



33 Flow Monitoring Points
951 average no. of respondents / FMP



31,369 individual journeys surveyed¹
3.1 average group² size



2,505 displaced individuals³
8.0% 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, complementing DTM's monitoring of [mobility restrictions and COVID-19 prevention measures](#) at points of entry and transit hubs. In total, 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in August 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). Two new FMPs on the border with Ethiopia were activated in the second half of August: Burebyei and Pagak, respectively in Nasir and Maiwut County. A separate profile for cross-border movement to / from Ethiopia will be included starting from September. 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.

No. of respondents
(August 2020)

- 1,000
- 4,000



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 191)	Internal (n = 2,227)	Incoming (n = 87)
Conflict	3.1%	1.0%	47.1%
Natural Disaster	5.2%	95.7%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	91.6%	3.2%	52.9%

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

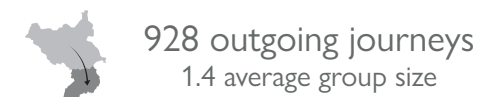
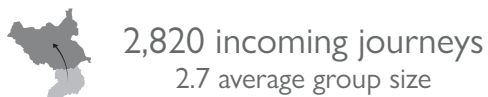
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	708 (110 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	376 (12 refugees)
From abroad	1,842 (855 refugees)	52 (40 refugees)	165 (27 refugees)

Additionally, DTM tracked 2,138 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,029 from abroad), 35 possible forced returnees (all of which from abroad), and 640 possible relocated individuals (of which 144 from abroad) with unreported / unknown intended duration of stay or time spent at the location of departure.

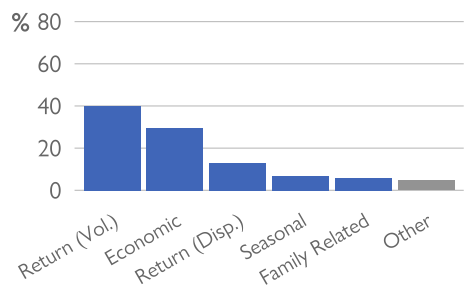
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	602 (297 refugees ⁵)	2 (0 refugees)	+600 (+297 refugees)
DRC	95 (12 refugees)	10 (0 refugees)	+85 (+12 refugees)
Sudan	949 (152 refugees)	262 (4 refugees)	+687 (+148 refugees)
CAR	37 (29 refugees)	10 (0 refugees)	+27 (+29 refugees)

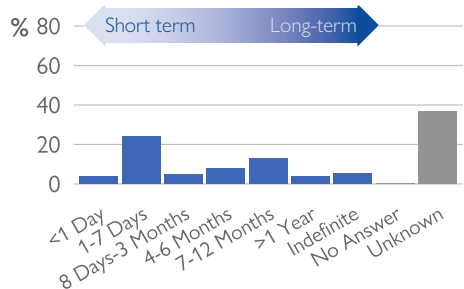
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (960 individuals), Ethiopia (1,882 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (26), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (1,505) 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.



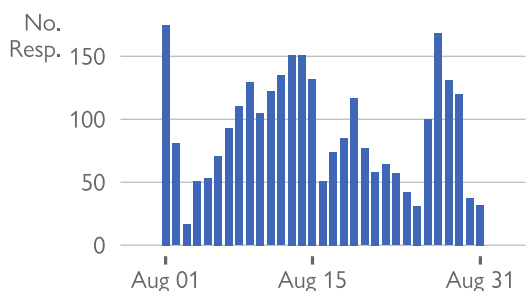
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



