



29 Flow Monitoring Points  
858 average no. of respondents / FMP



24,874 individual journeys surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
2.4 average group<sup>2</sup> size



307 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
1.2% 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, 29 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in April 2020, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Six FMPs were deactivated on 31 March in Yei (Yei Airstrip), Kajo-Keji (Bori, Pure, Abaya), Lainya (Birigo) and Morobo (Okaba) Counties following scale-down of EVD preparedness activities. Three

other FMPs in Tambura (Dingimo), Magwi (Owiny Ki Bul) and Panyikang (Tonga Bus Stop) were not operational in April as a result of COVID-19 mobility restrictions and other issues, and were later deactivated following planned de-prioritisation. Kaya FMP in Morobo County was temporarily inactive as a result of mobility restrictions, but data collection resumed in May. **FMP closures should be taken into account when comparing April figures with prior months. Among FMPs that were active in both March and April, a significant reduction in overall cross-border movement coincided with the implementation of COVID-19 mobility restrictions at multiple locations.**

### Reasons for displacement<sup>3</sup> by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 93)	Internal (n = 165)	Incoming (n = 49)
Conflict	25.8%	52.1%	22.4%
Natural Disaster	0.0%	15.2%	73.5%
Food Insecurity	74.2%	32.7%	4.1%

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,638 (634 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	0 (0 refugees)	143 (4 refugees)
From abroad	961 (176 refugees)	15 (2 refugees)	33 (16 refugees)

Additionally, DTM tracked 1,331 possible voluntary returnees (of which 725 from abroad), 11 possible forced returnees (of which 2 from abroad), and 485 possible relocated individuals (of which 27 from abroad) with unreported / unknown intended duration of stay or time spent at the location of departure.

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

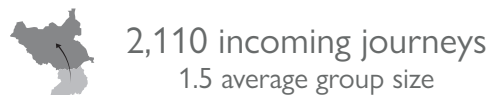
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	31 (14 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	2 (0 refugees)	+29 (+14 refugees)
DRC	89 (30 refugees)	37 (0 refugees)	+52 (+30 refugees)
Sudan	895 (158 refugees)	73 (0 refugees)	+822 (+158 refugees)
CAR	15 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+15 (+0 refugees)

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. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,486 individuals), Ethiopia (0) or non-neighbouring countries (52), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (222), 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 over 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend over 6 months at destination. [5] Registered refugee status is self-reported.

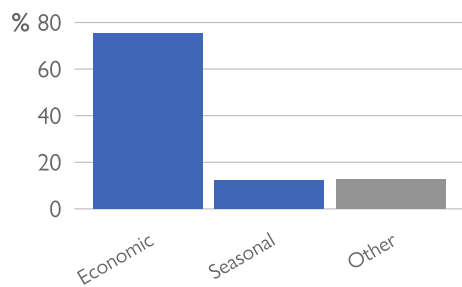
No. of respondents  
(April 2020)

- 1,000
- 4,000

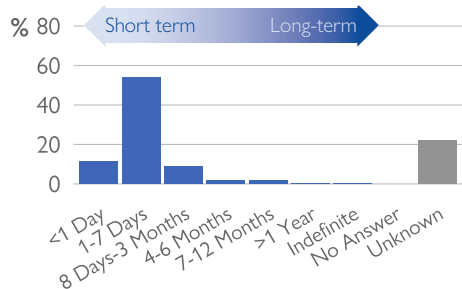




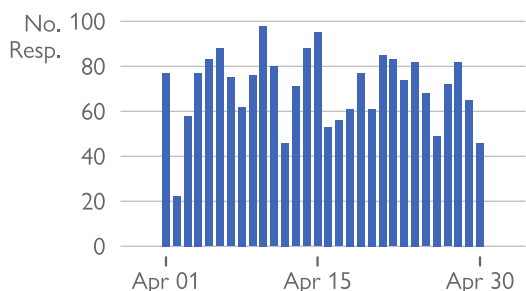
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



