



32 Flow Monitoring Points
1,631 average no. of respondents / FMP



52,205 individuals surveyed¹
4.4 average group² size



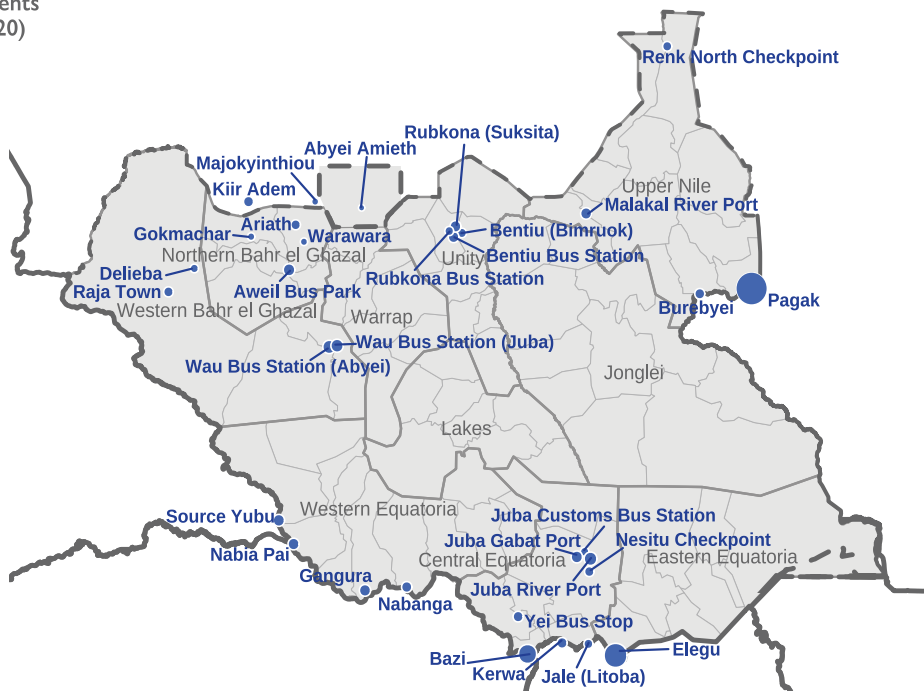
2,491 displaced individuals³
4.8% of respondents

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 COVID-19 mobility restrictions](#). In total, 32 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in September 2020, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic

Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Two FMPs were temporarily inactive in September due to seasonal factors (Malakal Bus Station) and access impediments (Kaya in Morobo County), while a new FMP was activated in the last week of September at Juba Customs Bus Station. 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
(September 2020)

- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000
- 12,000



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 194)	Internal (n = 1,607)	Incoming (n = 690)
Conflict	10.8%	1.2%	8.1%
Natural Disaster	41.2%	94.7%	1.0%
Food Insecurity	47.9%	4.0%	90.9%

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

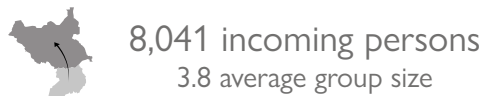
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	534 (86 refugees ⁵)	7 (5 refugees)	473 (11 refugees)
From abroad	5,313 (4,237 refugees)	253 (247 refugees)	238 (26 refugees)

Additionally, DTM tracked 5,380 possible voluntary returnees (of which 4,317 from abroad), 360 possible forced returnees (334 from abroad) and 748 possible relocated individuals (325 from abroad) who reported an unknown intended duration of stay at destination or time spent at the location of departure.

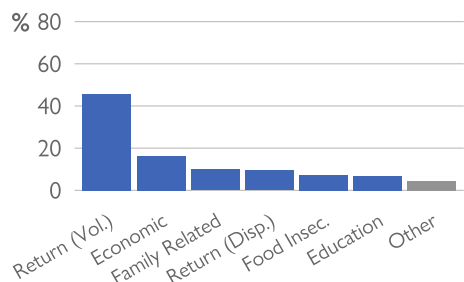
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,219 (752 refugees ⁵)	7 (0 refugees)	+1,212 (+752 refugees)
DRC	149 (20 refugees)	79 (0 refugees)	+70 (+20 refugees)
Sudan	871 (121 refugees)	178 (17 refugees)	+693 (+104 refugees)
CAR	26 (13 refugees)	13 (0 refugees)	+13 (+13 refugees)
Ethiopia	3,631 (3,625 refugees)	18 (2 refugees)	+3,613 (+3,623 refugees)

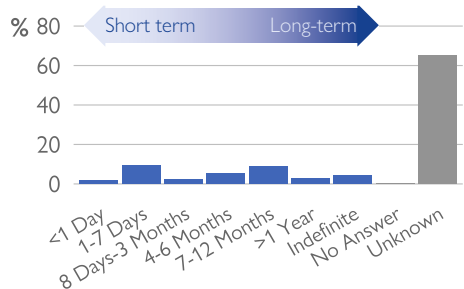
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,293 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (12) as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (466) 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.



