



28 Flow Monitoring Points
853 average no. of respondents / FMP



23,873 individual journeys surveyed¹
2.3 average group² size



610 displaced individuals³
2.6% 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 [mobility restrictions and COVID-19 prevention measures](#) at points of entry and transit hubs. In total, 28 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in May 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 were deactivated on 31 April in Yei (Logobero, Rasolo) and Ezo (Bangaingai) Counties, while a new one was activated on 20 May in Renk (Renk North Checkpoint). Kaya FMP in Morobo resumed data collection at the beginning of May after a temporary suspension as a result of 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.

Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 117)	Internal (n = 388)	Incoming (n = 105)
Conflict	8.5%	57.0%	41.0%
Natural Disaster	6.0%	26.8%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	85.5%	16.2%	59.0%

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

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	1,421 (544 refugees ⁵)	42 (0 refugees)	242 (10 refugees)
From abroad	1,006 (251 refugees)	12 (12 refugees)	338 (34 refugees)

Additionally, DTM tracked 1,227 possible voluntary returnees (of which 572 from abroad), 13 possible forced returnees (of which 3 from abroad), and 583 possible relocated individuals (of which 192 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	4 (2 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	+4 (+2 refugees)
DRC	349 (3 refugees)	14 (0 refugees)	+335 (+3 refugees)
Sudan	1,022 (280 refugees)	98 (5 refugees)	+924 (+275 refugees)
CAR	24 (12 refugees)	2 (0 refugees)	+22 (+12 refugees)

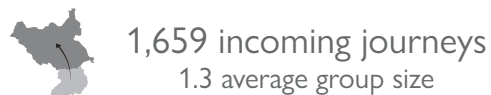
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use.

[1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,195 individuals), Ethiopia (none in May) or non-neighbouring countries (20), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (785), 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.

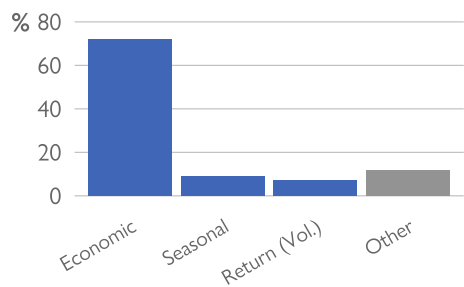
No. of respondents
(May 2020)

- 1,000
- 4,000

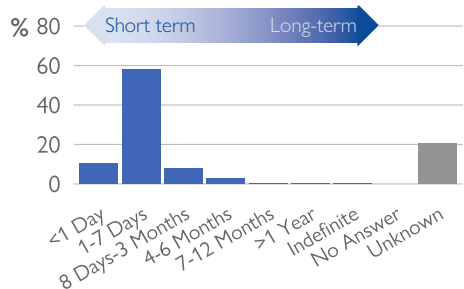




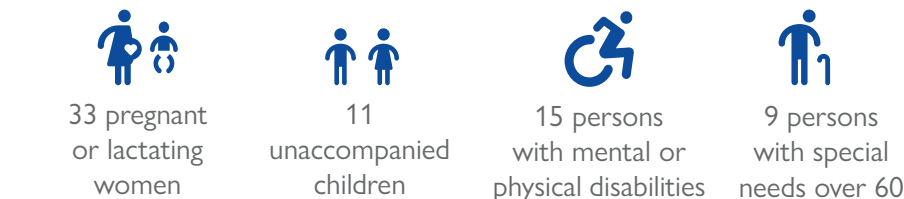
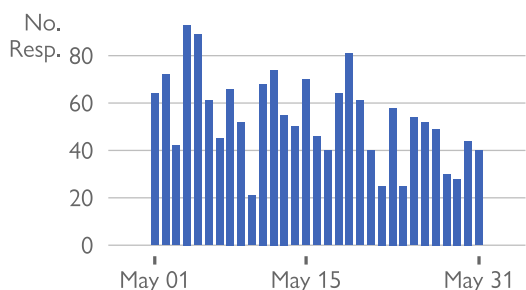
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



