



39 Flow Monitoring Points
1,754 average no. of respondents / FMP



68,424 individual journeys surveyed¹
3.2 average group² size



1,920 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. In total, 39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in March 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). In total, 39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 ([see DTM's COVID-19 Mobility Update](#)). Neighbouring countries also imposed mobility restrictions. 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 (March 2020)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 1,538)	Internal (n = 186)	Incoming (n = 191)
Conflict	34.7%	68.3%	70.2%
Natural Disaster	6.8%	4.3%	4.7%
Food Insecurity	58.5%	27.4%	25.1%

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

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,204 (302 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	282 (11 refugees)
From abroad	3,185 (787 refugees)	73 (54 refugees)	657 (93 refugees)

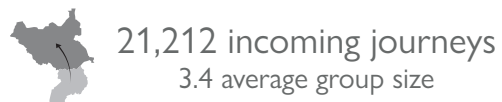
Additionally, DTM tracked 1,934 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,392 from abroad), 101 possible forced returnees (of which 85 from abroad), and 888 possible relocated individuals (of which 309 from abroad) with unreported / unknown intended duration of stay or time spent at the location of departure.

Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

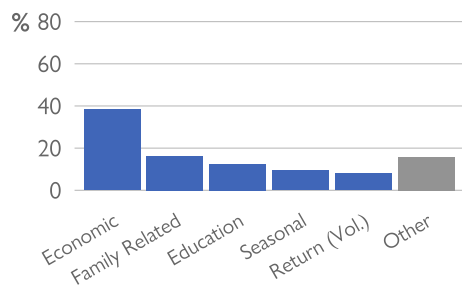
Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,038 (495 refugees)	462 (96 refugees)	+576 (+399 refugees)
DRC	326 (110 refugees)	143 (1 refugees)	+183 (+109 refugees)
Sudan	2,559 (335 refugees)	392 (19 refugees)	+2,167 (+316 refugees)
CAR	69 (17 refugees)	63 (0 refugees)	+6 (+17 refugees)

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.

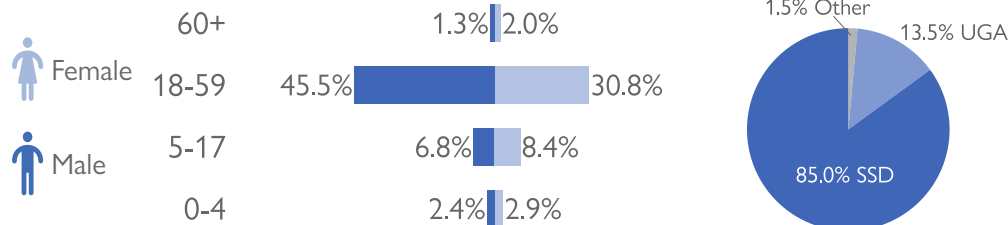
[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,503 individuals), Ethiopia (7) or non-neighbouring countries (130), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (636), are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together 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.



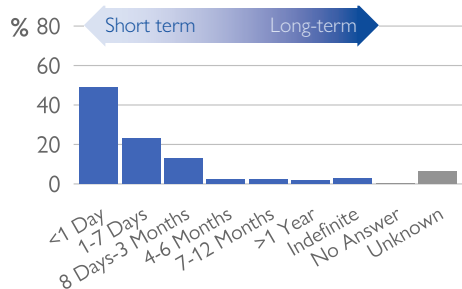
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



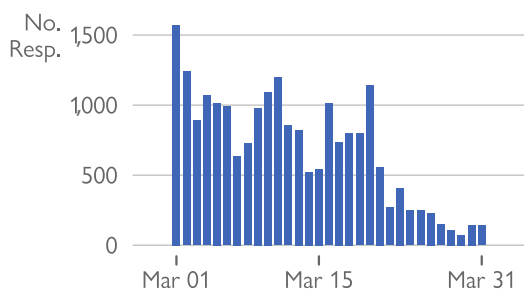
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



