



39 Flow Monitoring Points
2,020 average no. of respondents / FMP



78,787 individual journeys surveyed¹
3.3 average group² size



4,124 displaced individuals³
5.2% 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, 39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in February 2020, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Three FMPs operated on the Ugandan side of the border were deactivated

on 31 January and replaced by new FMPs on the South Sudanese side: Kaya FMP (Morobo County) replaced Oraba; Pure and Kerwa FMPs (Kajo-Keji) partly replaced the former point in the Ugandan village of Kerwa (except for a route to Korijo camp); and Owiny Ki Bul FMP was activated on a busier route between Magwi County and Uganda than that covered by the former FMP Aweno Olwiyo. 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
(February 2020)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 3,778)	Internal (n = 156)	Incoming (n = 187)
Conflict	48.0%	52.6%	69.5%
Natural Disaster	4.7%	19.2%	8.0%
Food Insecurity	47.3%	28.2%	22.5%

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

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	917 (100 refugees ⁵)	10 (0 refugees)	352 (20 refugees)
From abroad	2,656 (740 refugees)	77 (66 refugees)	532 (53 refugees)

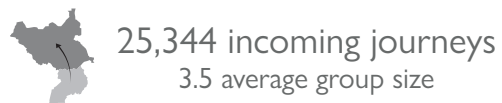
Additionally, DTM tracked 1,919 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,428 from abroad), 76 possible forced returnees (of which 67 from abroad), and 702 possible relocated individuals (of which 193 from abroad) with unreported / unknown intended duration of stay or time spent at the location of departure.

Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

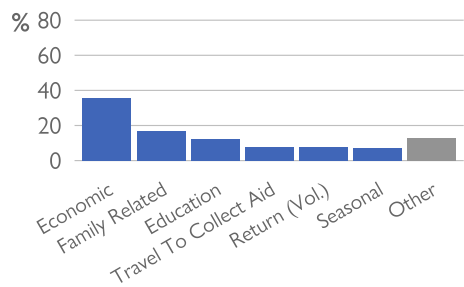
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	979 (463 refugees)	1,083 (96 refugees)	-104 (+367 refugees)
DRC	232 (90 refugees)	154 (0 refugees)	+ 78 (+90 refugees)
Sudan	1,988 (272 refugees)	567 (34 refugees)	+ 1,421 (+238 refugees)
CAR	149 (40 refugees)	45 (0 refugees)	+104 (+40 refugees)

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.

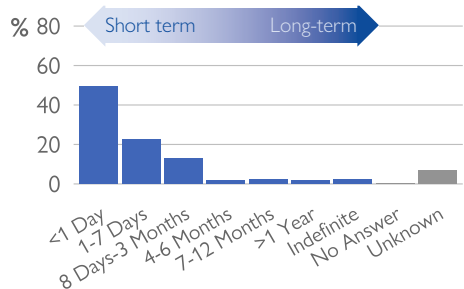
[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,577 individuals), Ethiopia (7) or non-neighbouring countries (121), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (776), are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together 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.



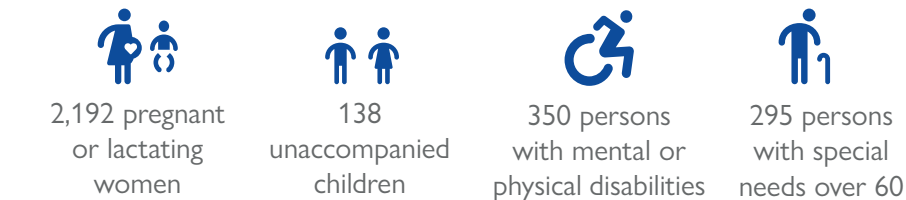
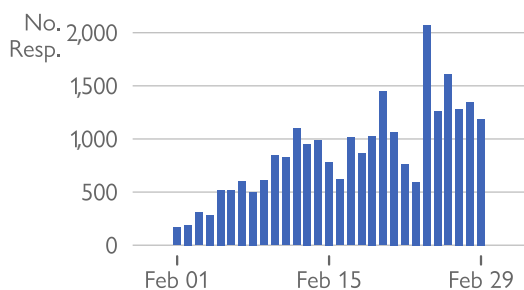
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