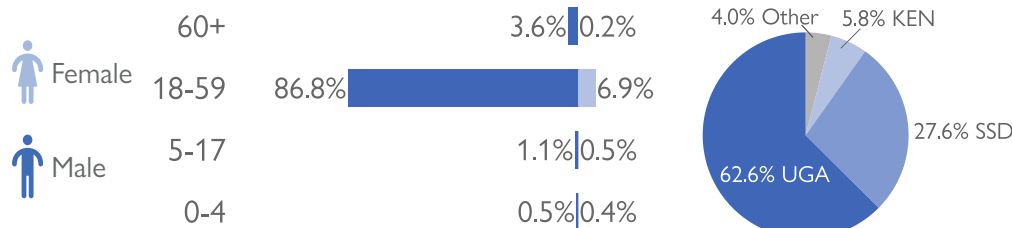
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



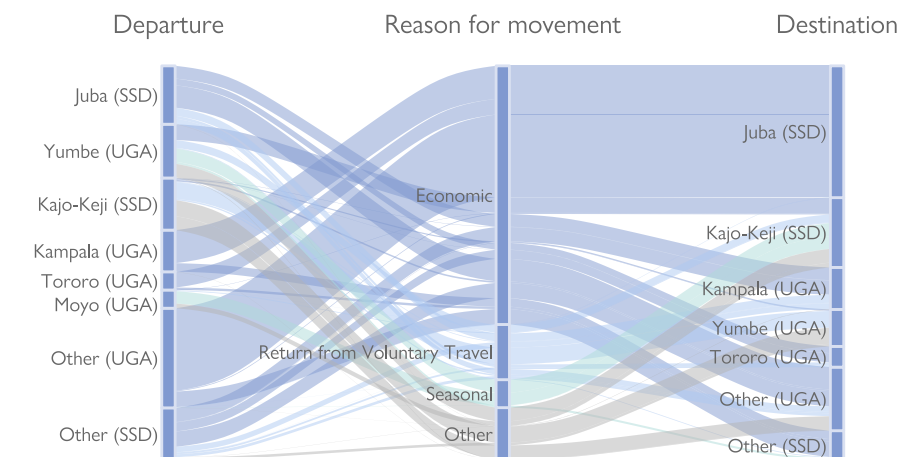
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



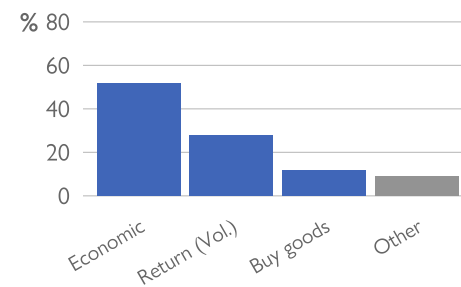
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



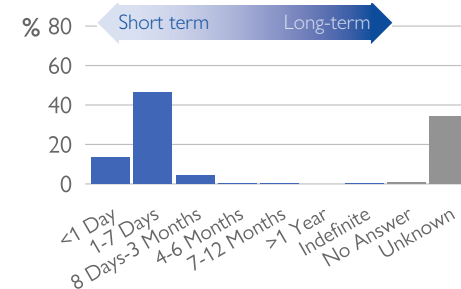
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



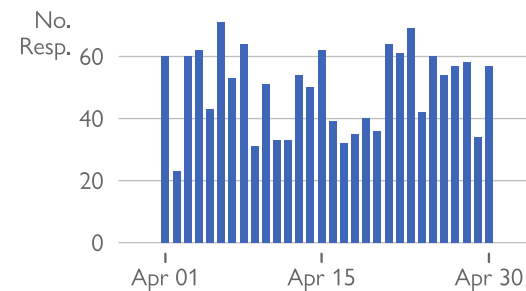
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



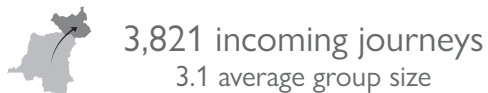
### F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