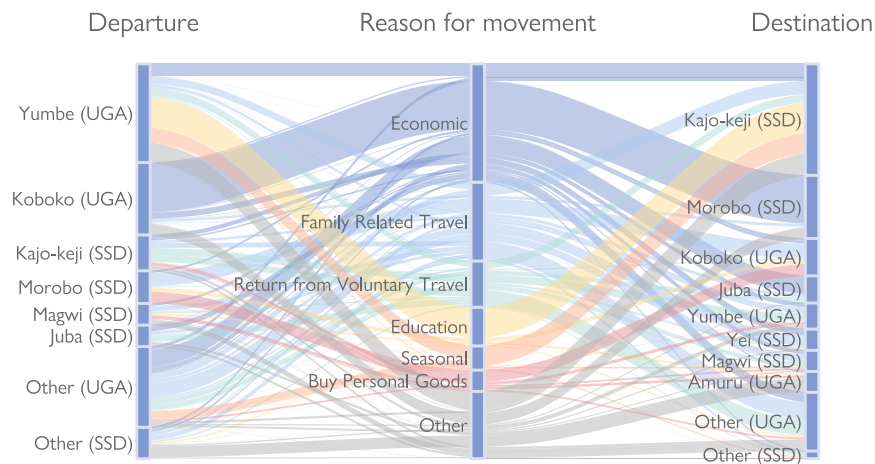
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



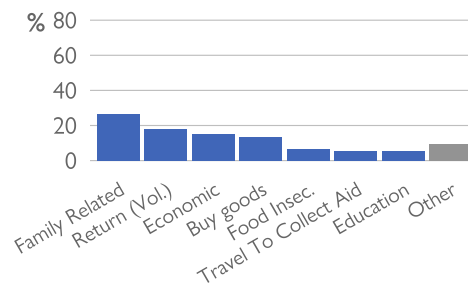
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



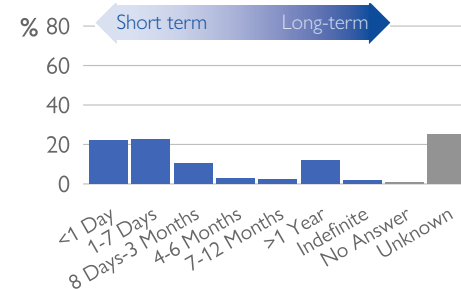
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



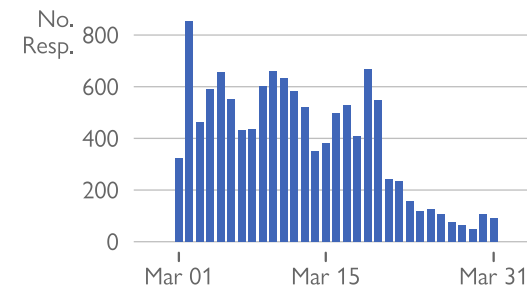
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



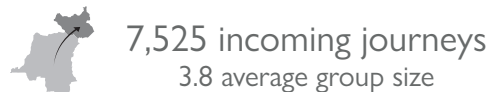
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



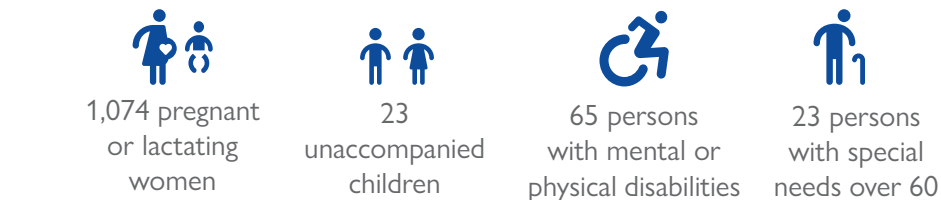
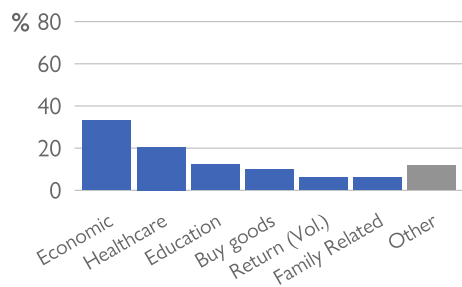
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