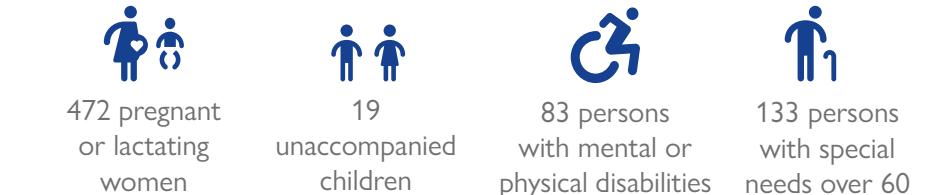
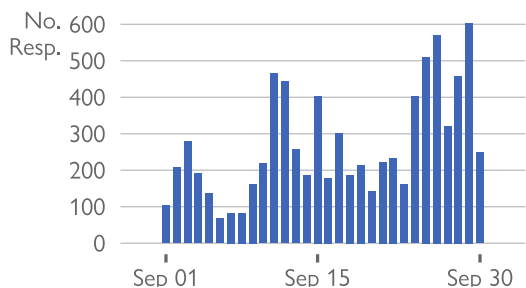
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



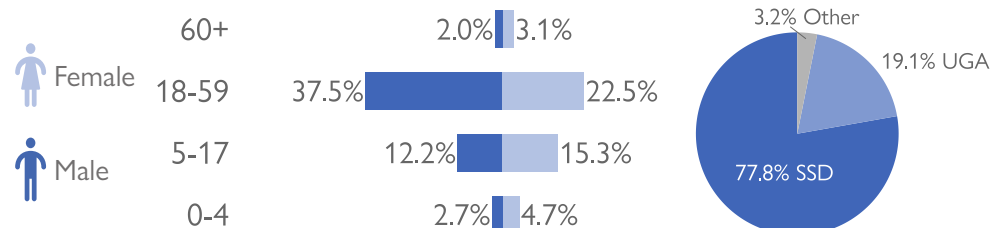
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



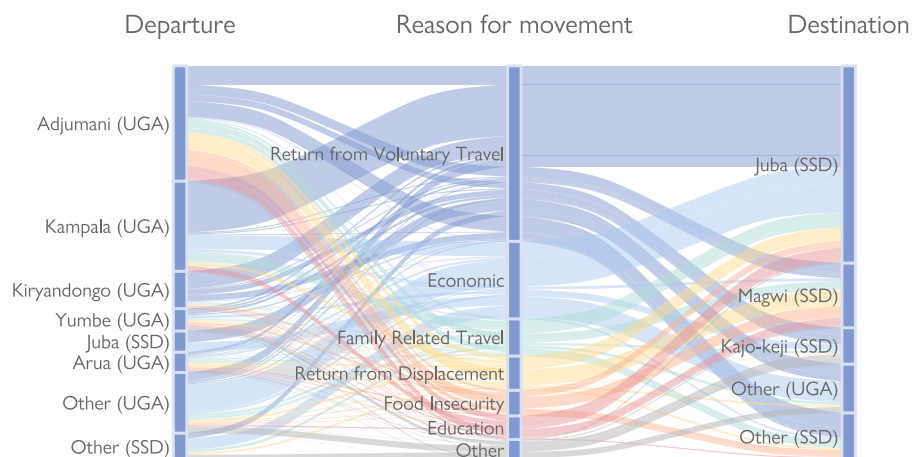
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



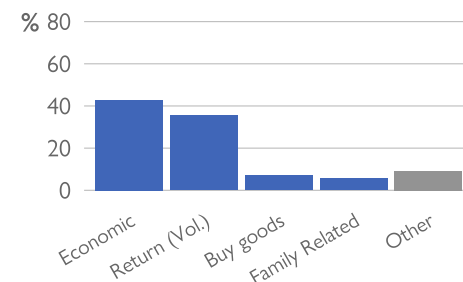
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