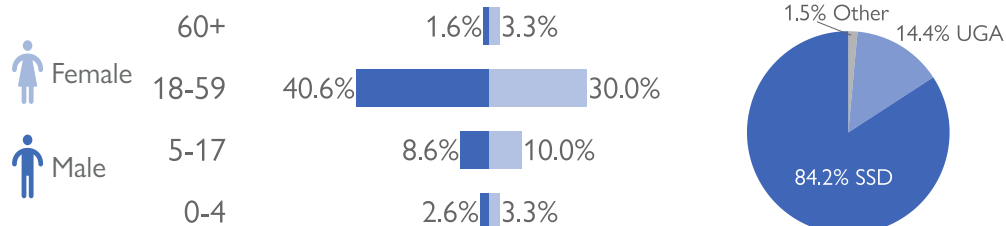
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



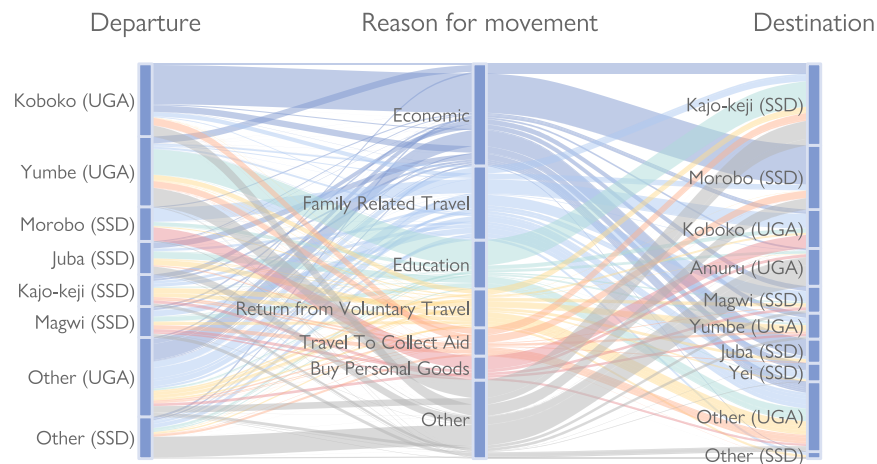
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



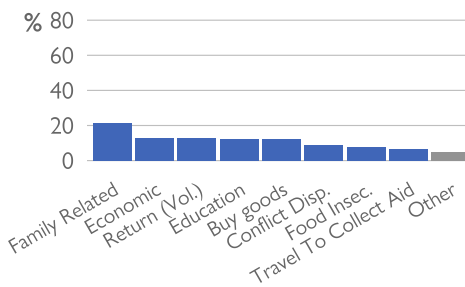
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



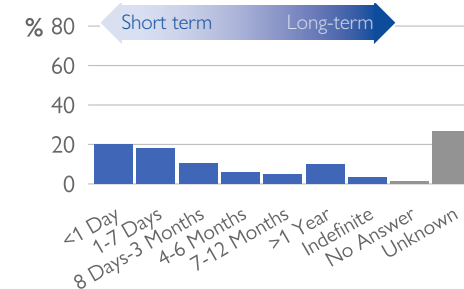
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



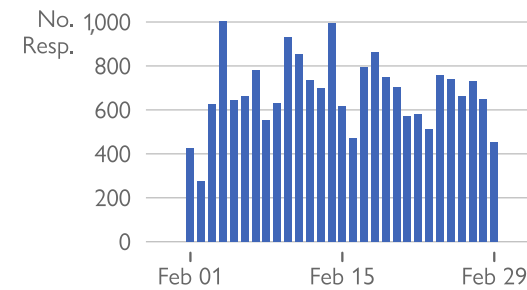
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