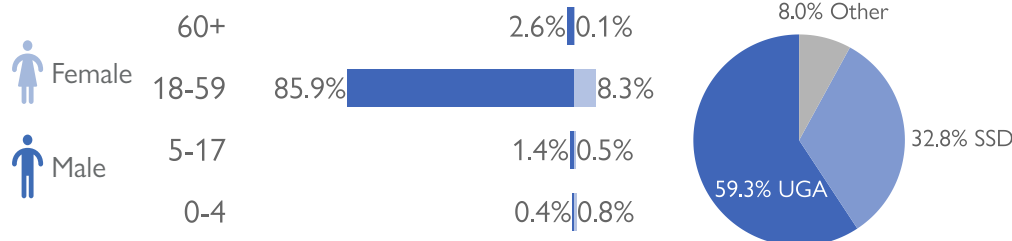
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



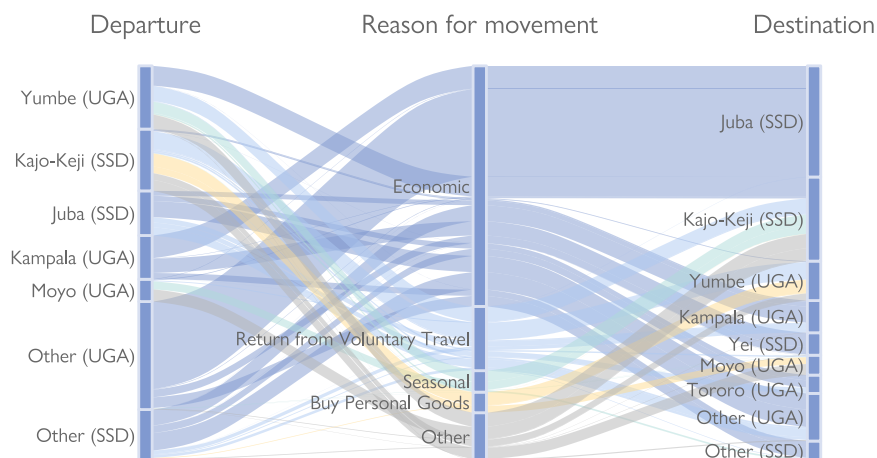
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



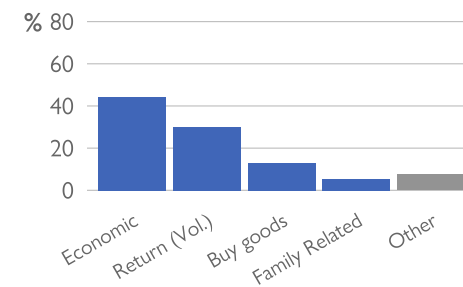
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



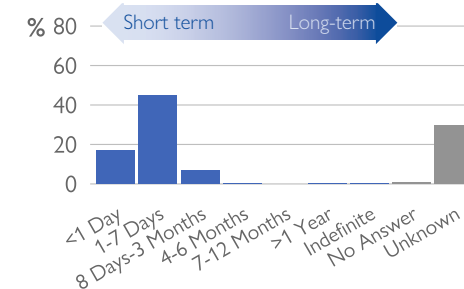
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



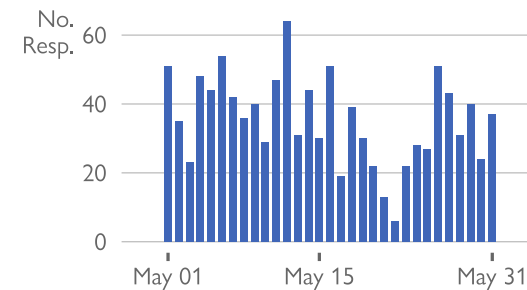
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