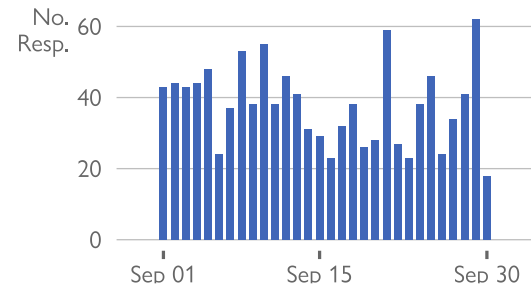
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

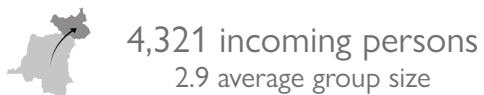


Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

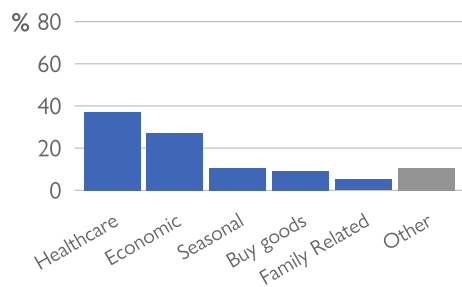
displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.5, F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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

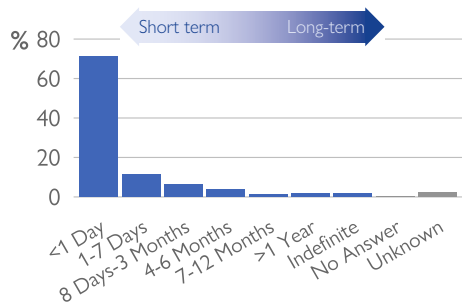
September 2020



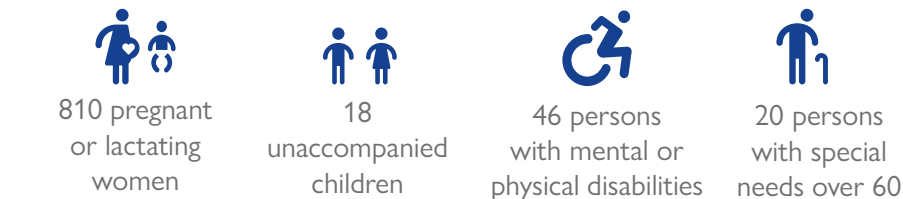
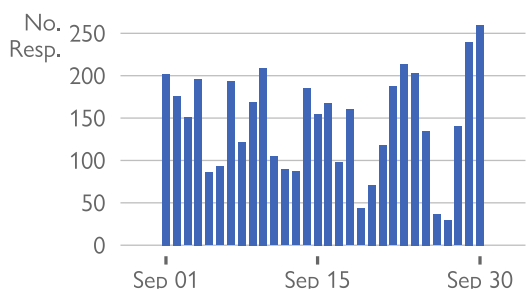
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



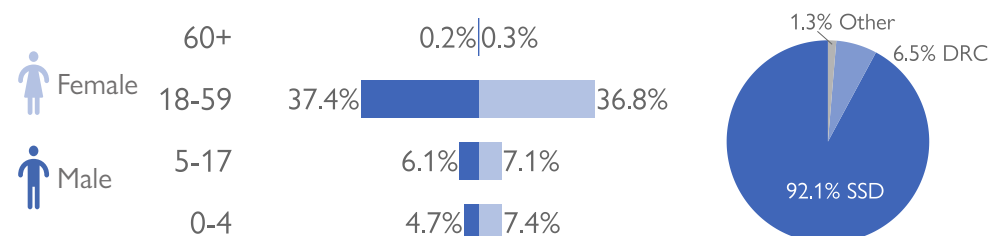
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴