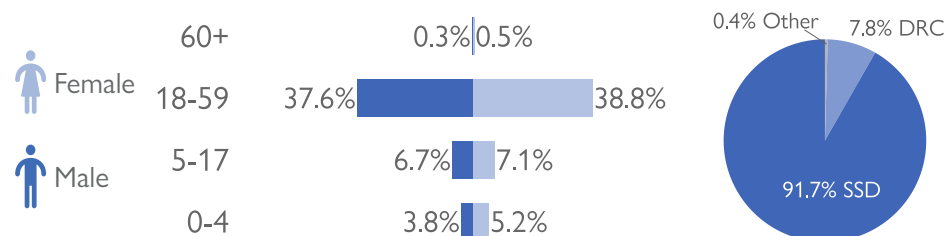
fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



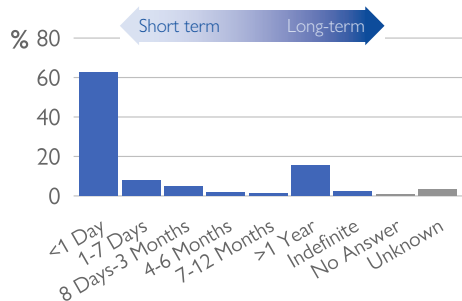
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



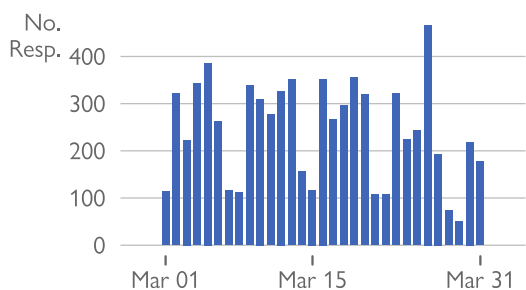
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



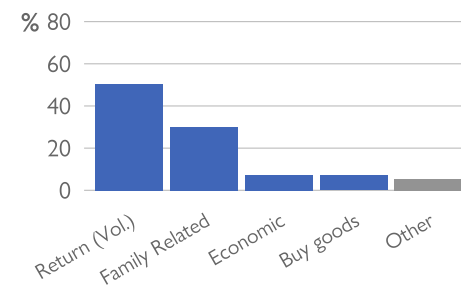
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



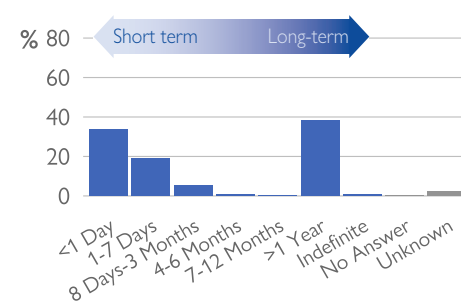
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



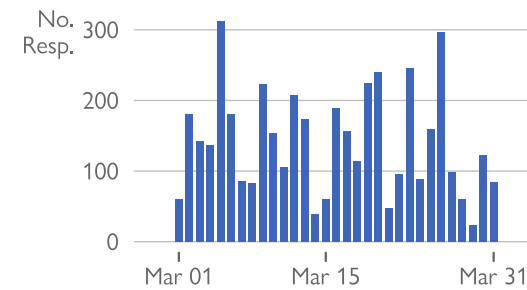
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



