



34 Flow Monitoring Points
1,302 average no. of respondents / FMP



44,263 individuals surveyed¹
2.8 average group² size



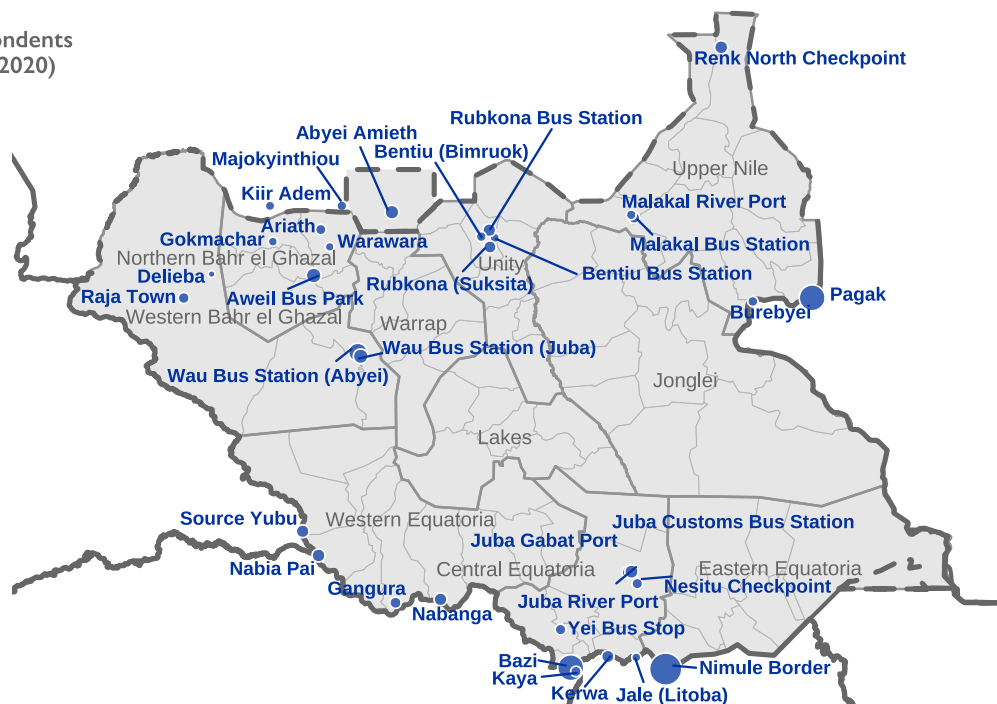
1,220 displaced individuals³
2.8% of respondents

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, 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in November 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). Malakal Bus Station and Kaya FMPs resumed operations on 3 and 12 November, while Renk North Checkpoint FMP suspended operations since 20 November as a result of security issues. 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
(November 2020)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 172)	Internal (n = 867)	Incoming (n = 181)
Conflict	30.2%	7.5%	45.9%
Natural Disaster	24.4%	88.4%	13.3%
Food Insecurity	45.3%	4.2%	40.9%

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

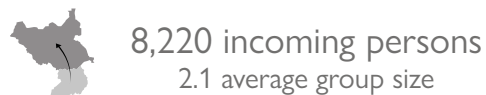
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	942 (237 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	322 (30 refugees)
From abroad	4,480 (2,044 refugees)	9 (0 refugees)	333 (71 refugees)

3,100 possible voluntary returnees (of which 2,191 from abroad), 4 possible forced returnees (all of which from abroad) and 797 possible relocated individuals (271 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay at destination or time spent at the location of departure.

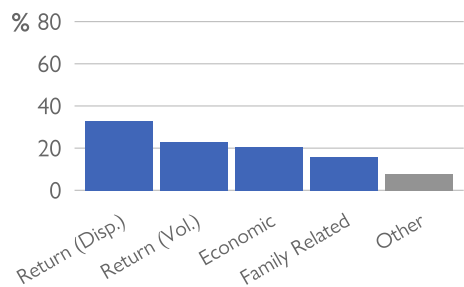
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	2,680 (1,656 refugees ⁵)	3 (0 refugees)	+2,677 (+1,656 refugees)
DRC	231 (12 refugees)	6 (3 refugees)	+225 (+9 refugees)
Sudan	1,655 (62 refugees)	603 (33 refugees)	+1,052 (+29 refugees)
CAR	44 (16 refugees)	8 (0 refugees)	+36 (+16 refugees)
Ethiopia	325 (325 refugees)	39 (39 refugees)	+286 (+286 refugees)

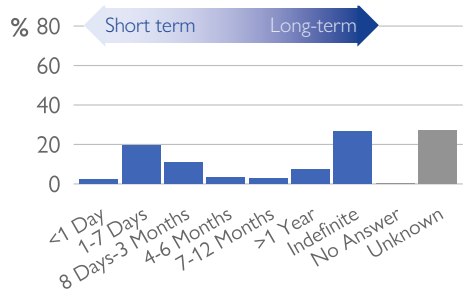
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (2,439 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (46), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (469), 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.