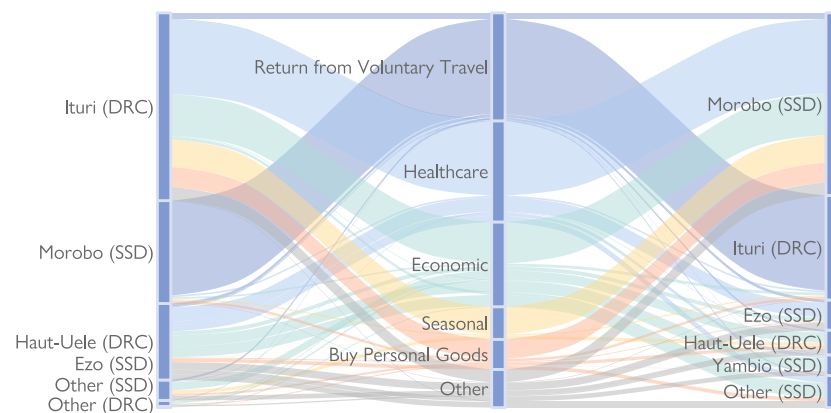


F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

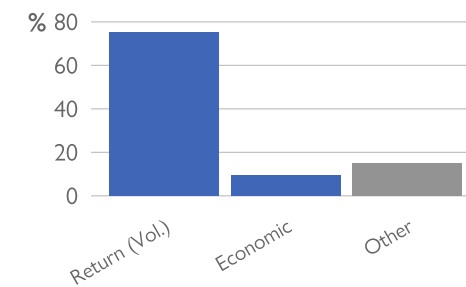


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

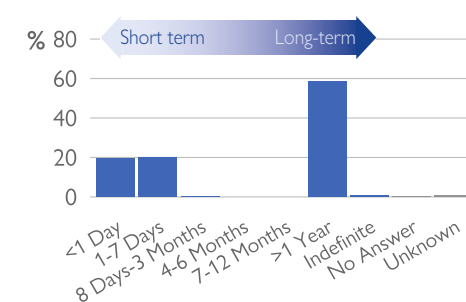
Departure Reason for movement Destination



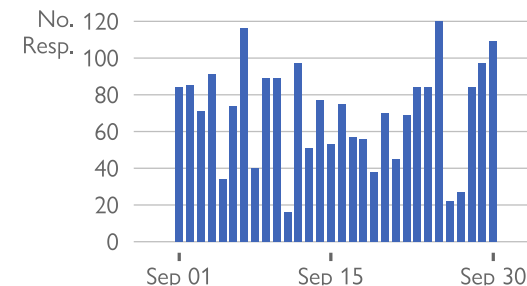
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



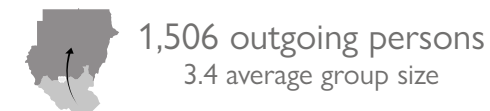
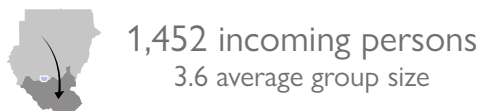
F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



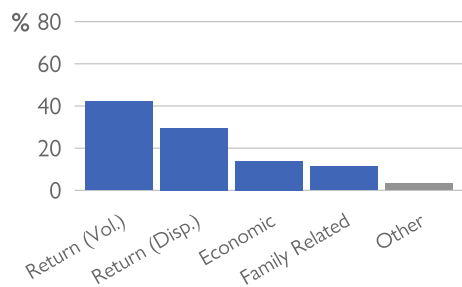
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

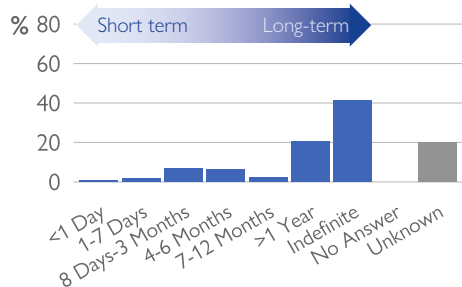
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



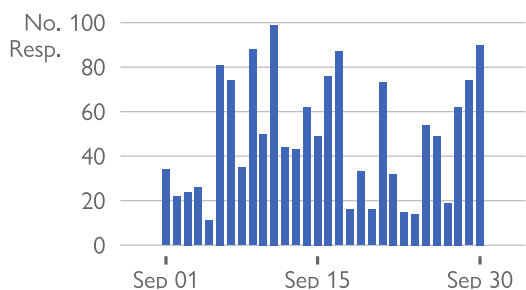
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



