DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

Flow Monitoring Registry

Trends in cross-border return flows and impact of COVID-19 restrictions

February – December 2020

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BACKGROUND

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the spread and severity of the COVID-19 outbreak had reached the scale of a pandemic, prompting countries around the world to introduce travel restrictions and border health measures aimed at preventing further spread of the disease.

South Sudan introduced mandatory screening at key points of entry on 13 March, followed by the imposition of a mandatory 14-day quarantine on 21 March. Two days later, Uganda and Ethiopia closed their land borders to passenger travel. On 24 March, South Sudan announced the same measure (DTM COVID-19 Mobility Update Week 1), although its implementation lagged behind in some of the country's more remote border areas due to limited enforcement capacity.

The Government of South Sudan began lifting restrictions on air and land travel in May (DTM COVID-19 Mobility Update Week 8), although restrictions in place in neighbouring countries continued affecting cross-border mobility, particularly along the border with Uganda. In July, Ugandan authorities started allowing South Sudanese nationals who wanted to return to South Sudan to cross the border (DTM COVID-19 Mobility Update Week 14), which was followed by a re-opening of the Ugandan border for tourism starting 1 October (DTM Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions, 15 October). Yet, restrictions remain in place for longer term migration.

As of 30 January 2021, there have been 3,961 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in South Sudan, with 64 deaths (WHO). However, many cases are likely to have gone undetected due to limitations to the country's testing capacity and its focus on pre-travel screening in the capital (HNO 2021).

DTM's role in the COVID-19 response

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has actively supported South Sudan's Ministry of Health to prepare for and respond to COVID-19, in particular by co-leading the Points of Entry Technical Working Group within the National Steering Committee for COVID-19 and implementing a package of border health activities.

Building on its global expertise in emergency data collection systems, including in response to previous infectious disease outbreaks, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been monitoring the impact of COVID-19 travel restrictions on human mobility on a global scale. In South Sudan, DTM has been implementing flow monitoring and remote assessments at points of entry to 'inform the wider response by generating and analysing information on mobility', a strategic priority set out by the National COVID-19 Response Plan for the Points of Entry pillar.

This report makes use of flow monitoring data to analyse the short and medium term impact of COVID-19 travel restrictions on cross-border mobility. Other information products released by DTM as part of the COVID-19 response in South Sudan, as well as an up-to-date mapping of travel restrictions at points of entry, are available from migration.iom.int/countries/south-sudan.

Information products released by DTM to inform the broader humanitarian response in South Sudan are available from displacement.iom.int/south-sudan.

METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

Data collection

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 traveler 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, usually 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, for example in Kerwa as a result of nearby active fighting in November 2020. Due to staffing constraints, full coverage may not be possible at times of exceptionally high movement through the FMP.

Following a request by the South Sudanese health authorities, on 1 October 2020 IOM relocated the FMP it had been operating in Elegu, on the Ugandan side of the border, to Nimule on the South Sudanese side. While the two FMPs employed the same methodology and every effort was made to ensure consistency in data collection, the change in the position of the survey stations and replacement of the previous Ugandan enumerators with a new South Sudanese team may have affected the likelihood of participation of different types of travellers at this busy point of entry. This possible discontinuity should be taken into account when evaluating changes in flows through Nimule Border between September and October 2020.

Data analysis

This report analyses trends in cross-border mobility between February and December 2020, focusing on return flows and on the impact of COVID-19 border closures and other travel restrictions.

Considering that flow monitoring data is purely indicative of mobility through selected border crossings, and that there is limited systematic data on possible confounding factors, the report makes no attempt to estimate the causal impact of COVID-19 restrictions through an econometric model. Rather, data visualisations are employed to gauge the short-term impact of the restrictions and track trends in key indicators over a period of nine months.

F1-F3 illustrate the overall mobility network, long / medium term migration flows and return / relocation flows monitored by DTM FMPs in the last quarter of 2020, regardless of direction (i.e. including internal, outgoing and transit movements) and time of FMP activation. F4 shows the subset of FMPs included in the trends analysis,

F5-F26 show the proportional change in key mobility indicators, expressed as a seven-day rolling average, relative to their average in February and March. In the figures, the average value of each indicator in February and March is set to 100 to obtain an easy-to-interpret baseline. For example, when the seven-day rolling average reaches a value of 120 this represents a 20% increase relative to the baseline, while a value of 80 represents a 20% decrease. January 2020 is not included in the baseline because of changes in the number and location of the active FMPs following the scaling down of EVD preparedness activities in South Sudan. March is only included in the baseline up to the 23rd, the day before the borders were officially closed by the government.

To ensure consistent measurement of trends, only FMPs active throughout this period are included in the analysis for F5-F26. While this limits coverage to 26 FMPs out of the 34 active in December, it avoids introducing a source of composition bias in the analysis. If new FMPs activated as part of the COVID-19 response[1] were included, it would be difficult to distinguish improved coverage from actual trends in mobility.

T3-T6 show the recorded monthly absolute values of key indicators based on data collected at the 26 FMPs included in the trends analysis. Because of the limitations explained in the previous section, these values should not be taken to be exhaustive or representative of overall flows with neighbouring countries. Rather, they are included to complement and contextualise the analysis illustrated in the figures, providing an idea of the scale of monitored flows and their fluctuations.

DEFINITIONS

Long / medium term migration

Migration flows are considered to be long / medium term if the group spent over 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend over 6 months at destination, regardless of the reason for travel.

Forced displacement

Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster (including disease outbreaks) or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are considered forcibly displaced.

Return migration

Return from displacement is rarely linear in South Sudan. As the security environment continues to be marked by the persistence of localized and sub-national conflict, and humanitarian conditions remain dire, South Sudanese refugees try to diffuse the risks of return across the family unit, leaving some family members in places of displacement while they go to test the proverbial waters outside.

In border areas, the proximity of refugee camps and host-community settlements enables refugees to travel back to South Sudan during the day to pursue livelihoods activities and return at night in their areas of refuge. In other cases, refugees may travel back to their areas of former habitual residence for weeks or months at a time, but maintain some family members abroad to retain access to humanitarian services and a safe haven should the situation worsen in South Sudan.

For many returnees, the decision to return is contingent on specific push or pull factors. Common pull factors include finding a job, reuniting with one's family or travelling to perform seasonal agricultural activities (harvest, sowing). Push factors can include reductions in food assistance, challenges pursuing independent livelihoods abroad, frictions with host communities and – particularly in the case of refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the Central African Republic – insecurity in host countries. When interviewed about the reasons for their movements, returnees will often focus on these more proximate factors rather than a broader decision to return from displacement.

In this context, it is challenging to provide a definition of return that can be rapidly and unambiguously used by flow monitoring enumerators, without relying excessively on their – and the respondents' – subjective interpretation of the term. To address this issue and provide estimates that can inform humanitarian programming by flagging significant population changes in areas of destination, likely return movements are identified in the analysis stage on the basis of simpler indicators focusing on mobility history and intentions.

Specifically, movements by South Sudanese nationals travelling from abroad back to their area of former habitual residence in South Sudan are classified as return when the travellers spent over 3 months at the location of departure (likely place of refuge) and intend to spend over 6 months at destination, regardless of the reported reason for travel. Voluntary movements satisfying the conditions above but where the destination in South Sudan is not the

1 New FMPs were activated following baseline mobility assessments by DTM staff in Renk, at mobility hubs in Juba and at key border points between Upper Nile and Gambela (Ethiopia) in Maiwut and Nasir Counties. All locations were prioritized by the Points of Entry Technical Working Group.

travellers' former area of habitual residence are classified as relocations.

When either the time spent at the location of departure or the intended duration of stay at destination is unknown, the movements are classified as returns / relocations with an unknown time frame, reflecting the uncertainty faced by many returnees on their way back to South Sudan. F6, F13, F20, F24 break down return trends between long / medium term returns and returns with unknown time-frame.

This definition of return is consistent with the fact that South Sudanese nationals benefit from prima facie refugee status in all neighbouring states (UNHCR, 2019). Nevertheless, it is an operational definition aimed at informing the provision of humanitarian assistance, and cannot be taken as a determination of legal status. Although the definition is broad enough to include some individuals who are returning from voluntary migration abroad, it effectively distinguishes between return and relocation movements resulting in population changes in areas of destination from short-term mobility by individuals who are still primarily residing in countries of refuge.