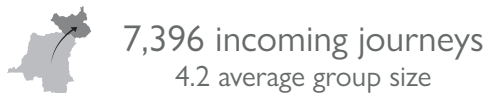
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



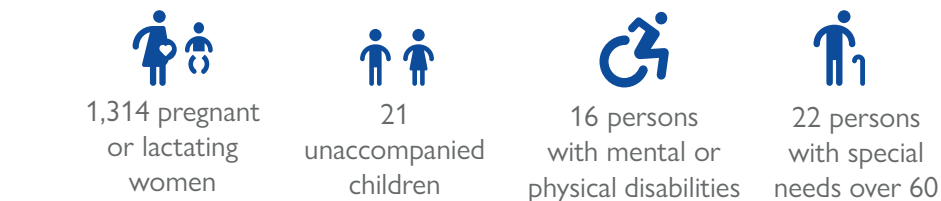
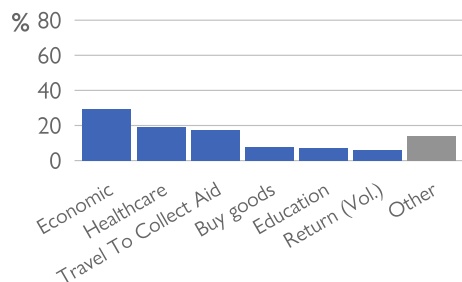
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

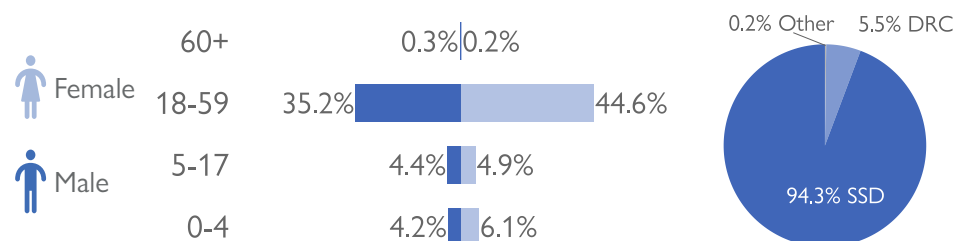
fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



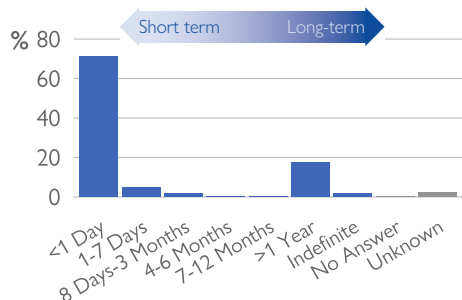
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



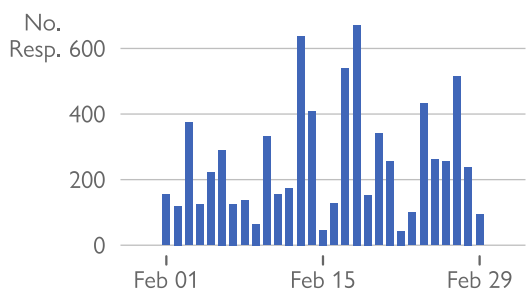
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



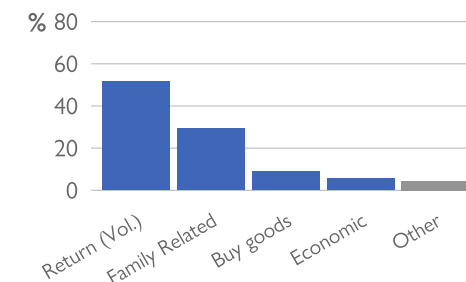
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