184 pregnant or lactating women



3 unaccompanied children

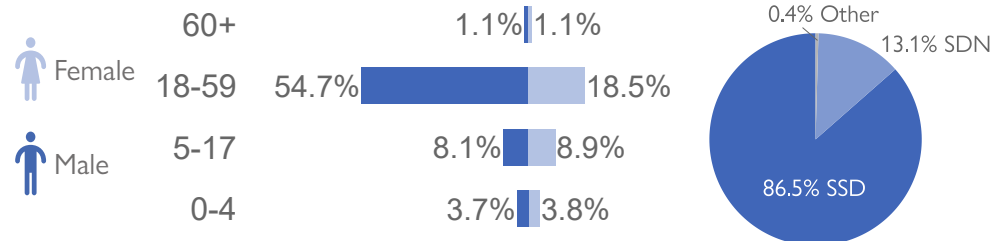


39 persons with mental or physical disabilities

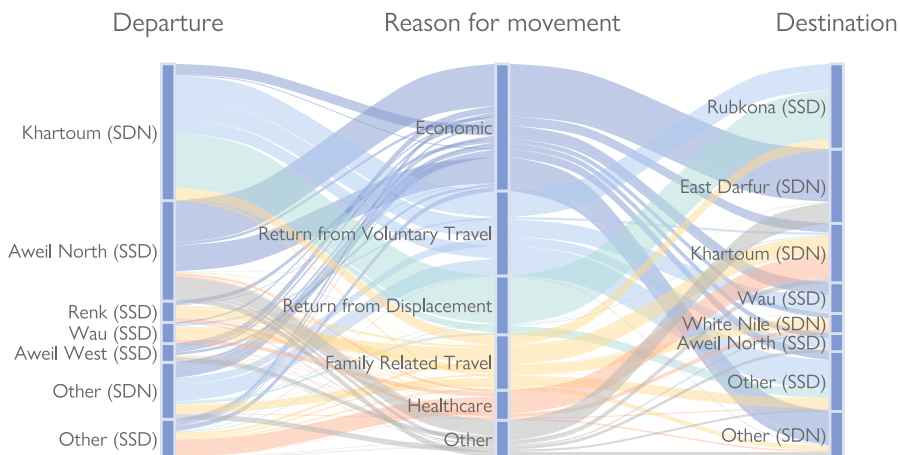


35 persons with special needs over 60

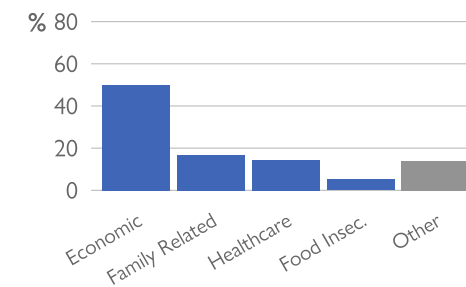
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



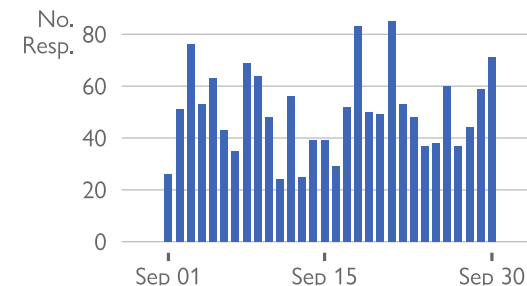
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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

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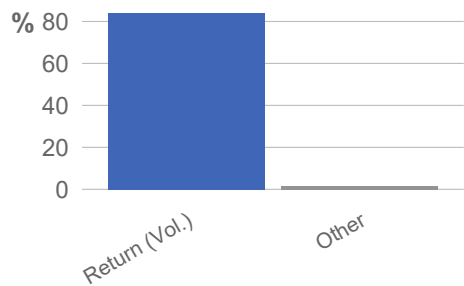
 19,260 incoming persons
42.5 average group size

 19,578 people surveyed
37.7 average group² size

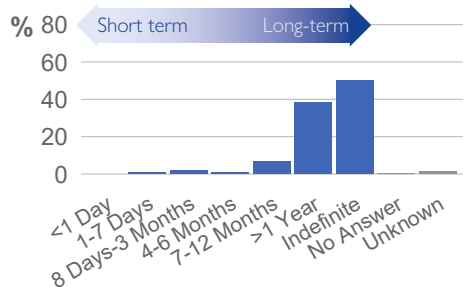
 67 displaced¹ persons
0.3% of respondents

 318 outgoing persons
4.8 average group size

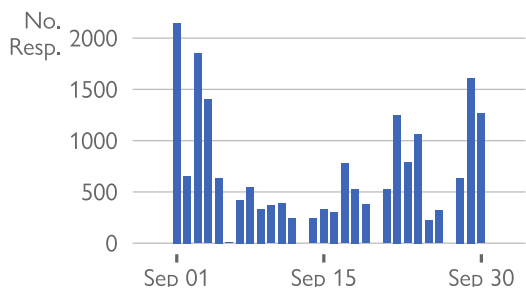
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