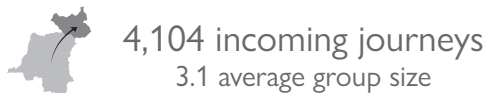
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



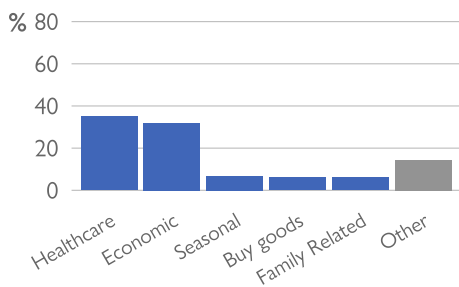
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

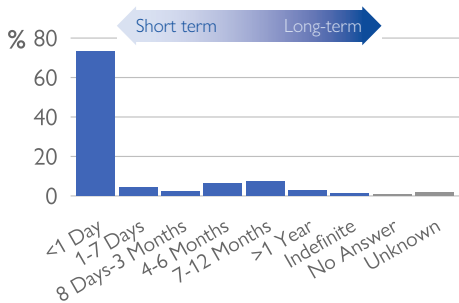
fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



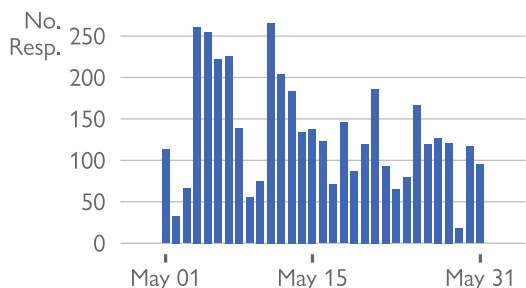
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