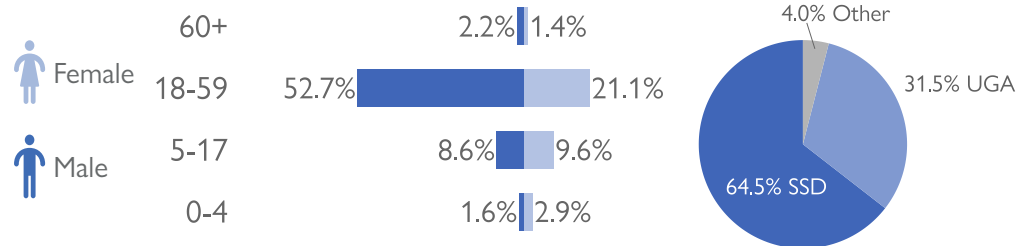
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



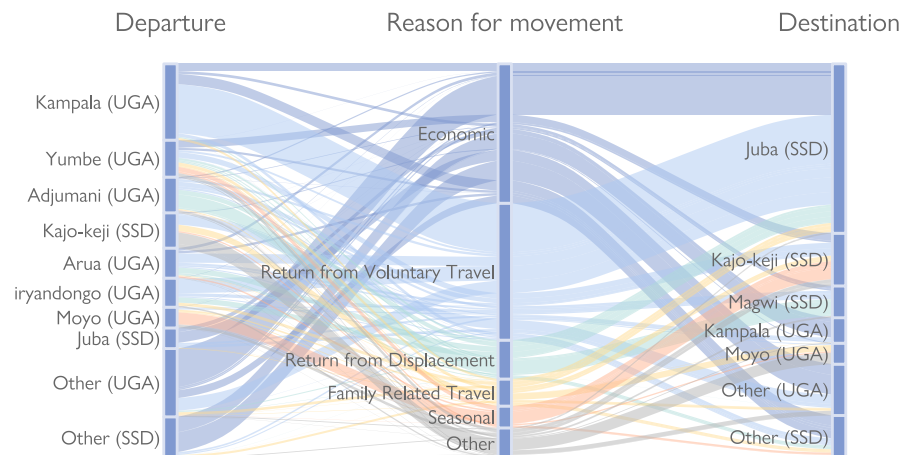
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



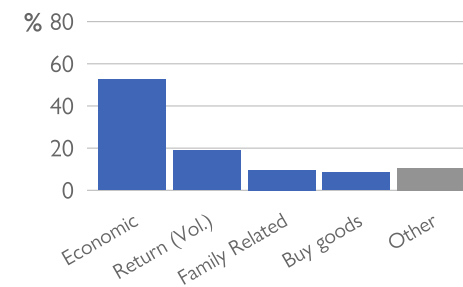
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



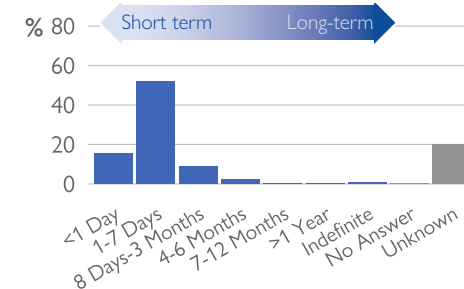
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



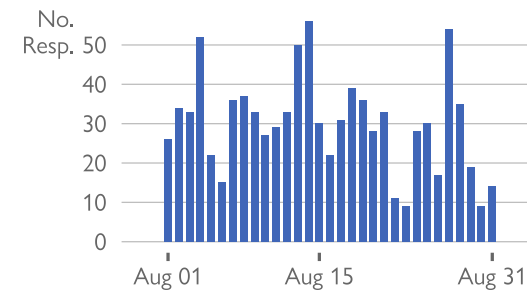
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



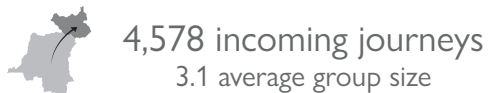
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



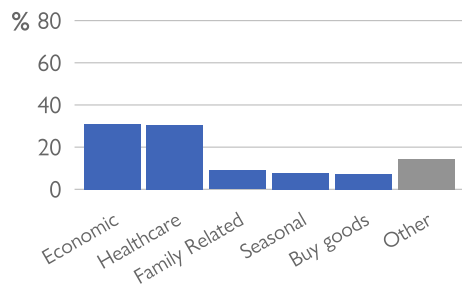
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.5, F.8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may

