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 Isiemb, 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.

Flow Monitoring Registry
October 2019

74,599 individual journeys surveyed
2.9 average group size
1,694 displaced individuals
2.3% of respondents

Reasons for displacement by direction of travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n = 967)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 338)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 389)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>29.0%</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>1,166</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>1,519 (522 refugees)</td>
<td>75 (45 refugees)</td>
<td>180 (73 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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>279 (118 refugees)</td>
<td>224 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+55 (118 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>422 (248 refugees)</td>
<td>442 (19 refugees)</td>
<td>-20 (229 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,177 (237 refugees)</td>
<td>480 (7 refugees)</td>
<td>+697 (230 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>164 (61 refugees)</td>
<td>56 (5 refugees)</td>
<td>+108 (56 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 (1,873 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.
**FMR South Sudan – Uganda**

October 2019

- **20,591 incoming journeys**  
  2.8 average group size

- **39,096 individual journeys**  
  2.8 average group size

- **346 displaced¹ individuals**  
  0.9% of respondents

- **18,505 outgoing journeys**  
  2.9 average group size

---

**F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4% Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59.9% SSD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37.7% UGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Departure**  
- Koboko (UGA)  
- Monobo (SSD)  
- Kajo-Kaji (SSD)  
- Yumbe (UGA)  
- Juba (SSD)  
- Magwi (SSD)  
- Mayo (UGA)  
- Other (UGA)  
- Other (SSD)

**Reason for movement**
- Economic  
- Visit Family  
- Seasonal  
- Return from Voluntary Travel  
- Travel to Collect Aid  
- Other

**Destination**
- Morobo (SSD)  
- Koboko (UGA)  
- Kajo-Kaji (SSD)  
- Yumbe (UGA)  
- Juba (SSD)  
- Magwi (SSD)  
- Mayo (UGA)  
- Other (UGA)  
- Other (SSD)

---

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.  
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.

---

346 displaced¹ individuals  
0.9% of respondents

- 2,648 pregnant or lactating women  
- 121 unaccompanied children  
- 433 persons with mental or physical disabilities  
- 379 persons with special needs over 60

---

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.  
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.
9,190 incoming journeys
3.9 average group size

15,475 individual journeys
4.1 average group size

653 displaced individuals
4.2% of respondents

11,475 individual journeys
71.1% on foot
15.8% motorbike
11.1% bicycle
2.0% other

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for travel</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>60+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy Goods</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>5.3% DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Vol</td>
<td>94.3% SSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of stay</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>653 displaced individual journeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 days</td>
<td>1,730 pregnant or lactating women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 days-3 months</td>
<td>270 unaccompanied children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 months</td>
<td>91 persons with mental or physical disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year and over</td>
<td>60 persons with special needs over 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

F.13 Time trend (incoming)³

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>652 displaced individual journeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy Goods</td>
<td>1,730 pregnant or lactating women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>270 unaccompanied children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Disp</td>
<td>91 persons with mental or physical disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>60 persons with special needs over 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of stay</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>3.9 average group size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 days</td>
<td>6,285 outgoing journeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 days-3 months</td>
<td>6,285 outgoing journeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 months</td>
<td>6,285 outgoing journeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year and over</td>
<td>6,285 outgoing journeys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.16 Time trend (outgoing)³

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.
FMR South Sudan – Sudan
October 2019

1,820 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80
60
40
20
0

Return (Disp.)
Return (Vol.)
Economic
Other

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80
60
40
20
0

<1 Day
1-3 Days
4-6 Months
7-12 Mo.
1 Year
Ind. Answer
Unknown

F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴

No. Resp.
100
50
0
Oct 01
Oct 15
Nov 01

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

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

Departure
Reason for movement
Destination
Khartoum (SDN)
Return from Displacement
Khartoum (SDN)
Economic
Awel North (SSD)
Return from Voluntary Travel
Twic (SSD)
Healthcare
Awel East (SSD)
Disaster Displacement
Abiyei Area (SSD)
Visi Family
East Darfur (SDN)
Other (SDN)
Other (SDN)

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>1.6%</th>
<th>21.1%</th>
<th>4.3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3,533 individual journeys surveyed
3.1 average group² size

280 pregnant or lactating women
13 unaccompanied children
79 persons with mental or physical disabilities
66 persons with special needs over 60

312 displaced¹ individuals
8.8% of respondents

1,713 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

% 80
60
40
20
0

Economic
Disaster Disp.
Visi Family
Return (Vol.)
Other

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80
60
40
20
0

<1 Day
1-3 Days
4-6 Months
7-12 Mo.
1 Year
Ind. Answer
Unknown

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

No. Resp.
100
50
0
Oct 01
Oct 15
Nov 01

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 group size

45 displaced individuals 4.3% of respondents

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- 21 pregnant or lactating women
- 0 unaccompanied children
- 9 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 0 person with special needs over 60

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)

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

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

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.
FMR Internal Movement
October 2019

13,548 individual journeys surveyed
2.5 average group\(^2\) size

- 1,607 pregnant or lactating women
- 55 unaccompanied children
- 149 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 163 persons with special needs over 60

338 displaced\(^1\) individuals
2.4% of respondents

- 60+ 2.9% 3.0%
- Female 18-59 37.3% 29.3%
- Male 5-17 6.8% 9.7%
- 0-4 5.1% 5.9%

2.5 average group\(^2\) size

F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

- Melut (SSD) Visit Family
- Rumbek (SSD) Return from Voluntary Travel
- Malakal (SSD) Economic
- Yei (SSD) Return from Displacement
- Juba (SSD) Other
- Wau (SSD) Other
- Other (SSD)

- Renk (SSD)
- Dornah (SSD)
- Abyei (SSD)
- Other (SSD)

F.35 Reasons for movement\(^3\)

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

F.36 Duration of stay

- Short term
- Long-term

F.37 Time trend\(^4\)

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.

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.