933 pregnant or lactating women



34 unaccompanied children

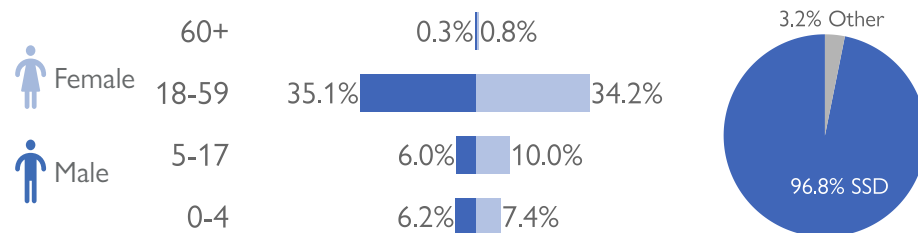


56 persons with mental or physical disabilities

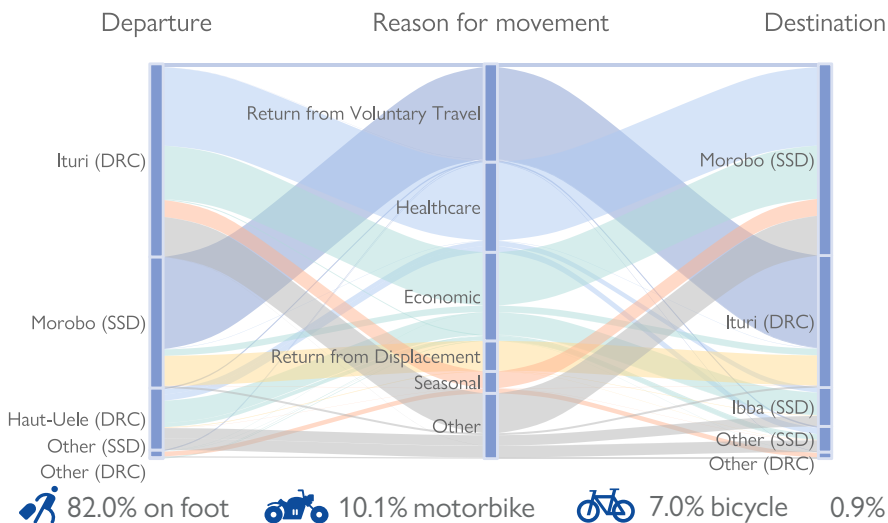


62 persons with special needs over 60

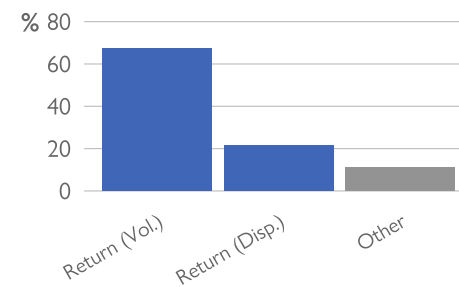
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



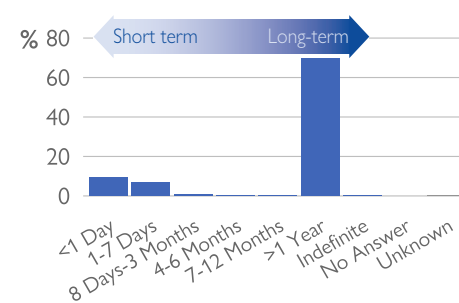
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



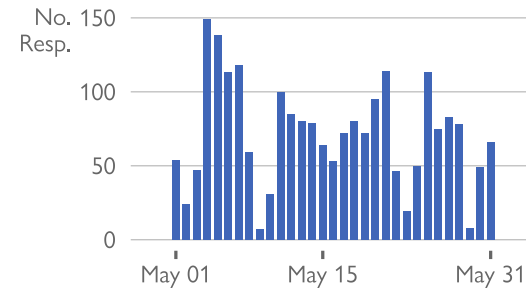
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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

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



1,982 incoming journeys
4.0 average group size



2,845 individual journeys
3.7 average group² size

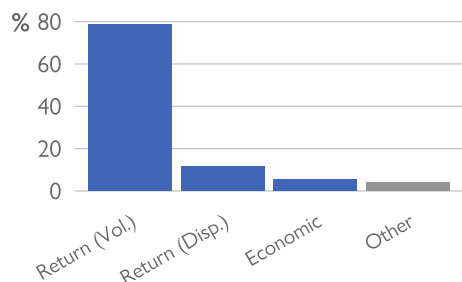


110 displaced¹ individuals
3.9% of respondents



863 outgoing journeys
3.0 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



213 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

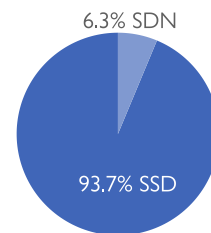
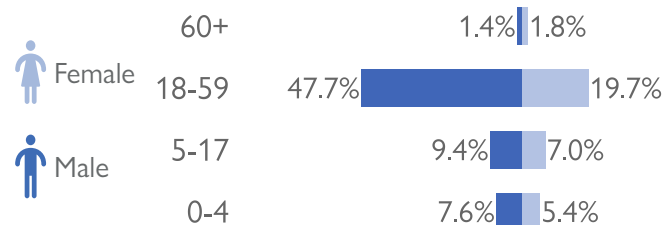