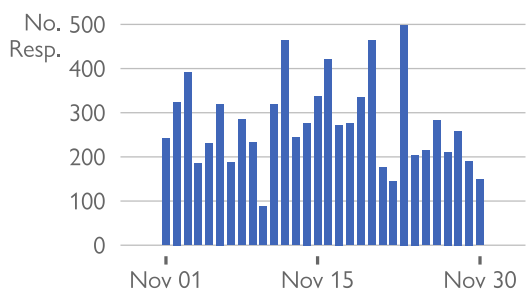
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



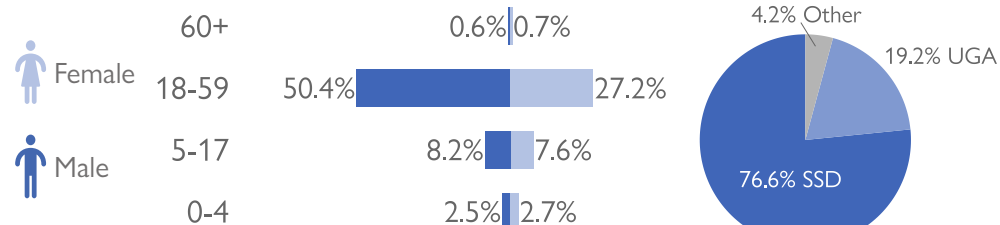
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



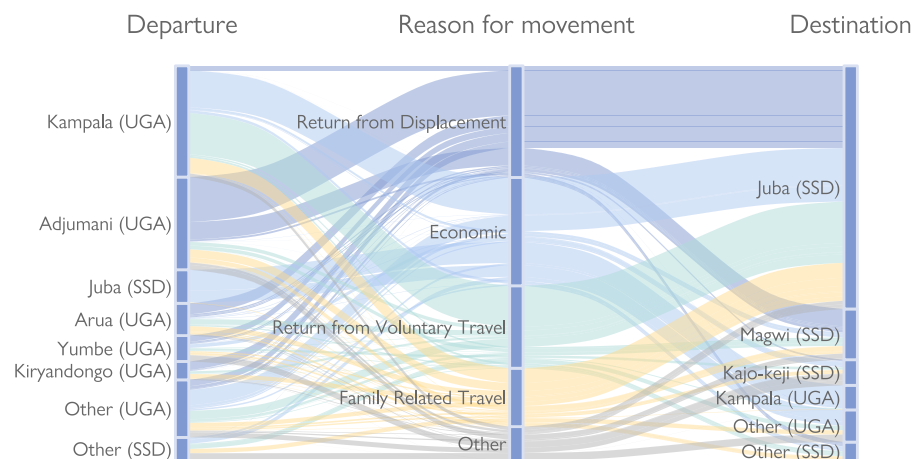
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



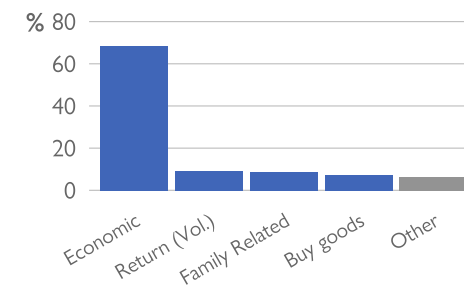
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



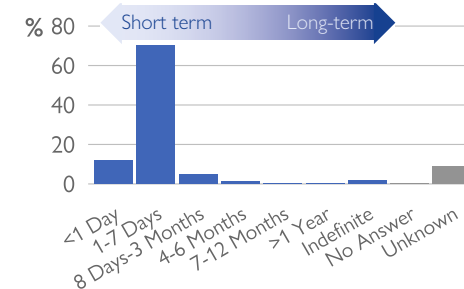
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