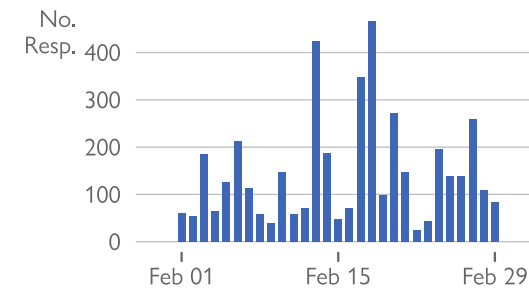
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



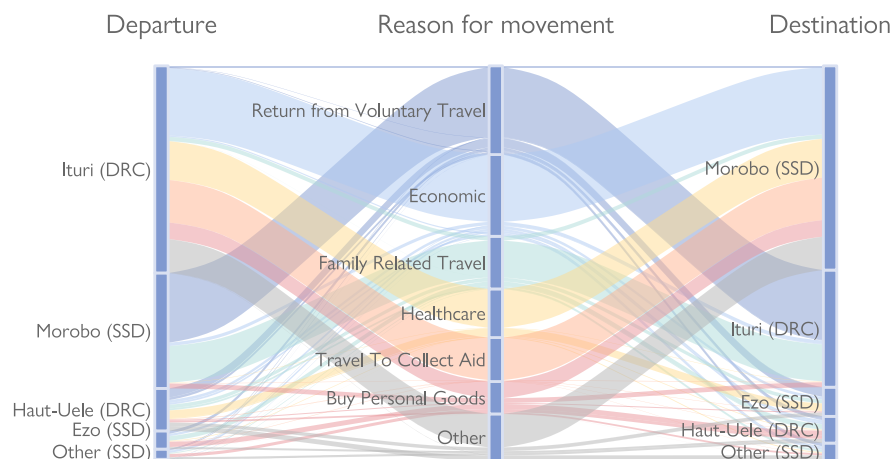
F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



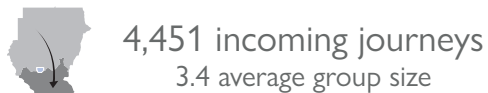
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



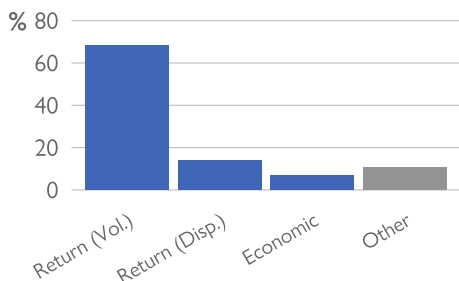
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

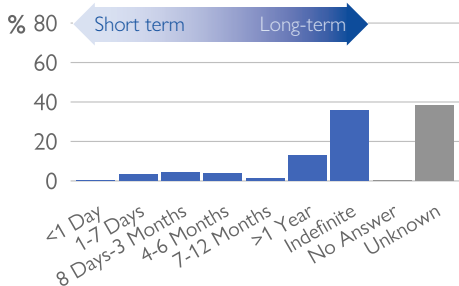
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



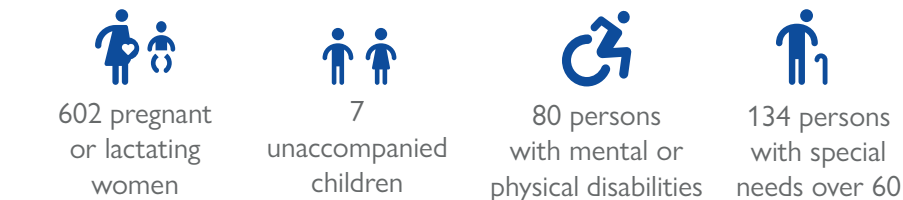
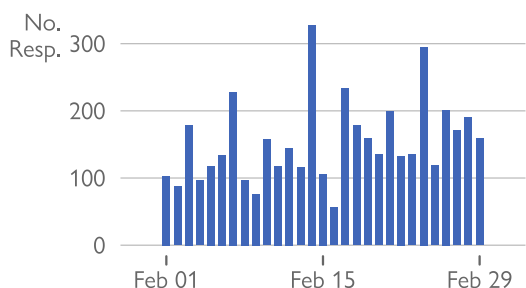
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



