



33 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,516 average no. of respondents / FMP



50,026 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.4 average group<sup>2</sup> size



3,192 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
6.4% 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, 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in October 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). On 1 October Elegu FMP was relocated to the South Sudanese side of the border in Nimule (Magwi County), while Kaya FMP (Morobo County) remained temporarily inactive for the majority of the month as a result of access issues. Malakal Bus Station FMP also remained inactive due to the rainy season. 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  
(October 2020)

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



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

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 279)	Internal (n = 2,375)	Incoming (n = 538)
Conflict	8.6%	1.3%	89.4%
Natural Disaster	42.7%	97.7%	1.9%
Food Insecurity	48.7%	1.0%	8.7%

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

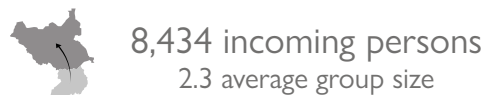
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	871 (157 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	7 (2 refugees)	481 (32 refugees)
From abroad	4,237 (2,572 refugees)	232 (222 refugees)	317 (86 refugees)

Additionally, DTM tracked 3,424 possible voluntary returnees (of which 2,430 from abroad), 171 possible forced returnees (all of which from abroad) and 774 possible relocated individuals (221 from abroad) who reported an unknown intended duration of stay at destination or time spent at the location of departure.

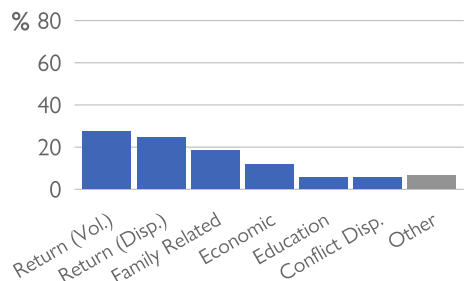
### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	3,102 (2,413 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	6 (0 refugees)	+3,096 (+2,413 refugees)
DRC	229 (56 refugees)	57 (9 refugees)	+172 (+47 refugees)
Sudan	1,098 (41 refugees)	521 (102 refugees)	+577 (-61 refugees)
CAR	87 (25 refugees)	7 (0 refugees)	+80 (+25 refugees)
Ethiopia	353 (353 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+353 (353 refugees)

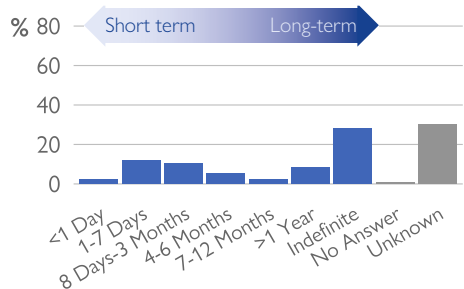
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,670 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (20) as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (169), 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.



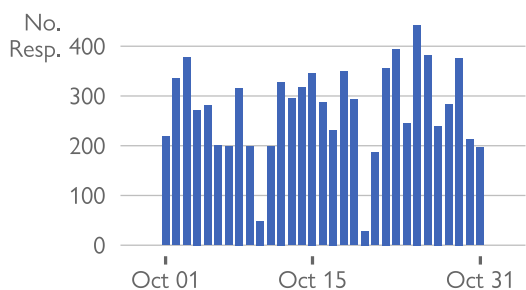
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



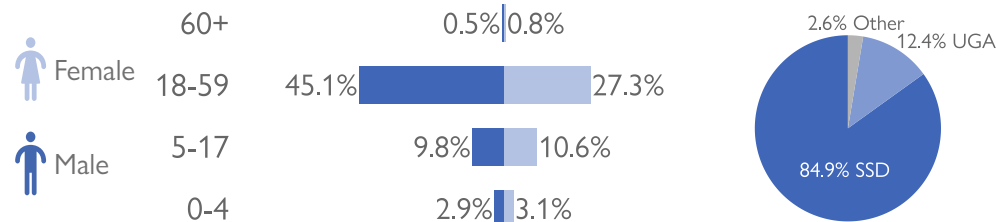
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