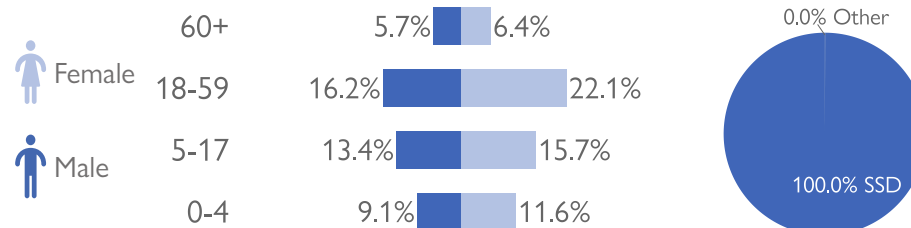
F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



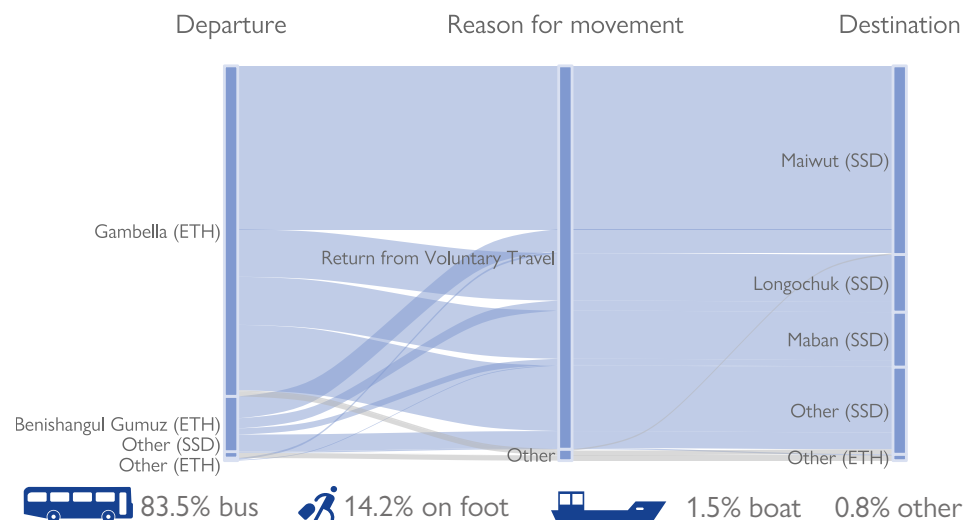
F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



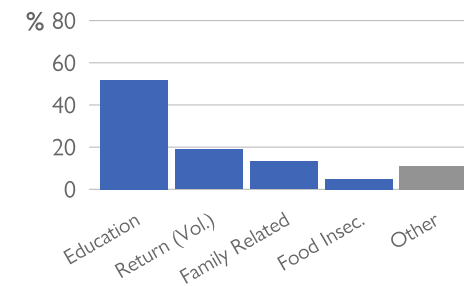
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



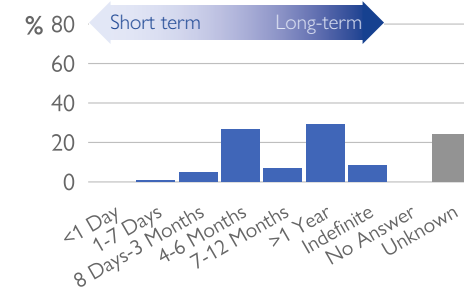
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



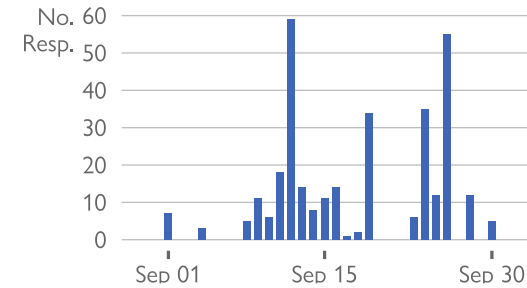
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.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.