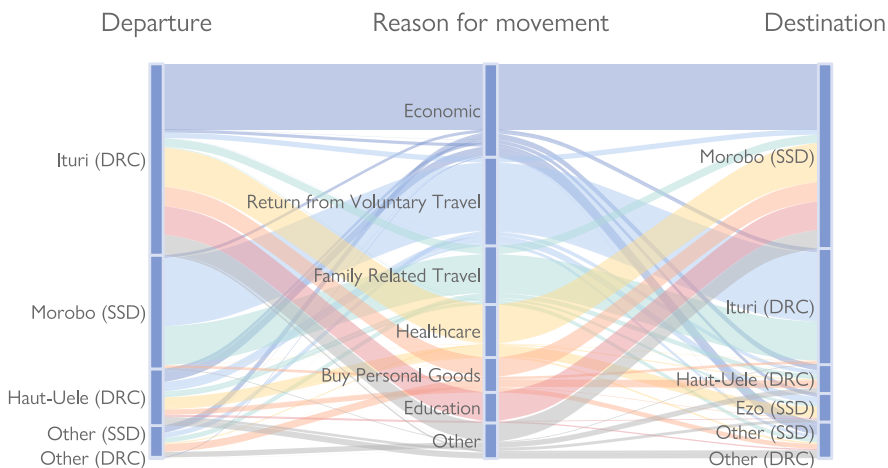
F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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.



4,643 incoming journeys
3.6 average group size



6,985 individual journeys
3.3 average group² size

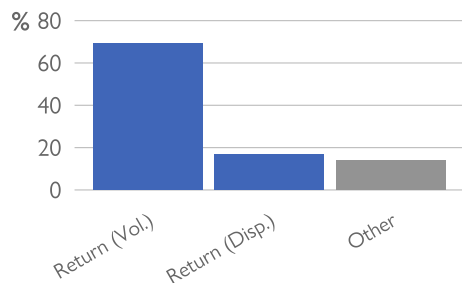


347 displaced¹ individuals
5.0% of respondents



2,342 outgoing journeys
2.9 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



