Flow Monitoring Registry
November 2019

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

42 Flow Monitoring Points
1,334 average no. of respondents / FMP

56,015 individual journeys surveyed[1]
2.7 average group[2] size

1,174 displaced individuals[3]
2.1% 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, 42 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in November 2019, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Tokori and Lasu FMPs (Yei County) remained temporarily inactive as a security precaution, while Bazi and Okaba FMPs (Morobo County) resumed operations on 18 November. 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.

Reasons for displacement[3] by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 794)	Internal (n = 118)	Incoming (n = 262)
Conflict	11.7%	42.4%	67.2%
Natural Disaster	61.6%	47.5%	0%
Food Insecurity	26.7%	10.2%	32.8%

Long / medium term[4] flows of South Sudanese[5] to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced[3] return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	727	16	1,582
From abroad	1,132 (287 refugees[6])	68 (48 refugees)	213 (40 refugees)

1,114 voluntary returnees (of which 675 from abroad), 32 forced returnees (21 from abroad) and 635 relocated individuals (260 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

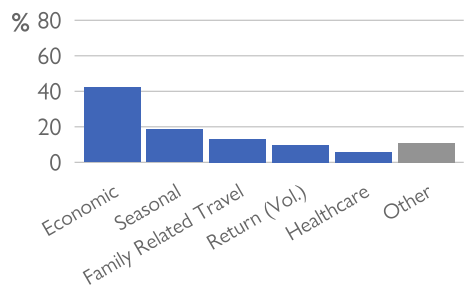## Long / medium term[4] total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	295 (97 refugees)	173 (18 refugees)	+122 (79 refugees)
DRC	234 (104 refugees)	60 (0 refugees)	+174 (104 refugees)
Sudan	937 (126 refugees)	806 (48 refugees)	+131 (78 refugees)
CAR	175 (58 refugees)	39 (9 refugees)	+136 (49 refugees)

No. of respondents (November 2019)

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

Abyei Amieth
Rubkona Bus Station
Rubkona (Suksita)
Majokyinthiou
Ariath
Tonga Bus Stop
Paloich
Upper Nile
Kiir Adem
Malakal Bus Station
Gokmachar
Warawara
Malakal River Port
Delieba
Bentiu (Bimruok)
Northern Bahr el Ghazal
Bentiu Bus Station
Raja Town
Unity
Aweil Bus Park
Warrap
Western Bahr el Ghazal
Wau Bus Station (Abyei)
Wau Bus Station (Juba)
Jonglei
Lakes
Dingimo
Western Equatoria
Source Yubu
Central Equatoria
Nabia Pai
Rasolo
Bangaingai
Nabanga
Eastern Equatoria
Gangura
Logobero
Yei Airstrip
Lasu
Yei Bus Stop
Busia
Birigo
Jale (Litoba)
Bazi
Bori
Aweno Olwiyo
Okaba
Oraba
Kerwa
Abaya
Elegu
Panjala

The boundaries on the map do not imply offical 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 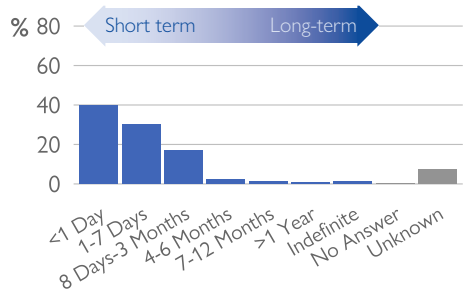consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,230 individuals), Ethiopia (16) or non-neighbouring countries (22) are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds 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 at least 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend at least 6 months at destination. [5] Groups are considered South Sudanese based on the main reported nationality. [6] Registered refugee status is self-reported. [7] Enumerators at Lasu FMP nevertheless submitted data collected over four days in November.
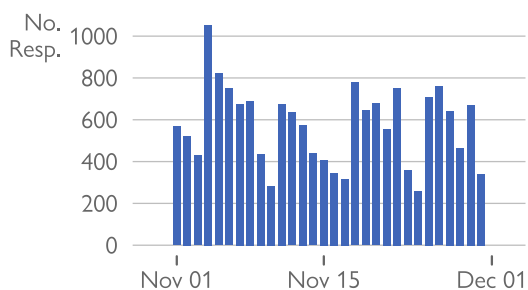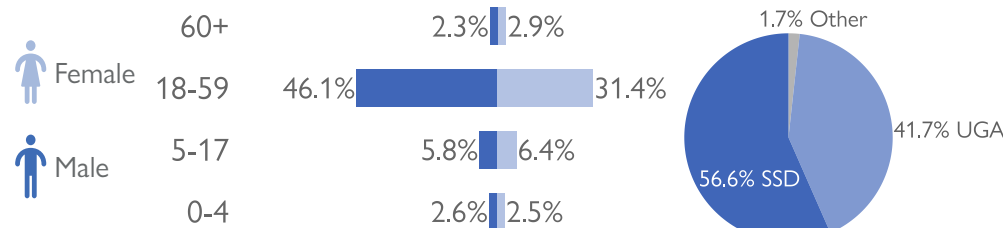
FMR South Sudan – Uganda
November 2019