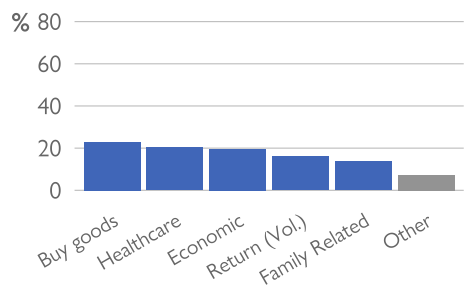
 360 incoming persons
3.8 average group size

 903 people surveyed
3.7 average group² size

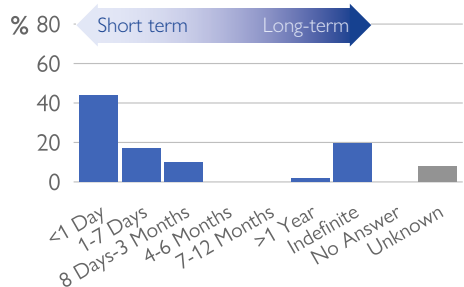
 12 displaced¹ persons
1.3% of respondents

 543 outgoing persons
3.6 average group size

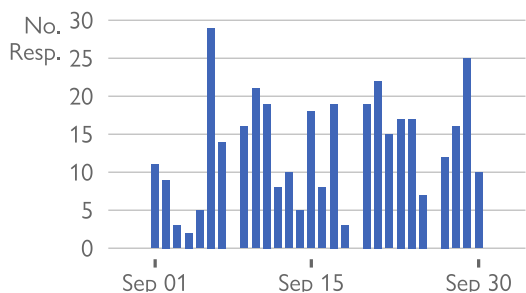
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



16 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

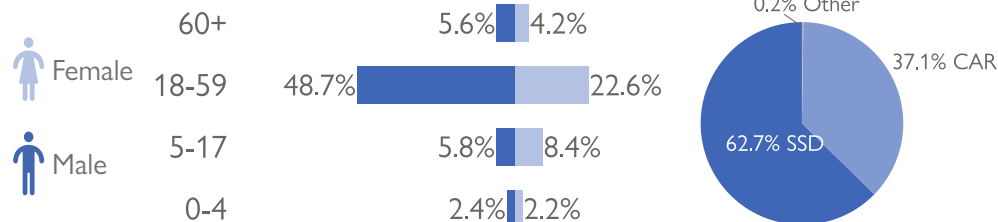


7 persons with mental or physical disabilities

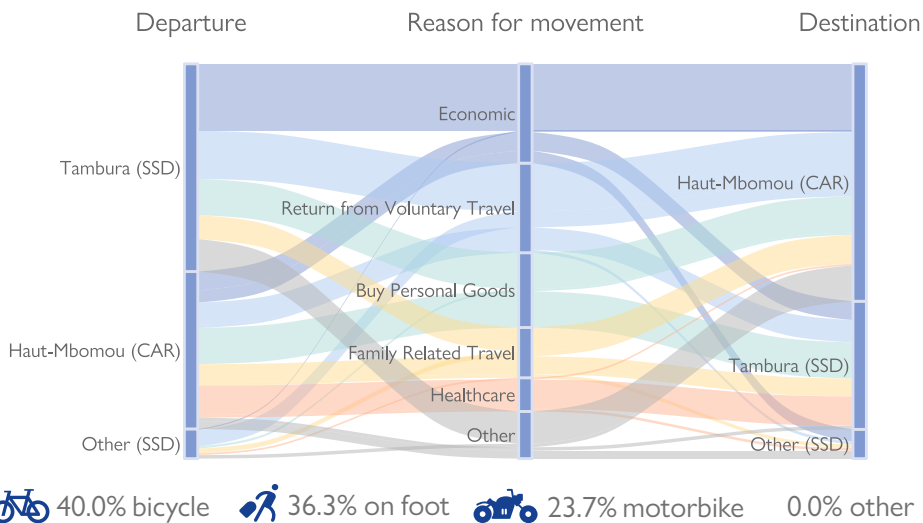


0 person with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.34 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



40.0% bicycle



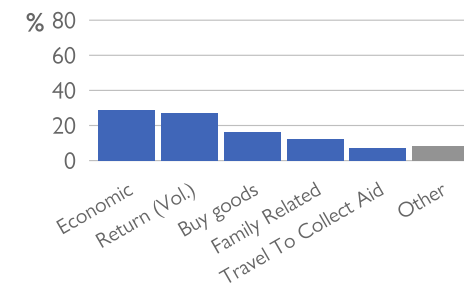
36.3% on foot



23.7% motorbike

0.0% other

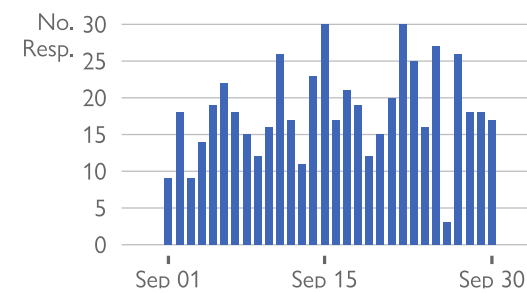
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.40 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.28] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.29, F.32] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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11,396 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