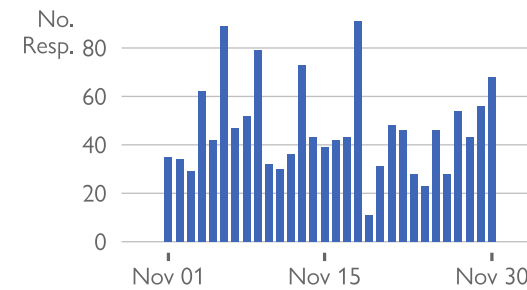
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

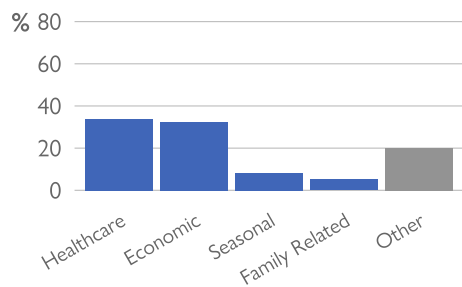
5,038 incoming persons
3.3 average group size

7,612 people surveyed
3.5 average group² size

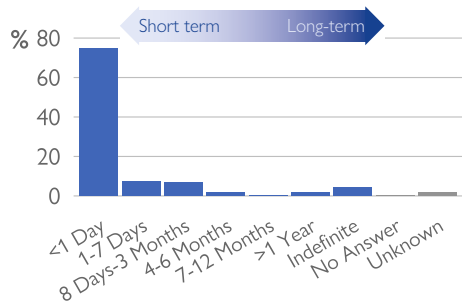
91 displaced¹ persons
1.2% of respondents

2,574 outgoing persons
4.1 average group size

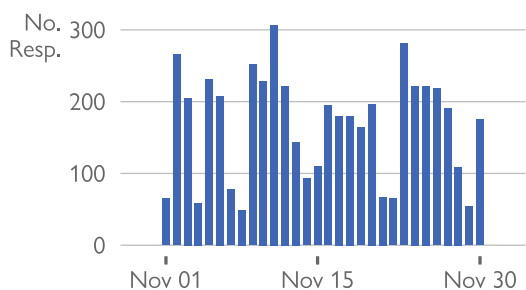
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