MOBILITY IMPACT OF RESTRICTIONS

Short term impact

The short term impact of travel restrictions and border closures was highly dependant on the capacity of local border actors to implement these policy decisions.

The border with Uganda saw strict enforcement on both sides and a rapid and drastic decrease in incoming and outgoing mobility, bringing the monitored volume of movement down to less than a quarter of the average in February and March 2020. Cross-border movement with Sudan dropped by over fifty per cent, but the enforcement of restrictions was uneven. Source Yubu, an official border point with the Central African Republic, also saw a sharp decrease in overall movement, but restrictions took longer to come into effect. The border with the Democratic Republic of Congo saw the lowest level of enforcement, with only a modest and short-lived decrease in monitored cross-border movement.

Medium term impact

It is difficult to gauge the medium term impact of the restrictions as this is confounded by other factors affecting mobility, which coincided with the progressive re-opening of the borders. While to a certain extent travellers began using alternative routes (see e.g. DTM COVID-19 Mobility Update Week 5 and subsequent updates), poor road conditions, insecurity and limited infrastructure along informal routes mean that these are far from a perfect substitute, particularly for longer distance travel.

The rainy season, which starts in April and continues until October / November – although flood waters were reported in some parts of the country until December – is a key seasonal factor reducing mobility in South Sudan by affecting road conditions. This contributed to keeping cross-border mobility with Sudan and the Central African Republic below its baseline level until the last quarter of 2020.

The broader economic consequences of the pandemic are another factor that is likely to have affected mobility in the medium term (IOM and WFP, 2020), together with the humanitarian impacts of widespread severe flooding (OCHA / ICCG, December 2020) and growing food insecurity (IPC December 2020; Global IPC Review Findings). These factors are likely to have driven the delayed drop in returns from Sudan via FMPs in Abyei, Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal, starting in mid-June and lasting until December.

On the border with Uganda, contextual reports indicate that the economic pressure induced by the pandemic on refugee communities, together with frictions with host communities in camps, contributed to the wave of returns that started in the summer and gathered momentum in September and October. Outgoing movements have remained low as restrictions continued to be place in Uganda for longer term migration, although operational issues at Nimule Border FMP may have resulted in an underestimation of outgoing flows since October 2020.

FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Based on FMR data, the first quarter of 2020 saw over 5,000 South Sudanese flee to **Uganda** via Nimule Border, primarily as a result of conflict – with uncertainty over the peace process prior to the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020 likely to have prompted many to move abroad – and food insecurity. With the closure of the border and Uganda suspending its open door policy for refugees, outgoing displacement stopped being captured by the Nimule Border FMP. Nevertheless, it is likely that South Sudanese asylum seekers and refugees continued crossing the border via informal routes, exposing themselves to additional protection risks. In November and December 2020, active fighting in Kajo Keji displaced over 9,000 individuals, many of whom to Uganda (OCHA November Humanitarian Snapshot, December Humanitarian Snapshot)[2].

FMPs along the border with **Sudan** recorded an average of 170 South Sudanese forced to flee to Sudan every month, primarily as a result of food insecurity or flooding, although the figure was higher prior to the imposition of border restrictions. Considering the flooding and severe food insecurity that have been affecting parts of Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap in the second half of 2020, the figure is likely an underestimate as displaced persons may have preferred less frequented routes to avoid extortion by security personnel along the militarised border (Rift Valley

2 This displacement event was not captured by the nearby Kerwa FMP as data collection operations were suspended to protect the enumerators' safety.

Institute, May 2020; see further details below in "Economic mobility").

Along the borders with the **Democratic Republic of Congo** and the **Central African Republic**, small scale displacement to South Sudan – affecting both foreign nationals and South Sudanese refugees – took place throughout the year following bouts of insecurity in border areas of neighbouring countries. An incident in Bambouti (Central African Republic) between 17-20 November led to the displacement of over 2,300 individuals to Source Yubu (Tambura County), including over 1,600 South Sudanese nationals previously living in the Central African Republic[3].

RETURN MIGRATION

Based on FMR data, return migration from **Uganda** dropped significantly following the imposition of COVID-19 border closures in March 2020, although it is likely that some returnees switched to alternative routes.

As the Ugandan authorities began allowing returnees to cross the border into South Sudan in the second half of June, flows through Nimule Border picked up in July and August driven by young demographics coming from Kampala and other out-of-camp locations. Contextual reports by DTM enumerators pointed to the impact of school and university closures as well as pressure on livelihoods resulting from internal COVID-19 restrictions in Uganda. This is consistent with reports by UNHCR of urban refugees struggling across East Africa as a result of job losses, and warning about the resulting potential for exploitation and other protection risks.

Returns spiked in September to over 5,700 individual movements, with a seven-day rolling mean over 20 times higher than the baseline for February and March. Returns continued to be significantly higher than the baseline until December, despite a moderate decrease in the last two months of 2020 relative to the peak in September and October [T3]. While younger demographics continued to be over-represented, a significant increase in return is also visible among adult demographics regardless of gender.

Since September, returns from refugee camps in the Northern part of Uganda caught up with those from out-of-camp and urban settings. Reductions in food rations and increasing food insecurity represented key push factors for returnees, together with perceptions of insecurity linked to frictions with host communities that escalated in Rhino refugee settlement with the killing of at least ten South Sudanese refugees on 11 September. Over 500 returnees monitored in FMR reported they were forced to leave Uganda by food insecurity in September, and over 400 reported forced movement due to perceived insecurity or frictions with host community in September and October.

Along the border with **Sudan**, returns to Bentiu / Rubkona came to a halt by mid-April. Small numbers of returnees began arriving in June, before returns picked up in late July / August, remaining largely at or above the baseline until the end of the year.

On the other hand, returns via points of entry in Abyei, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Northern Bahr El Ghazal continued at a reduced rate until mid-June, despite the official border closures. In the second half of June return flows began decreasing further, following a regular seasonal pattern that may have been exacerbated by flooding and increasing food insecurity in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region. Return movements along these routes started increasing only in November with the arrival of the dry season, reaching baseline (February – March) rates in December.

Compared to returns from camps and host community locations outside the capital, returns from Khartoum were proportionally more affected by the restrictions based on the FMR data, although they continued at a limited rate throughout the period. Changes affected different demographics more evenly than for Uganda. Based on the absolute volumes monitored through the 26 FMPs included in the trends analysis, the rate of return from Sudan has been lower than from Uganda throughout the period, reaching a similar level in December (3,087 returnees from Uganda against 2,972 from Sudan).

Returns from the **Democratic Republic of Congo** and the **Central African Republic** have been lower in absolute terms and remained fairly constant throughout the period, with the exception of localised spikes.

Data collected by UNHCR in April – June 2020 shows that corruption and extortion along the journey are key issues faced by spontaneous refugee returnees. As discussed in the next section, these issues may have been exacerbated by the imposition of COVID-19 border restrictions.

ECONOMIC MOBILITY

In line with different levels of enforcement capacity, economic mobility was most affected at the border with Uganda – dominated by Nimule as the only paved road linking Juba to a neighbouring country – and at the official border with the Central African Republic in Source Yubu. Volumes of travel with Sudan also decreased, although less consistently. Economic mobility with the Democratic Republic of Congo, of a largely local and informal nature, was the least affected.

While an exemption for formal cross-border cargo routes avoided immediate shortages of food and other basic goods in urban areas reliant on imports, the restrictions nevertheless disrupted supply chains and are likely to have contributed to increasing food prices and food insecurity (IPC December 2020). In particular, the restrictions had an important impact on informal trade networks which did not benefit from the official exemption. This disproportionately

3 This displacement event was not fully captured by the nearby Source Yubu FMP since most of the affected people travelled via alternative informal crossings.

affected female economic mobility, particularly on the border with Uganda – where male economic mobility at monitored FMPs approximately halved while female economic mobility virtually stopped – but also along that with Sudan.

Evidence collected in Northern Bahr El Ghazal by the Rift Valley Institute, in line with contextual reports received through DTM's enumerators network, shows that the imposition of border restrictions on both sides of the border with Sudan promoted the development of local smuggling networks and informal taxation systems. Without halting cross-border movement, this has increased the cost as well as the risk of trade and other forms of economic mobility, including labour migration.

While the common reliance on alternative routes and informal crossings to avoid closed official border crossings (see e.g. DTM COVID-19 Mobility Update Week 5 and subsequent updates) has been an essential lifeline for informal livelihoods in cross-border communities, it has exposed traders – often women – to increased risks of gender-based violence as well as abuse and extortion by security forces, as denounced by civil society actors in recent media reports.

