



43 Flow Monitoring Points
1,735 average no. of respondents / FMP



74,599 individual journeys surveyed¹
2.9 average group² size



1,694 displaced individuals³
2.3% 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, 43 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in October 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). Four

FMPs in Central Equatoria State – Bazi, Okaba, Tokori and Lasu – temporarily suspended operations as a security precaution following armed clashes in Isebi, Morobo County, on 27 October which resulted in the death of three IOM aid workers. While Bazi and Okaba resumed operations in November, Tokori and Lasu FMPs were later deactivated. 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 2019)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 967)	Internal (n = 338)	Incoming (n = 389)
Conflict	44.6%	15.4%	68.6%
Natural Disaster	23.4%	71.6%	2.3%
Food Insecurity	32.1%	13.0%	29.0%

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese⁵ to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,166	55	1,256
From abroad	1,519 (522 refugees ⁶)	75 (45 refugees)	180 (73 refugees)

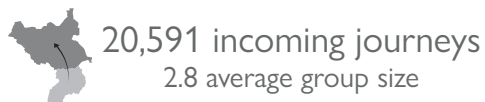
852 voluntary returnees (of which 512 from abroad), 83 forced returnees (64 from abroad) and 493 relocated individuals (127 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay.

Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

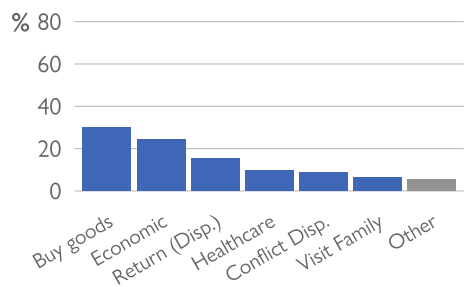
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	279 (118 refugees)	224 (0 refugees)	+55 (118 refugees)
DRC	422 (248 refugees)	442 (19 refugees)	-20 (229 refugees)
Sudan	1,177 (237 refugees)	480 (7 refugees)	+697 (230 refugees)
CAR	164 (61 refugees)	56 (5 refugees)	+108 (56 refugees)

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.

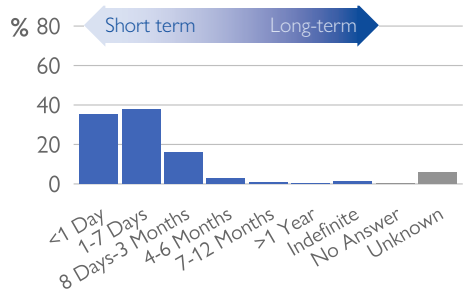
[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,873 individuals), Ethiopia (8) or non-neighbouring countries (19) are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. [3] Individuals reporting forced movement 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.



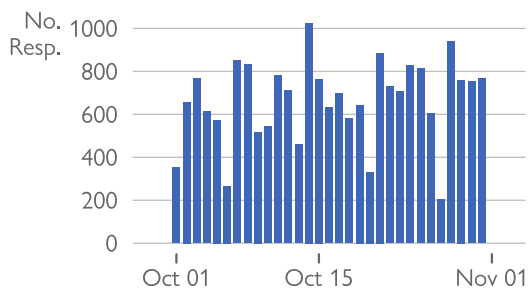
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



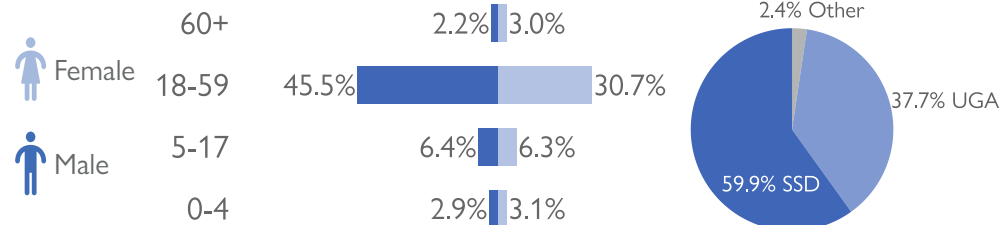
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