1,015 pregnant or lactating women



11 unaccompanied children

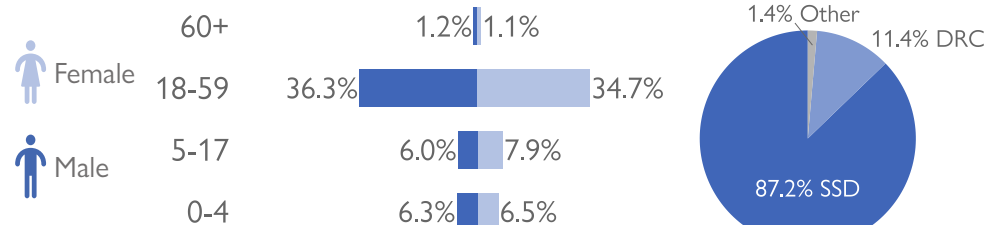


29 persons with mental or physical disabilities

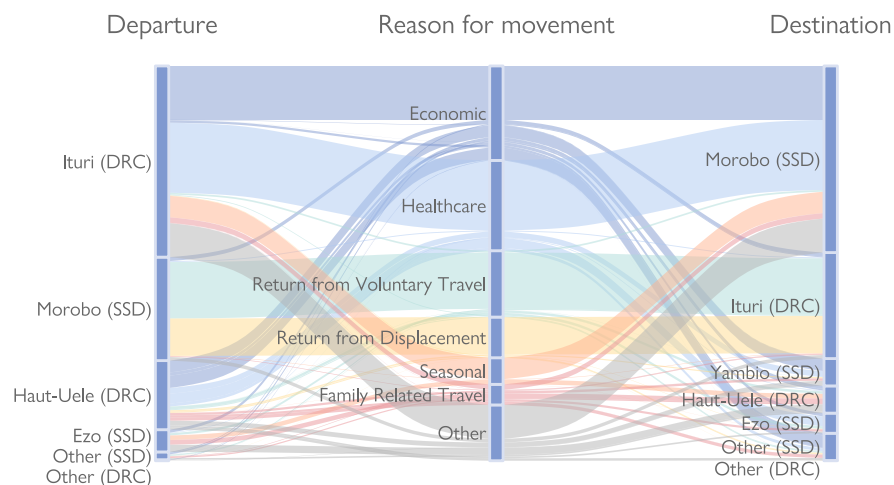


13 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

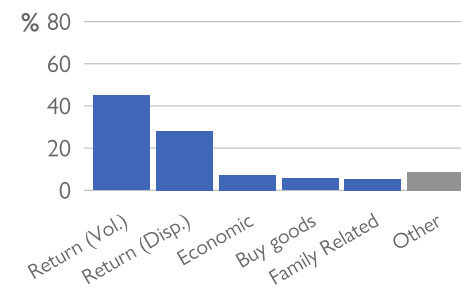


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

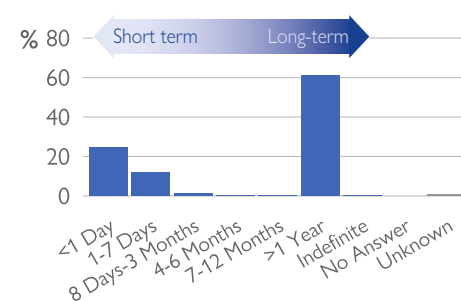


73.0% on foot 12.3% motorbike 9.7% bicycle 5.0% other

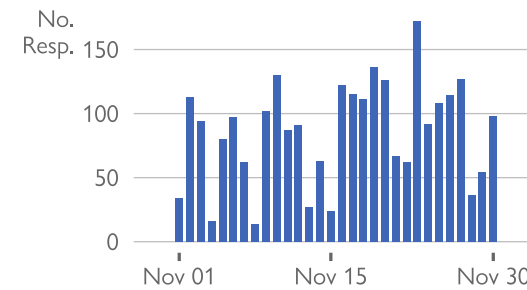
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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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2,678 incoming persons
3.2 average group size



5,299 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

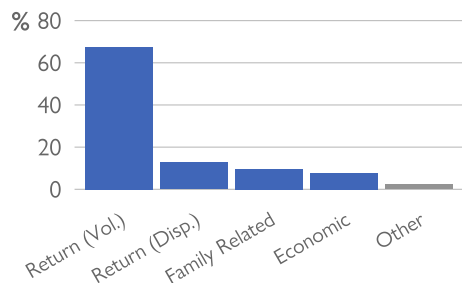


140 displaced¹ persons
2.6% of respondents

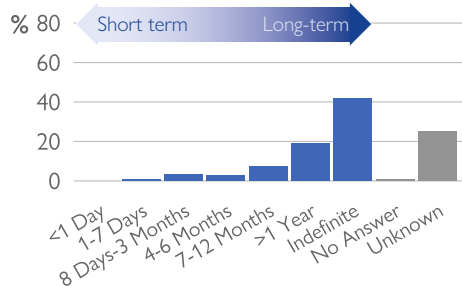


2,621 outgoing persons
3.2 average group size

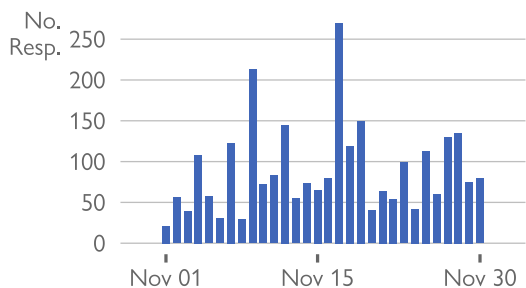
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