FOREIGN MIGRANTS

There is limited data available in South Sudan on foreign migrants, with the exception of foreign refugees and asylum seekers monitored by UNHCR. Yet, voluntary migrants represent an important resource for the country's development, bringing valuable skills and foreign investment.

Across all the 50 land borders and internal mobility hubs monitored through FMR at some point in 2020, DTM recorded a total of 2,013 individual movements by foreign nationals that can be considered instances long / medium term migration, with an additional 4,307 migratory movements with an unknown time frame.

Only a small percentage of these movements are instances of forced migration, with 92.8 per cent of the long / medium term movements and 90.3 per cent of those with an unknown time frame being voluntary. Focusing on incoming migration, 59.1 per cent of long / medium term movements and 68.7 per cent of those with an unknown time frame reported that they were travelling for economic reasons, primarily business.

T1 and T2 break down foreign migration by period (pre vs. post COVID-19 border restrictions) and direction of travel, showing an overall inflow of foreign migrants through monitored land routes in 2020. These figures are only indicative and do not provide a comprehensive picture of foreign migration in South Sudan, since they do not include air travel or land travel via non-monitored routes.

T1. Flows by foreign migrants – long / medium term

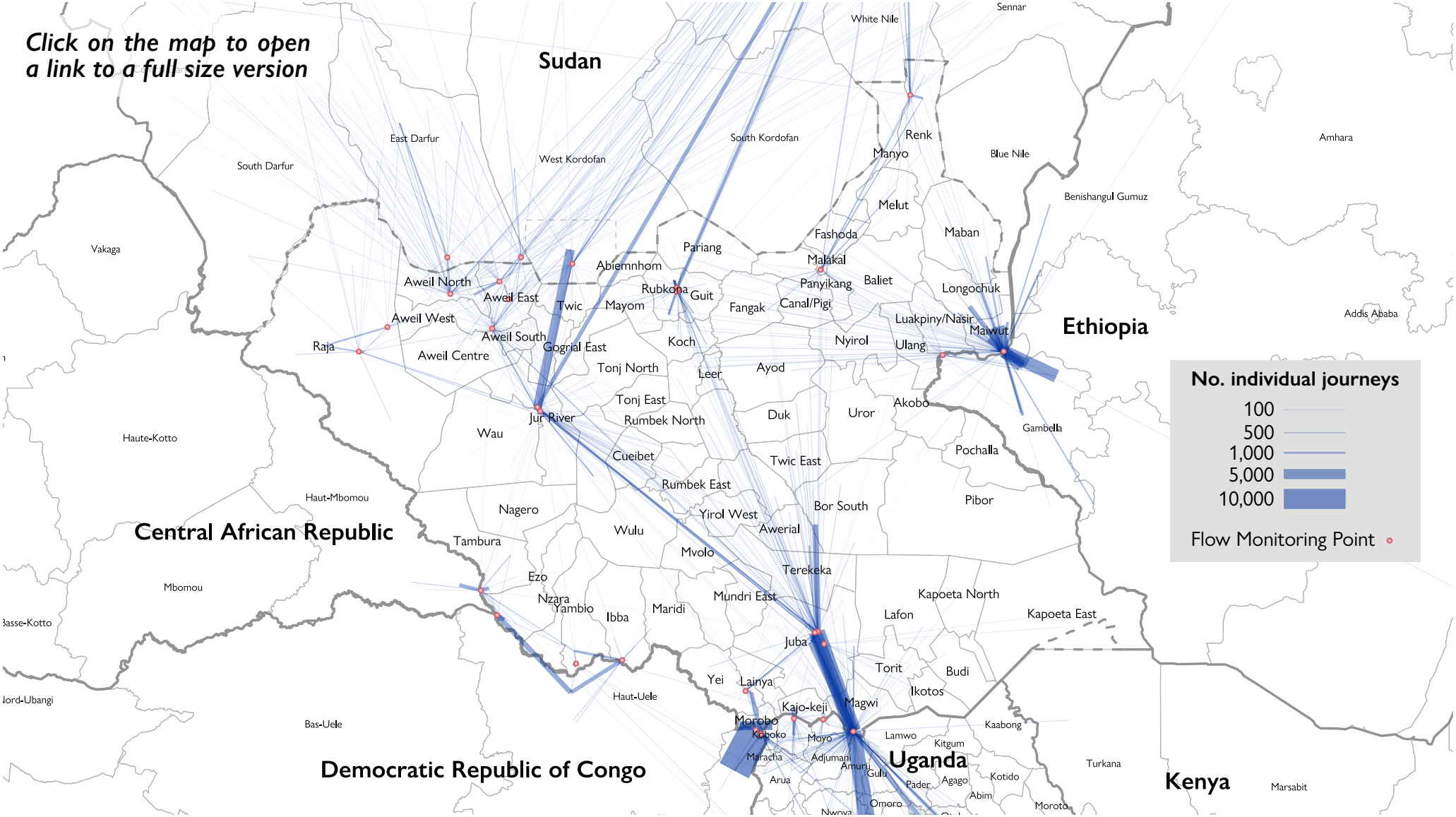
Direction	01/01 – 23/03	24/03 – 31/12
Incoming	667	619
Outgoing	342	232
Internal	11	120
Transit	10	12

T2. Flows by foreign migrants – unknown time frame

Direction	01/01 – 23/03	24/03 – 31/12
Incoming	1,438	998
Outgoing	1,181	436
Internal	86	122
Transit	25	21

SOUTH SUDAN FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY – PICTURE OF MOBILITY FLOWS IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 2020

F1. Overall mobility network monitored through the South Sudan Flow Monitoring Registry between October and December 2020



SOUTH SUDAN FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY – PICTURE OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 2020

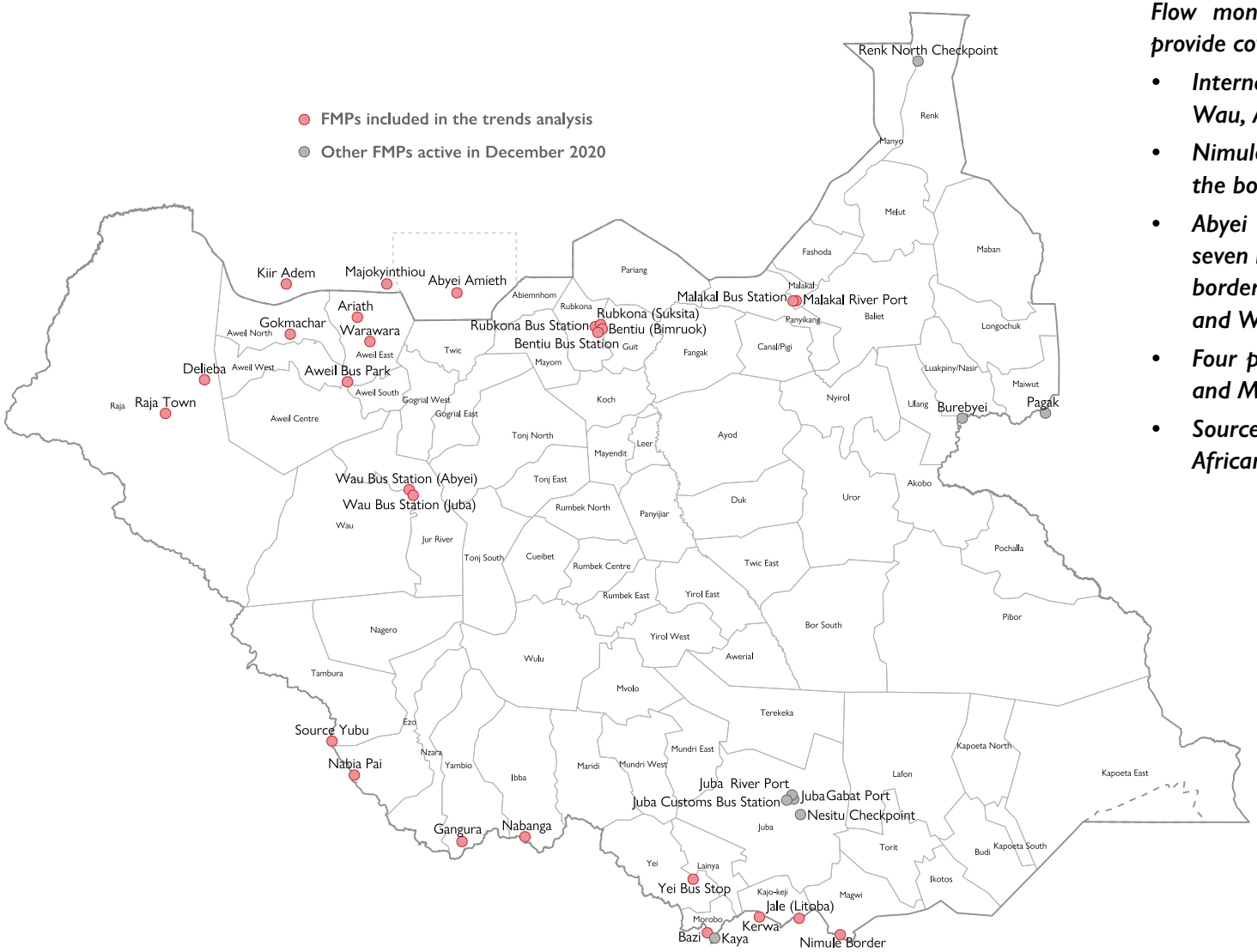
F2. Long / medium term migration flows monitored through the South Sudan Flow Monitoring Registry between October and December 2020