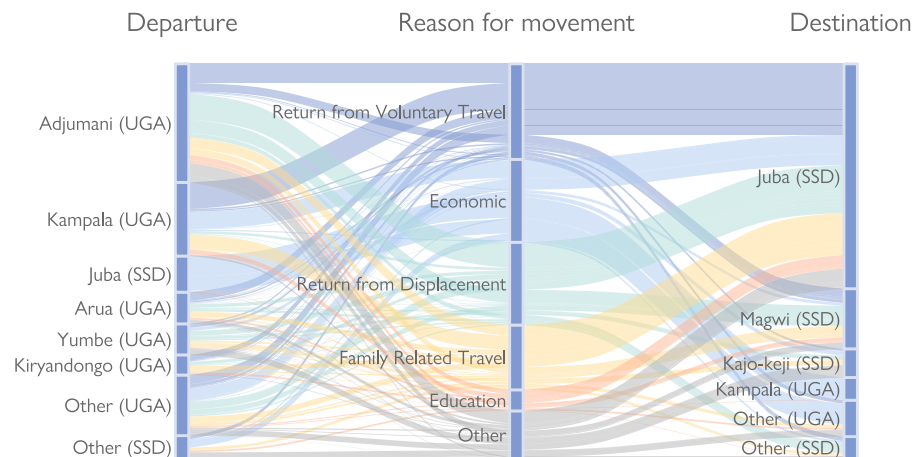
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



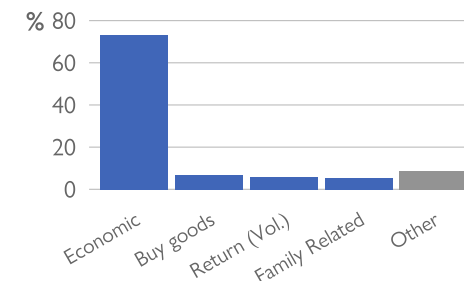
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



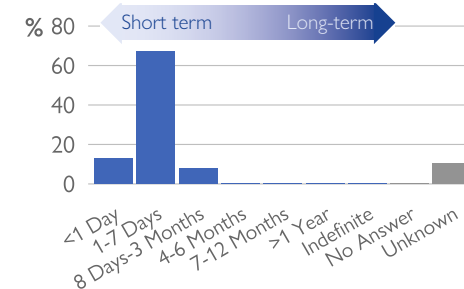
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



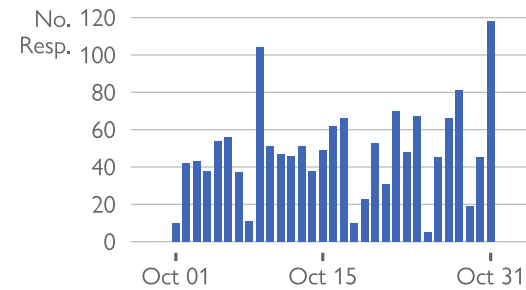
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### 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.



4,579 incoming persons  
3.1 average group size



6,807 people surveyed  
3.5 average group<sup>2</sup> size

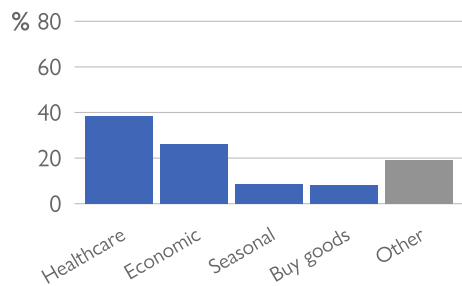


0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0% of respondents

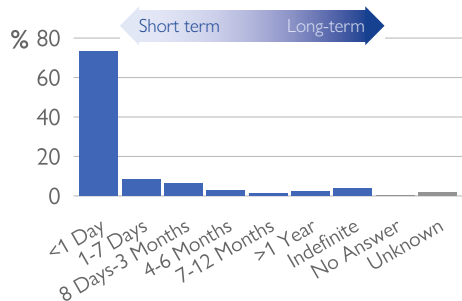


2,228 outgoing persons  
4.6 average group size

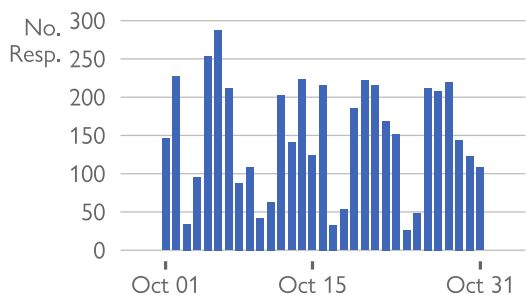
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