20 persons with mental or physical disabilities

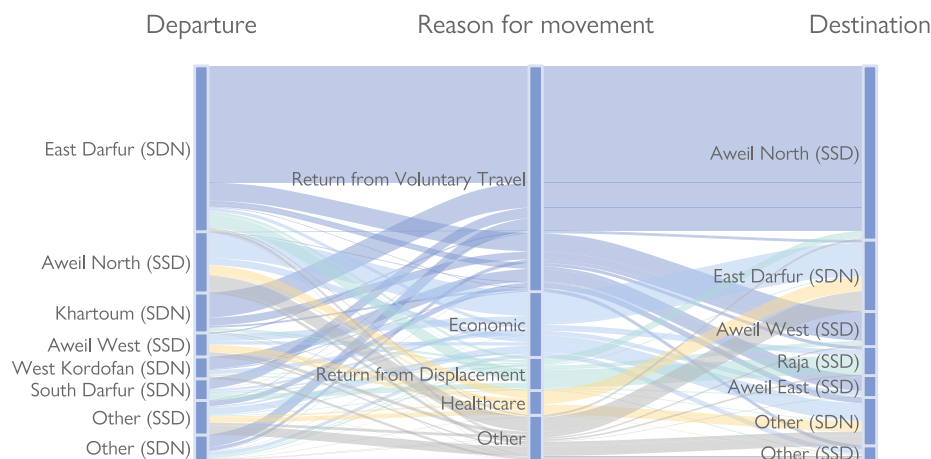


33 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

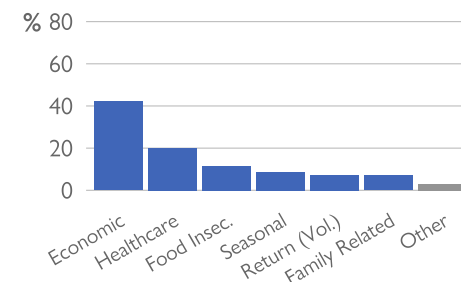


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



77.2% truck 8.4% taxi / car 6.0% on foot 8.4% other

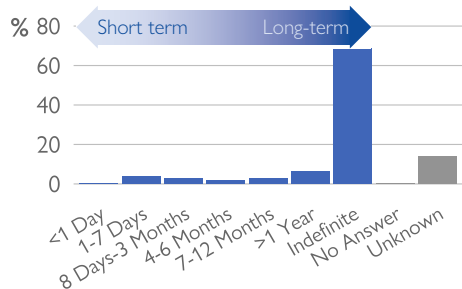
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



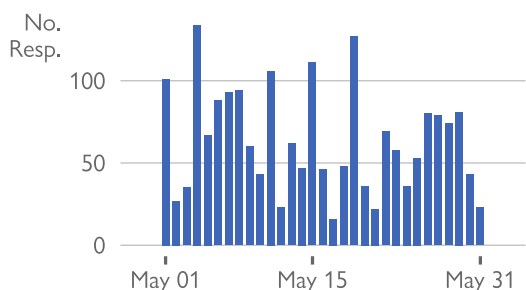
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



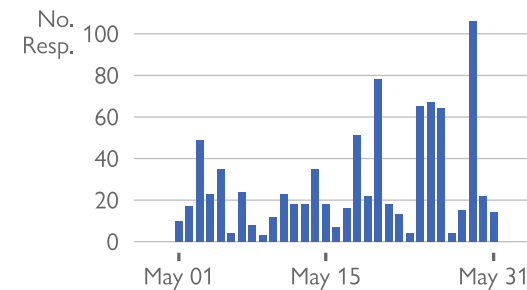
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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.

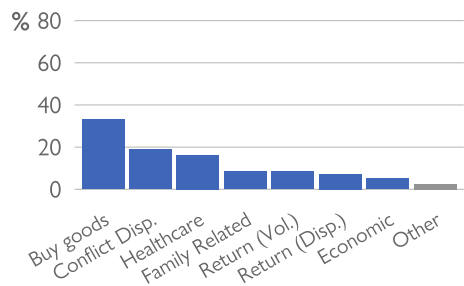
 154 incoming journeys
2.9 average group size

 254 individual journeys
2.4 average group² size

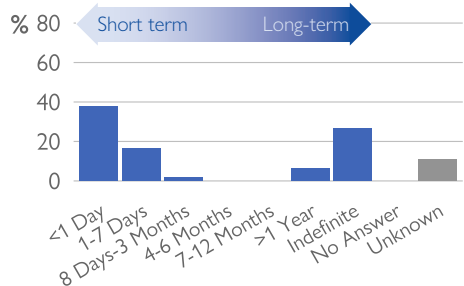
 29 displaced¹ individuals
11.4% of respondents