SOUTH SUDAN FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY – PICTURE OF RETURN / RELOCATION FLOWS IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 2020

F3. Return / relocation flows monitored through the South Sudan Flow Monitoring Registry between October and December 2020

ROUTES MONITORED FOR TRENDS ANALYSIS

F4. Location of flow monitoring points included in the trends analysis



Flow monitoring points employed for trends analysis provide coverage of:

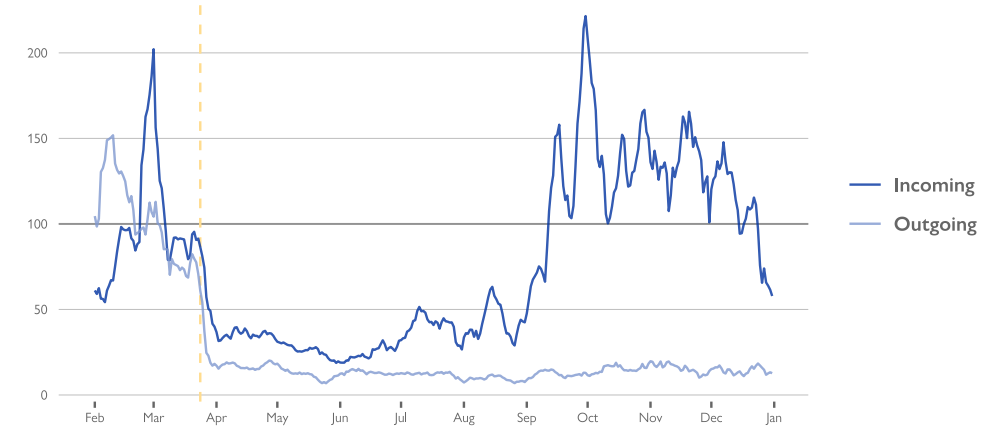
- *Internal mobility hubs / urban convergence points in Wau, Aweil, Bentiu / Rubkona, Malakal and Yei Town.*
- *Nimule Border and two points of entry in Kajo-Keji on the border with Uganda.*
- *Abyei Amieth within Abyei Administrative Area and seven border crossings and convergence points on the border between South Sudan and Sudan in Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal.*
- *Four points of entry with DRC in Ezo, Yambio, Ibba and Morobo Counties.*
- *Source Yubu on the main road between the Central African Republic and South Sudan.*

As part of the COVID-19 response, DTM activated additional flow monitoring points in Renk, at key border crossing with Ethiopia in Maiwut and Nasir Counties, and at mobility hubs in Juba. Since these flow monitoring points were activated after the imposition of travel restrictions, they are not included in trends analysis.

The Ugandan border East of Nimule, the Kenyan border and the Ethiopian border in Jonglei are not currently covered by DTM flow monitoring points.

UGANDA

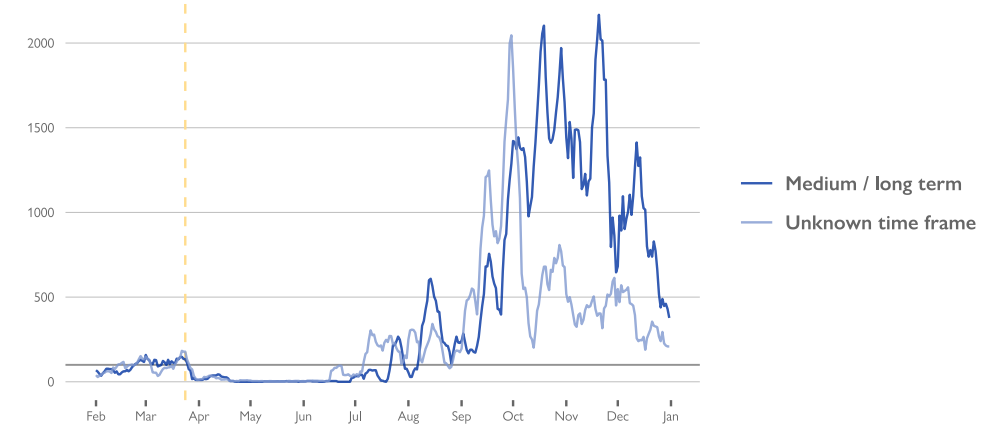
F5. Proportional change in incoming / outgoing flows with Uganda relative to February-March 2020



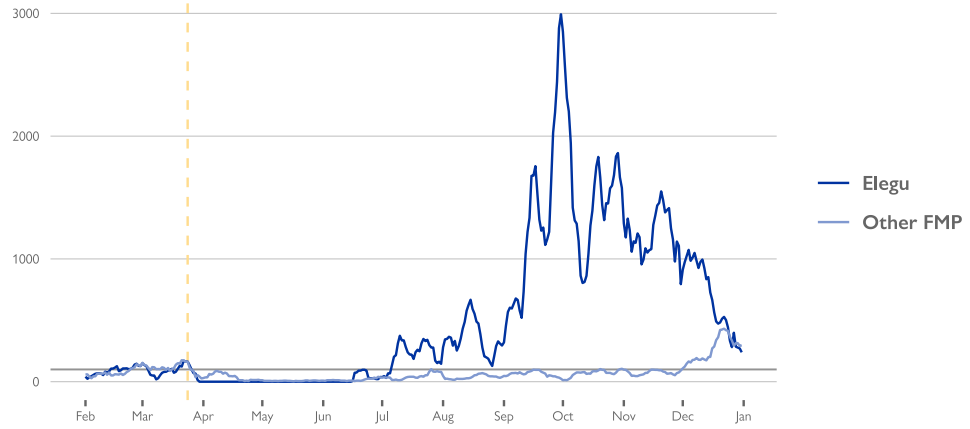
UGANDA: KEY INSIGHTS

- The closure of the border resulted in a quick drop in the number of travellers through monitored FMPs. Limited travel continued thanks to an exemption for cargo movements, and through informal crossings despite increased patrolling by security forces.
- Incoming flows started to pick up during the second half of June as Uganda allowed South Sudanese nationals to return to their country. The rate of return increased progressively in July and August, spiking in September with a seven-day rolling mean over 20 times higher than the baseline for February and March, corresponding to over 5,700 individual movements [T3]. Returns continued to be significantly higher than the baseline until December, despite a moderate decrease in the last two months. The vast majority of these returnees crossed via Nimule border.
- There was a striking difference in the impact of travel restrictions on economic mobility by men and women, likely reflecting the fact that women are disproportionally engaged in informal trade which did not benefit from exemptions.