951 pregnant or lactating women



18 unaccompanied children

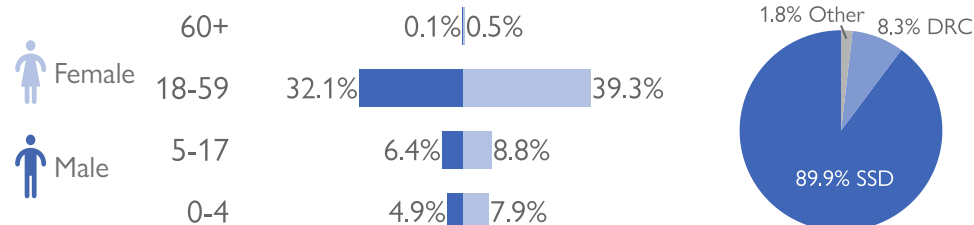


18 persons with mental or physical disabilities

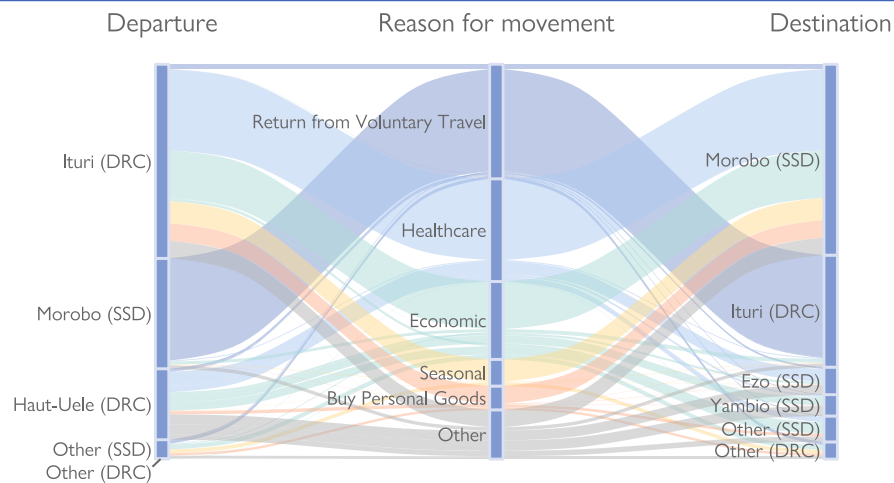


16 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

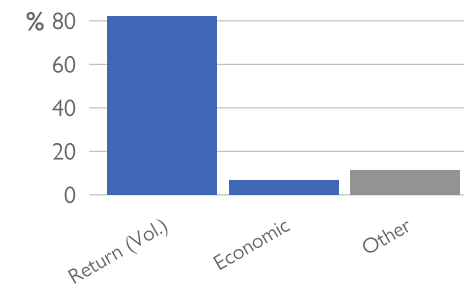


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

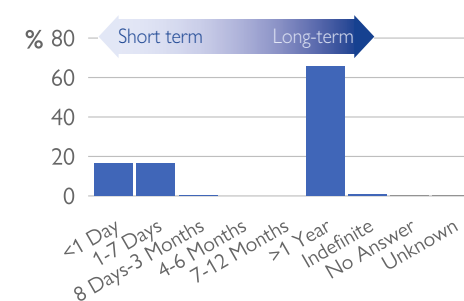


78.1% on foot 10.4% motorbike 8.3% bicycle 3.2% other

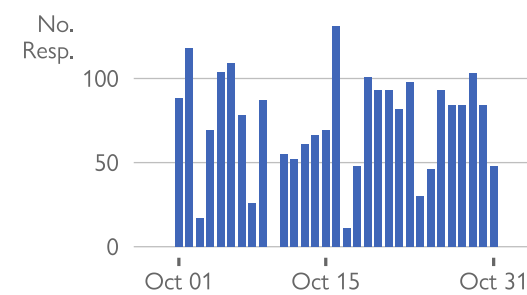
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.



