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, 36 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in June 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). Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs. DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

### Reasons for Displacement by Direction of Travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>Incoming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conflict</strong></td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Disaster</strong></td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Insecurity</strong></td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Long / Medium Term Flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

#### Place of Departure

<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>1,425</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>2,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>1,674 (854 refugees)</td>
<td>707 (369 refugees)</td>
<td>749 (74 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

980 voluntary returnees (of which 746 from abroad), 641 forced returnees (585 from abroad) and 209 relocated individuals (66 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>Uganda</td>
<td>731 (348 refugees)</td>
<td>292 (126 refugees)</td>
<td>+439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>560 (324 refugees)</td>
<td>76 (20 refugees)</td>
<td>+484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,901 (618 refugees)</td>
<td>1,071 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>165 (8 refugees)</td>
<td>16 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (764 individuals), Ethiopia (24) or non-neighbouring countries (14) 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.
33,608 people surveyed
3.7 average group size

1,338 displaced people
4.0% of respondents

3,749 pregnant or lactating women
99 unaccompanied children
386 persons with mental or physical disabilities
551 persons with special needs over 60

50.6% on foot
16.6% taxi / car
13.7% motorbike
19.1% other

17,576 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

16,032 outgoing persons
3.7 average group size

1,338 displaced people
4.0% of respondents

3,749 pregnant or lactating women
99 unaccompanied children
386 persons with mental or physical disabilities
551 persons with special needs over 60

50.6% on foot
16.6% taxi / car
13.7% motorbike
19.1% 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.3, F.6] ‘Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel, ‘Reun. N.H.R.’ = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.7, 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.
8,273 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming) ¹ ² ³

- 1,328 pregnant or lactating women
- 24 unaccompanied children
- 18 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 52 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- Female
  - 60+
  - 18-59
  - 0-4
- Male
  - 60+
  - 18-59
  - 0-4

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

Note: [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.
3,623 incoming persons  
4.1 average group size

6,220 people surveyed  
3.8 average group size

2,088 displaced\(^1\) persons  
33.6% of respondents

2,597 outgoing persons  
3.4 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)

- 619 pregnant or lactating women
- 31 unaccompanied children
- 77 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 92 persons with special needs over 60

6,220 people surveyed  
3.8 average group size

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- Female: 60+ 1.7% 1.6%
- Female: 18-59 33.1% 24.5%
- Female: 5-17 11.7% 13.3%
- Female: 0-4 6.3% 7.9%

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

- 619 pregnant or lactating women
- 31 unaccompanied children
- 77 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 92 persons with special needs over 60

F.21 Time trend (incoming)

- 40.0% taxi / car
- 17.1% truck
- 15.3% three-wheeler
- 27.6% 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.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 South Sudan – Central African Republic
June 2019

363 incoming persons
2.7 average group size

557 people surveyed
2.7 average group size

213 displaced\(^1\) persons
38.2% of respondents

194 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>60.0%</th>
<th>0.0%</th>
<th>0.2%</th>
<th>1.6% Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>44.3% CAR</td>
<td>54.0 SSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)\(^3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>65.4% bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy goods</td>
<td>20.8% motorbike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>14.8% on foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1% other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>65.4% bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>34.6% other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.29 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

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.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.
**FMR Internal Movement**

**June 2019**

- **14,146 people surveyed**
  - 2.7 average group size
- **1,008 displaced persons**
  - 7.1% of respondents

**F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97.3%</td>
<td>SSD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melut (SSD)</td>
<td>Return from Voluntary Travel</td>
<td>Renk (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye (SSD)</td>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>Ye (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renk (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Melut (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raja (SSD)</td>
<td>Reunification Not Habitual Residence</td>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal (SSD)</td>
<td>Reunification Not Habitual Residence</td>
<td>Malakal (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **52.6% taxi/car**
- **15.3% bus**
- **10.2% on foot**
- **21.9% 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.35] Return (Vol.) = returning from voluntary travel, 'Ren, N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.37] 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.