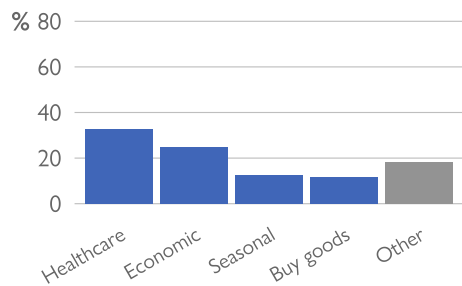
### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



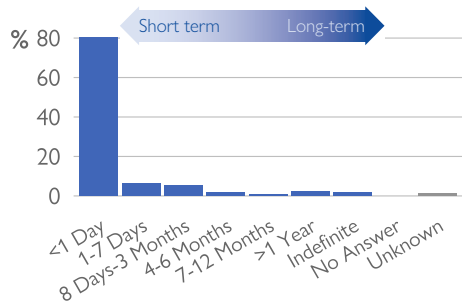
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 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.



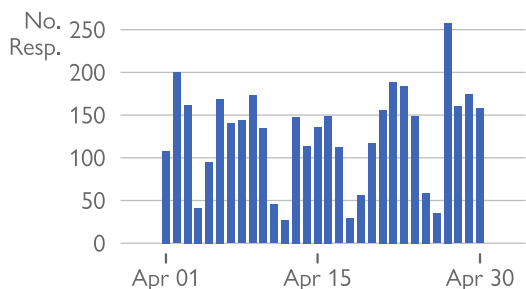
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.13 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



730 pregnant or lactating women



9 unaccompanied children

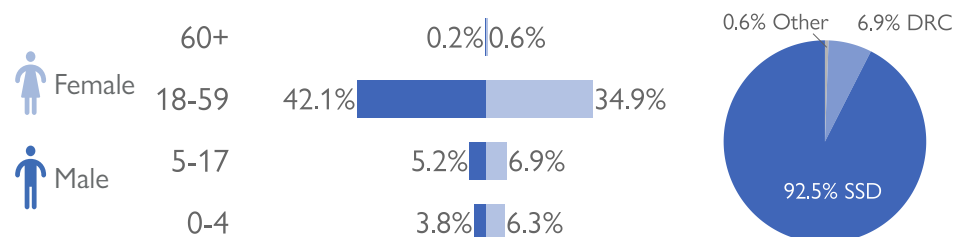


10 persons with mental or physical disabilities

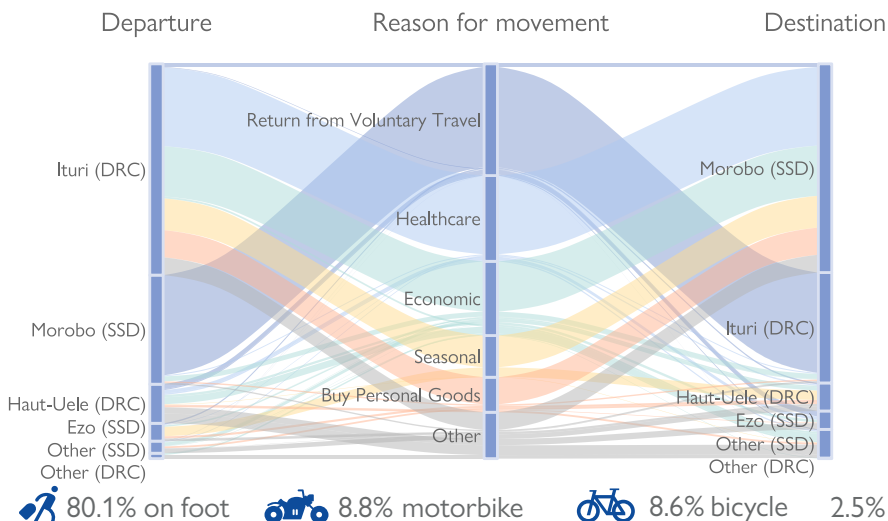


7 persons with special needs over 60

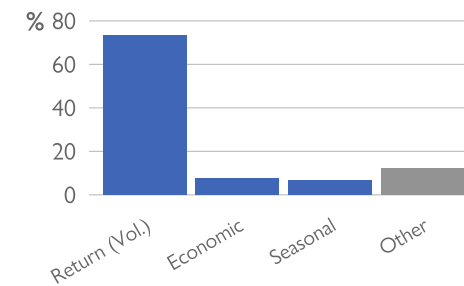
## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