1,917 incoming persons  
3.6 average group size



4,461 people surveyed  
3.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

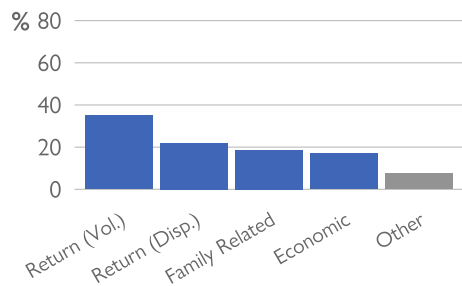


185 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
4.1% of respondents



2,544 outgoing persons  
3.6 average group size

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



214 pregnant or lactating women



1 unaccompanied children

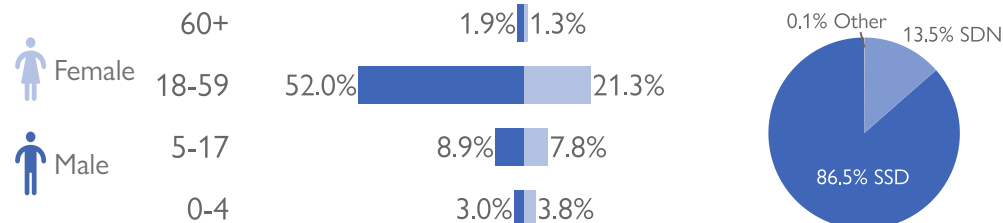


43 persons with mental or physical disabilities

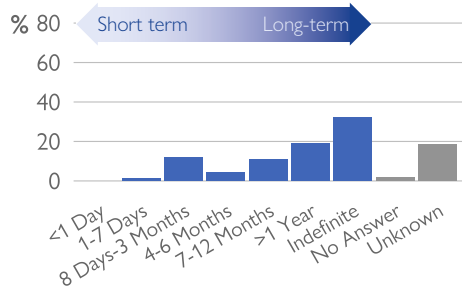


51 persons with special needs over 60

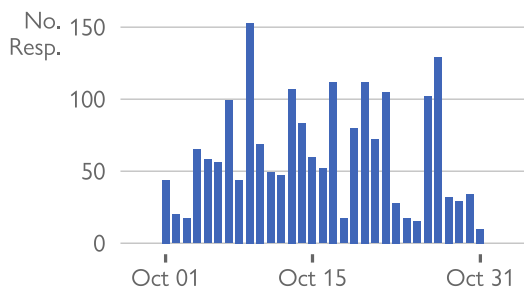
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



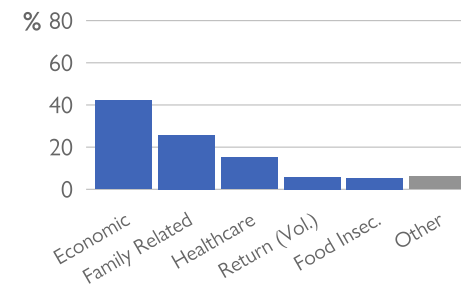
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



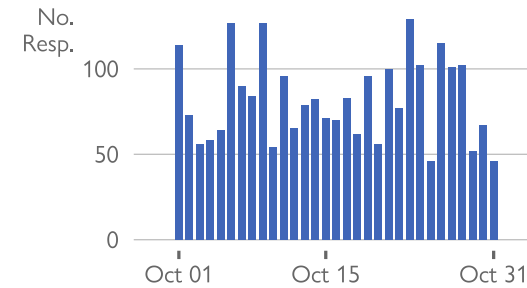
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