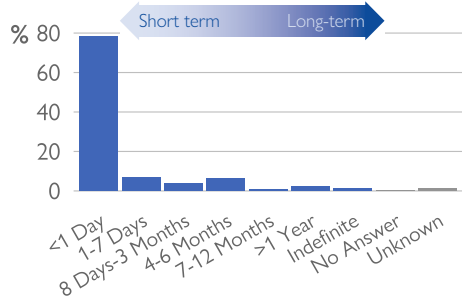
fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



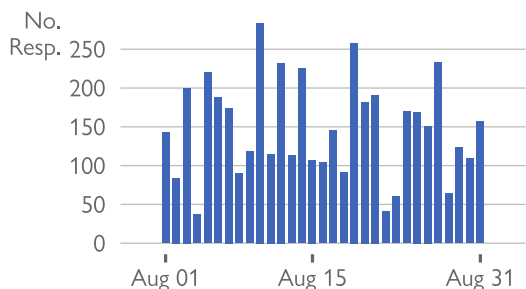
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



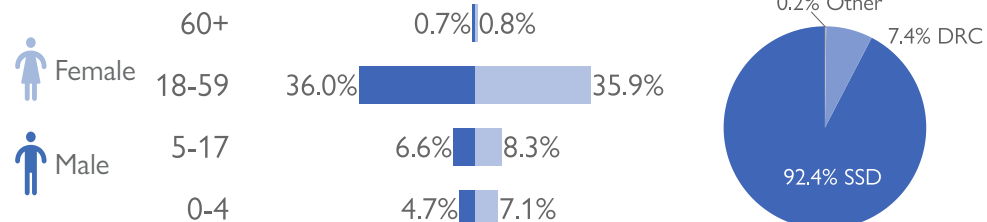
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



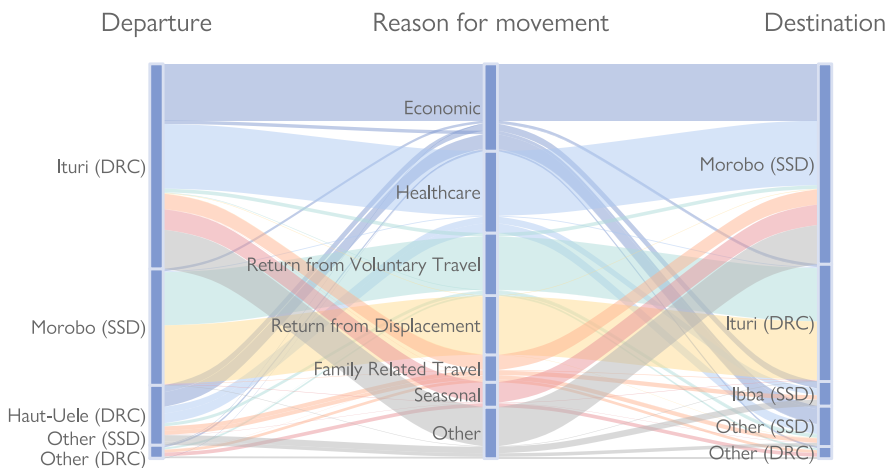
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



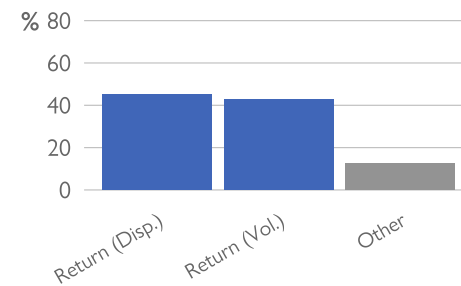
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



