 (22 refugees)	4 (0 refugees)	+94

[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (67 individuals), Ethiopia (15) or non-neighbouring countries (15) are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. [3] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. [4] Flows are considered to be long / medium term if the group spent at least 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend at least 6 months at destination. Return and relocation are defined as long / medium term flows of South Sudanese individuals moving back to their habitual residence or to another location within South Sudan. A distinction is made between voluntary and forced returns based on reason for return. Migration flows include all nationalities. [5] Groups are considered South Sudanese based on the main reported nationality. [6] Registered refugee status is self-reported.

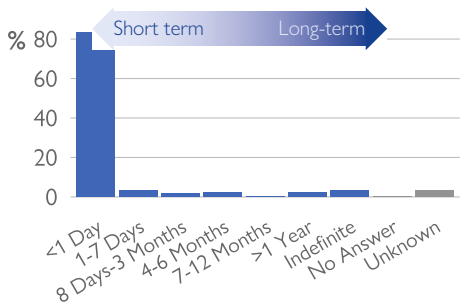
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising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



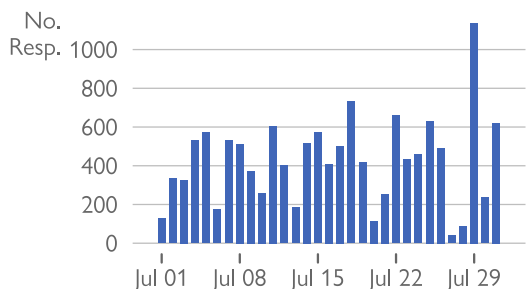
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



2,698 pregnant or lactating women



64 unaccompanied children

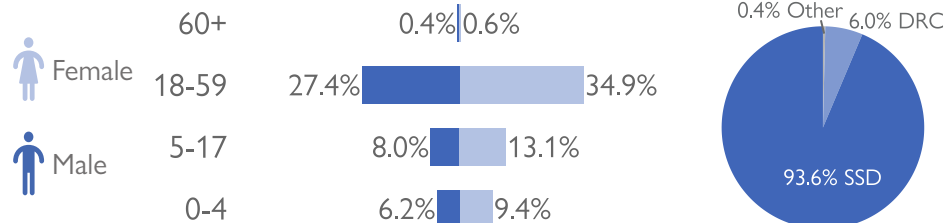


35 persons with mental or physical disabilities

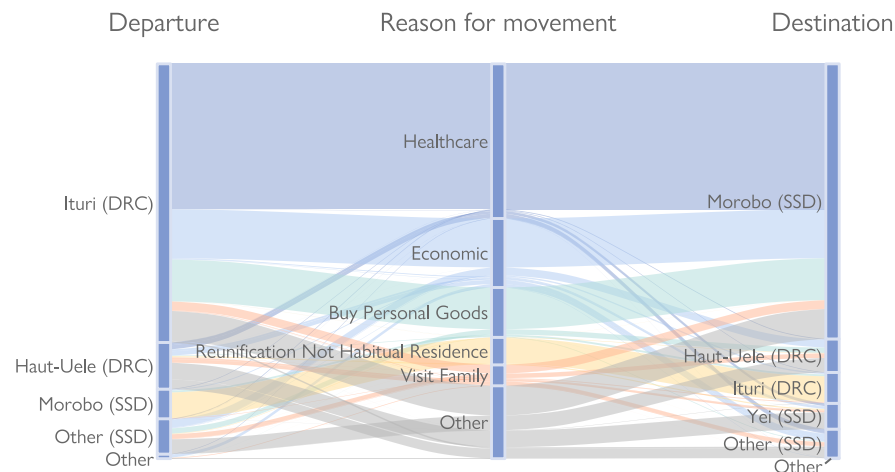


54 persons with special needs over 60

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.2 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