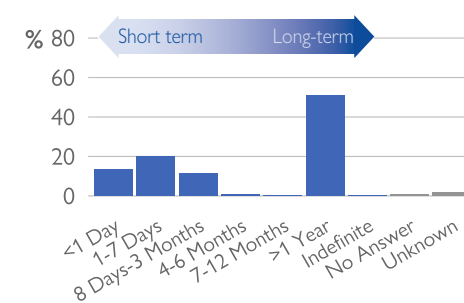
## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



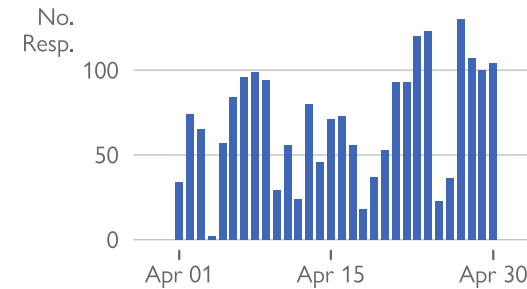
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.16 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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. 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.



2,125 incoming journeys  
3.9 average group size



2,840 individual journeys  
3.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

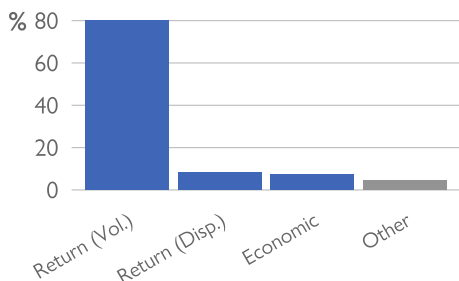


71 displaced<sup>1</sup> individuals  
2.5% of respondents

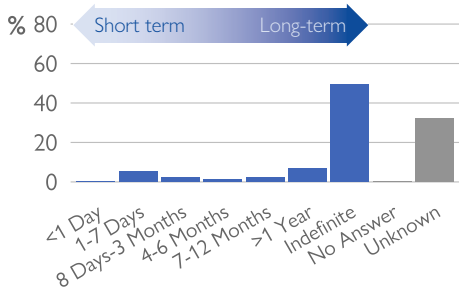


715 outgoing journeys  
2.9 average group size

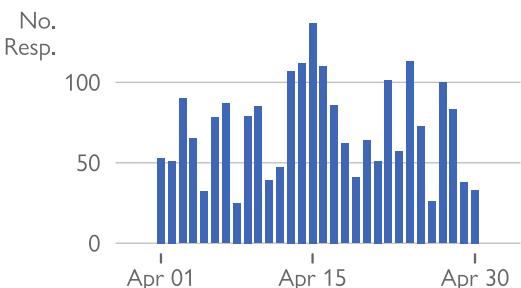
## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.21 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



207 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

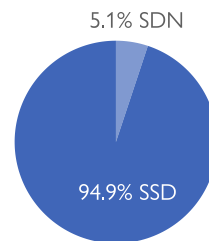
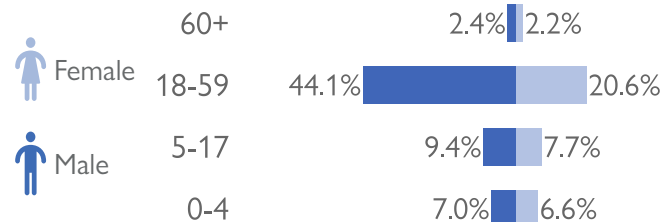