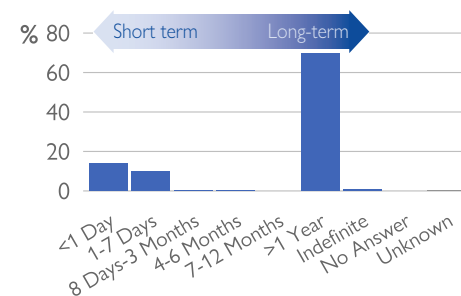
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



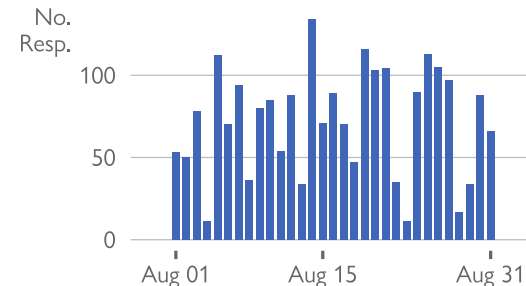
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 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.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.13, F.16] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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1,620 incoming journeys
4.0 average group size



3,175 individual journeys
3.8 average group² size

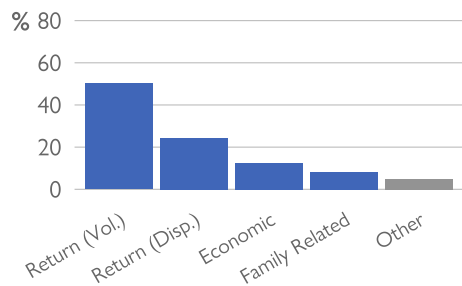


147 displaced¹ individuals
4.6% of respondents

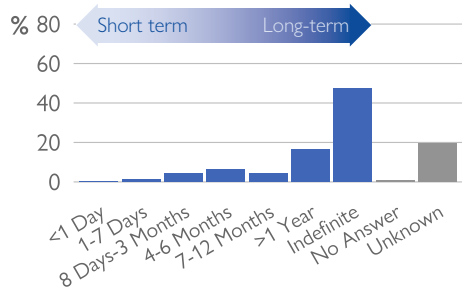


1,555 outgoing journeys
3.6 average group size

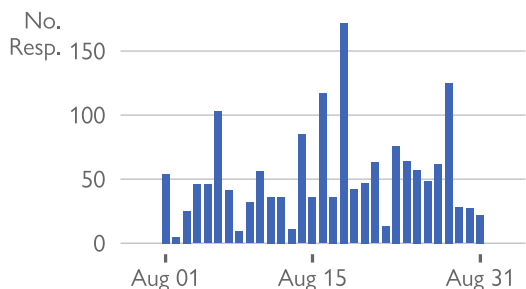
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