 100 outgoing journeys
2.0 average group size

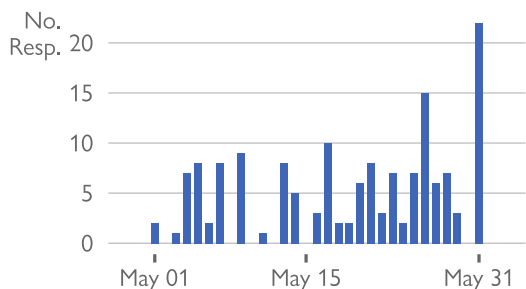
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



4 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

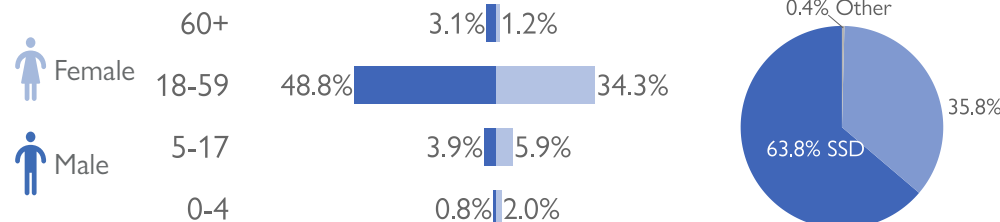


5 persons with mental or physical disabilities

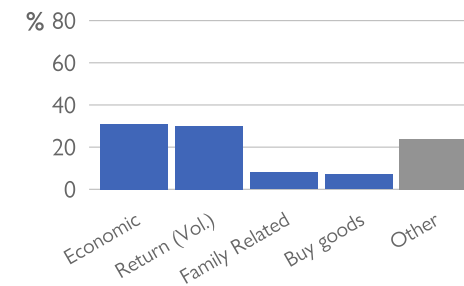


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



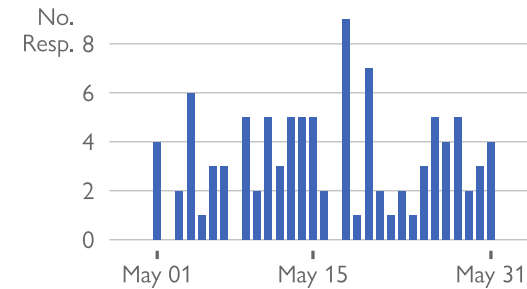
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



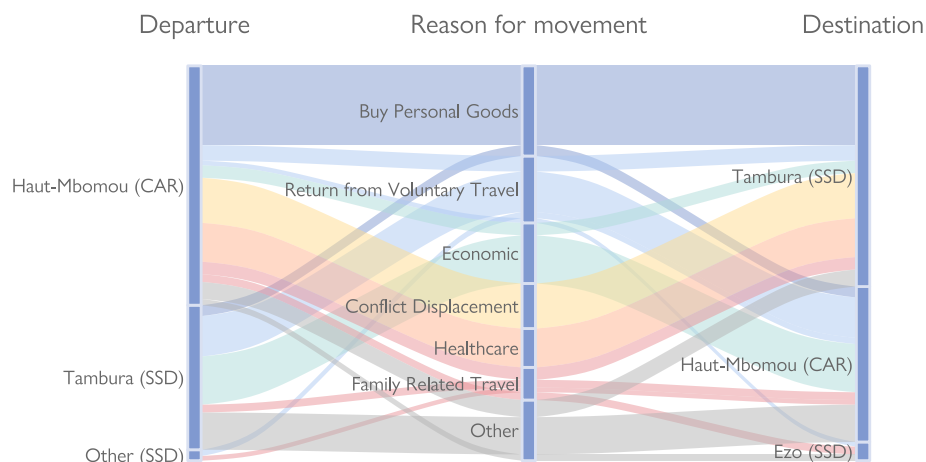
F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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



 52.8% bicycle  46.5% on foot  0.8% motorbike 0.0% 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.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.