78.0% on foot



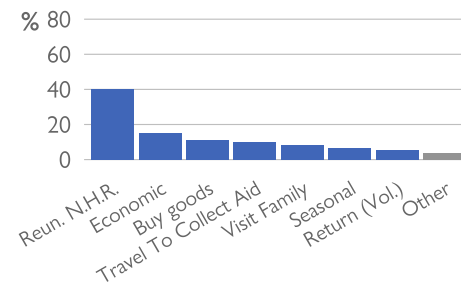
11.3% motorbike



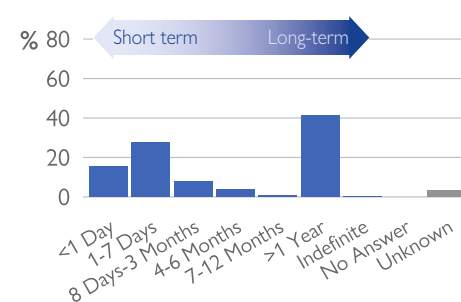
7.6% bicycle

3.1% other

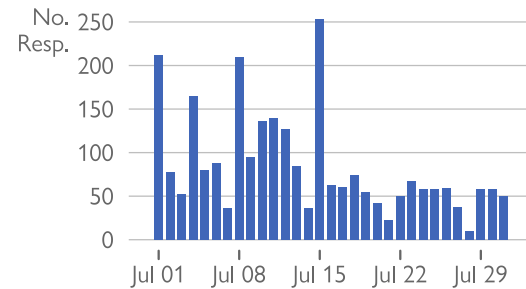
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted

as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.5,

F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



2,633 incoming persons
4.1 average group size



4,211 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

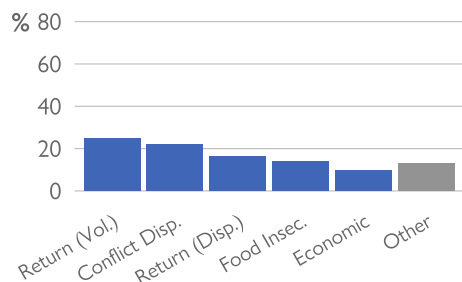


1,140 displaced¹ persons
27.1% of respondents



1,578 outgoing persons
2.5 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



398 pregnant or lactating women



27 unaccompanied children

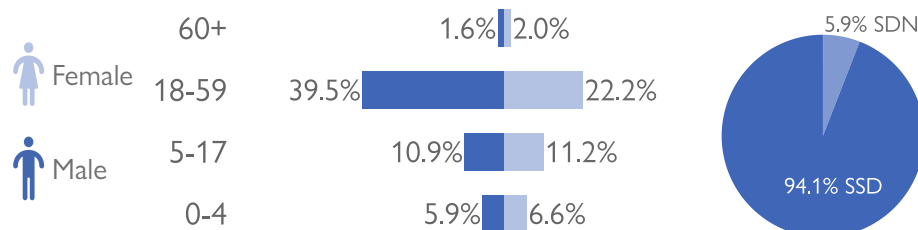


57 persons with mental or physical disabilities

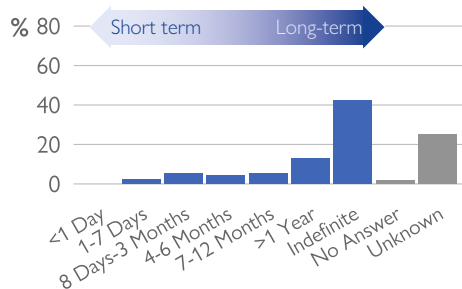


70 persons with special needs over 60

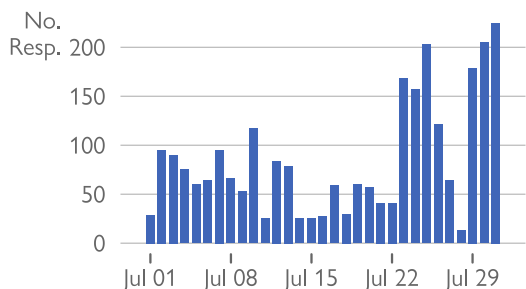
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



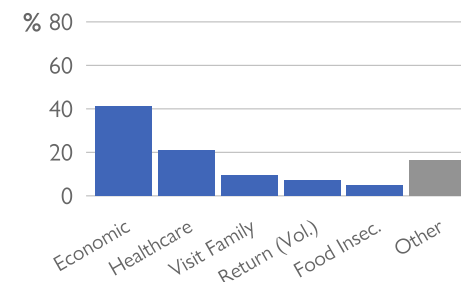
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