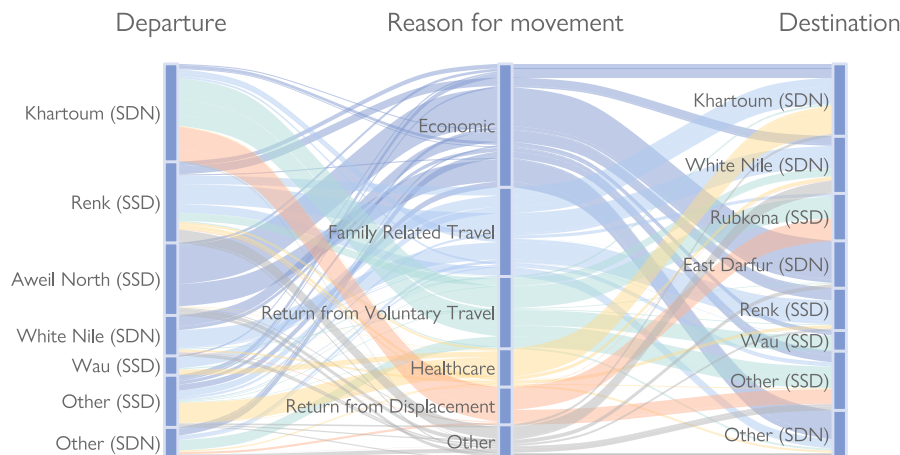
## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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



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



42.3% taxi / car



30.1% bus




22.7% on foot

4.9% other

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.

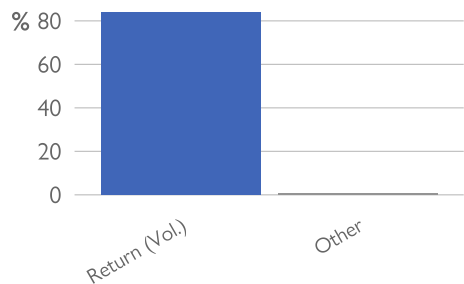
 12,685 incoming persons  
36.5 average group size

 12,865 people surveyed  
33.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size

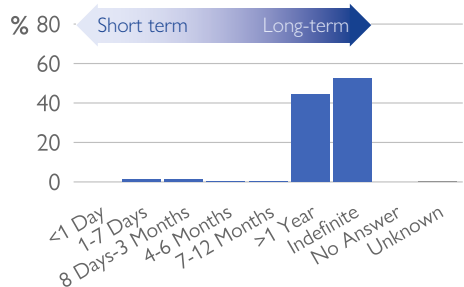
 95 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.7% of respondents

 180 outgoing persons  
4.7 average group size

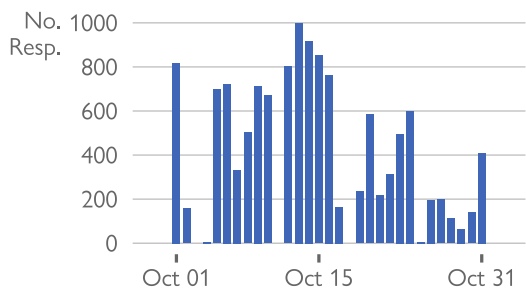
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



3,010 pregnant or lactating women



579 unaccompanied children

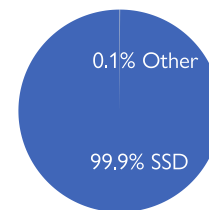
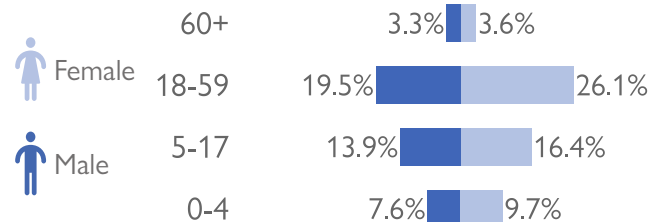