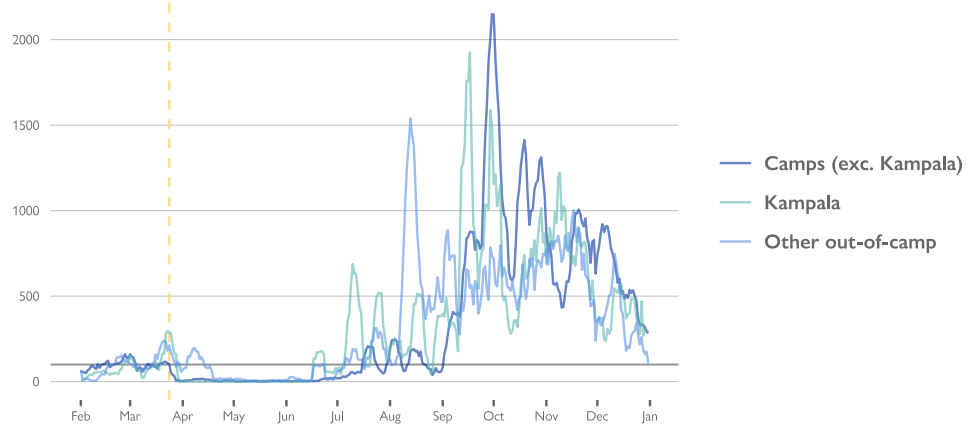
F6. Proportional change in returns from Uganda relative to February-March 2020, by return time frame



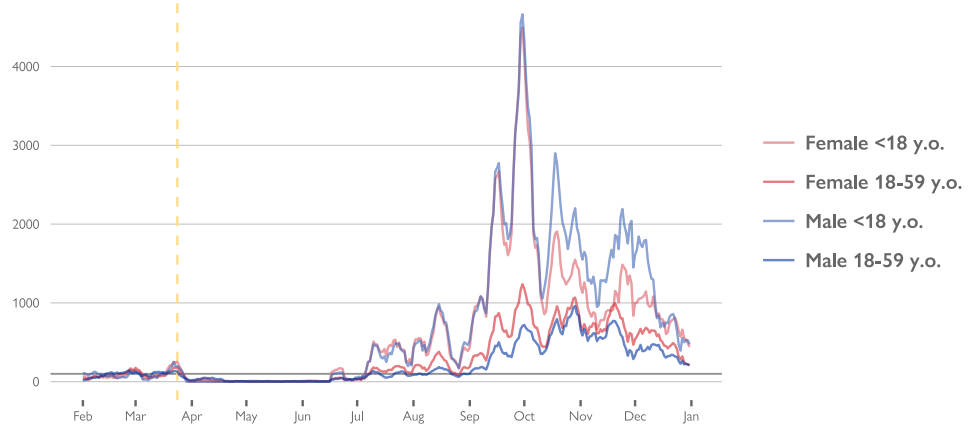
F7. Proportional change in returns from Uganda relative to February-March 2020, by point of entry



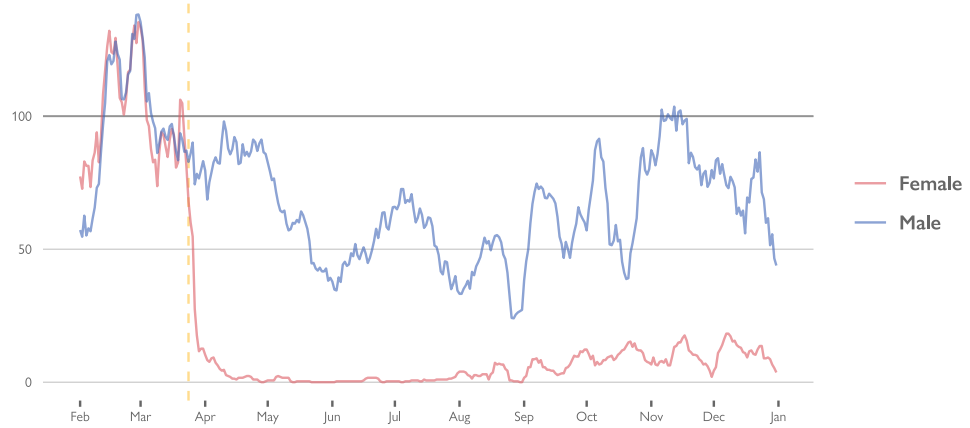
F8. Proportional change in returns from Uganda relative to February-March 2020, by location of departure



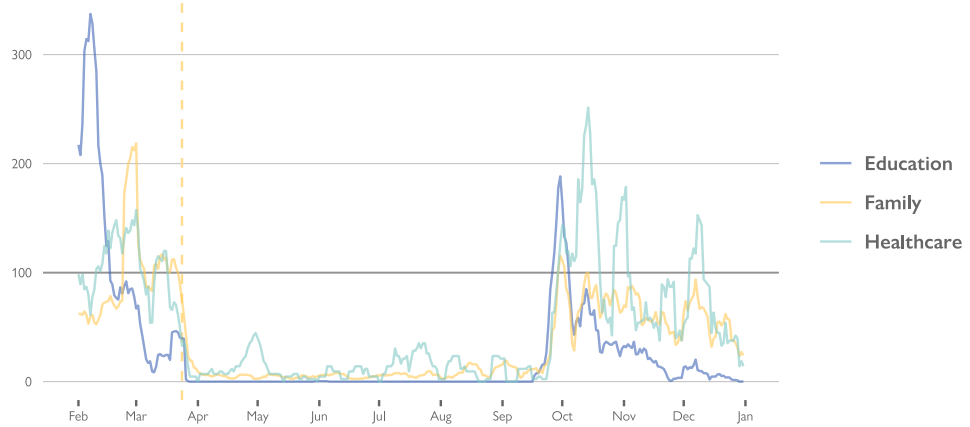
F9. Proportional change in returns from Uganda relative to February-March 2020, by demographic



F10. Proportional change in economic mobility with Uganda relative to February-March 2020, by gender

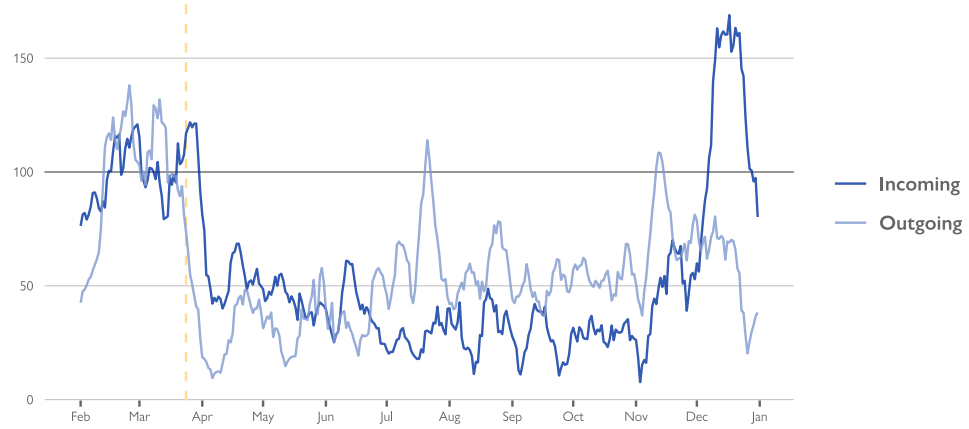


F11. Proportional change in other types of voluntary mobility with Uganda relative to February-March 2020



SUDAN

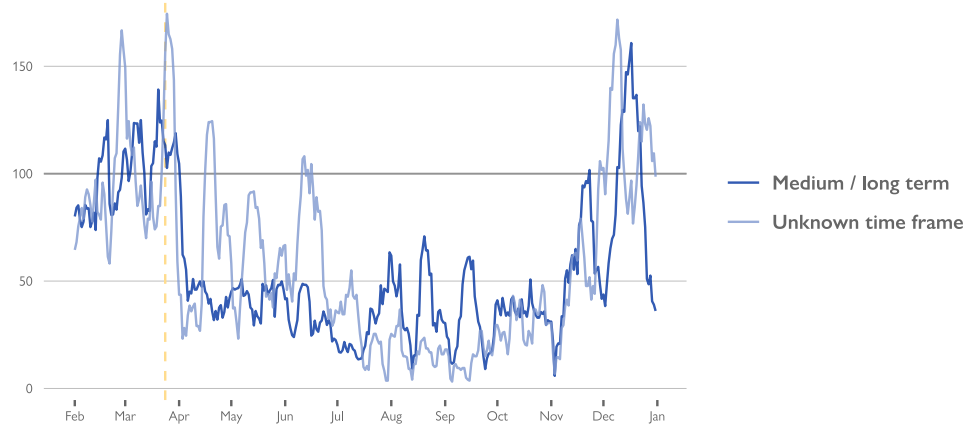
F12. Proportional change in incoming / outgoing flows with Sudan relative to February-March 2020



