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.

### Flow Monitoring Registry

#### November 2019

- **42 Flow Monitoring Points**
- **1,334 average no. of respondents / FMP**
- **56,015 individual journeys surveyed**
- **2.7 average group size**
- **1,174 displaced individuals**

#### Flow Monitoring Points

**No. of respondents (November 2019)**

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

#### Reasons for displacement by direction of travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n = 794)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 118)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 262)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of departure</th>
<th>Voluntary return</th>
<th>Forced return</th>
<th>Voluntary relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From SSD</td>
<td>727 (287 refugees)</td>
<td>16 (48 refugees)</td>
<td>1,582 (40 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 total migration flows by country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inflow</th>
<th>Outflow</th>
<th>Net flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>295 (97 refugees)</td>
<td>173 (18 refugees)</td>
<td>+122 (79 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>234 (104 refugees)</td>
<td>0 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+174 (104 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>937 (126 refugees)</td>
<td>806 (48 refugees)</td>
<td>+131 (78 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>175 (58 refugees)</td>
<td>39 (9 refugees)</td>
<td>+136 (49 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (1,230 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

17,229 incoming journeys
2.8 average group size

30,440 individual journeys
2.8 average group size

239 displaced\(^1\) individuals
0.8% of respondents

13,211 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

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

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

- Departure
- Reason for movement
- Destination

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.
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 size

156 displaced\(^1\) individuals
2.5% of respondents

2,310 outgoing journeys
3.5 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)\(^3\)

672 pregnant or lactating women

72 unaccompanied children

99 persons with mental or physical disabilities

34 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

60+

0.6%

0.2%

0.3% Other

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)\(^3\)

8.1% DRC

91.5% SSD

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

3.7 average group size

156 displaced\(^1\) individuals

2.5% of respondents

672 pregnant or lactating women

72 unaccompanied children

99 persons with mental or physical disabilities

34 persons with special needs over 60

F.13 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

65.7% on foot

16.8% motorbike

15.0% bicycle

2.5% other

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

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

3.5 average group size

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.
IOM DISPLACED TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

FMR South Sudan – Sudan
November 2019

1,677 incoming journeys
3.2 average group size

4,043 individual journeys
3.0 average group size

615 displaced individuals
15.2% of respondents

2,366 outgoing journeys
3.0 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Return (Vol)</th>
<th>Return (Disp)</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
<td>Return from Voluntary Travel</td>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyei Area (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awel North (SSD)</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awel East (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awel West (SSD)</td>
<td>Disaster Displacement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
<th>Nov 01</th>
<th>Nov 15</th>
<th>Dec 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Disaster Disp.</th>
<th>Visit Family</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
<th>Nov 01</th>
<th>Nov 15</th>
<th>Dec 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 size

- **46 displaced individuals**
  - 3.9% of respondents

- **701 outgoing journeys**
  - 2.6 average group size

**F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents**

- Female
  - 60+ years: 3.9%
  - 18-59 years: 65.1%
  - 0-17 years: 19.3%
  - Other: 23.3% CAR

- Male
  - 5-17 years: 2.9%
  - 0-4 years: 3.7%
  - 15-17 years: 1.3%
  - 0-4 years: 3.1%

**F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)**

- Economic
- Return (Disp)
- Return (Vol)
- Visit Family
- Other

**F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)**

- Short term: 15.4% on foot
- Long term: 48.5% bicycle
- Other: 2.9%

**F.29 Time trend (incoming)**

- No. Resp.
- Nov 01: 30
- Nov 15: 20
- Dec 01: 10

**F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)**

- Economic
- Buy Family
- Return (Vol)
- Other

**F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)**

- Short term: 3.0 average group size
- Long term: 2.6 average group size

**F.32 Time trend (outgoing)**

- No. Resp.
- Nov 01: 50
- Nov 15: 40
- Dec 01: 30

**Notes:**

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 size

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
18-59: 39.7%
16+ : 3.4%
15: 6.7%
0-4: 4.6%

Male
5-17: 6.7%
16+: 2.5%
0-4: 8.4%

F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

Departure
Melut (SSD)
Rubkona (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Malakal (SSD)
Yeï (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Other (SSD)

Reason for movement
Visit Family
Return (Vol.)
Rubkona (SSD)
Melit (SSD)
Abyei Area (SSD)
Malakal (SSD)
Yeï (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Raga (SSD)
Other (SSD)

Destination
Renk (SSD)
Melit (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Other (SSD)

F.35 Reasons for movement

Visit Family
Return (Vol.)
Economic
Other

% 80 60 40 20 0

F.36 Duration of stay

<1 Day
1-7 Days
8-30 Days
<3 Months
3-6 Months
<1 Year
1-2 Years
In between
Indefinite
No Answer
Unknown

% 80 60 40 20 0

F.37 Time trend

No. Resp. 600
Nov 01
Nov 15
Dec 01

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.

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.