9,689 individual journeys
2.8 average group² size

388 displaced¹ individuals
4.0% of respondents

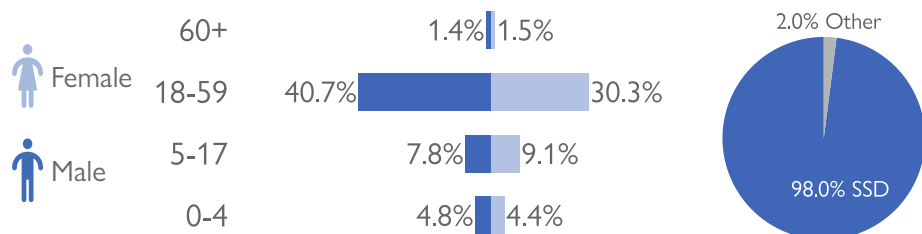
1,192 pregnant or lactating women

26 unaccompanied children

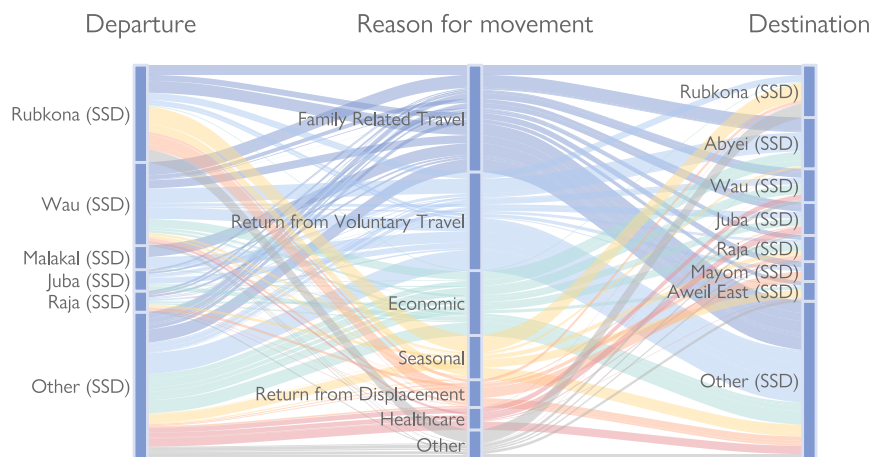
150 persons with mental or physical disabilities

147 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

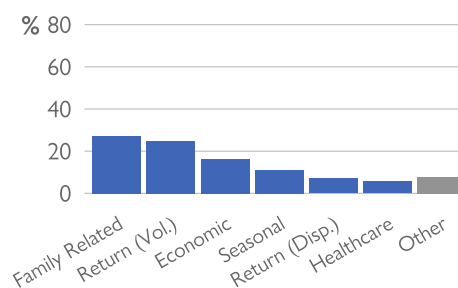


F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

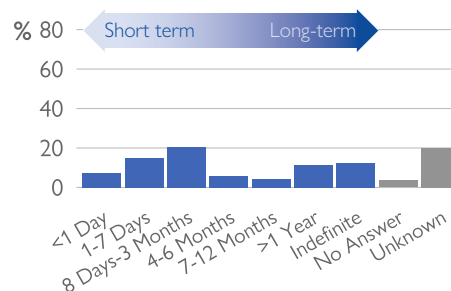


37.8% bus 35.7% taxi/car 12.1% on foot 14.4% other

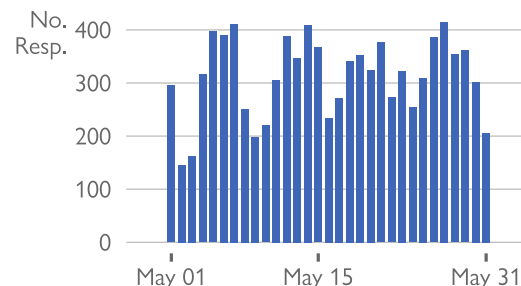
F.35 Reasons for movement³



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, 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