



44 Flow Monitoring Points
1,455 average no. of respondents / FMP



64,015 individuals surveyed¹
3.0 average group² size



1,445 displaced individuals³
2.3% 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, 44 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in September 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). Two new FMPs were activated on 16 September in Nabanga (Ibba County) and Rasolo (Yei County), while Lutaya FMP in Yei Town was deactivated on 15 September. 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.

Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 351)	Internal (n = 429)	Incoming (n = 665)
Conflict	66.7%	58.7%	53.1%
Natural Disaster	13.1%	22.1%	6.5%
Food Insecurity	20.2%	19.1%	40.4%

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

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,196	239	1,044
From abroad	1,764 (633 refugees ⁶)	138 (27 refugees)	173 (47 refugees)

908 voluntary returnees (of which 510 from abroad), 218 forced returnees (171 from abroad) and 293 relocated individuals (105 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	454 (185 refugees)	139 (7 refugees)	+315
DRC	252 (213 refugees)	272 (24 refugees)	-20
Sudan	1,433 (275 refugees)	284 (0 refugees)	+1,149
CAR	147 (34 refugees)	62 (17 refugees)	+85

[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,069 individuals), Ethiopia (10) or non-neighbouring countries (7) 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.

No. of respondents
(September 2019)

- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000



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.

Operational updates

- The number of respondents decreased by 8.6 per cent (6,043 inds.) relative to August. The decrease affected internal travel (-13.0% or -2,128 inds.) as well as cross-border travel with Sudan (-29.7%, or -1,503 inds.), DRC (-10.8%, or -1,443 inds.) and Uganda (-2.9%, or -966 inds.). Cross-border travel with CAR increased by 10.8% (+96 inds.)

Reasons for travel

- Short-term travel for economic reasons, access to goods and services, and family visits continues to account for most of the flows with Uganda and DRC. Healthcare remains a key driver of incoming flows from DRC.
- Return from displacement and voluntary travel, as well as economic reasons, are key drivers of incoming long/medium term migration from Uganda and DRC. Displacement accounted for 139 out of 411 long/medium term migrants to Uganda and DRC. Of these, most came from Ibba County and headed to Haut-Uele Province in DRC.
- Long/medium term migration plays a more prominent role between South Sudan and Sudan, with important return flows to South Sudan. Return from displacement and voluntary travel are the main reported reasons for travel among incoming long/medium term migrants from Sudan, while economic reasons drive outgoing long/medium term migration.

Forced displacement

- The number of individuals who reported being forcibly displaced by conflict, natural disasters or food insecurity¹ continued to decrease in both relative (-0.5 p.p. relative to August) and absolute terms (-501 inds.), despite the

opening of two new FMPs which together accounted for 22.1% of the total number of individuals reporting forced displacement in September. The reduction in incoming displacement was particularly marked (see table below).

Number of displaced individuals surveyed over time by direction of travel

Month	Outgoing	Internal	Incoming
August	366	545	1,035
September*	351	429	665
% diff.	-4.1%	-21.3%	-35.7%

*Two new FMPs were activated in September in Ibba and Yei Counties.

- The main counties of origin of displaced respondents from South Sudan (both internal and outgoing) were Yei (285 inds., primarily conflict interrupting livelihoods and insecurity due to communal clashes), Ibba (166 inds., primarily conflict interrupting livelihoods) and Raja (110 inds., primarily food insecurity and disaster related).
- Yei (303 inds.), Aweil East (219 inds.) and Raja (112 inds.) were the main counties of destination of displaced respondents in South Sudan (both internal and incoming).

Returns

- The number of surveyed long/medium term voluntary returnees decreased slightly by 6.4 per cent (-202 inds.), which is less than the decrease in overall movement. Forced long/medium term returns increased by 47.3 per cent (+121 inds.) relative to August, but remained lower than in previous months. Fifty-seven percent of the surveyed long/medium term returnees reported coming from abroad, reflecting the distribution of FMPs along key cross-border

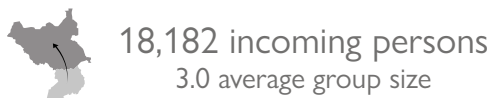
routes.

