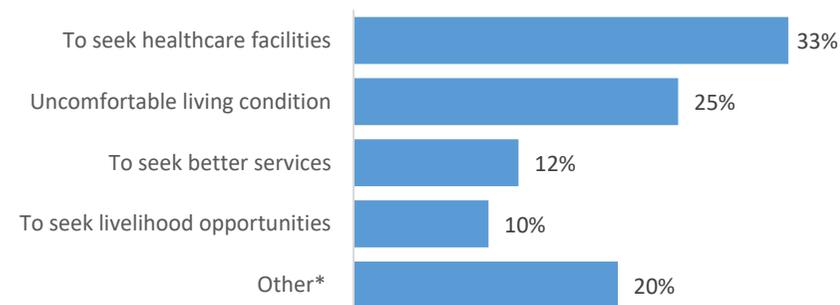


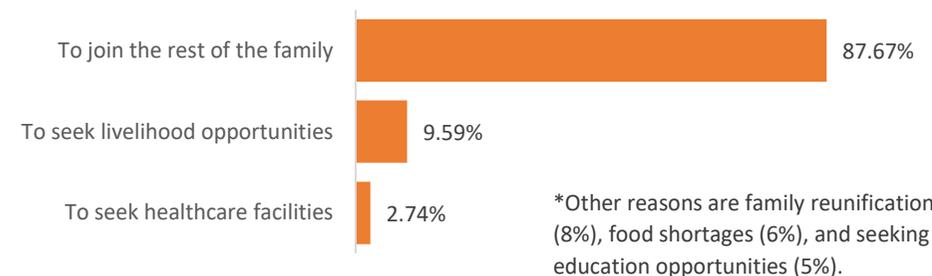
Sudan – South Sudan (Abyei Flow Monitoring Point)

- 554 individuals were recorded transiting into and out of Sudan on the northern border.
- **Sudan to South Sudan:** 73 individuals were recorded crossing the border into South Sudan making up 13 per cent of the cross-border movement. 85 per cent of these households were headed by women and seven per cent of individuals were under the age of five years. The vast majority were on their way to rejoin their families (88%). 40 per cent were en route to Mayom in Unity State, 29 per cent left for Western Bahr el Ghazal (mostly Raja and Wau) and 22 per cent for Twic (Warrap State). Individuals travelling to South Sudan were less likely to travel in whole families (92% partial families).
- **South Sudan to Sudan:** 481 individuals were recorded crossing the border into Sudan, making up 87% of all cross-border movements recorded in Abyei. 79% of households were headed by women and 9% of all individuals were under the age of five years. Seeking healthcare continues to be the main reason for people to cross into Sudan (as opposed to food in Uganda). Whilst 33% of individuals crossed the border for healthcare, a quarter cited uncomfortable living conditions and 12 per cent sought better services. The majority aimed to reach Khartoum State, namely Omdurman (30%) and Khartoum North (28%). Individuals traveling to Sudan were more likely to travel in whole families than in flows going the other direction (32%).

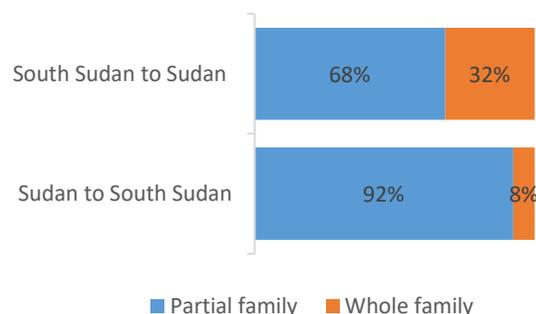
Main reasons for South Sudan to Sudan flow



Main reasons for Sudan to South Sudan flow



Partial vs. whole families travelling



The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population flows and profiles and intentions of IDPs on the move through specific locations. Trained enumerators collect data on two types of movements: i) internal flows within South Sudan and ii) cross-border flows to and from neighboring countries, mainly Sudan and Uganda. Depending on the location, the data is being collected by IOM or in partnership with trained local NGOs. The data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow partners to better understand population movements and inform humanitarian assistance.