DTM — IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — SOUTH SUDAN

17,229 incoming journeys
2.8 average group size

30,440 individual journeys
2.8 average group[2] size

239 displaced[1] individuals
0.8% of respondents

13,211 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

1,759 pregnant or lactating women

67 unaccompanied children

284 persons with mental or physical disabilities

295 persons with special needs over 60

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]

% 80 60 40 20 0

Economic, Seasonal, Family Related Travel, Return (Vol.), Healthcare, Other

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

% 80 60 40 20 0

Buy goods, Family Related Travel, Economic, Visit Family, Return (Vol.), Travel To Collect Aid, Education, Other

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

	Female		Male	
60+	2.3%	2.9%		
18-59	46.1%	31.4%		
5-17	5.8%	6.4%		
0-4	2.6%	2.5%		

1.7% Other
41.7% UGA
56.6% SSD

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 60 40 20 0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 60 40 20 0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown

F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel
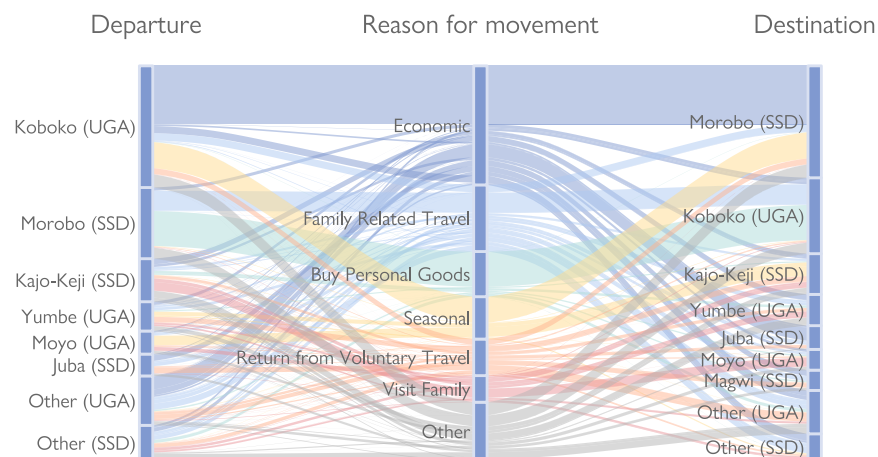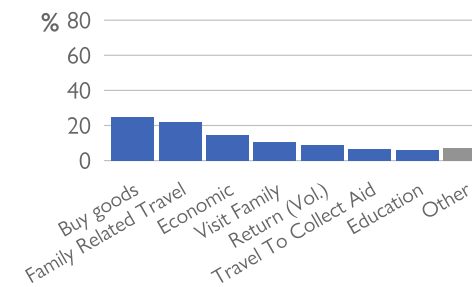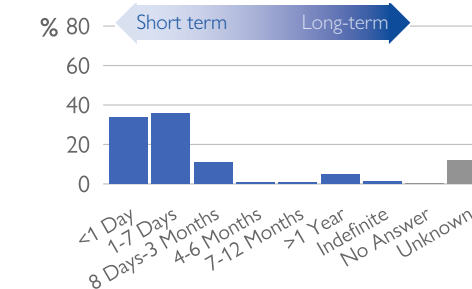
Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure: Koboko (UGA), Morobo (SSD), Kajo-Keji (SSD), Yumbe (UGA), Moyo (UGA), Juba (SSD), Other (UGA), Other (SSD)

Reason for movement: Economic, Family Related Travel, Buy Personal Goods, Seasonal, Return from Voluntary Travel, Visit Family, Other

Destination: Morobo (SSD), Koboko (UGA), Kajo-Keji (SSD), Yumbe (UGA), Juba (SSD), Moyo (UGA), Magwi (SSD), Other (UGA), Other (SSD)