- For the purpose of this analysis, return and relocation are defined as medium- / long- term flows of South Sudanese individuals moving back to their habitual residence or to another voluntarily chosen location within South Sudan. Returns are classified as forced when South Sudanese individuals living abroad are displaced back to South Sudan.
- The main counties of destination for medium- / long-term returns were Yei (558 inds. of whom 227 from abroad), Rubkona (448 inds. of whom 284 from abroad), Leer (426 inds. of whom 301 from abroad), and Koch (314 inds. of whom 203 from abroad).
- In addition, 2,938 individuals (of whom 1,171 from abroad) may be classified as short-term or uncertain returnees, being South Sudanese individuals travelling to their location of habitual residence who a) spent over three months elsewhere and report an unknown intended duration of stay at destination, or who do not otherwise fit the temporal criteria for medium- / long-term flows and b) report 'return from displacement' as their reason for travel or c) are being displaced by conflict, natural disasters or food insecurity¹.
- Fifty percent of short-term or uncertain returnees were heading to Rubkona County (1,457 inds. of whom 193 from abroad), followed by Yei (250, of whom 169 from abroad), Ezo (192, all of whom from abroad) and Aweil East (173, of whom 164 from abroad).

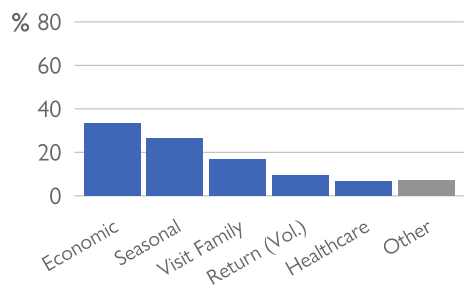
Registered refugees

- 35.9% of voluntary returnees from abroad reported registered refugee status, compared to 27.2% of voluntary relocations and 19.6% of forced returnees from abroad. The share of self-reported refugees is higher among short-term or uncertain returnees (63.8%).

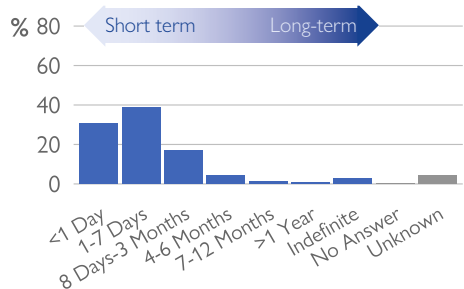
1. Travel as a result of food insecurity is only classed as forced displacement if the respondent reports an intention to stay at destination of over one week.



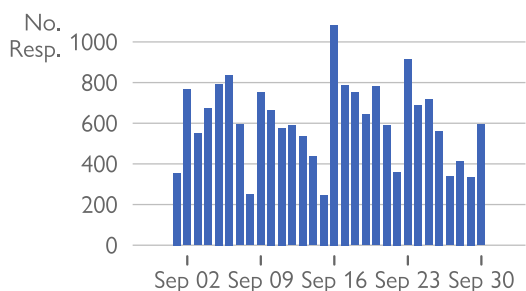
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



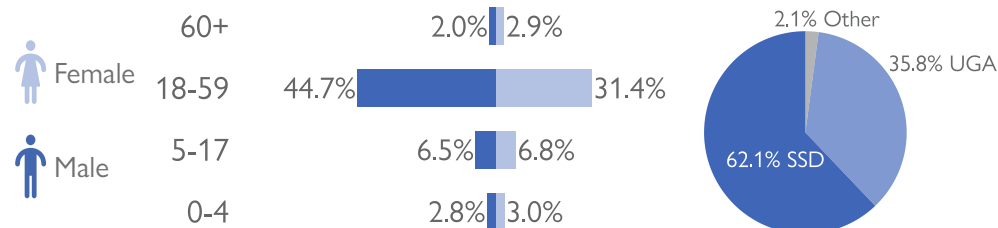
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