337 pregnant or lactating women



6 unaccompanied children

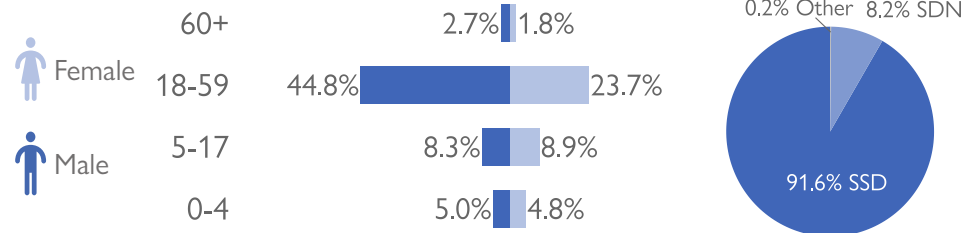


49 persons with mental or physical disabilities

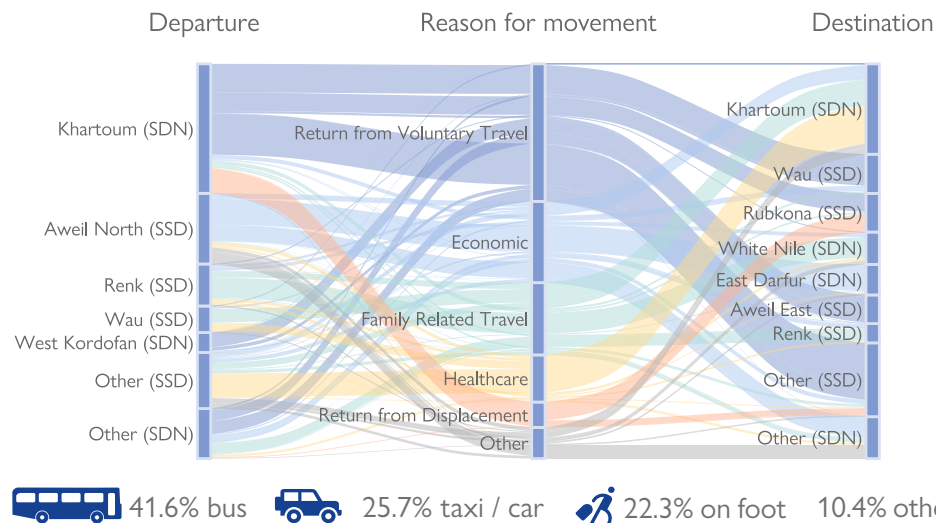


85 persons with special needs over 60

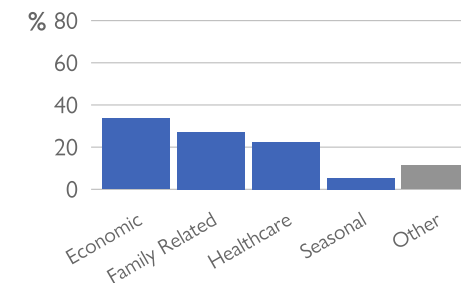
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



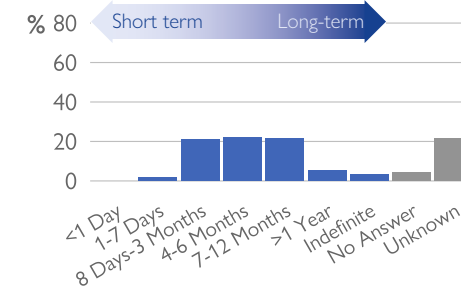
F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



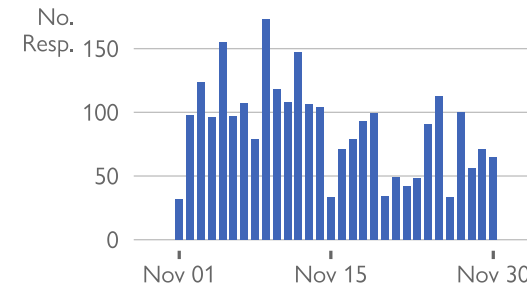
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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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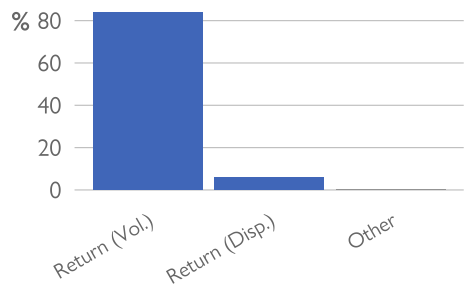
 6,100 incoming persons
22.3 average group size

 6,431 people surveyed
21.5 average group² size

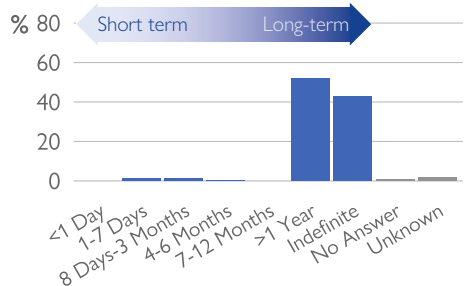
 48 displaced¹ persons
0.7% of respondents

 331 outgoing persons
13.2 average group size

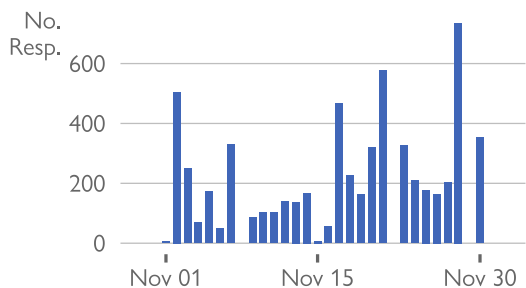
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