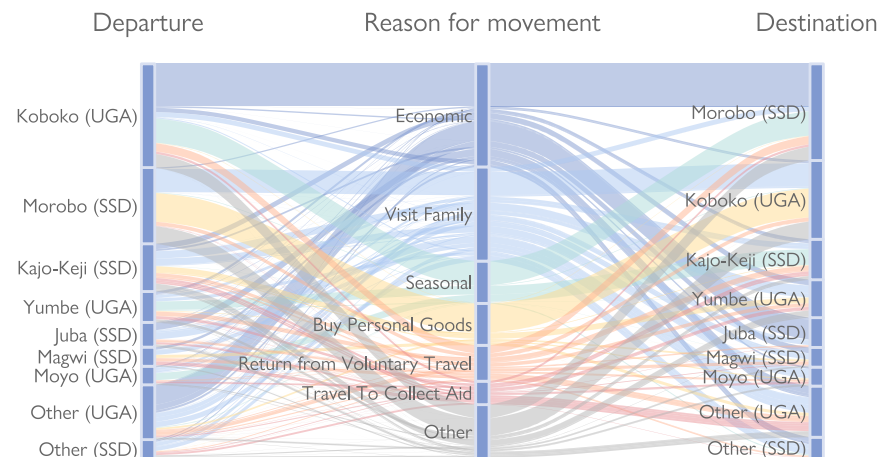
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



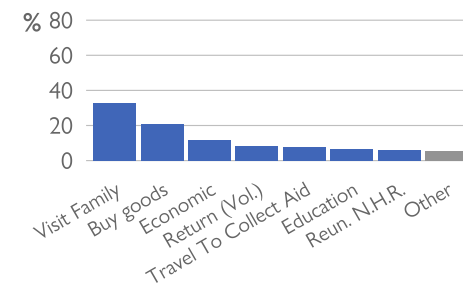
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



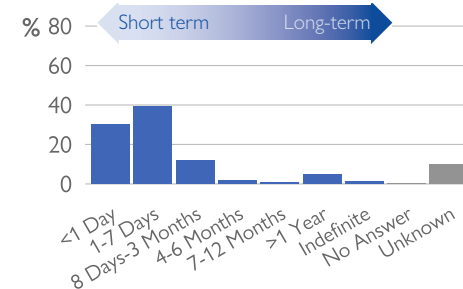
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



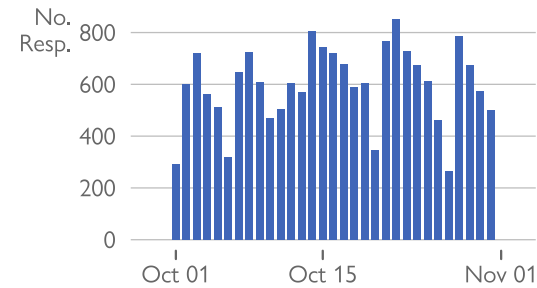
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



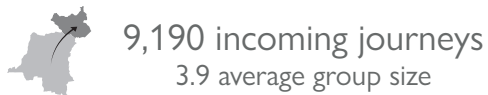
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



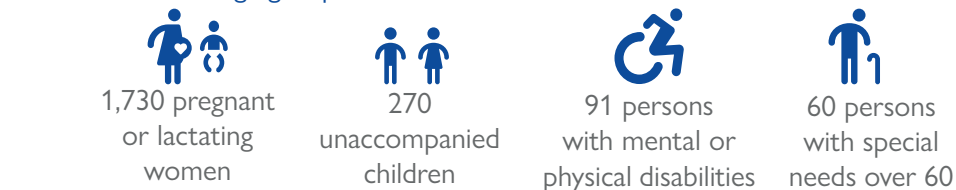
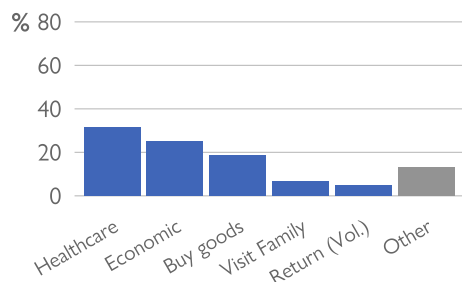
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted

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, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.5,

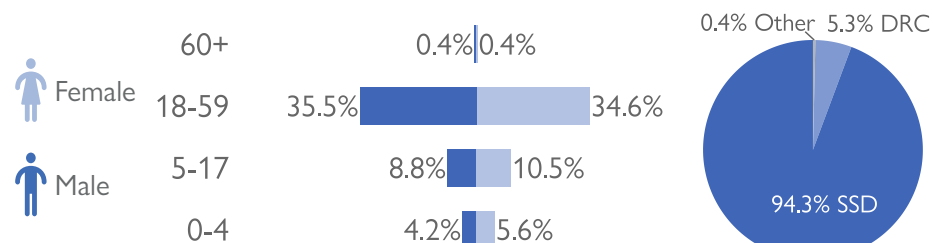
F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



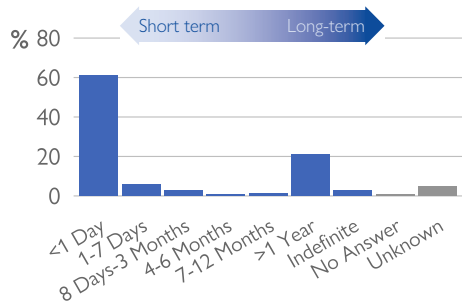
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



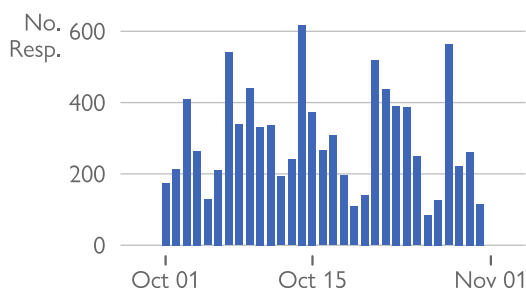
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



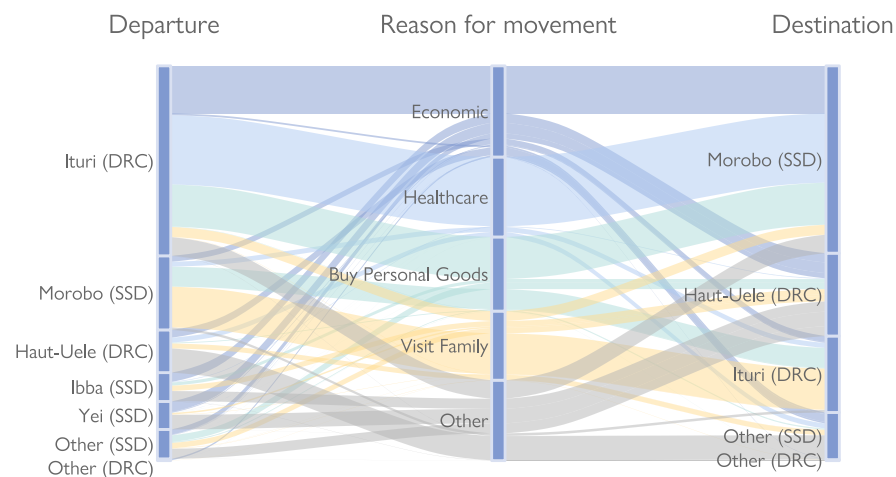
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