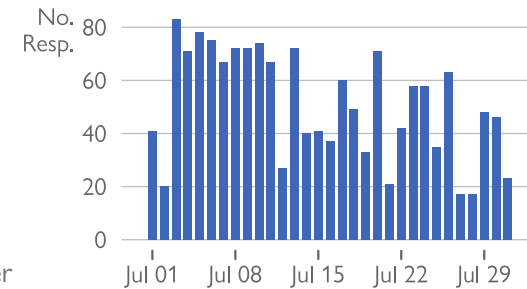
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



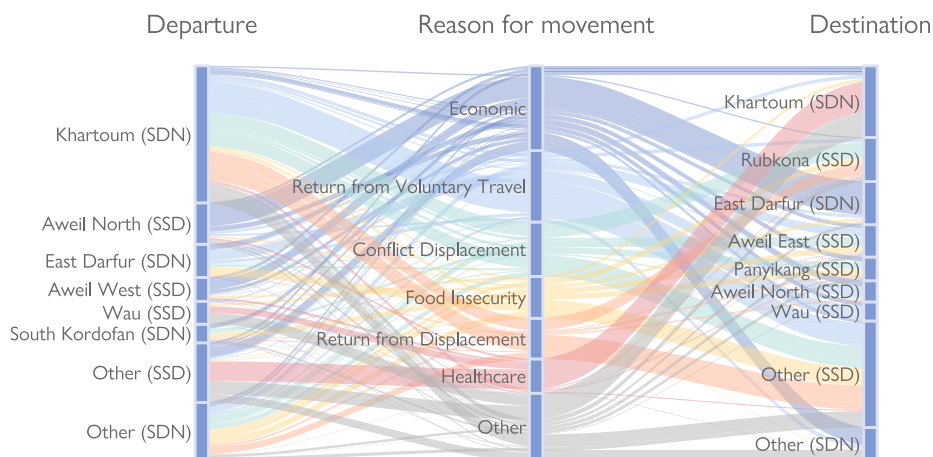
F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



F.10 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



33.7% bus



30.4% taxi / car




10.8% motorbike

25.1% other

Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted

as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.13,

F.16] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

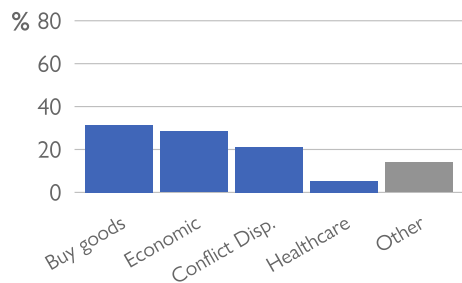
 374 incoming persons
2.8 average group size

 670 people surveyed
2.6 average group² size

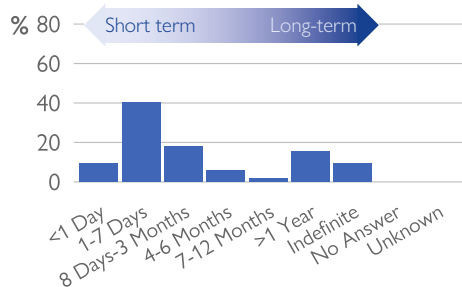
 84 displaced¹ persons
12.5% of respondents

 296 outgoing persons
2.5 average group size

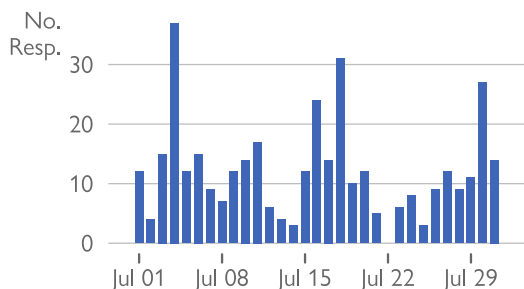
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