1,217 pregnant or lactating women



285 unaccompanied children

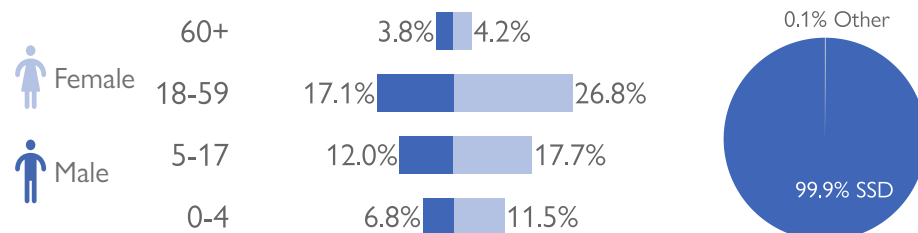


381 persons with mental or physical disabilities

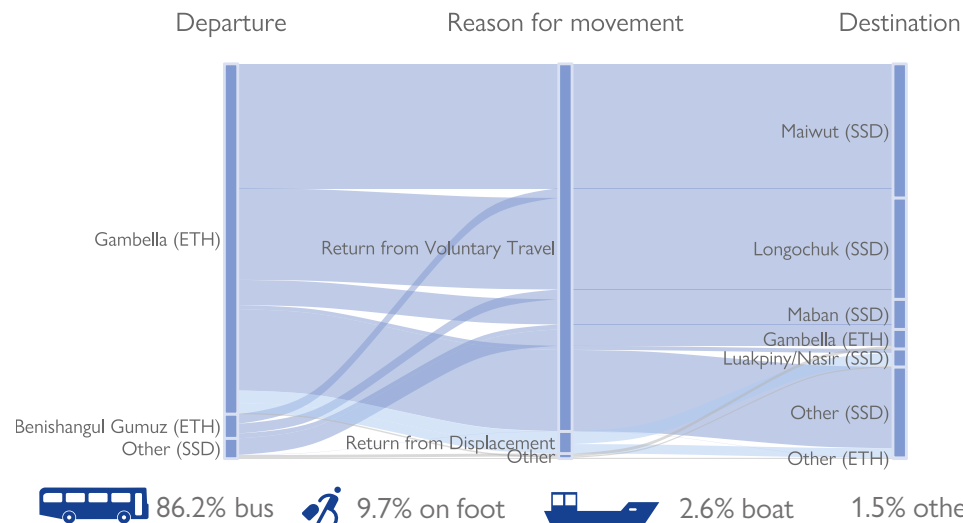


362 persons with special needs over 60

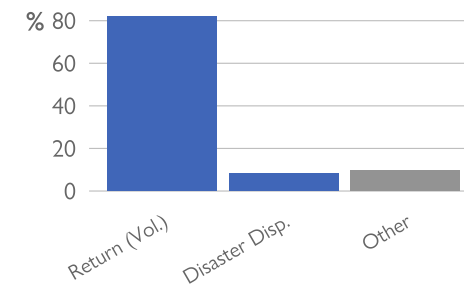
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



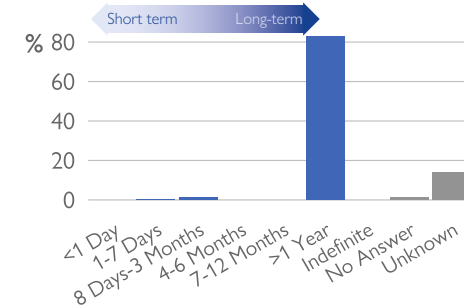
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



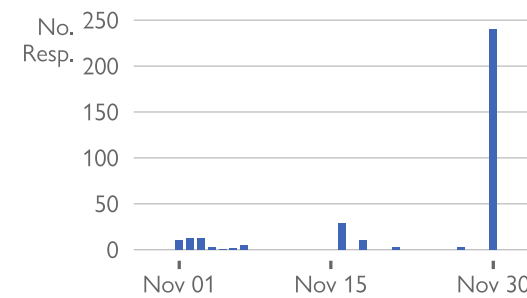
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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

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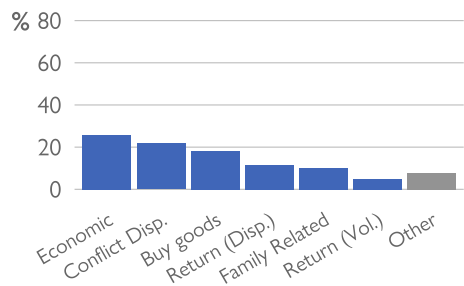
 280 incoming persons
3.7 average group size