589 pregnant or lactating women



15 unaccompanied children

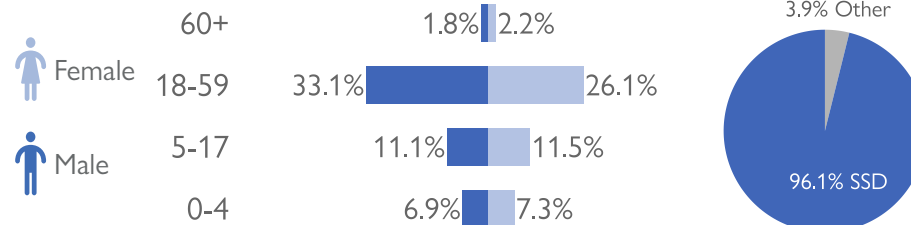


85 persons with mental or physical disabilities

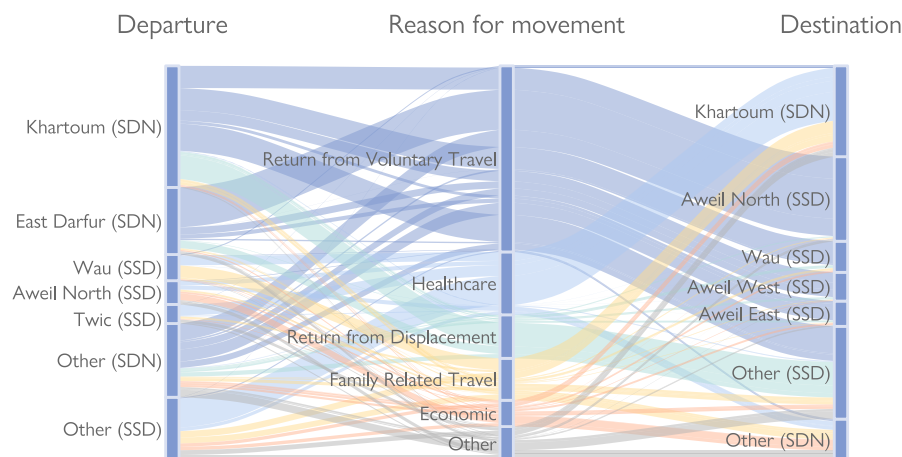


185 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

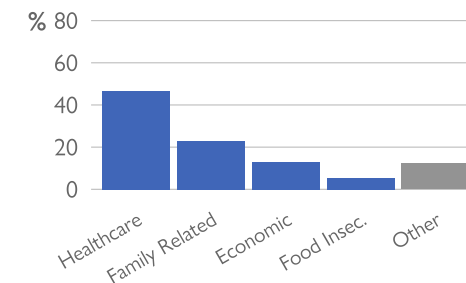


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



37.7% truck 35.0% taxi / car 19.8% bus 7.5% other

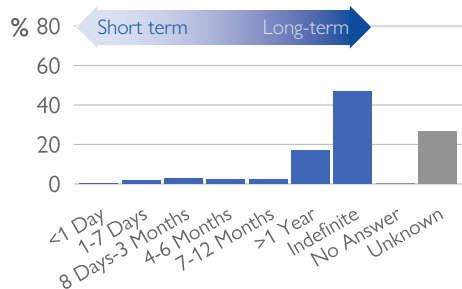
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



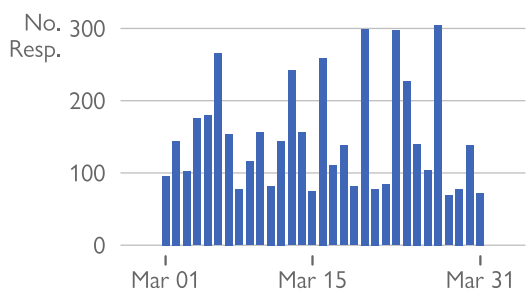
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



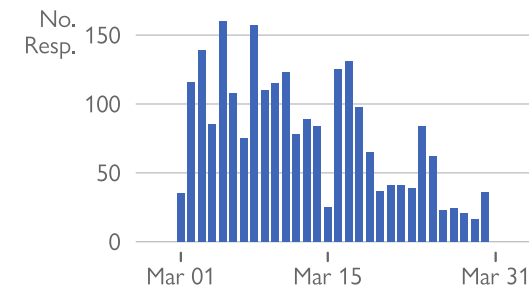
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴




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.

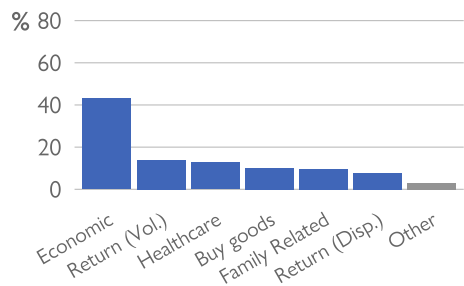
 525 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

 1,330 individual journeys
3.1 average group² size

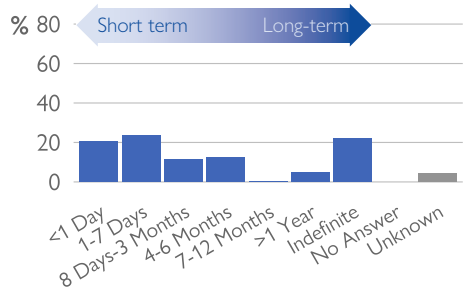
 0 displaced¹ individuals
0.0% of respondents