614 persons with mental or physical disabilities

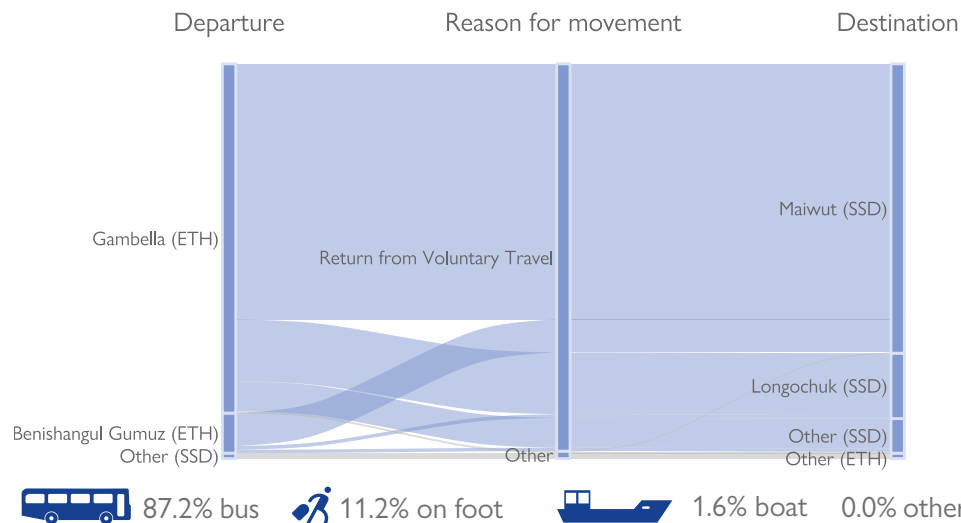


737 persons with special needs over 60

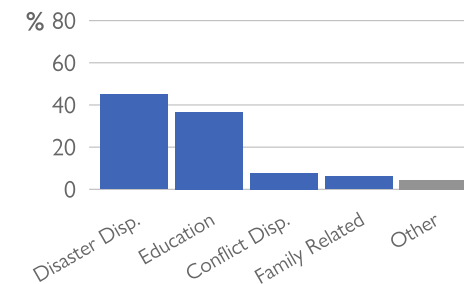
## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



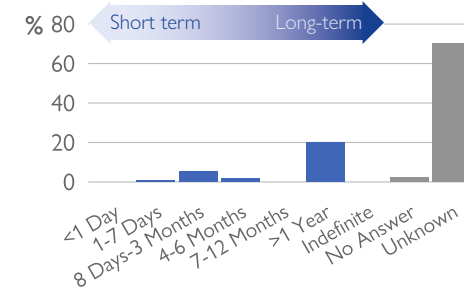
## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



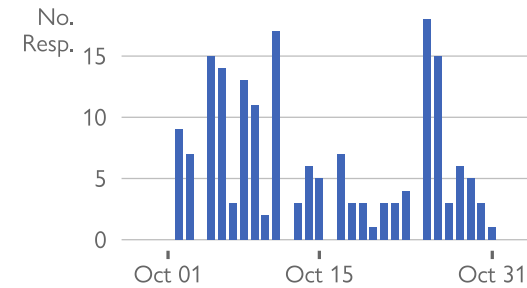
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.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.



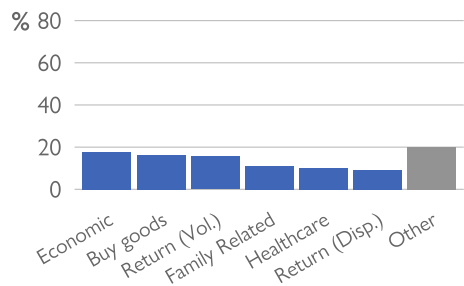
 501 incoming persons  
4.4 average group size

 1,100 people surveyed  
4.0 average group<sup>2</sup> size

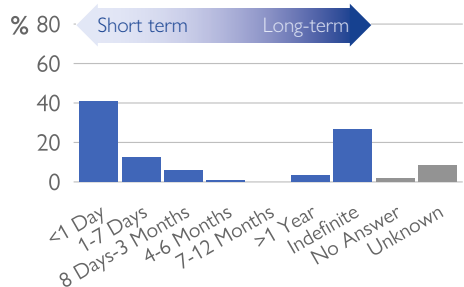
 29 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
2.6% of respondents

