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.**

**Reasons for displacement by direction of travel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n =138)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 1,366)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 1,280)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Long / medium term flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of departure</th>
<th>Voluntary return</th>
<th>Forced return</th>
<th>Voluntary relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From SSD</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>2,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>1,441 (634 refugees)</td>
<td>368 (127 refugees)</td>
<td>284 (46 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 term migration flows by country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inflow</th>
<th>Outflow</th>
<th>Net flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>499 (316 refugees)</td>
<td>41 (11 refugees)</td>
<td>+458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,394 (264 refugees)</td>
<td>727 (7 refugees)</td>
<td>+667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>98 (22 refugees)</td>
<td>4 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[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.
FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
July 2019

13,250 incoming persons
4.4 average group size

15,860 people surveyed
4.1. average group² size

23 displaced¹ persons
0.1% of respondents

2,610 outgoing persons
3.1. average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80

Healthcare  Economic  Buy goods  Other

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80

<1 Day  D.5-3 Months  4-6 Months  7-12 Months  >1 Year  Unknown

F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴

No. Resp.

Jul 01  Jul 08  Jul 15  Jul 22  Jul 29

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

60+

Female

Male

64 unaccompanied children

35 persons with mental or physical disabilities

54 persons with special needs over 60

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

% 80

Reun. N.H.R.  Economic  Buy goods Aid  Visit Family  Seasonal  Return (Vol.) Other

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80

<1 Day  D.5-3 Months  4-6 Months  7-12 Months  >1 Year  Unknown

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

No. Resp.

Jul 01  Jul 08  Jul 15  Jul 22  Jul 29

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

Departure Reason for movement Destination

Healthcare  Economic  Buy Personal Goods

Ituri (DRC)  Morobo (SSD)

Haut-Uele (DRC)  Yei (SSD)  Other (SSD)

Other

78.0% on foot

11.3% motorbike

7.6% bicycle

3.1% other

Notes:
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.
**FMR South Sudan – Sudan**  
**July 2019**

- **2,633 incoming persons**  
  4.1 average group size

- **4,211 people surveyed**  
  3.3 average group\(^2\) size

- **1,140 displaced\(^1\) persons**  
  27.1% of respondents

- **1,578 outgoing persons**  
  2.5 average group size

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awiel North (SSD)</td>
<td>Conflict Displacement</td>
<td>Awiel (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Darfur</td>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>South Kordofan (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan (SDN)</td>
<td>Return from Displacement</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
<td>Reunification not habitual residence</td>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td>Return from voluntary travel</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)**

- 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**

- 60+
- Female: 18-59 (39.5%), Male: 5-17 (10.9%)
- 0-4 (5.9%)

- 94.1% SSD
- 5.9% SDN

**F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)**

- Short term
- Long-term

- 1 Day
- 1-7 Days
- 8 Days-3 Months
- 4-6 Months
- 7-12 Months
- 1 Year

**F.13 Time trend (incoming)**

- No. Resp.
- Jul 01
- Jul 08
- Jul 15
- Jul 22
- Jul 29

- 33.7% bus
- 30.4% taxi / car
- 10.8% motorbike

\(\text{as displaced.} \quad 2. \quad \text{[Group]} \quad \text{Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.} \quad 3. \quad \text{[F.11, F.14] } \text{Return (Vol.)} = \text{returning from voluntary travel, Reun. N.H.R. = reunification not habitual residence.} \quad 4. \quad \text{[F.13, F.16]} \quad \text{The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.}\)
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
July 2019

374 incoming persons
2.8 average group size

670 people surveyed
2.6 average group size

84 displaced persons
12.5% of respondents

296 outgoing persons
2.5 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

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

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴

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.
FMR Internal Movement
July 2019

14,290 people surveyed
2.5 average group size

1,366 displaced 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

Female
- 18-59: 34.6%
- 60+: 3.0%
- 0-4: 5.6%
- 5-17: 8.1%
- Male
- 18-59: 29.5%
- 60+: 2.9%
- 0-4: 6.9%
- 5-17: 9.3%

F.26 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

F.27 Reasons for movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Vol.)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insec.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reun. N.H.R.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.28 Duration of stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of stay</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.29 Time trend

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

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.