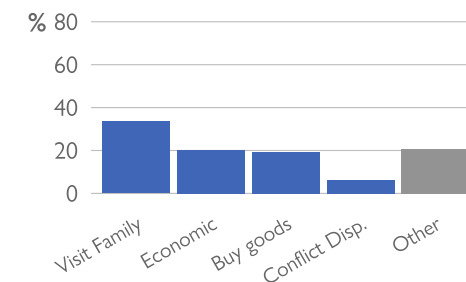
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



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



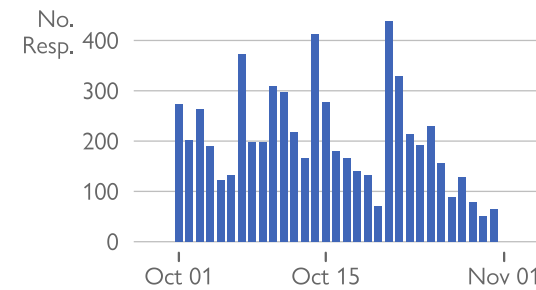
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, '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.



1,820 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size



3,533 individual journeys surveyed
3.1 average group² size

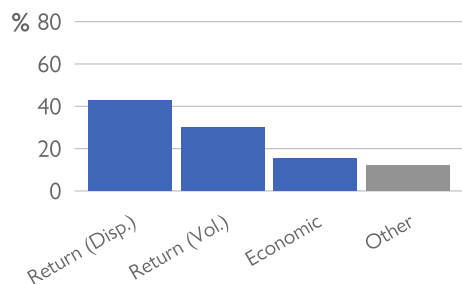


312 displaced¹ individuals
8.8% of respondents

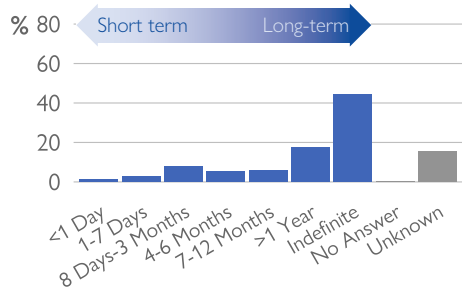


1,713 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

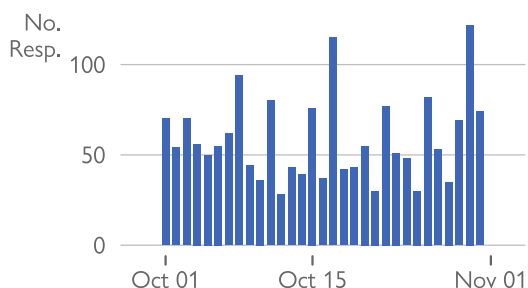
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



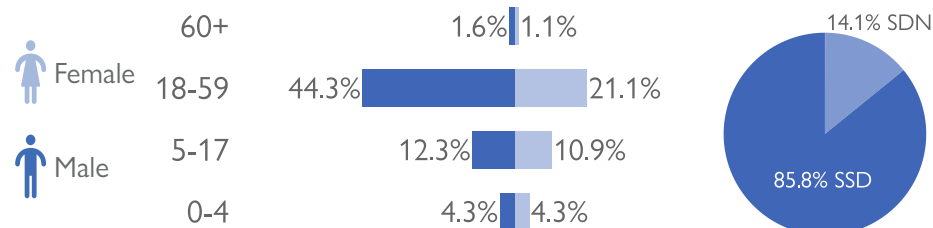
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