190 pregnant or lactating women



3 unaccompanied children

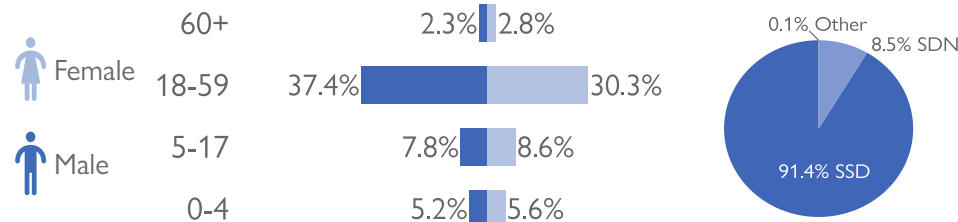


45 persons with mental or physical disabilities

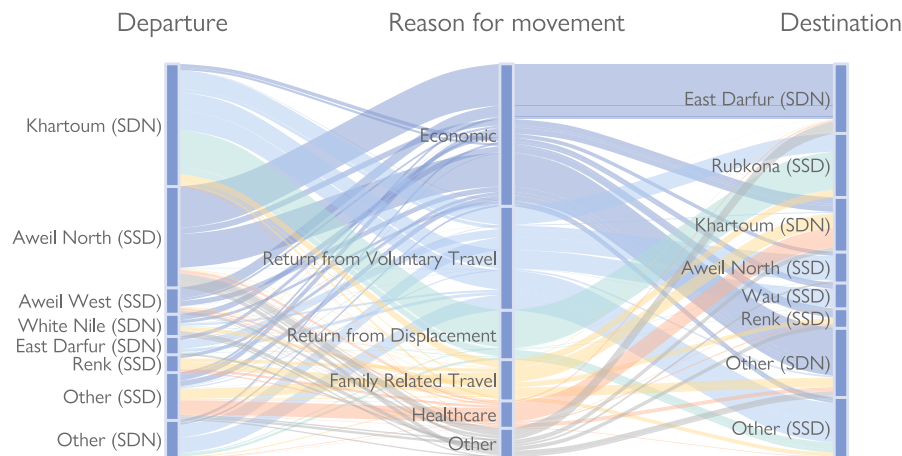


35 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

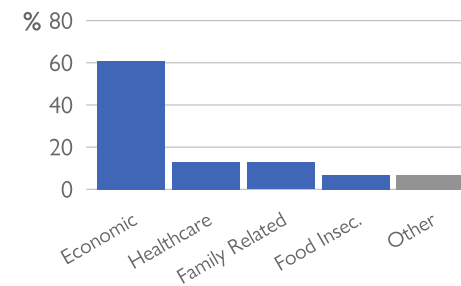


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

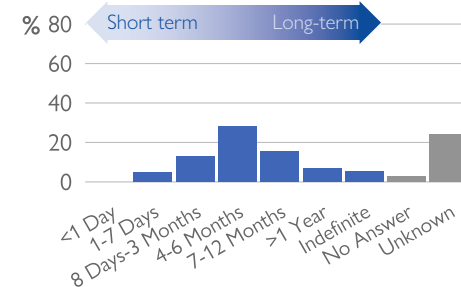


33.4% bus 26.3% on foot 24.3% taxi / car 16.0% other

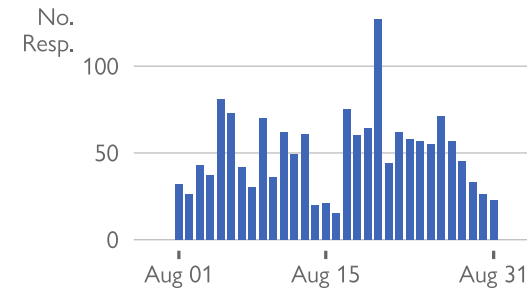
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)




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. 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.

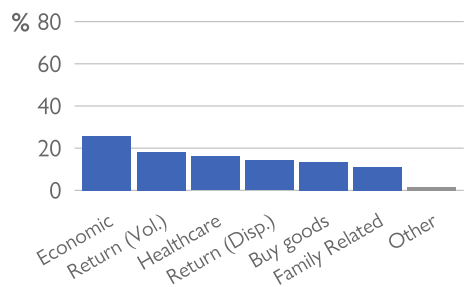
 263 incoming journeys
3.8 average group size

 625 individual journeys
3.1 average group² size

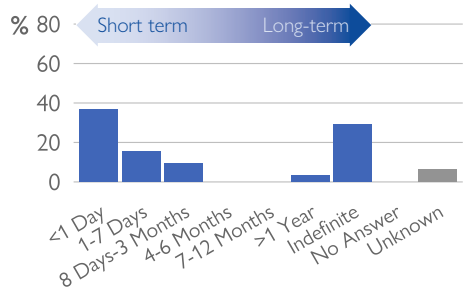
 0 displaced¹ individuals
0.0% of respondents