 805 outgoing journeys
2.9 average group size

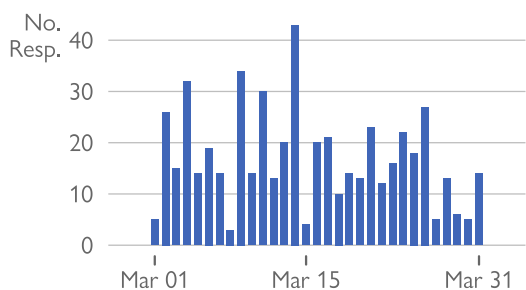
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



27 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

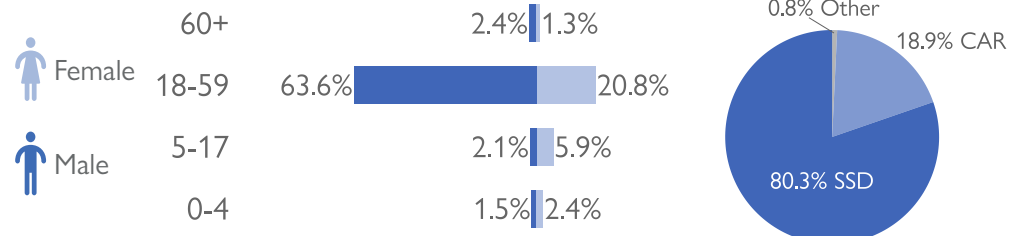


11 persons with mental or physical disabilities

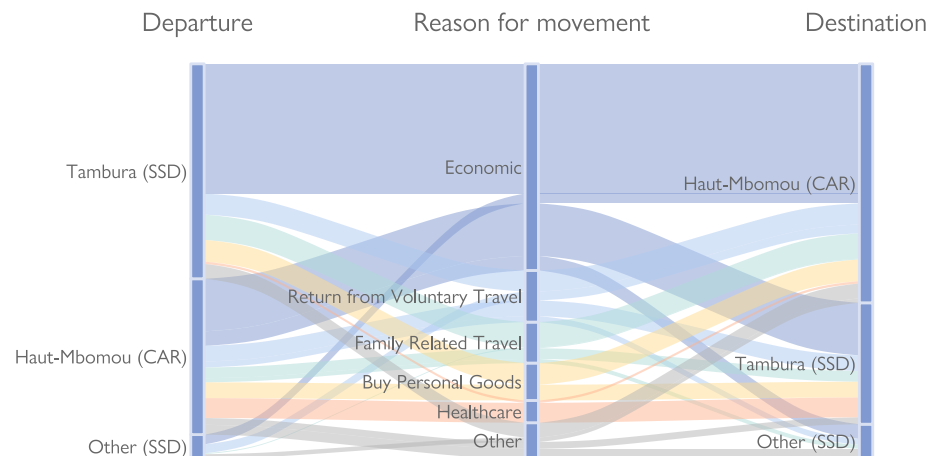


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

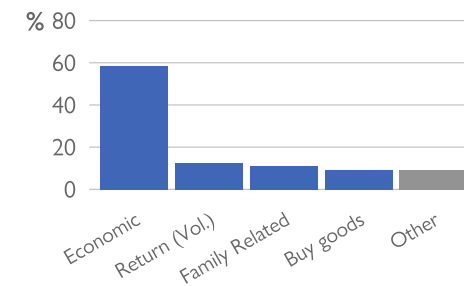


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 49.8% bicycle  23.3% motorbike  22.9% on foot 4.0% other

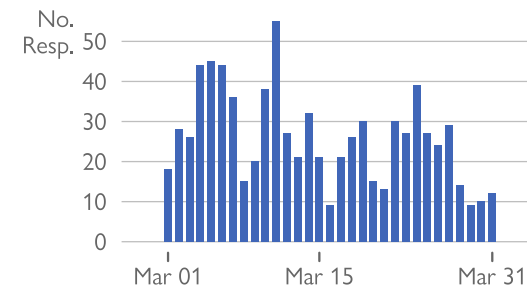
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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


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 12,652 individual journeys
2.5 average group² size