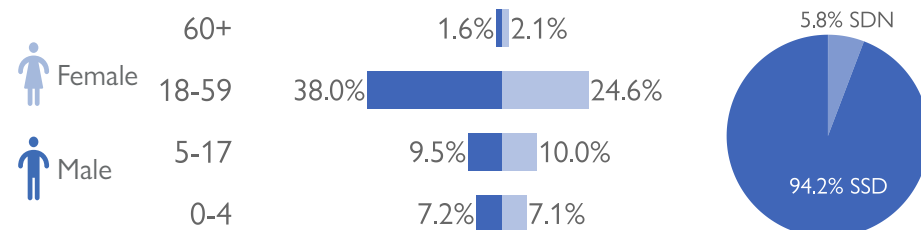
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



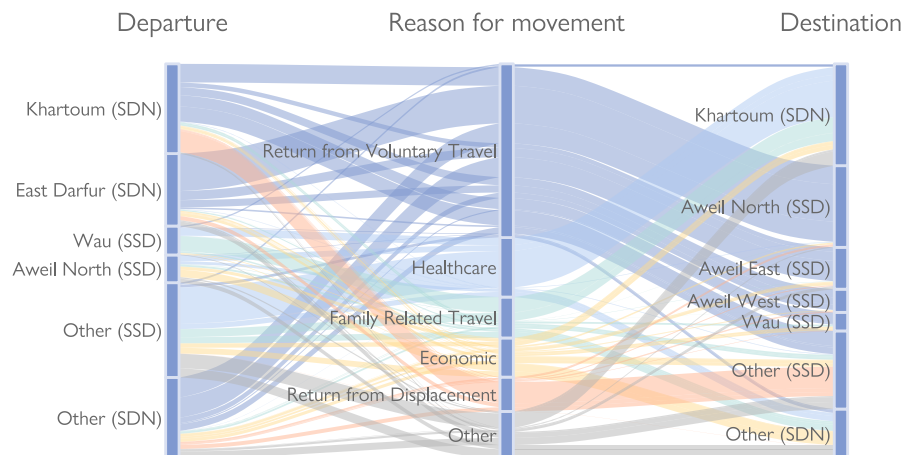
F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



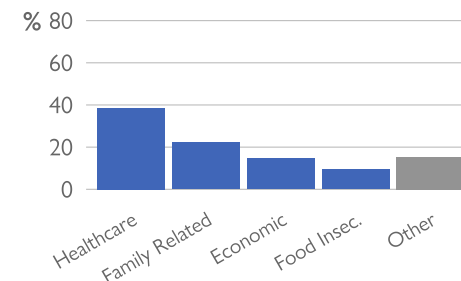
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



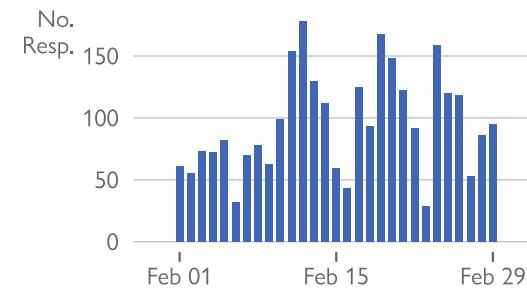
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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

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

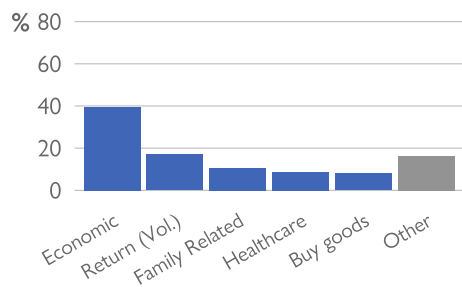
 676 incoming journeys
3.7 average group size