F.5 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 1000 800 600 400 200 0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 600 400 200 0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

48.9% on foot   **16.3% taxi / car**   **13.3% motorbike**   **21.5% other**
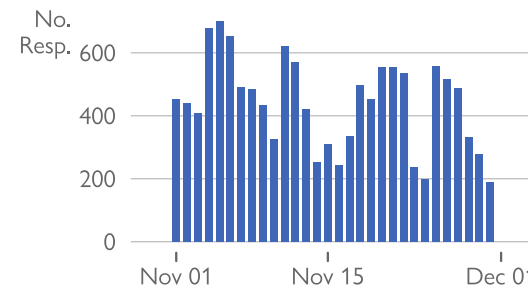
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 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.

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
November 2019

3,830 incoming journeys
3.8 average group size

6,140 individual journeys
3.7 average group[2] size

156 displaced[1] individuals
2.5% of respondents

2,310 outgoing journeys
3.5 average group size
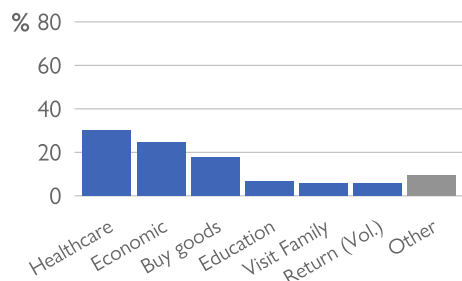
672 pregnant or lactating women

72 unaccompanied children
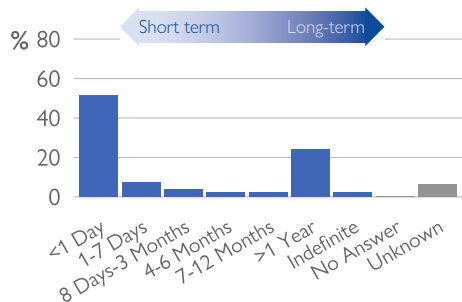
99 persons with mental or physical disabilities

34 persons with special needs over 60

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]

% 80 60 40 20 0

Healthcare, Economic, Buy goods, Education, Visit Family, Return (Vol.), Other

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female
- 60+: 0.6% | 0.2%
- 18-59: 37.3% | 38.2%

Male
- 5-17: 6.1% | 7.4%
- 0-4: 4.0% | 6.2%

0.3% Other
8.1% DRC
91.5% SSD

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]
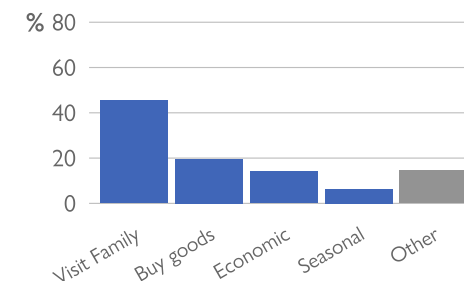
% 80 60 40 20 0

Visit Family, Buy goods, Economic, Seasonal, Other

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 60 40 20 0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown
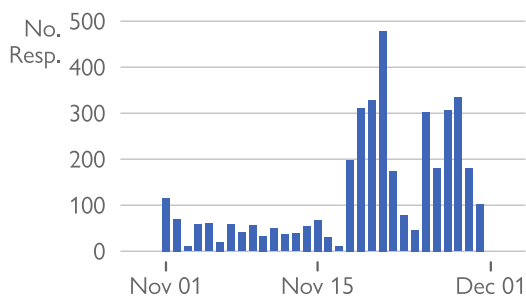
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure:
Ituri (DRC)
Morobo (SSD)
Haut-Uele (DRC)
Ezo (SSD)
Other (SSD)
Other (DRC)

Reason for movement:
Economic
Visit Family
Healthcare
Buy Personal Goods
Return from Voluntary Travel
Other

Destination:
Morobo (SSD)
Ituri (DRC)
Haut-Uele (DRC)
Ezo (SSD)
Other (SSD)
Other (DRC)

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 60 40 20 0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown

F.13 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 500 400 300 200 100 0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

F.16 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 250 200 150 100 50 0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

65.7% on foot   **16.8% motorbike**   **15.0% bicycle**   **2.5% other**
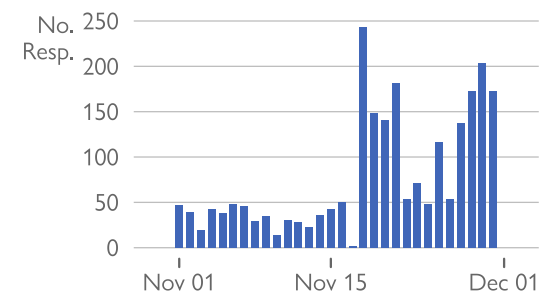
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 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.