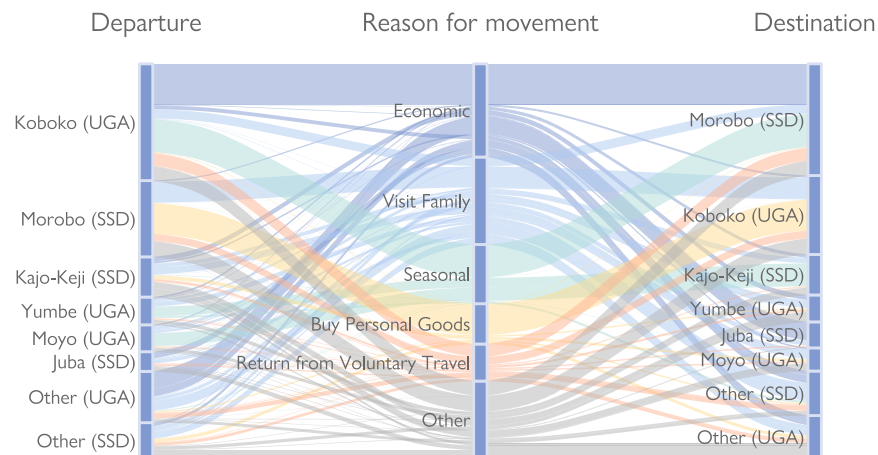
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

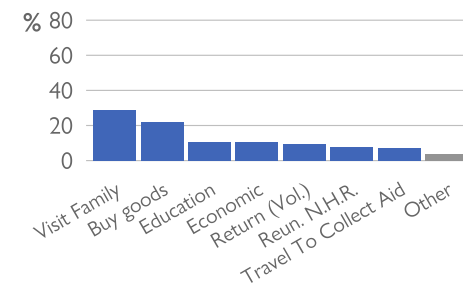


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

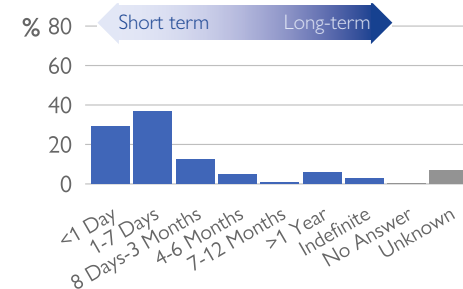


48.2% on foot 14.8% taxi / car 14.2% motorbike 22.8% other

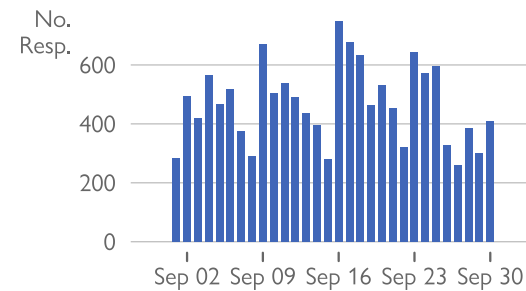
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