11 persons with mental or physical disabilities

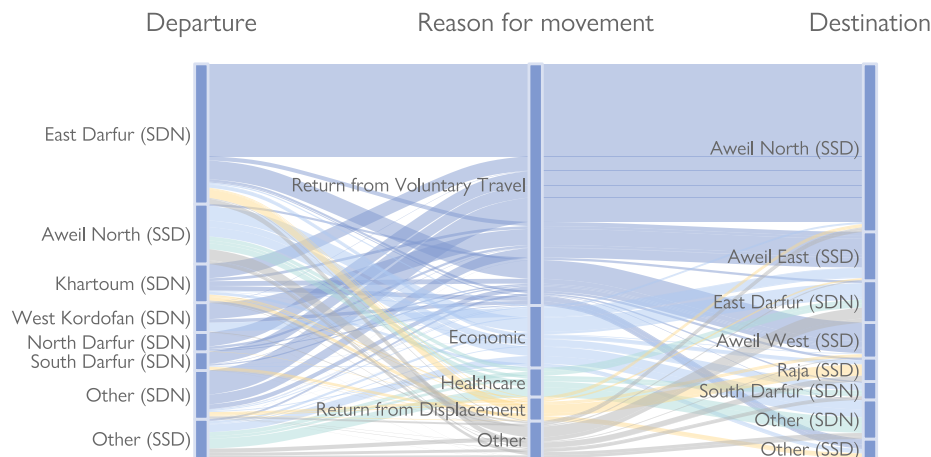


36 persons with special needs over 60

## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



72.7% truck



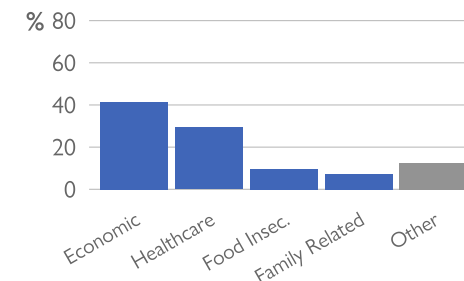
13.6% taxi / car



6.1% three-wheeler

7.5% other

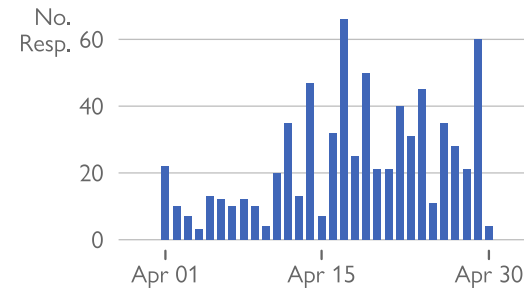
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



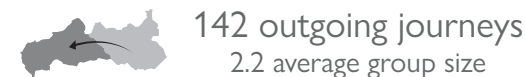
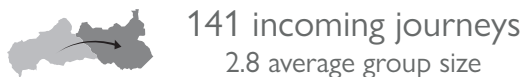
## F.24 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



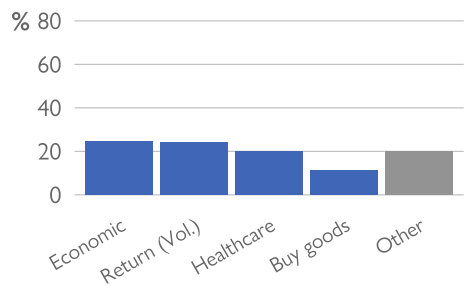
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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. 4. [F.21, F.24] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

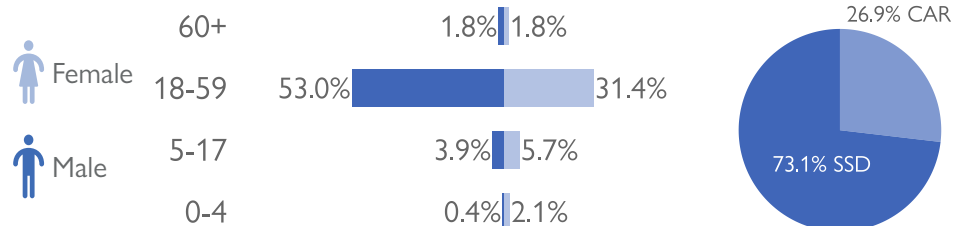
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