 599 outgoing persons  
3.7 average group size

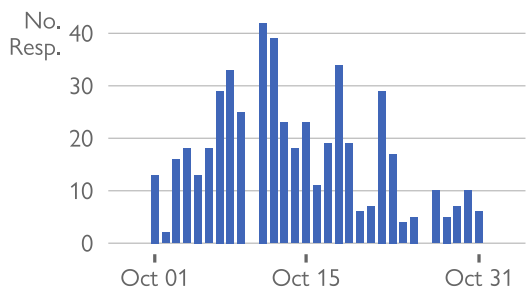
### F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



### F.37 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



22 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

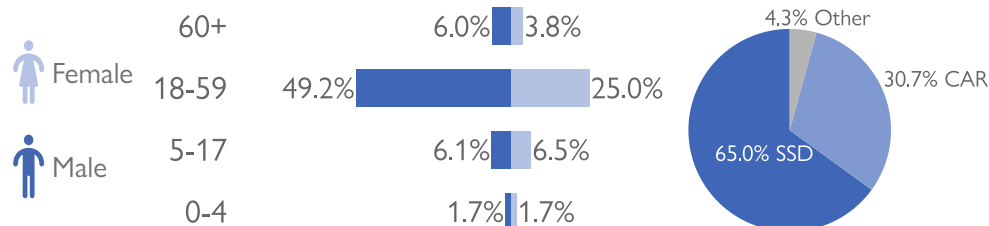


10 persons with mental or physical disabilities

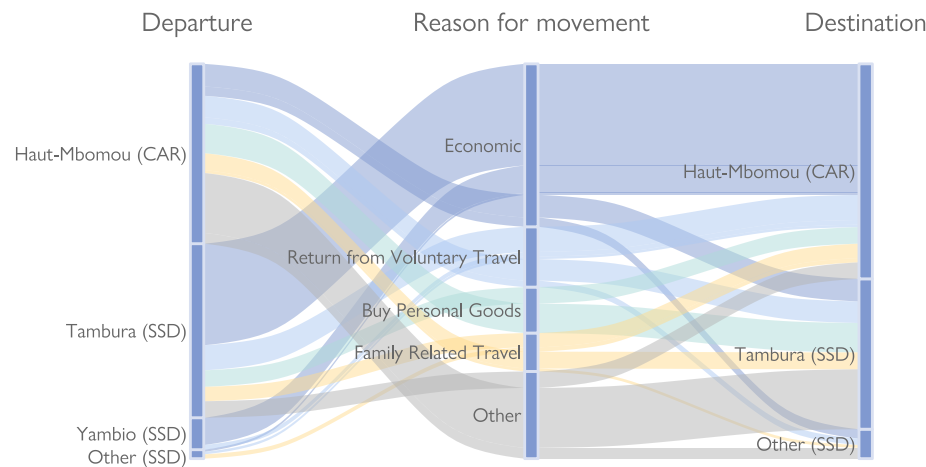


3 person with special needs over 60

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

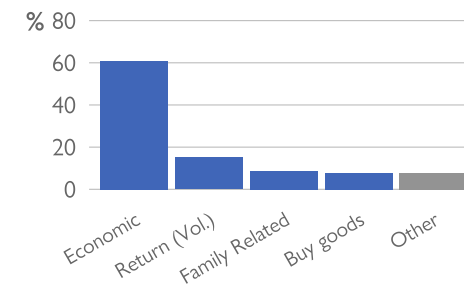


### F.34 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

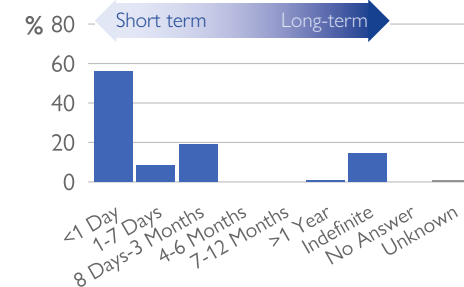


 37.5% bicycle  37.4% on foot  20.3% motorbike  4.8% other

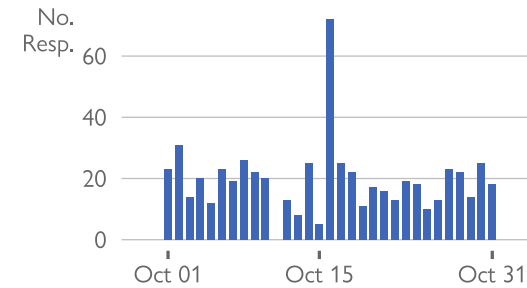
### F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