7,952 incoming persons
3.6 average group size



11,907 people surveyed
3.6 average group² size

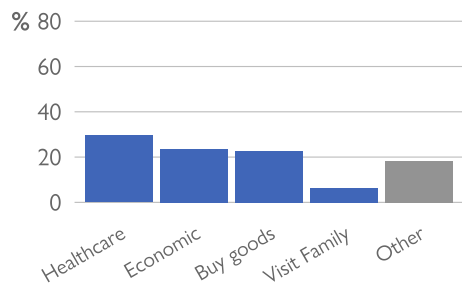


353 displaced¹ persons
3.0% of respondents

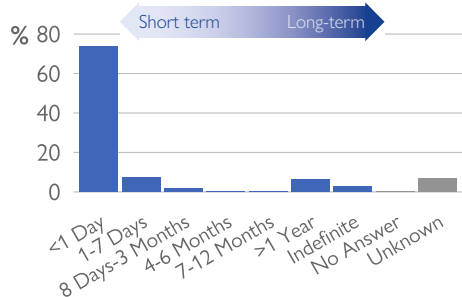


3,955 outgoing persons
3.6 average group size

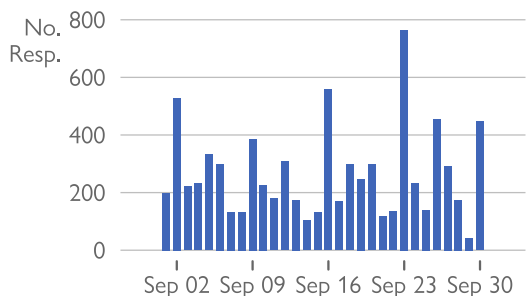
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



1,794 pregnant or lactating women



95 unaccompanied children

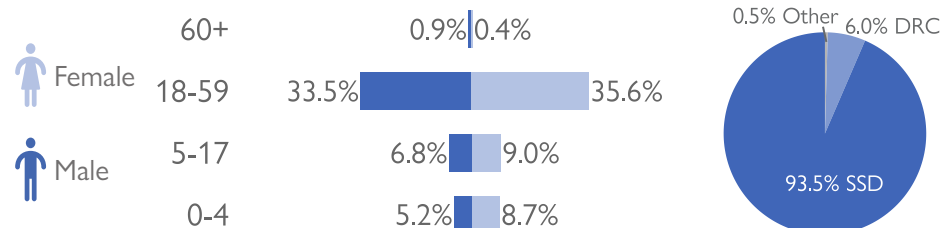


161 persons with mental or physical disabilities

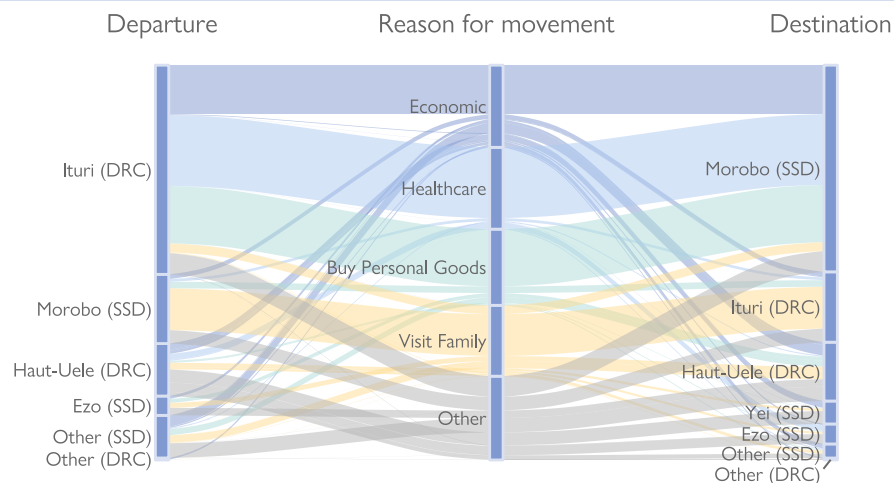


26 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

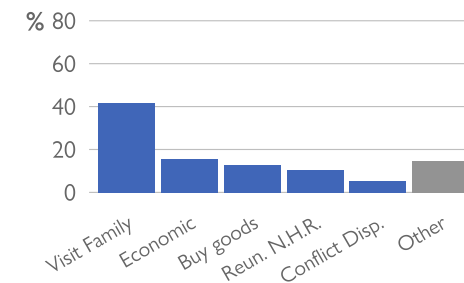


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



75.4% on foot 11.8% motorbike 10.9% bicycle 1.9% other

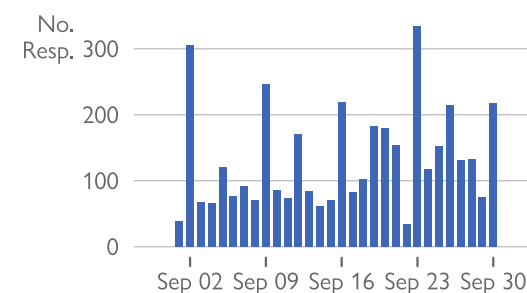
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 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.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.