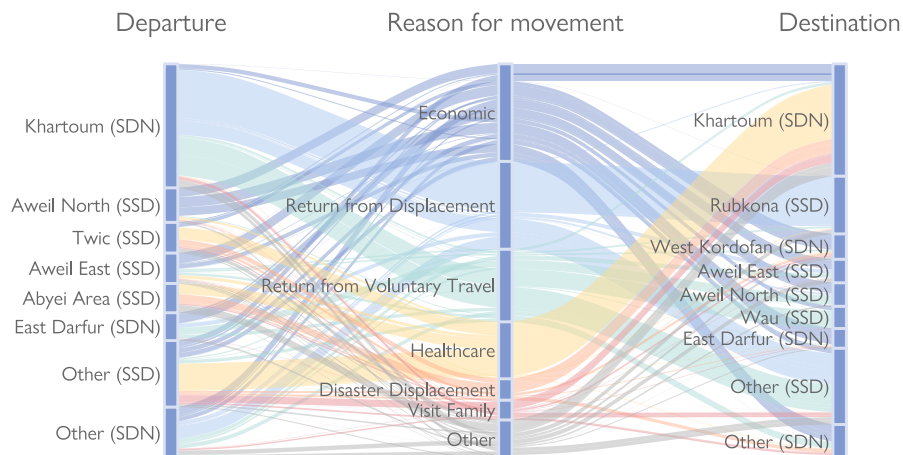
F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

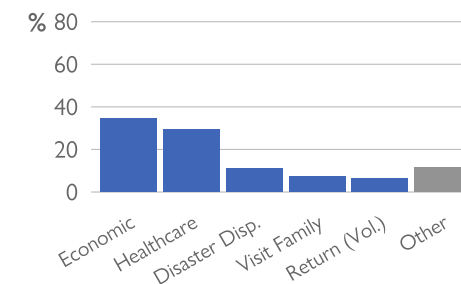


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



36.1% bus 21.9% taxi / car 16.2% three-wheeler 25.8% other

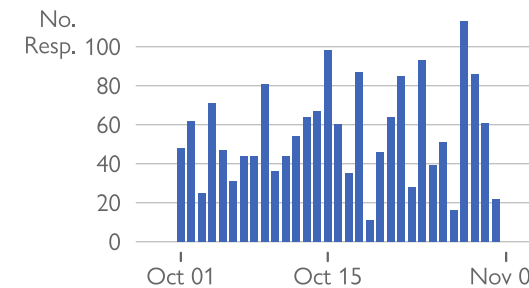
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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

as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, '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.



488 incoming journeys
3.2 average group size



1,047 individual journeys surveyed
2.9 average group² size

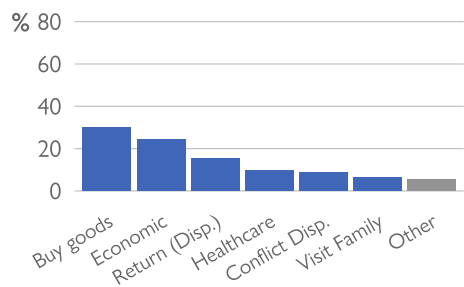


45 displaced¹ individuals
4.3% of respondents

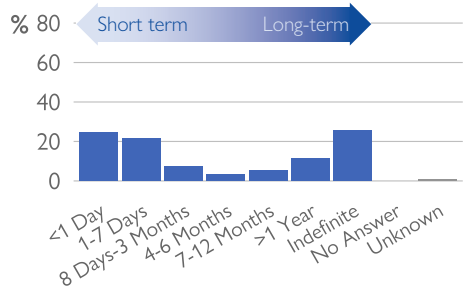


559 outgoing journeys
2.7 average group size

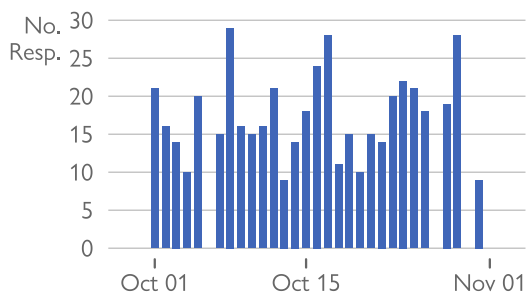
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