 1,394 individual journeys
3.3 average group² size

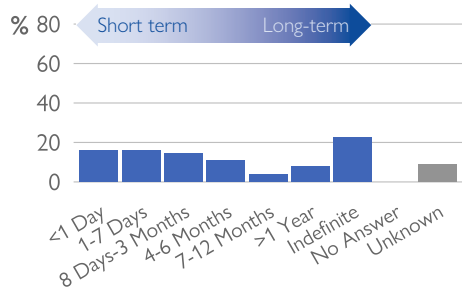
 23 displaced¹ individuals
1.6% of respondents

 718 outgoing journeys
3.0 average group size

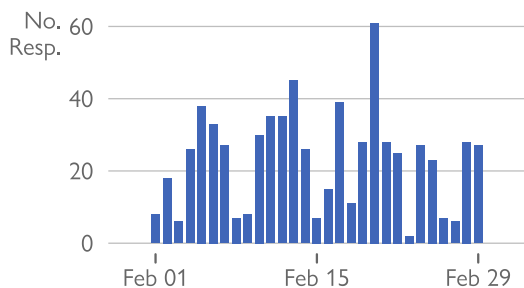
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



21 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

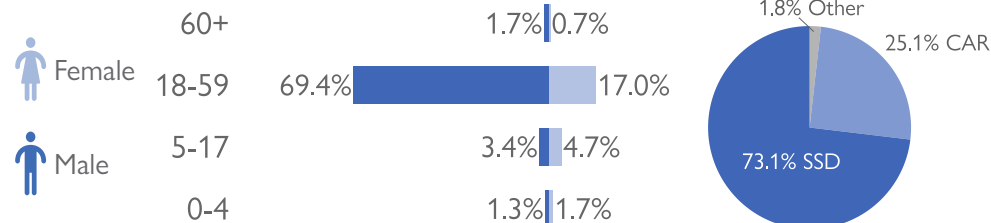


6 persons with mental or physical disabilities

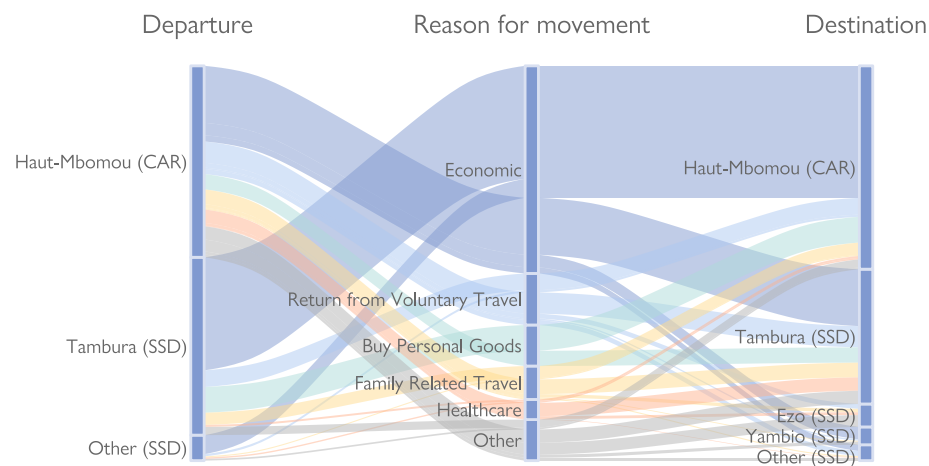


1 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

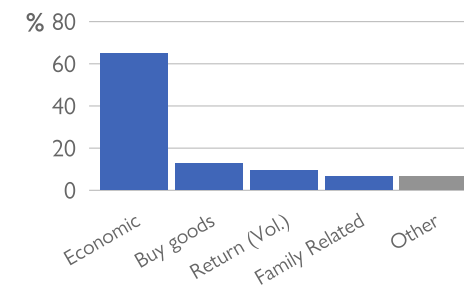


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 57.0% bicycle  21.4% motorbike  17.6% on foot 4.0% other

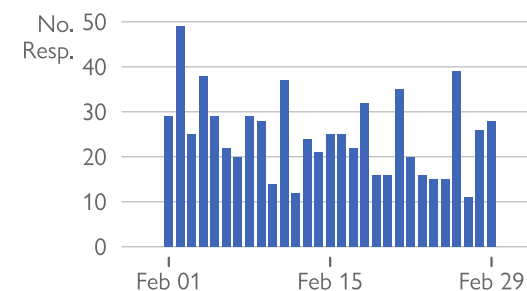
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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. 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.