2,321 incoming persons
3.9 average group size



3,561 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

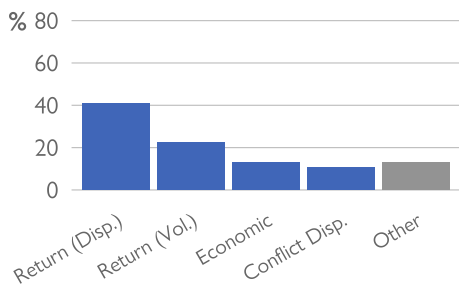


949 displaced¹ persons
11.0% of respondents

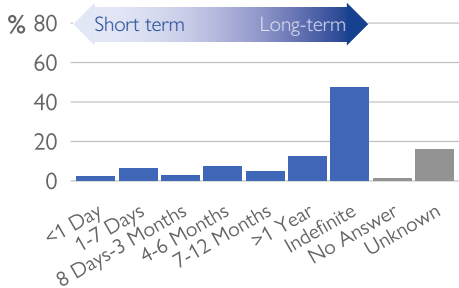


1,240 outgoing persons
2.5 average group size

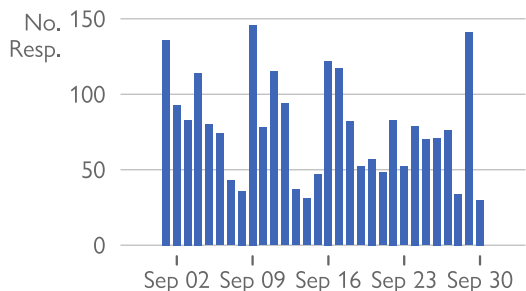
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