21 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

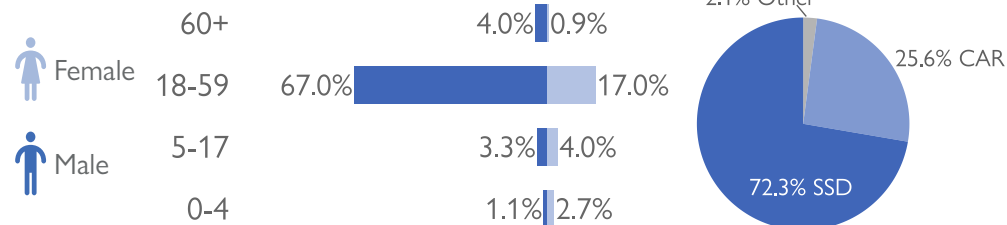


9 persons with mental or physical disabilities

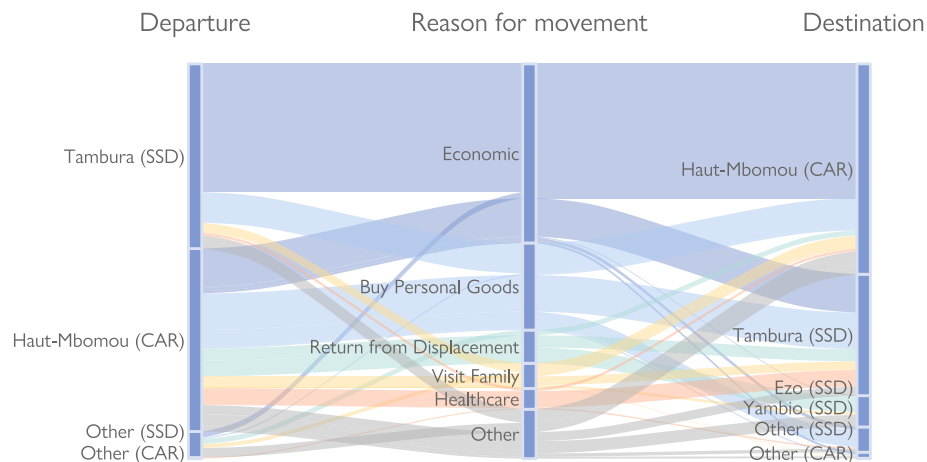


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

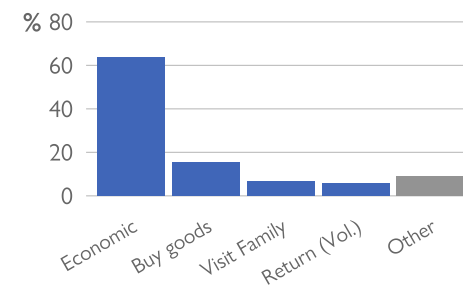


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



57.9% bicycle 28.9% motorbike 13.2% on foot 0% other

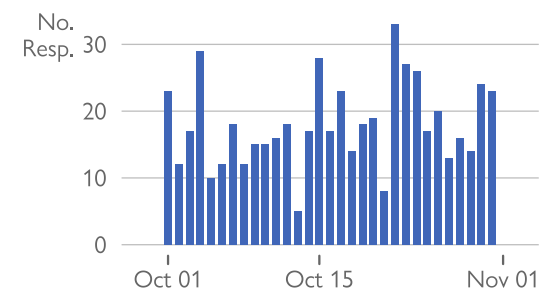
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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

as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.27, F.30] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel, '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.