 362 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

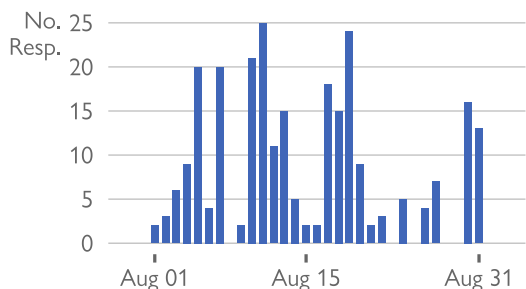
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



6 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

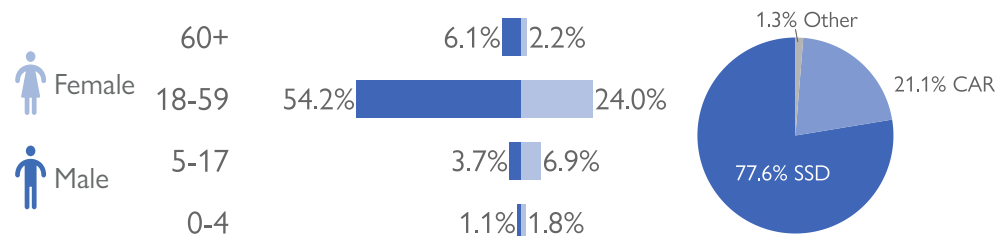


4 persons with mental or physical disabilities

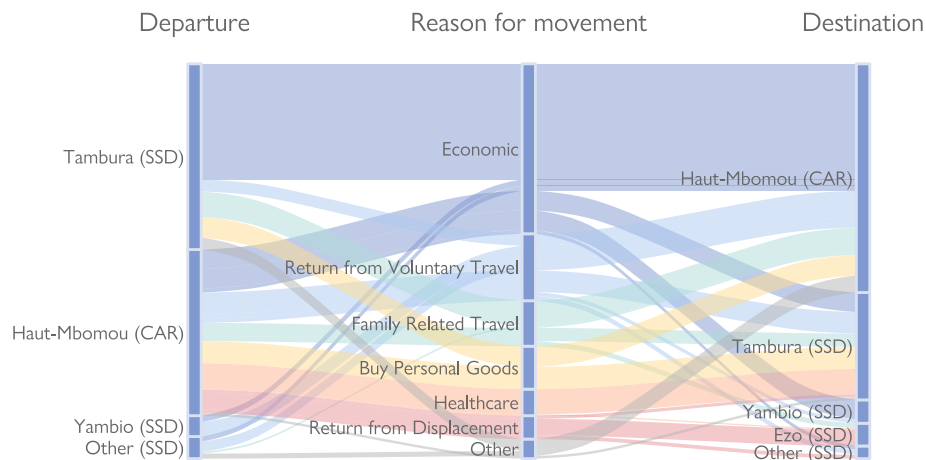


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

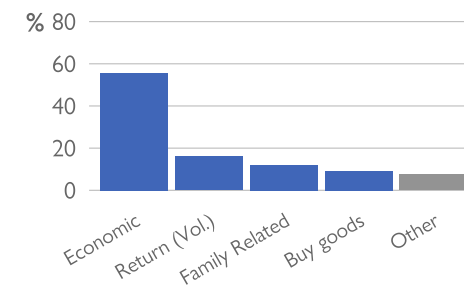


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 41.8% bicycle  29.4% motorbike  28.8% on foot 0.0% other

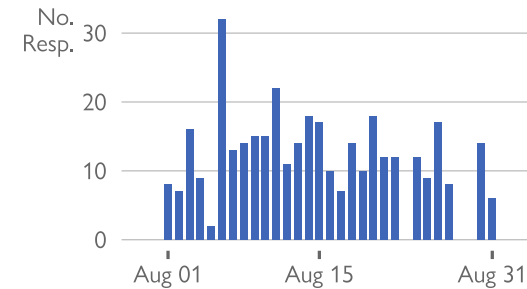
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 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.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.