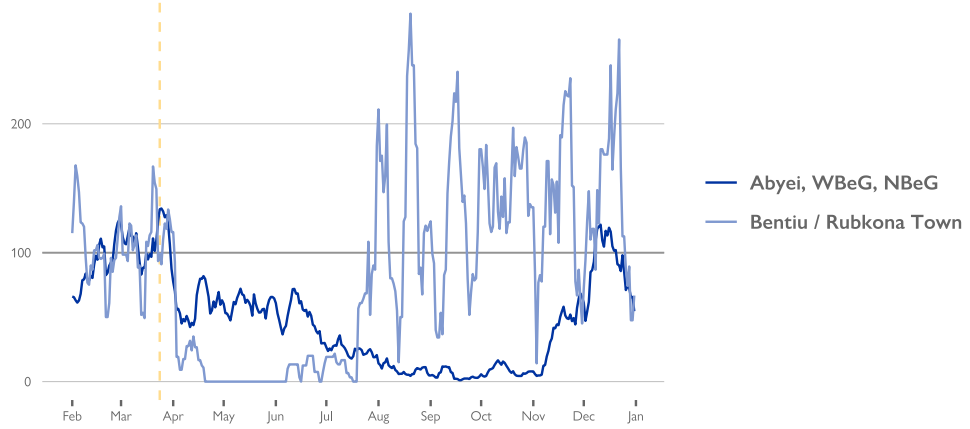
SUDAN: KEY INSIGHTS

- Cross-border movement dropped by over fifty per cent in response to the restrictions, later compounded by seasonal factors and other shocks. Incoming travel only returned to its baseline level in December.
- Returns to Bentiu / Rubkona came to a halt by mid-April, before spiking in late July / August and remaining largely at or above the baseline until the end of the year. On the other hand, returns via points of entry in Abyei, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Northern Bahr El Ghazal continued at a reduced rate until mid-June, when they decreased further, likely as a result of flooding and increasing food insecurity in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region, before picking up in December. Returns from Khartoum were most affected by the restrictions.
- Non-economic voluntary travel, including movements to visit family, access healthcare and education, were most affected, while economic mobility was disrupted in April and May but recovered faster. Some gender differential is visible despite a much lower absolute baseline for female economic mobility with Sudan as compared with Uganda [T4].

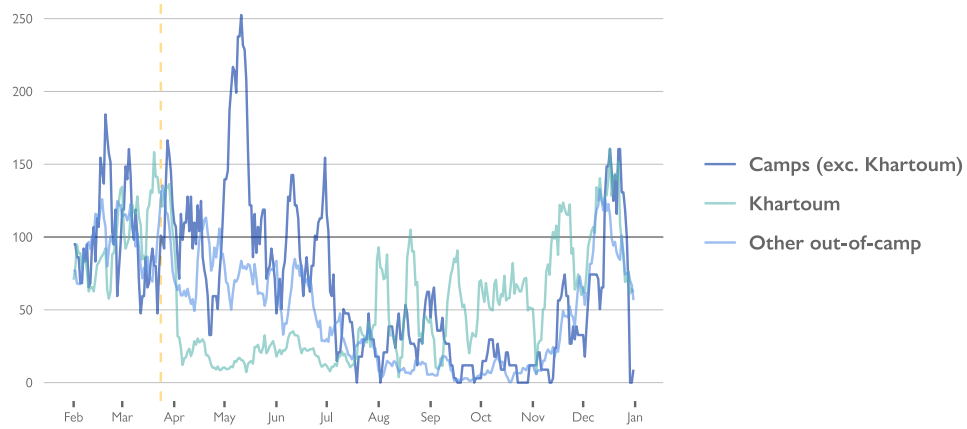
F13. Proportional change in returns from Sudan relative to February-March 2020, by return time frame



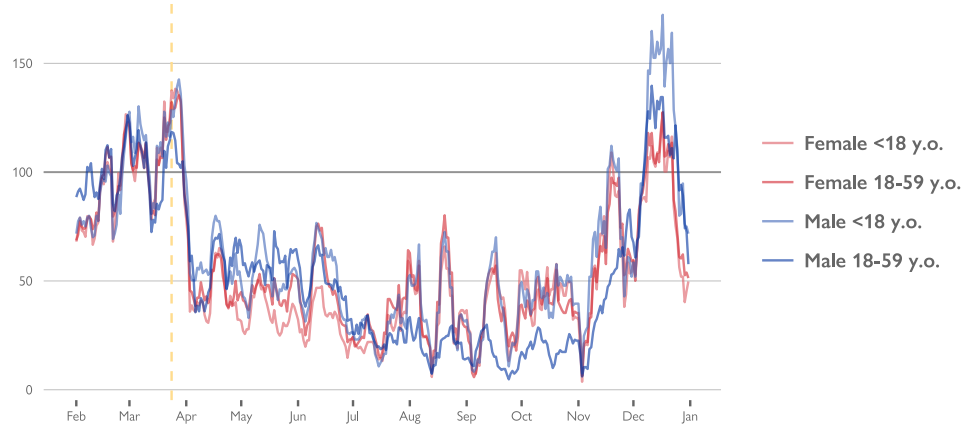
F14. Proportional change in returns from Sudan relative to February-March 2020, by point of entry / convergence point



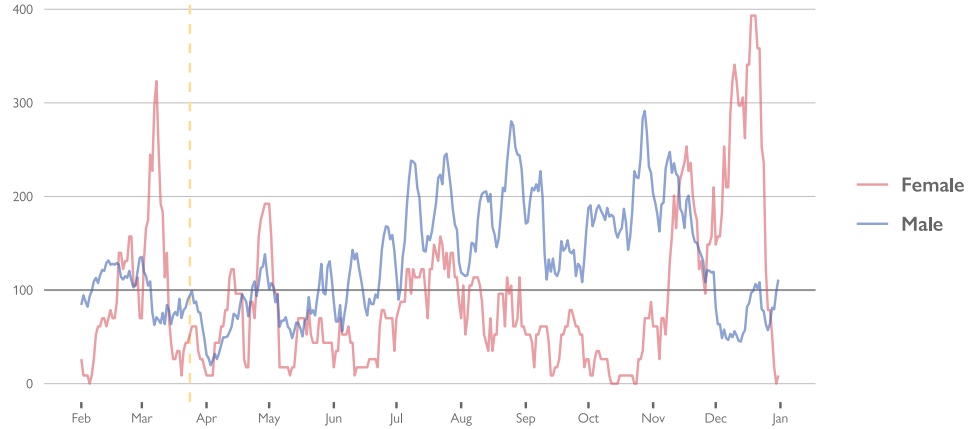
F15. Proportional change in returns from Sudan relative to February-March 2020, by location of departure



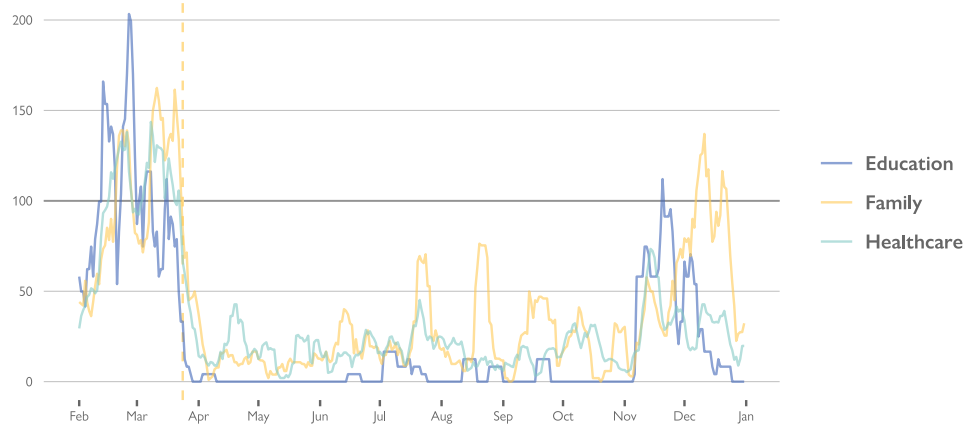
F16. Proportional change in returns from Sudan relative to February-March 2020, by demographic



F17. Proportional change in economic mobility with Sudan relative to February-March 2020, by gender