374 pregnant or lactating women



26 unaccompanied children

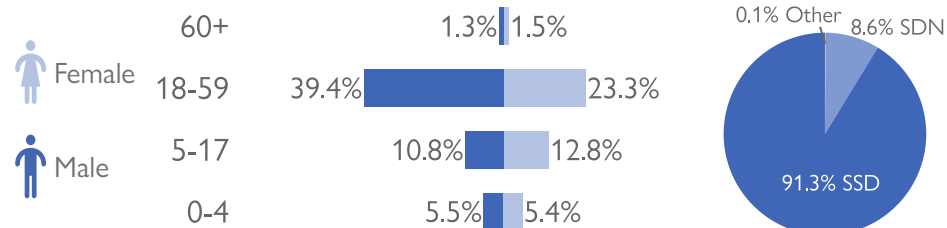


52 persons with mental or physical disabilities

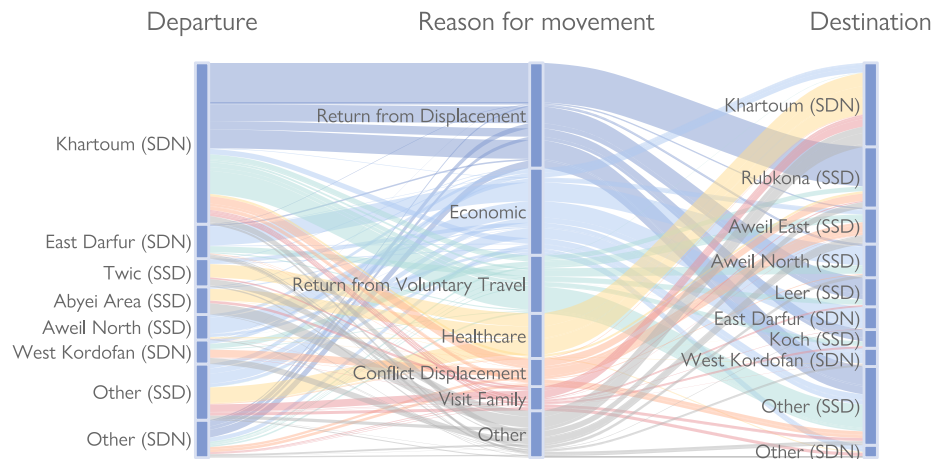


78 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



41.1% bus



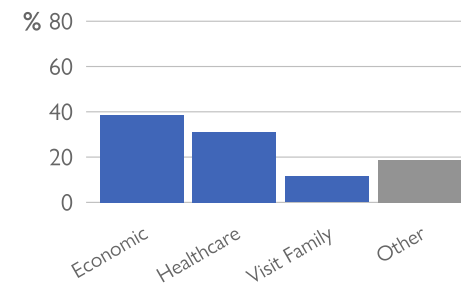
22.8% taxi / car



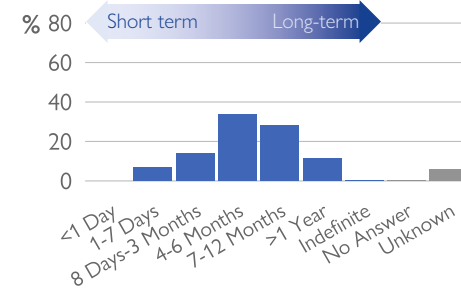
10.4% three-wheeler

25.7% other

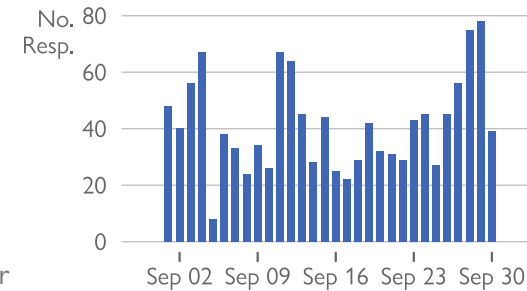
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