1,607 displaced¹ persons
14.1% of respondents

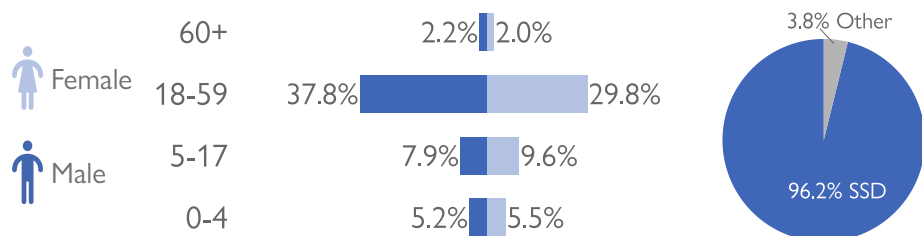
1,247 pregnant or lactating women

5 unaccompanied children

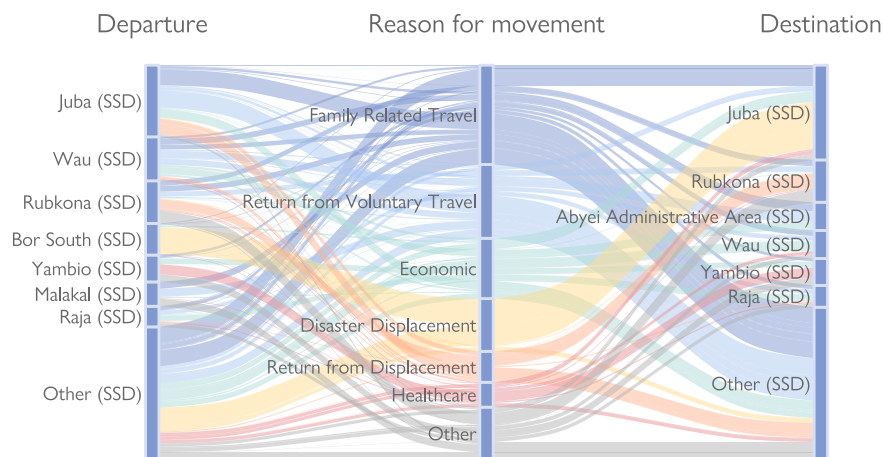
140 persons with mental or physical disabilities

219 persons with special needs over 60

F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

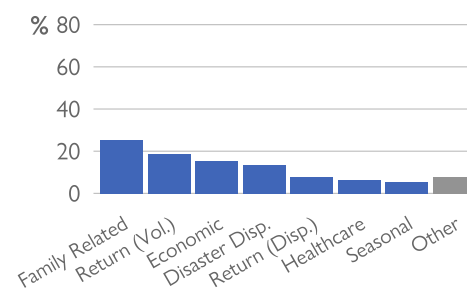


F.42 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

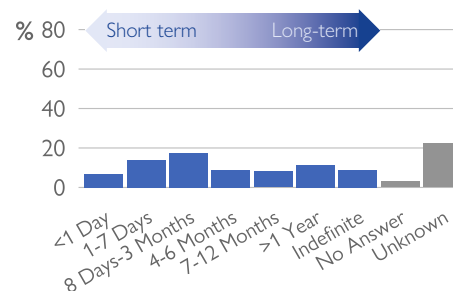


29.7% boat 24.5% bus 24.2% taxi/car 21.6% other

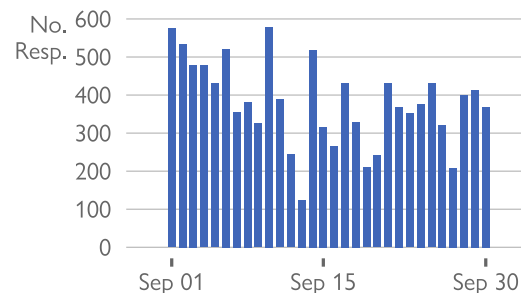
F.43 Reasons for movement³



F.44 Duration of stay



F.45 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

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