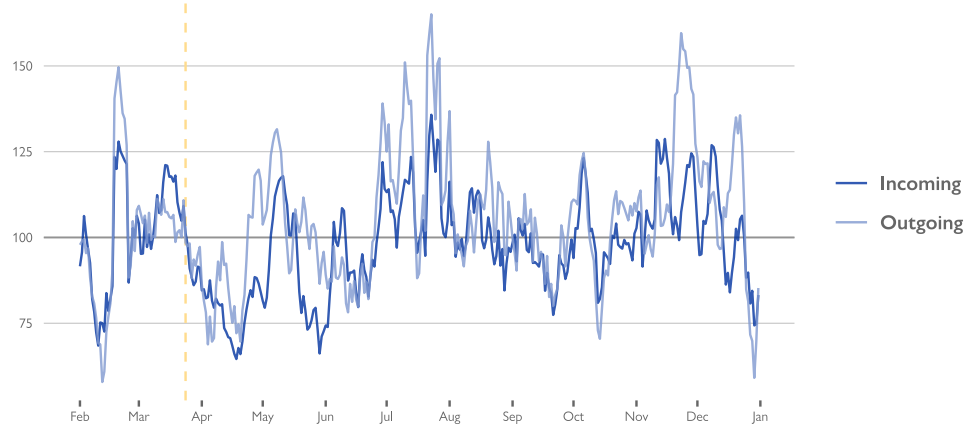


F18. Proportional change in other types of voluntary mobility with Sudan relative to February-March 2020

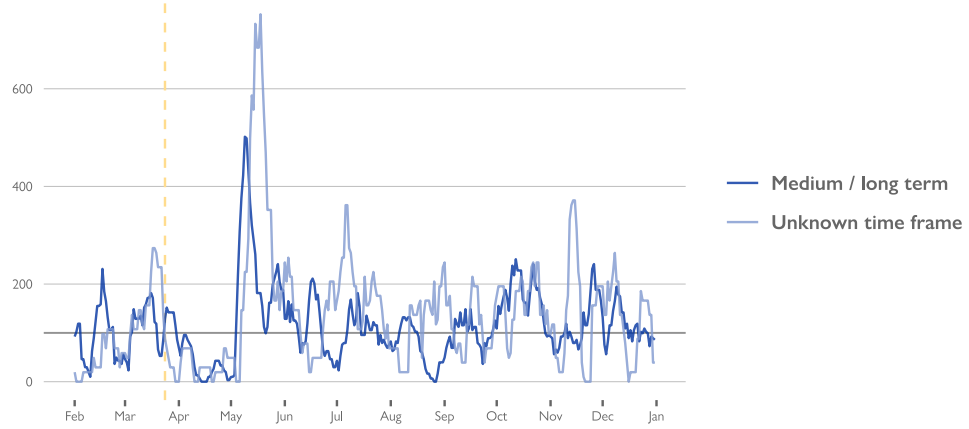


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

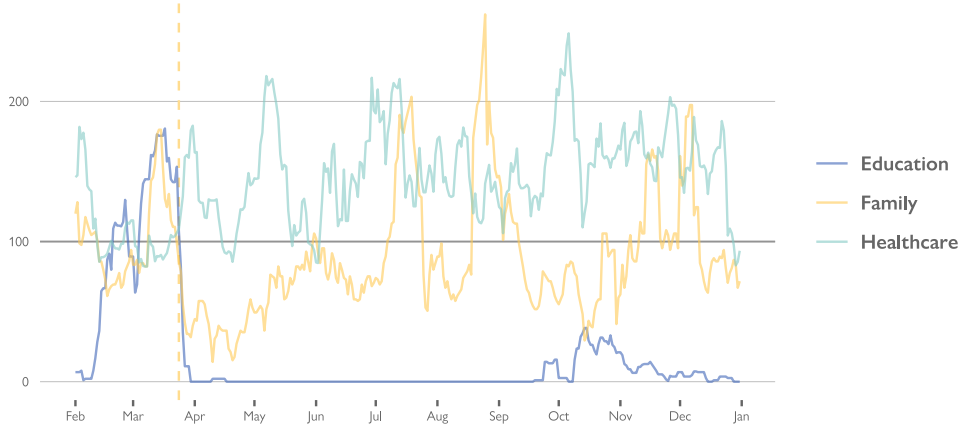
F19. Proportional change in incoming / outgoing flows with DRC relative to February-March 2020



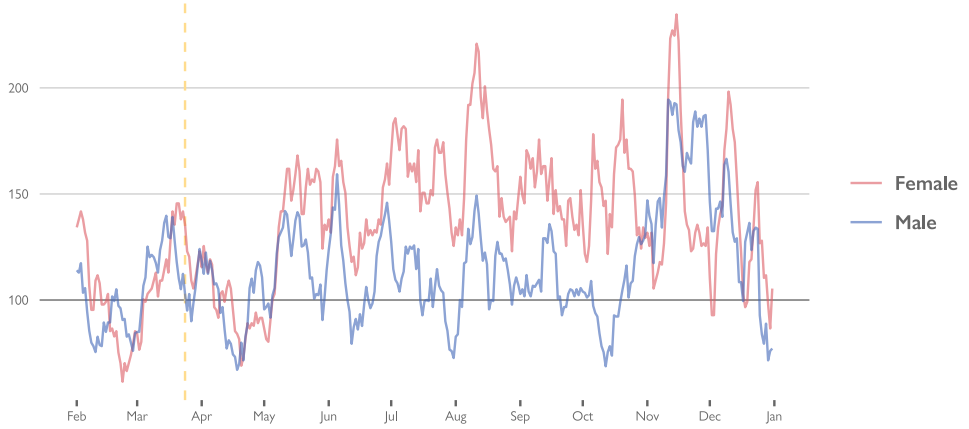
F20. Proportional change in returns from DRC relative to February-March 2020, by return time frame



F21. Proportional change in other types of voluntary mobility with DRC relative to February-March 2020

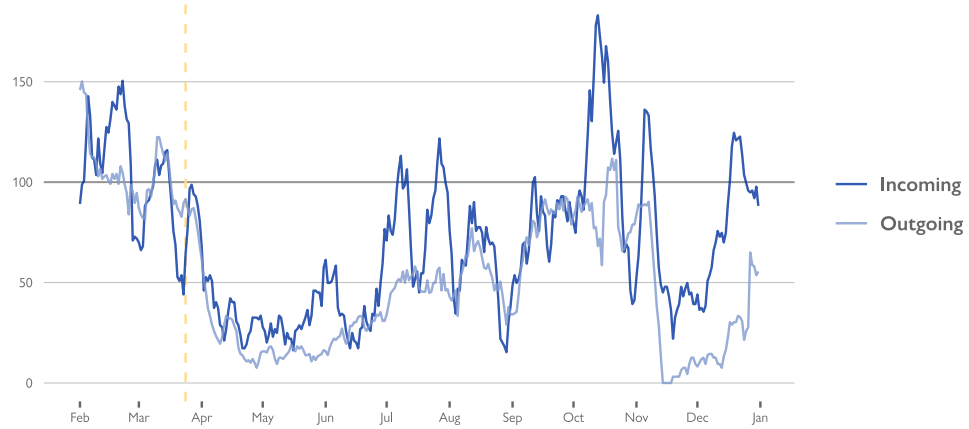


F22. Proportional change in economic mobility with DRC relative to February-March 2020, by gender

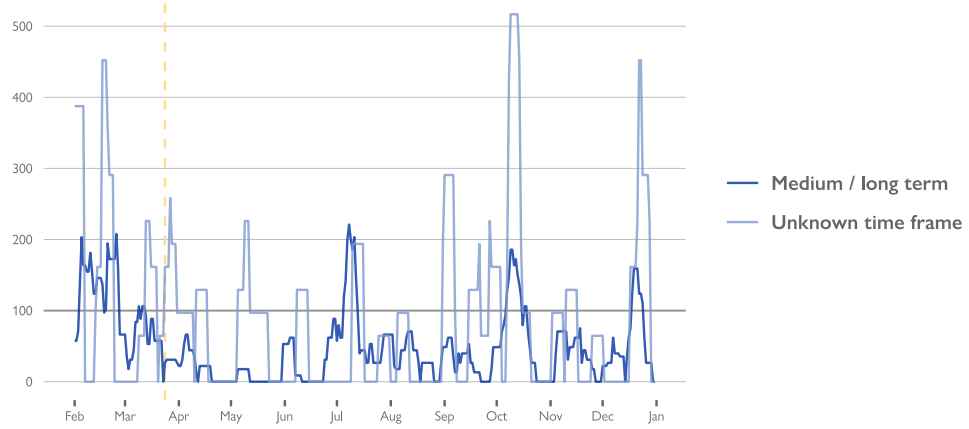


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

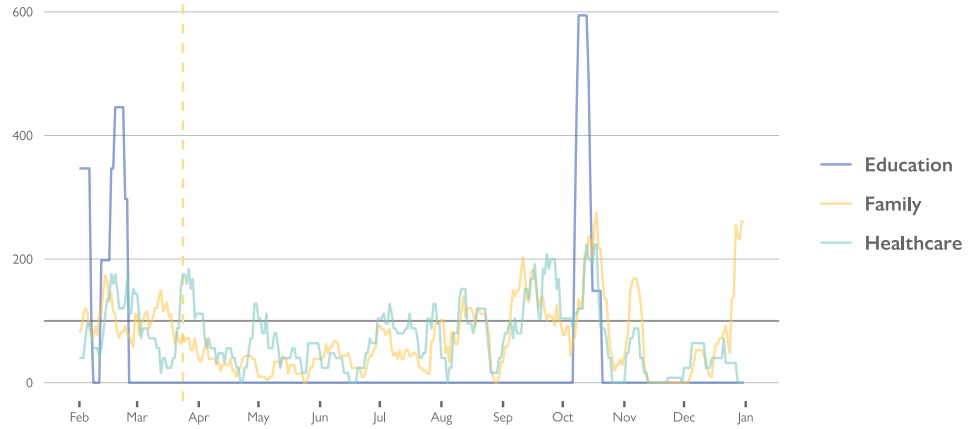
F23. Proportional change in incoming / outgoing flows with CAR relative to February-March 2020



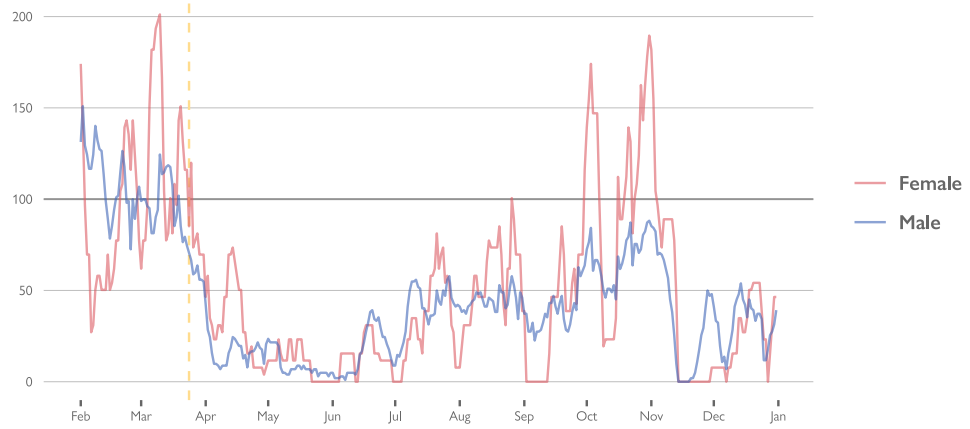
F24. Proportional change in returns from CAR relative to February-March 2020, by return time frame



F25. Proportional change in other types of voluntary mobility with CAR relative to February-March 2020



F26. Proportional change in economic mobility with CAR relative to February-March 2020, by gender



MONITORED ABSOLUTE MOVEMENTS AT FMPS INCLUDED IN THE TRENDS ANALYSIS

T3. Absolute movements with Uganda recorded at FMPs included in the trends analysis

Month	Total	Incoming	Outgoing	Long / Medium Term Migration Incoming	Long / Medium Term Migration Outgoing	Forced Incoming	Forced Outgoing	Return Long / Medium Term	Return Unknown Time Frame	Economic Mobility (Female)	Economic Mobility (Male)
02/2020	16,261	6,237	10,024	190	728	22	3,365	147	387	1,395	2,780
03/2020	10,389	4,948	5,441	216	226	18	1,295	195	352	886	2,484
04/2020	3,596	2,104	1,492	29	2	2	22	29	61	31	2,326
05/2020	2,532	1,538	994	4	0	20	10	4	16	7	1,456
06/2020	2,743	1,594	1,149	14	2	14	0	14	147	8	1,441
07/2020	3,546	2,495	1,051	172	0	23	0	172	840	17	1,460
08/2020	3,559	2,731	828	587	2	43	0	581	880	34	1,147
09/2020	9,164	8,052	1,112	1,216	3	633	4	1,190	4,579	99	1,697
10/2020	9,848	8,401	1,447	3,095	1	497	10	3,061	2,416	130	1,919
11/2020	9,379	8,070	1,309	2,675	0	3	5	2,630	1,751	116	2,418
12/2020	7,766	6,495	1,271	1,733	21	2	0	1,682	1,405	156	1,840

T4. Absolute movements with Sudan recorded at FMPs included in the trends analysis

Month	Total	Incoming	Outgoing	Long / Medium Term Migration Incoming	Long / Medium Term Migration Outgoing	Forced Incoming	Forced Outgoing	Return Long / Medium Term	Return Unknown Time Frame	Economic Mobility (Female)	Economic Mobility (Male)
02/2020	5,909	3,773	2,136	1,712	507	4	306	1,705	909	38	530
03/2020	5,806	3,896	1,910	2,138	352	31	208	2,130	935	50	332
04/2020	2,624	1,943	681	776	63	0	71	776	627	51	367
05/2020	2,487	1,723	764	849	82	3	107	849	596	20	375
06/2020	2,248	1,452	796	625	137	0	66	603	609	20	513
07/2020	2,712	1,169	1,543	635	322	6	136	630	259	60	880
08/2020	2,445	1,169	1,276	693	244	0	106	693	149	41	904
09/2020	2,165	1,044	1,121	648	176	0	138	648	159	21	723
10/2020	2,341	1,089	1,252	654	203	0	70	649	283	14	929
11/2020	3,539	1,872	1,667	1,107	392	0	105	1,100	553	80	757
12/2020	6,404	5,135	1,269	1,825	404	29	227	1,822	1,150	107	369

T5. Absolute movements with the Democratic Republic of Congo recorded at FMPs included in the trends analysis

Month	Total	Incoming	Outgoing	Long / Medium Term Migration Incoming	Long / Medium Term Migration Outgoing	Forced Incoming	Forced Outgoing	Return Long / Medium Term	Return Unknown Time Frame	Economic Mobility (Female)	Economic Mobility (Male)
02/2020	6,209	4,193	2,016	105	90	0	0	105	22	292	645
03/2020	6,905	4,719	2,186	159	30	5	0	159	54	418	930
04/2020	5,508	3,567	1,941	38	37	17	0	38	17	324	734
05/2020	6,325	4,104	2,221	349	14	53	0	315	148	488	932
06/2020	6,548	4,450	2,098	141	64	56	0	131	49	490	879
07/2020	7,987	5,220	2,767	149	131	4	0	145	87	569	818
08/2020	6,813	4,578	2,235	95	10	3	0	90	57	581	925
09/2020	6,415	4,311	2,104	144	79	11	2	137	51	520	850
10/2020	6,791	4,563	2,228	229	57	0	0	229	69	521	805
11/2020	7,583	5,018	2,565	231	3	91	0	152	60	504	1,300
12/2020	6,885	4,576	2,309	182	10	87	0	151	54	472	939

T6. Absolute movements with the Central African Republic recorded at FMPs included in the trends analysis

Month	Total	Incoming	Outgoing	Long / Medium Term Migration Incoming	Long / Medium Term Migration Outgoing	Forced Incoming	Forced Outgoing	Return Long / Medium Term	Return Unknown Time Frame	Economic Mobility (Female)	Economic Mobility (Male)
02/2020	1,169	486	683	125	31	23	0	124	14	85	462
03/2020	1,021	395	626	56	29	0	0	56	15	125	356
04/2020	283	141	142	15	0	5	0	15	7	35	74
05/2020	254	154	100	24	2	29	0	16	10	10	29
06/2020	368	178	190	34	4	32	0	22	4	15	72
07/2020	736	381	355	81	2	0	0	81	8	40	193
08/2020	625	263	362	37	10	0	0	37	9	64	205
09/2020	903	360	543	26	13	6	6	26	14	52	175
10/2020	1,100	501	599	87	7	29	0	66	19	130	324
11/2020	448	280	168	44	8	61	0	37	9	25	128
12/2020	594	398	196	56	0	13	0	56	14	35	143