507 incoming persons
3.0 average group size



982 people surveyed
2.7 average group² size

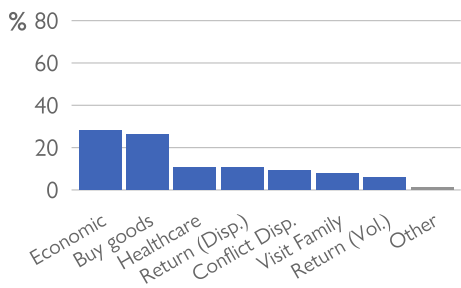


55 displaced¹ persons
5.6% of respondents



475 outgoing persons
2.4 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



17 pregnant or lactating women



1 unaccompanied children

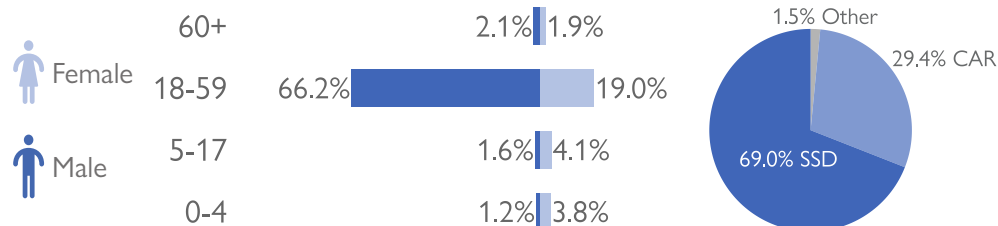


10 persons with mental or physical disabilities

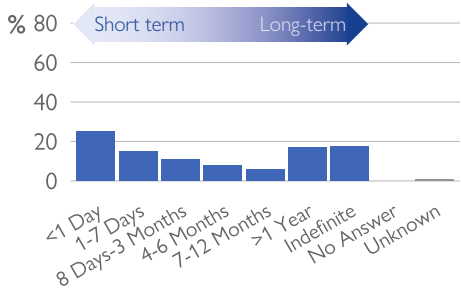


1 person with special needs over 60

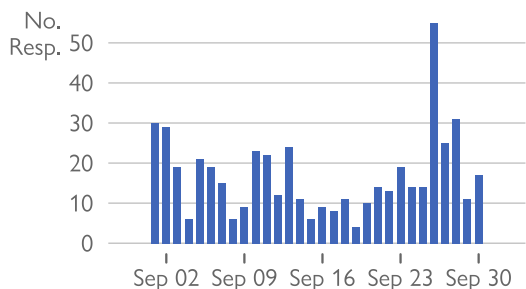
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



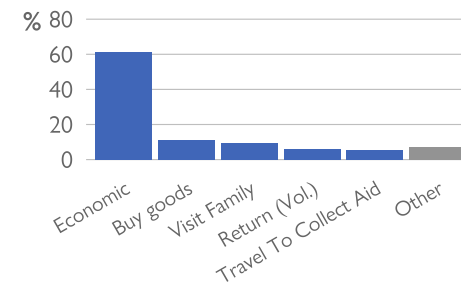
F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



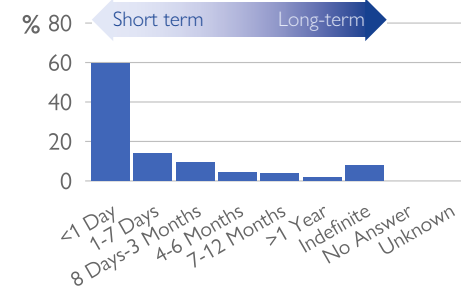
F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



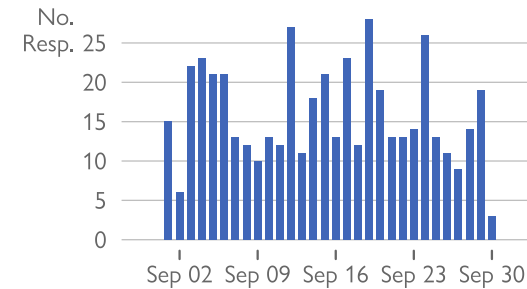
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



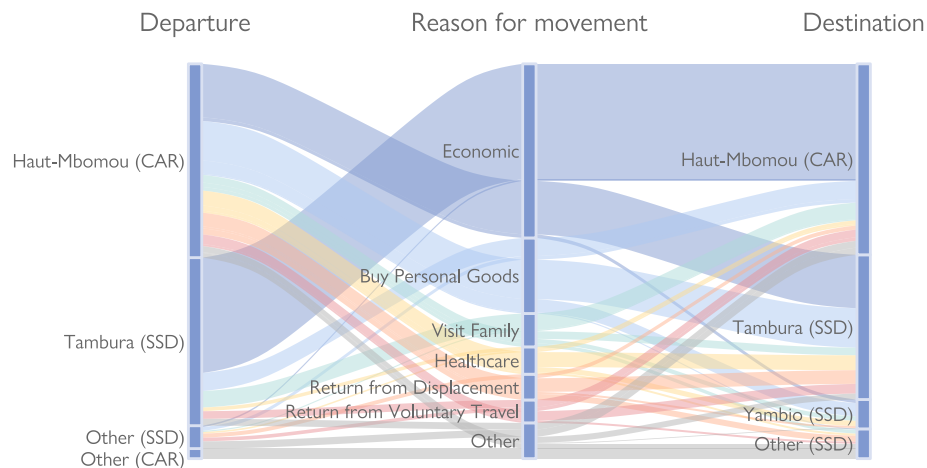
F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



53.7% bicycle 30.9% motorbike 14.2% on foot 1.2% 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.27, F.30] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.29,


F.32] 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.