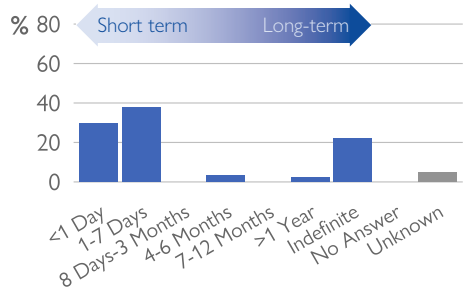
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



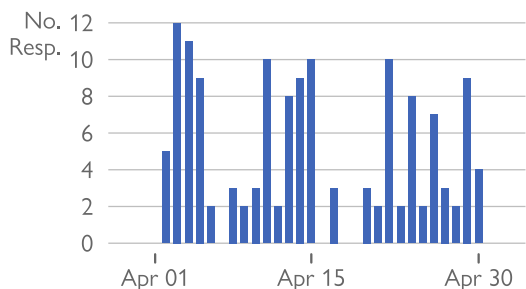
## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



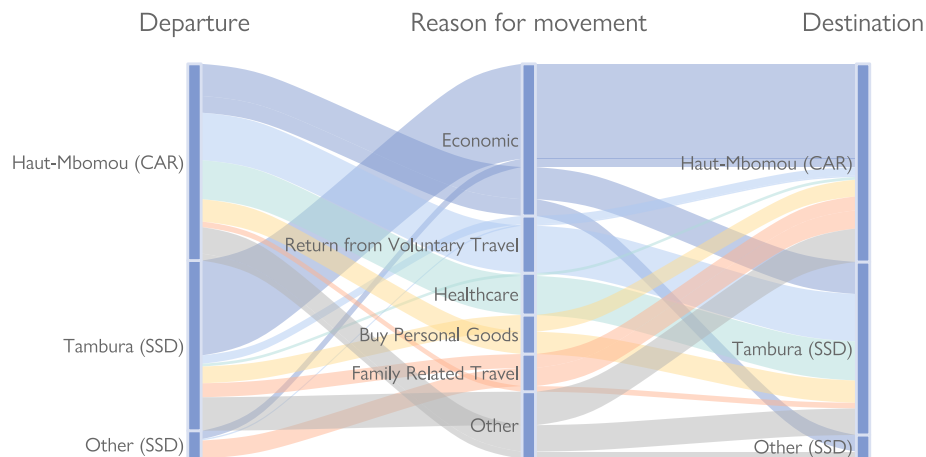
## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



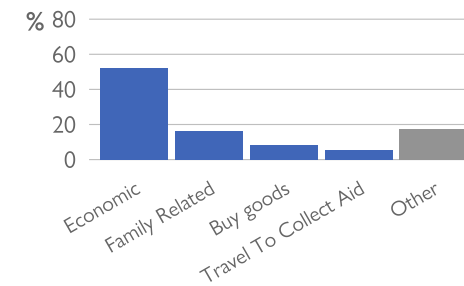
## F.29 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



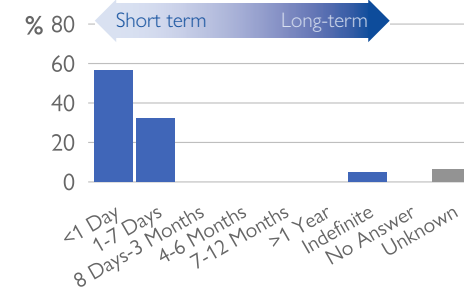
## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



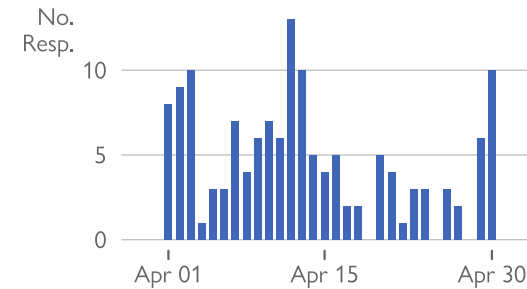
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.32 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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. 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.