 448 people surveyed
3.8 average group² size

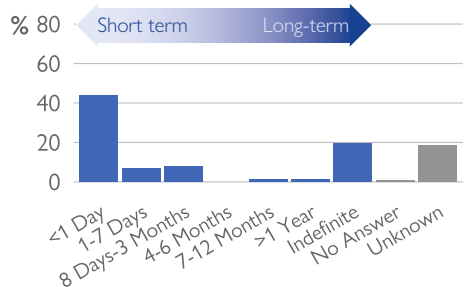
 61 displaced¹ persons
13.6% of respondents

 168 outgoing persons
3.8 average group size

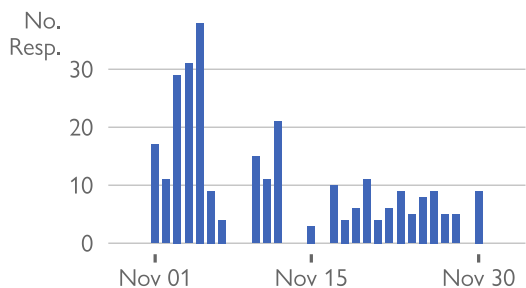
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



16 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

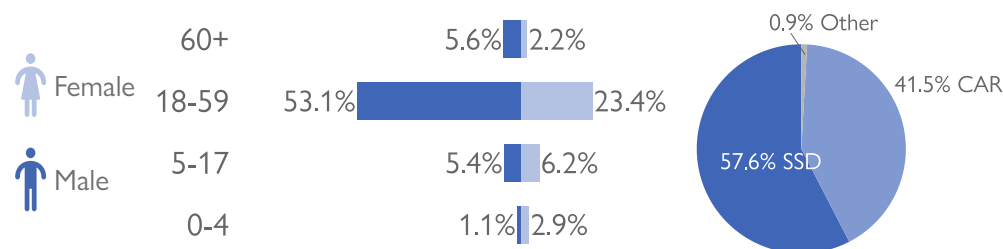


3 persons with mental or physical disabilities

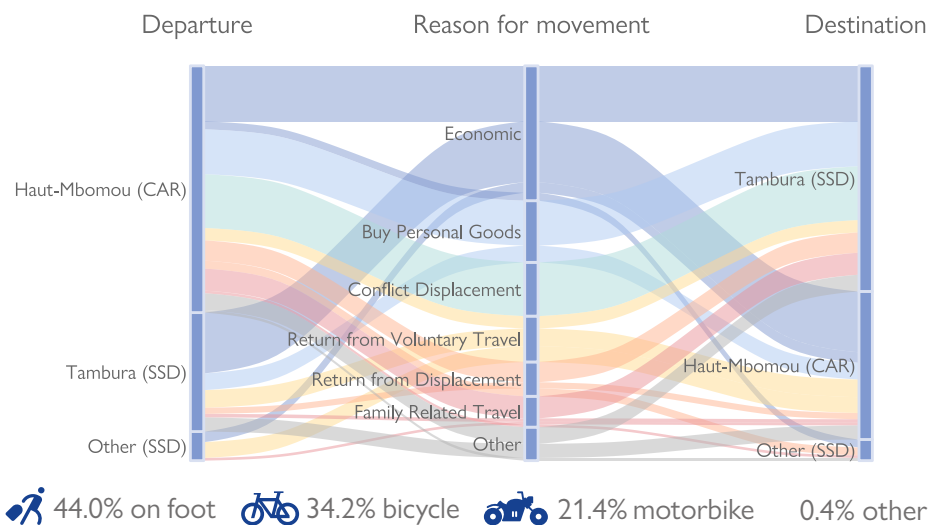


0 person with special needs over 60

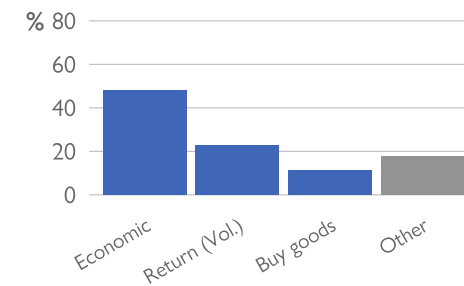
F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