10 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

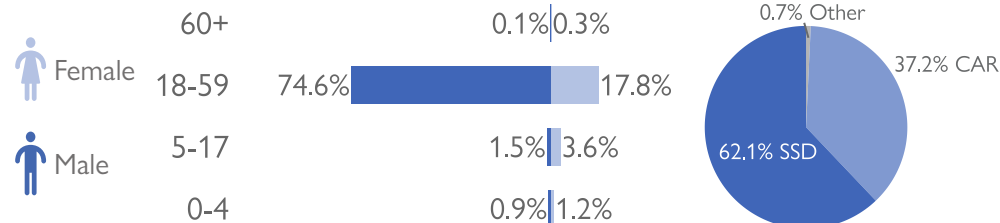


5 persons with mental or physical disabilities

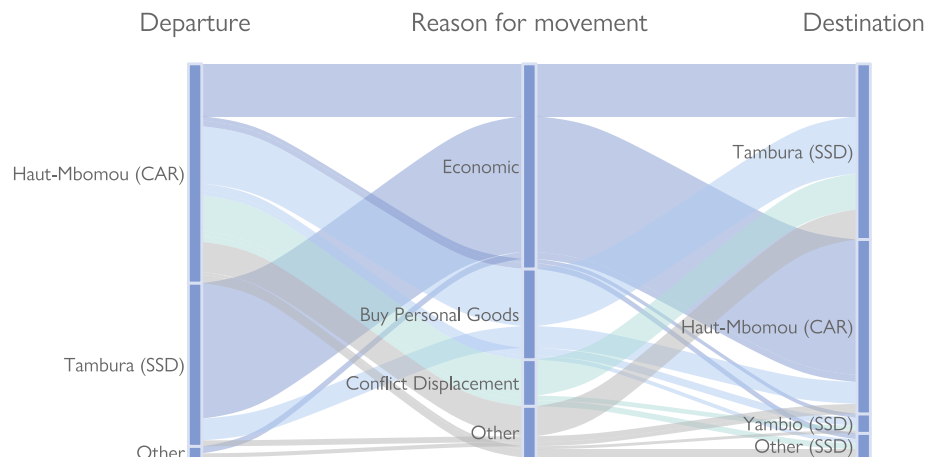


0 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

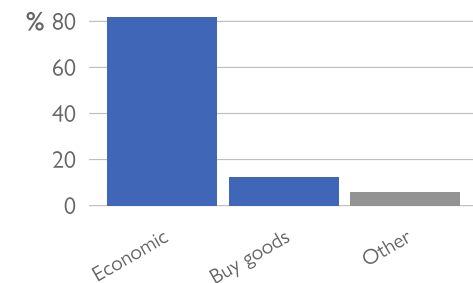


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

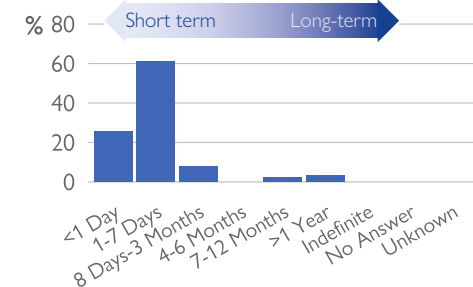


 59.4% bicycle  28.2% motorbike  9.0% on foot 3.4% other

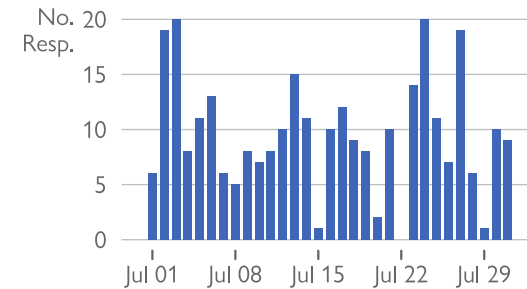
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴




Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted


as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.21,


F.24] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.