 11,043 individual journeys
2.6 average group² size

 156 displaced¹ individuals
1.4% of respondents

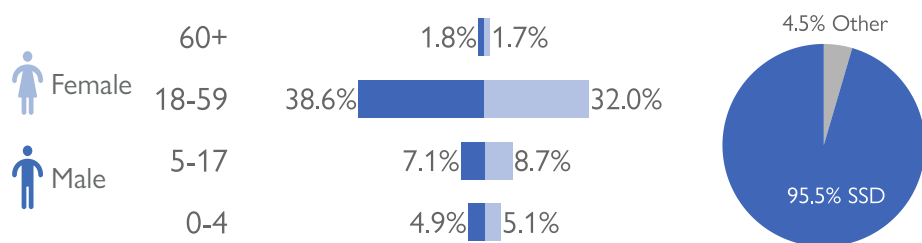
 1,285 pregnant or lactating women

 70 unaccompanied children

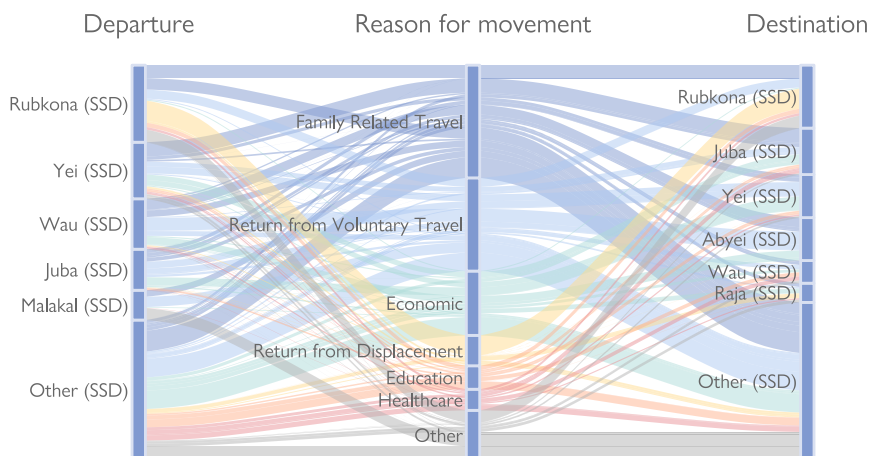
 199 persons with mental or physical disabilities


 172 persons with special needs over 60


F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



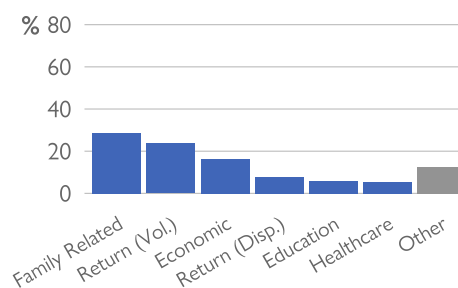
 34.2% taxi/car

 24.2% bus

 12.9% on foot

28.7% other

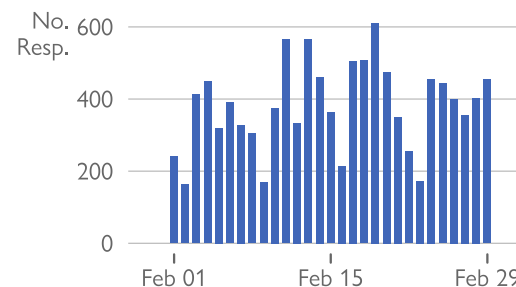
F.35 Reasons for movement³



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.

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