 14,245 people surveyed
2.7 average group² size

 429 displaced¹ persons
3.0% of respondents

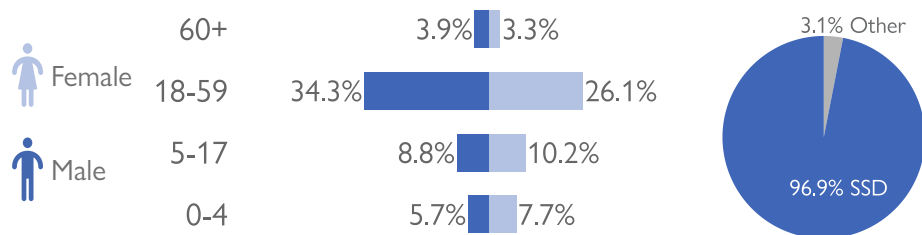
 1,521 pregnant or lactating women

 100 unaccompanied children

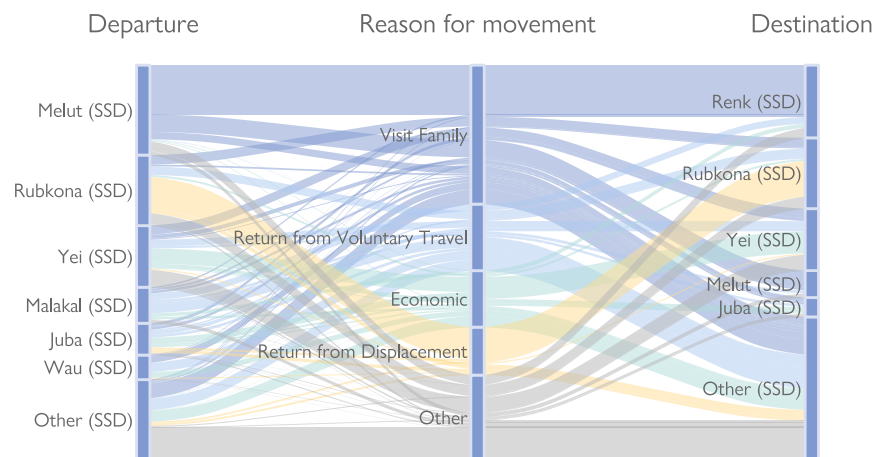
 117 persons with mental or physical disabilities

 185 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



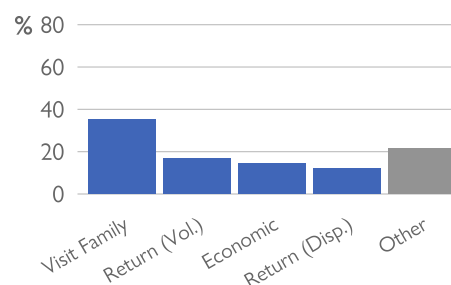
 41.6% taxi/car

 17.1% on foot

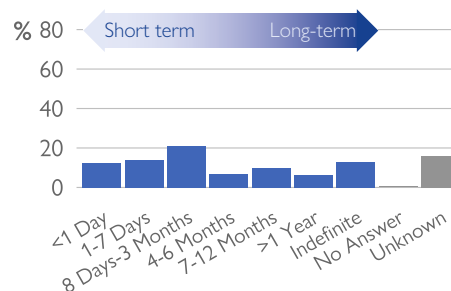
 11.5% bus

29.8% other

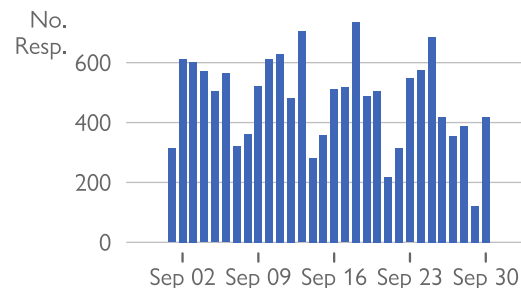
F.35 Reasons for movement³



F.36 Duration of stay



F.37 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.35] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.37] The number of individuals surveyed