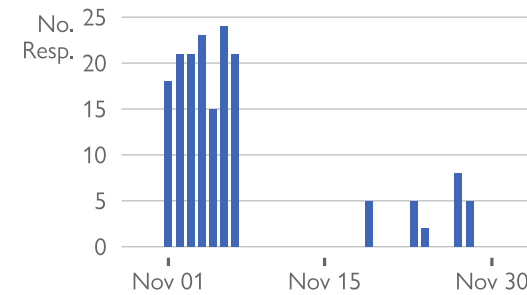
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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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 11,919 people surveyed
2.8 average group² size

 867 displaced¹ persons
7.3% of respondents

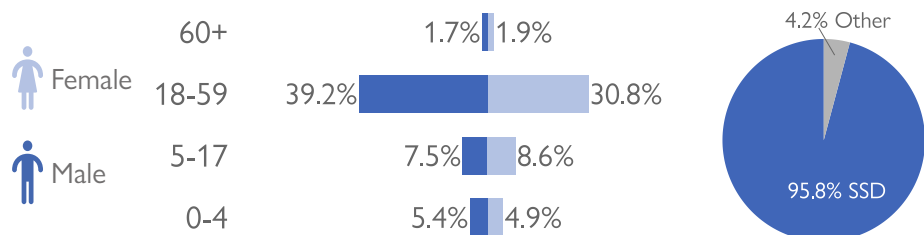
 1,272 pregnant or lactating women

 10 unaccompanied children

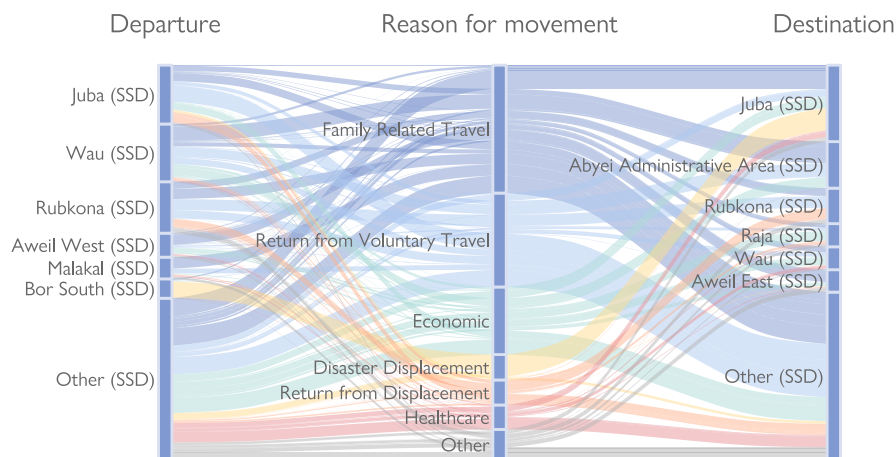
 111 persons with mental or physical disabilities


 190 persons with special needs over 60


F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




F.42 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



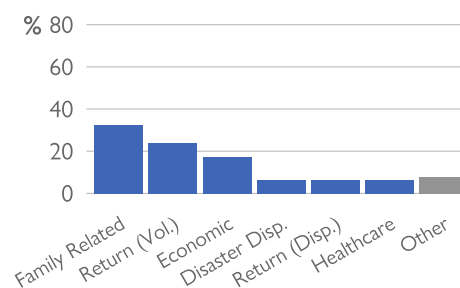
 37.4% taxi/car

 26.0% bus

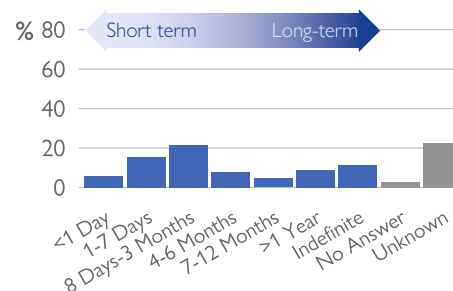
 13.9% boat

 22.7% other

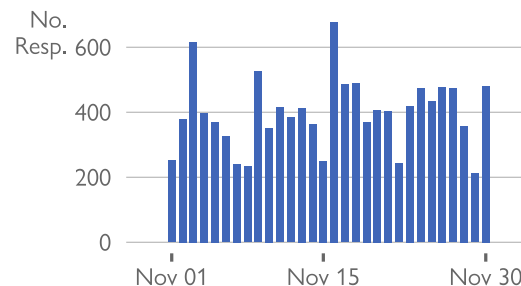
F.43 Reasons for movement³



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

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