 186 displaced¹ individuals
1.5% of respondents

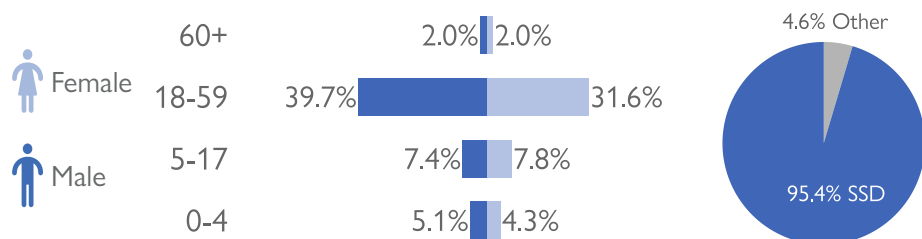
 1,379 pregnant or lactating women

 67 unaccompanied children

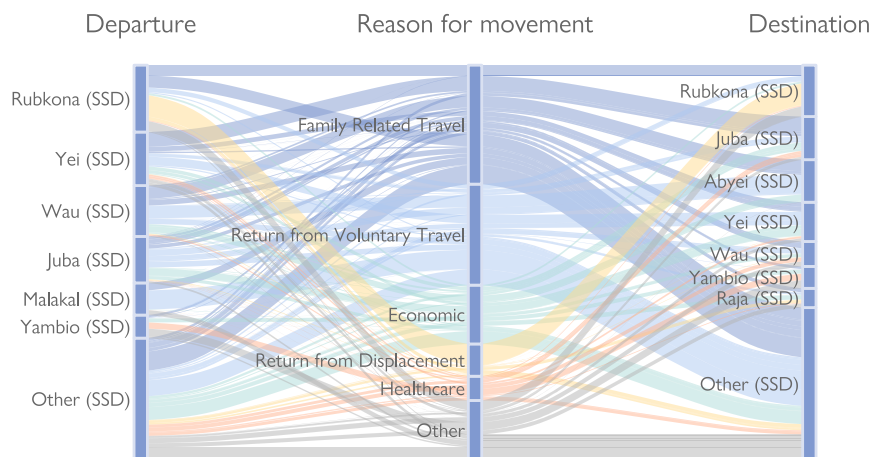
 401 persons with mental or physical disabilities

 196 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



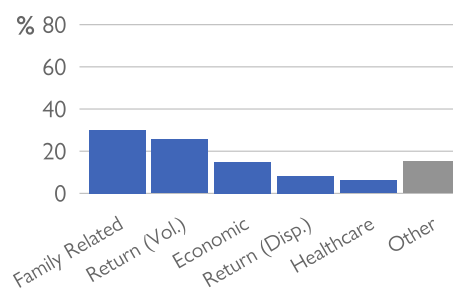
 29.2% taxi/car

 25.1% bus

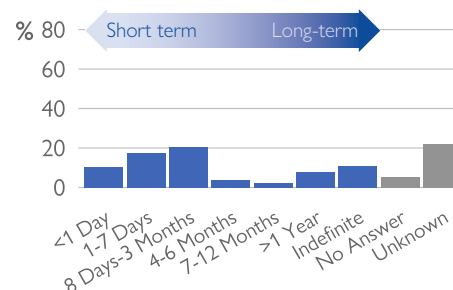
 14.1% on foot

31.6% other

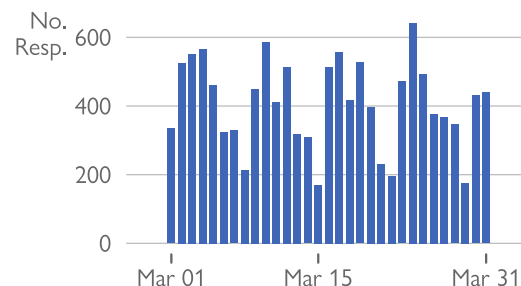
F.35 Reasons for movement³



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