### F.40 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

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

13,014 people surveyed  
3.1 average group<sup>2</sup> size

2,375 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
18.2% of respondents

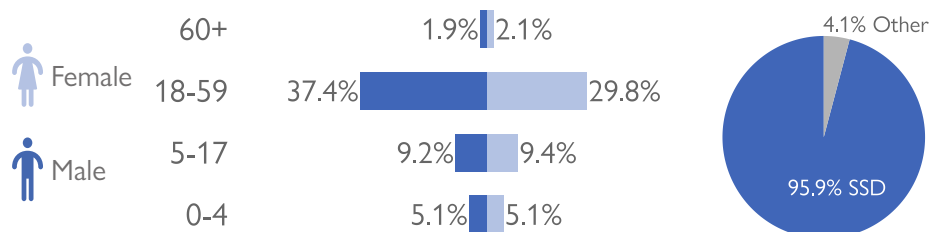
1,398 pregnant or lactating women

7 unaccompanied children

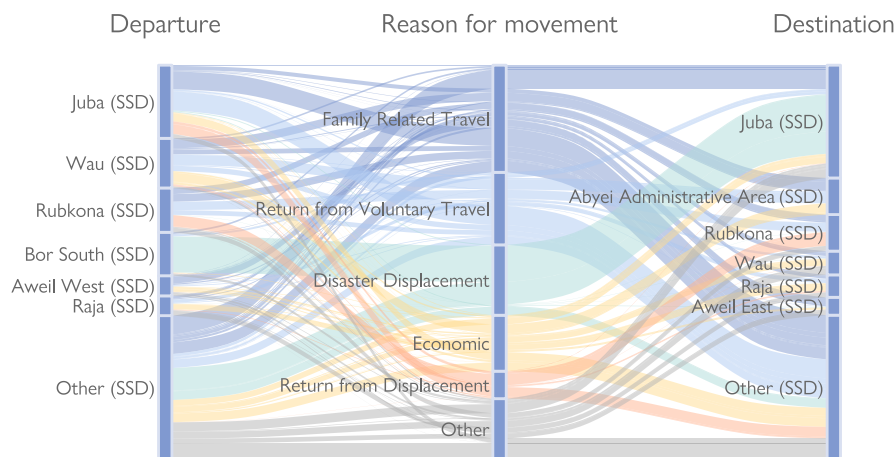
102 persons with mental or physical disabilities

311 persons with special needs over 60

## F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

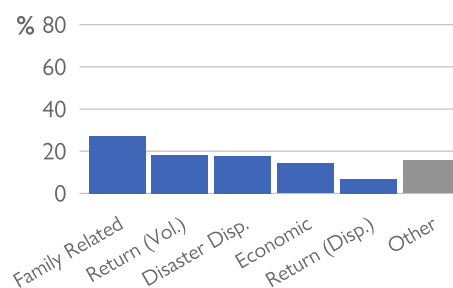


## F.42 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



27.9% boat 27.4% taxi/car 24.9% bus 19.8% other

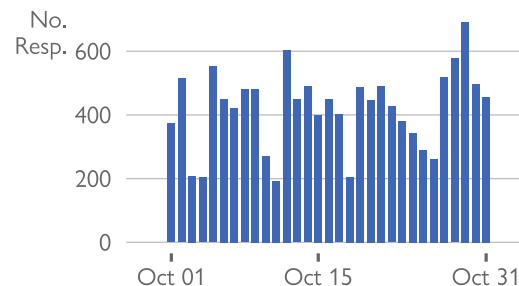
## F.43 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



## F.44 Duration of stay



## F.45 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, 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