FMR South Sudan – Sudan
November 2019

1,677 incoming journeys
3.2 average group size

4,043 individual Journeys
3.0 average group[2] size

615 displaced[1] individuals
15.2% of respondents

2,366 outgoing journeys
3.0 average group size
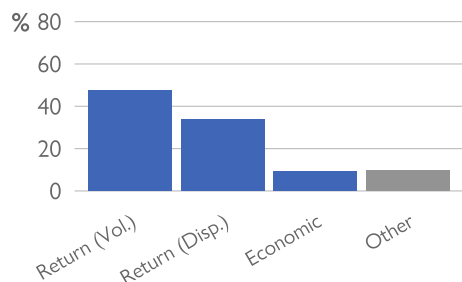
397 pregnant or lactating women

3 unaccompanied children

69 persons with mental or physical disabilities
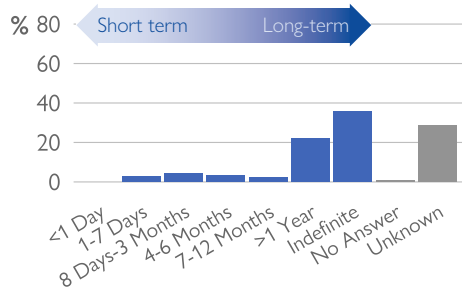
91 persons with special needs over 60
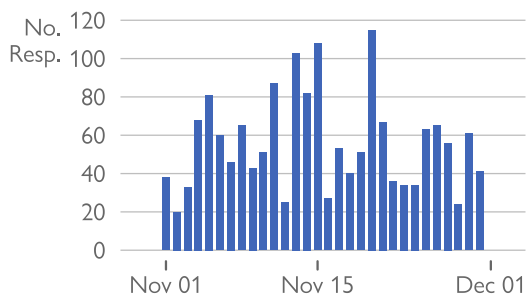
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0
Return (Vol.) / Return (Disp.) / Economic / Other

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female 60+	1.2%	1.9%	
Female 18-59	39.4%	23.2%	
Male 5-17	11.7%	12.8%	
Male 0-4	4.2%	5.7%	

Pie chart: 0.1% Other, 7.4% SDN, 92.5% SSD

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0
Healthcare / Economic / Disaster Disp. / Visit Family / Other

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0
<1 Day / 1-7 Days / 8 Days-3 Months / 4-6 Months / 7-12 Months / >1 Year / Indefinite / No Answer / Unknown

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0
<1 Day / 1-7 Days / 8 Days-3 Months / 4-6 Months / 7-12 Months / >1 Year / Indefinite / No Answer / Unknown

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

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure:
Khartoum (SDN)
Abyei Area (SSD)
Twic (SSD)
Aweil North (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Aweil East (SSD)
Aweil West (SSD)
Other (SDN)
Other (SSD)

Reason for movement:
Return from Voluntary Travel
Economic
Healthcare
Return from Displacement
Disaster Displacement
Visit Family
Other

Destination:
Khartoum (SDN)
Rubkona (SSD)
Aweil East (SSD)
East Darfur (SDN)
Wau (SSD)
Other (SSD)
Other (SDN)

F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 120 / 100 / 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0
Nov 01 — Nov 15 — Dec 01

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 150 / 100 / 50 / 0
Nov 01 — Nov 15 — Dec 01

39.8% taxi / car   22.9% bus   13.3% three-wheeler   24.0% 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, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 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.

FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
November 2019

487 incoming journeys
3.0 average group size

1,188 individual journeys
2.8 average group[2] size

46 displaced[1] individuals
3.9% of respondents

701 outgoing journeys
2.6 average group size
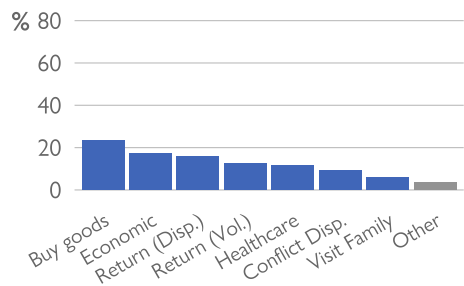
15 pregnant or lactating women

1 unaccompanied children

8 persons with mental or physical disabilities
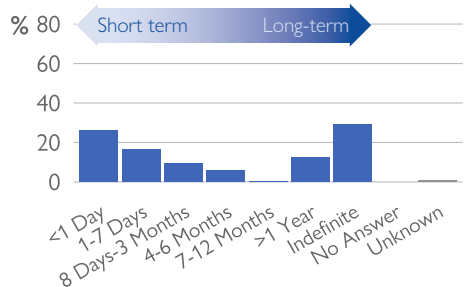
0 person with special needs over 60

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]
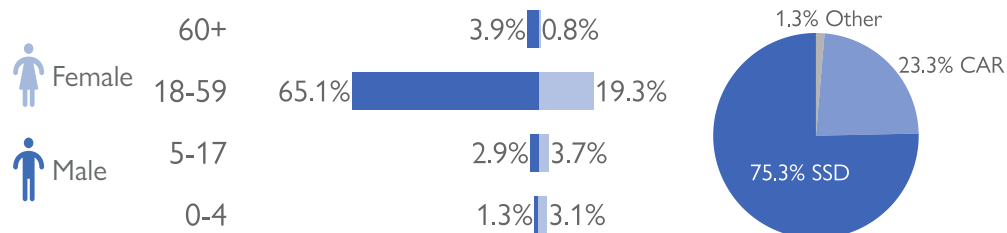
% 80
60
40
20
0

Buy goods, Economic, Return (Disp.), Return (Vol.), Healthcare, Conflict Disp., Visit Family, Other

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

	Female		
60+	3.9%	0.8%	
18-59	65.1%	19.3%	

	Male		
5-17	2.9%	3.7%	
0-4	1.3%	3.1%	

1.3% Other
23.3% CAR
75.3% SSD

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]

% 80
60
40
20
0

Economic, Buy goods, Visit Family, Return (Vol.), Travel To Collect Aid, Other

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 80
60
40
20
0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown
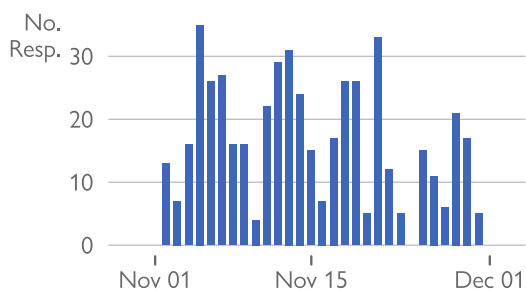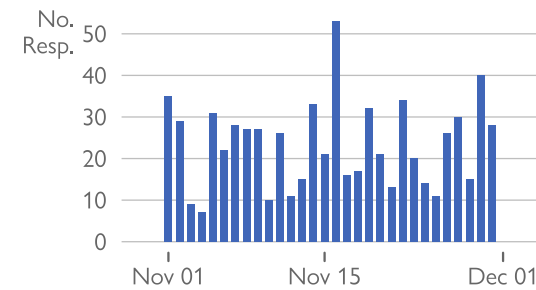
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Tambura (SSD)
Haut-Mbomou (CAR)
Other (SSD)
Other (CAR)

Economic
Buy Personal Goods
Return from Voluntary Travel
Visit Family
Return from Displacement
Healthcare
Other

Haut-Mbomou (CAR)
Tambura (SSD)
Yambio (SSD)
Ezo (SSD)
Other (SSD)

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 80
60
40
20
0

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown

F.29 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp.
30
20
10
0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

48.5% bicycle   33.2% motorbike   15.4% on foot   2.9% other

F.32 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp.
50
40
30
20
10
0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01

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, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 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.