10,495 individual journeys  
2.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

165 displaced<sup>1</sup> individuals  
1.6% of respondents

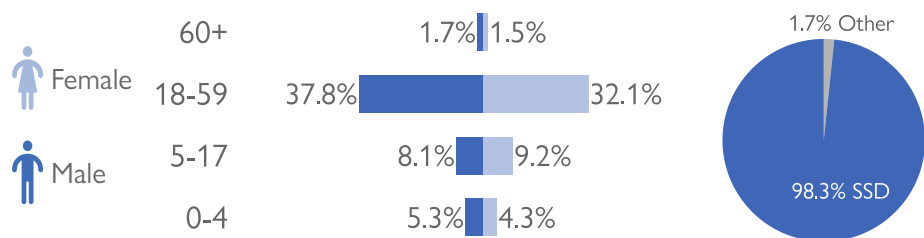
1,280 pregnant or lactating women

67 unaccompanied children

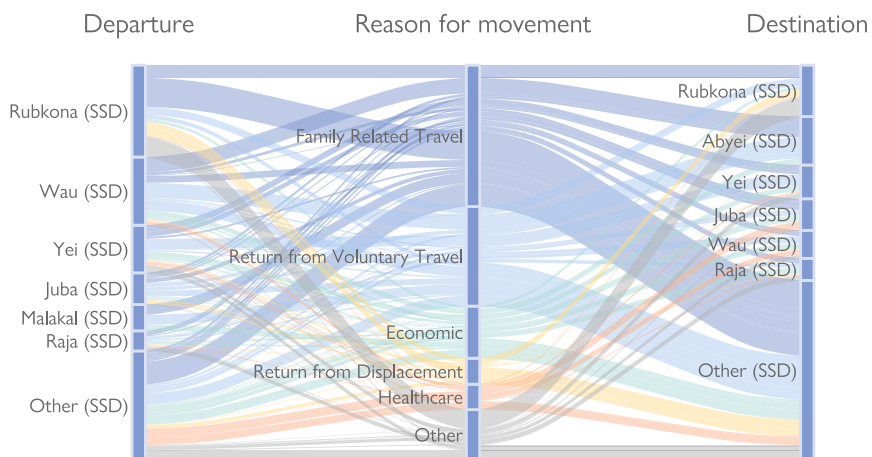
401 persons with mental or physical disabilities

196 persons with special needs over 60

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

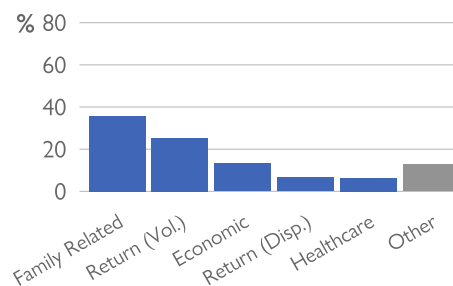


### F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

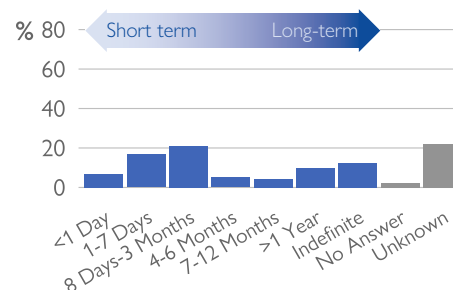


33.6% taxi/car 31.9% bus 11.5% motorbike 23.0% other

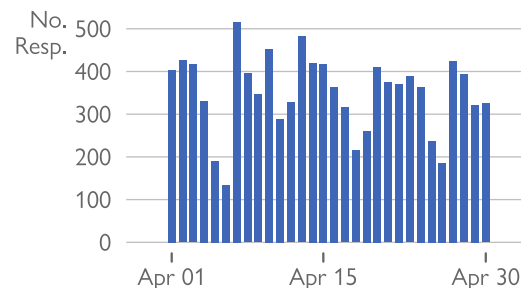
### F.35 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay



### F.37 Time trend<sup>4</sup>



### 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.

not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

Notes: [Icons] Icons by 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. 4. [F.37] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does