 14,290 people surveyed
2.5 average group² size

 1,366 displaced¹ persons
9.6% of respondents

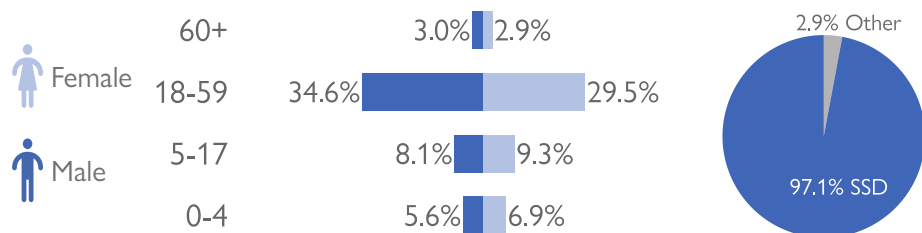
 1,021 pregnant or lactating women

 46 unaccompanied children

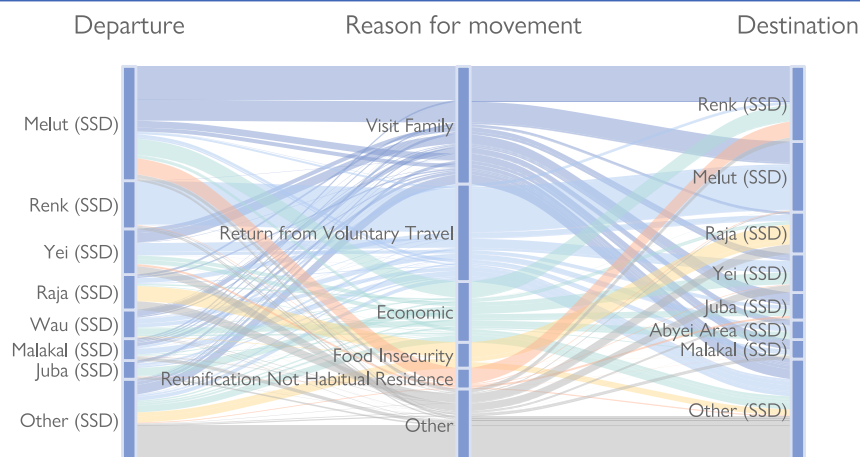
 107 persons with mental or physical disabilities


 176 persons with special needs over 60


F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



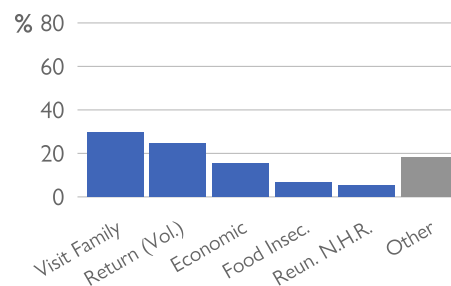
 54.3% taxi/car

 13.3% bus

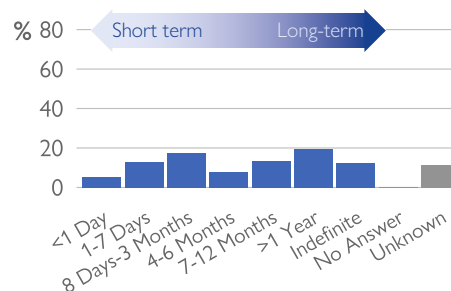
 11.9% on foot

20.5% other

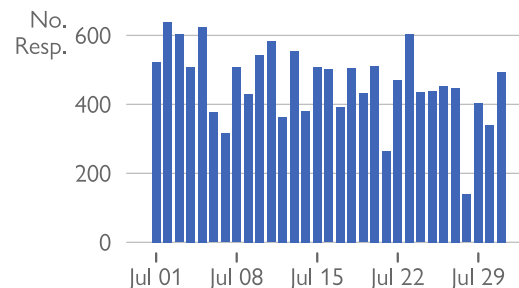
F.27 Reasons for movement³



F.28 Duration of stay



F.29 Time trend⁴



Methodology

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people's movement through key transit points within South Sudan and at its borders. The purpose is to **provide regularly updated information on mobility dynamics and traveller demographics, intentions and motivations**. Data is collected on both **internal and cross-border flows**.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are positioned at strategic border crossings and transport hubs, as determined by a preliminary assessment of high-transit locations. As a result, **the data is indicative of selected key flows** and does not provide a full or statistically representative picture of internal and cross-border movement in South Sudan.

The FMR methodology aims to track all non-local traffic passing through an FMP between 8:00-17:00, during the week and on weekends. Trained enumerators briefly survey each group of travellers and collect disaggregated information about individual demographics and vulnerabilities. Participation in the survey is voluntary and children under 15 are not directly interviewed.

FMPs are not active overnight as a result of security constraints and operations may be temporarily suspended in periods of increased risk. Due to staffing constraints, full coverage may not be possible at times of exceptionally high movement through the FMP.

on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

Notes: [Icons] Icons by OCHA, Pedro Santos, Jaime M. Laurel, Simon Child, Mike Rowe, Tom Fricker and ProSymbols from the Noun Project. [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity

(if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.27] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.29] The number of individuals surveyed