FMR Internal Movement
November 2019

12,936 individual journeys
2.2 average group[2] size

118 displaced[1] individuals
0.9% of respondents

1,313 pregnant or lactating women

57 unaccompanied children

171 persons with mental or physical disabilities

163 persons with special needs over 60

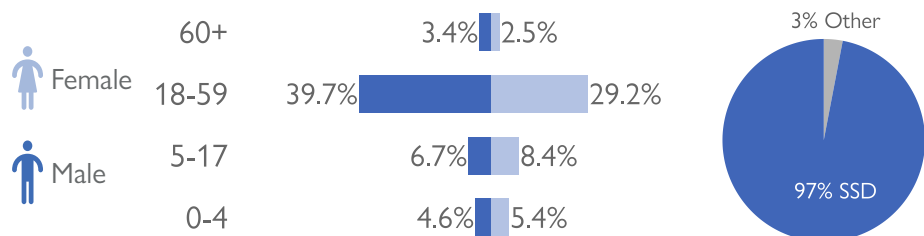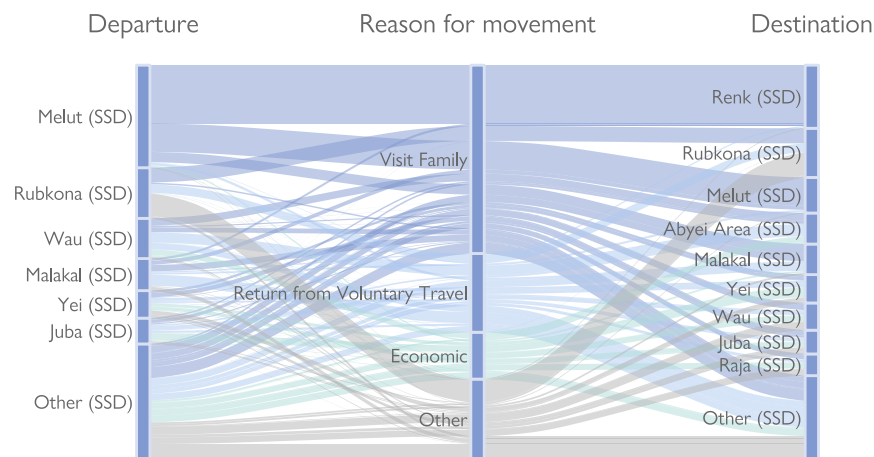## F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

		Female		Male	
60+		3.4%	2.5%		
18-59		39.7%	29.2%		
5-17		6.7%	8.4%		
0-4		4.6%	5.4%		

3% Other
97% SSD

F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure: Melut (SSD), Rubkona (SSD), Wau (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Yei (SSD), Juba (SSD), Other (SSD)

Reason for movement: Visit Family, Return from Voluntary Travel, Economic, Other

Destination: Renk (SSD), Rubkona (SSD), Melut (SSD), Abyei Area (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Yei (SSD), Wau (SSD), Juba (SSD), Raja (SSD), Other (SSD)

47.3% taxi/car   **20.1% bus**   **11.0% on foot**   **21.6% other**

F.35 Reasons for movement[3]

% 80, 60, 40, 20, 0

Visit Family, Return (Vol.), Economic, Other

F.36 Duration of stay

% 80, 60, 40, 20, 0

Short term ← → Long-term

<1 Day, 1-7 Days, 8 Days-3 Months, 4-6 Months, 7-12 Months, >1 Year, Indefinite, No Answer, Unknown

F.37 Time trend[4]

No. Resp. 600, 400, 200, 0

Nov 01, Nov 15, Dec 01
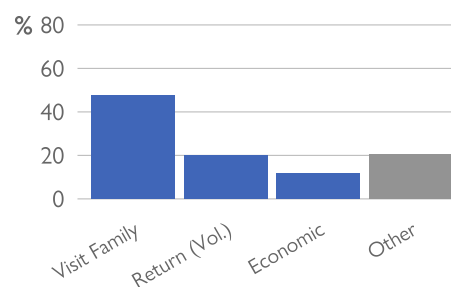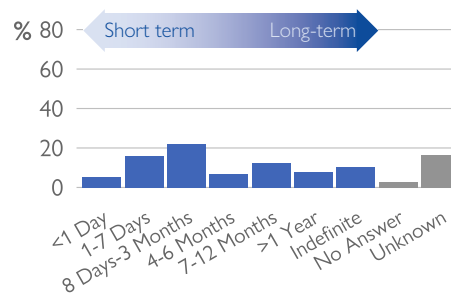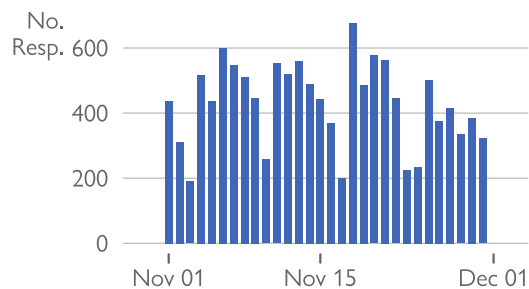
Methodology

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.

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, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.37] 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.