12,635 individual journeys
3.2 average group² size

2,227 displaced¹ individuals
17.6% of respondents

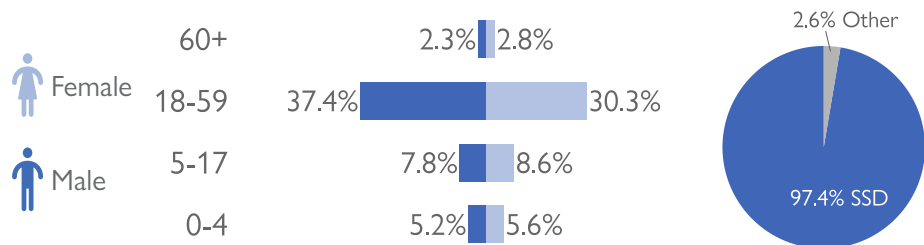
1,509 pregnant or lactating women

12 unaccompanied children

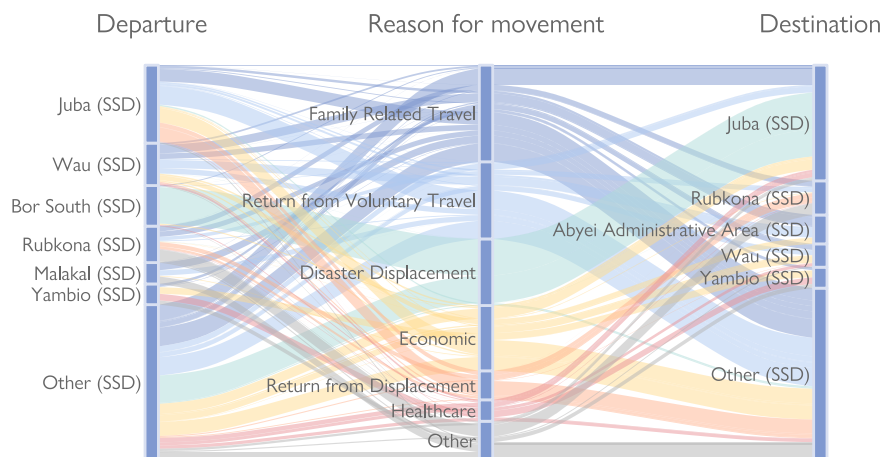
205 persons with mental or physical disabilities

348 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

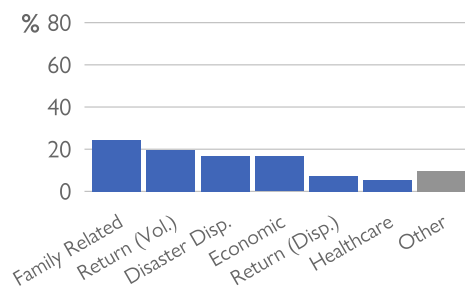


F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

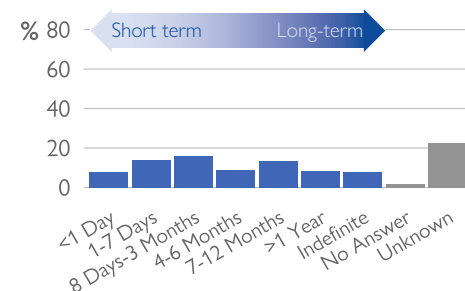


35.2% boat 24.7% bus 22.9% taxi/car 17.2% other

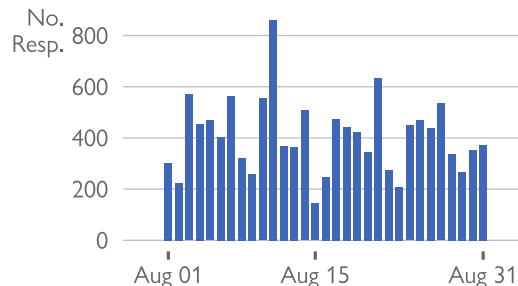
F.35 Reasons for movement³



F.36 Duration of stay



F.37 Time trend⁴



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, 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. 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