13,548 individual journeys surveyed
2.5 average group² size

338 displaced¹ individuals
2.4% of respondents

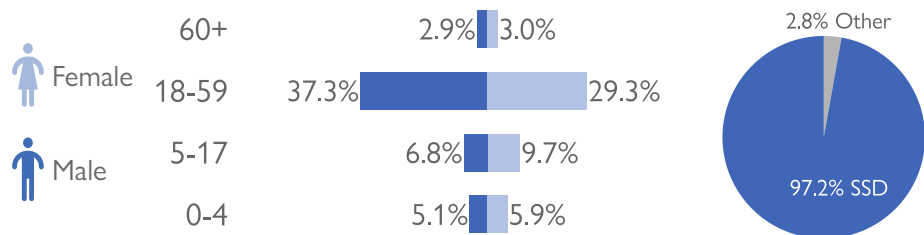
1,607 pregnant or lactating women

55 unaccompanied children

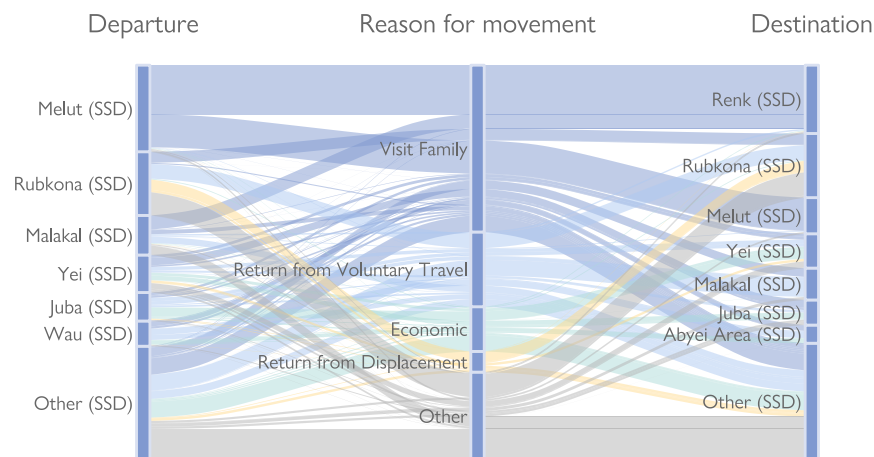
149 persons with mental or physical disabilities

163 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

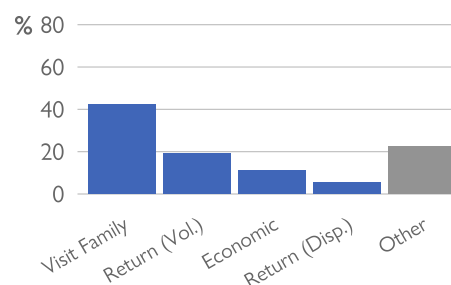


F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

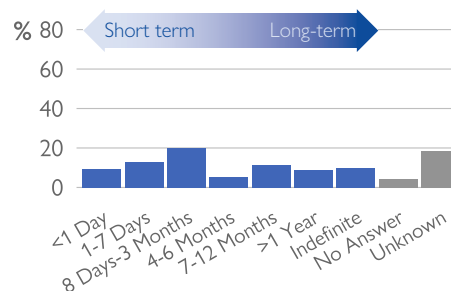


39.5% taxi/car 18.1% boat 14.3% on foot 28.1% other

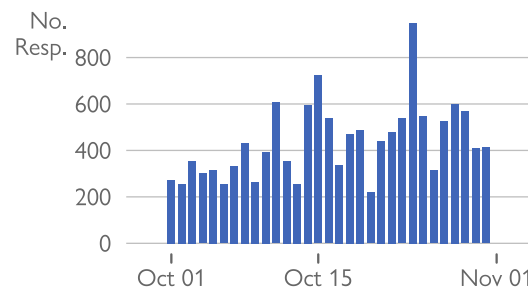
F.35 Reasons for movement³



F.36 Duration of stay



F.37 Time trend⁴



Methodology

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people's movement through key transit points within South Sudan and at its borders. The purpose is to **provide regularly updated information on mobility dynamics and traveller demographics, intentions and motivations**. Data is collected on both **internal and cross-border flows**.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are positioned at strategic border crossings and transport hubs, as determined by a preliminary assessment of high-transit locations. As a result, **the data is indicative of selected key flows** and does not provide a full or statistically representative picture of internal and cross-border movement in South Sudan.

The FMR methodology aims to track all non-local traffic passing through an FMP 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.

as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does 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, 'Reun. N.H.R.' = reunification not habitual residence. 4. [F.37] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate