38 Flow Monitoring Points, 1,647 average no. of respondents / FMP

62,582 individual journeys surveyed¹
2.9 average group² size

2,096 displaced individuals³
3.3% 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, 38 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in January 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 in December: Panjala and Busia FMPs in Uganda on the border with Magwi and Morobo Counties, and Paloich FMP in Melut County. Additionally, Lasu and Tokori FMPs (Yei County) were phased out after operations had been suspended for security reasons since October 2019. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n = 1,686)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 249)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 151)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of departure</th>
<th>Voluntary return</th>
<th>Forced³ return</th>
<th>Voluntary relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From SSD</td>
<td>1,163 (169 refugees)</td>
<td>8 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>254 (1 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>2,280 (409 refugees³)</td>
<td>43 (28 refugees)</td>
<td>215 (49 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, DTM tracked 1,771 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,342 from abroad), 46 possible forced returnees (of which 32 from abroad), and 828 possible relocated individuals (of which 246 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inflow</th>
<th>Outflow</th>
<th>Net flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>498 (170 refugees)</td>
<td>411 (68 refugees)</td>
<td>+87 (102 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>206 (48 refugees)</td>
<td>113 (5 refugees)</td>
<td>+ 93 (43 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>2,139 (207 refugees)</td>
<td>552 (38 refugees)</td>
<td>+1,587 (169 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>106 (57 refugees)</td>
<td>134 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>-28 (57 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 (1,268 individuals), Ethiopia (7) or non-neighbouring countries (65), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (317), 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.
16,032 incoming journeys
2.7 average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Travel</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Vol.)</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- 30.6% on foot
- 27.7% taxi / car
- 14.9% motorbike
- 26.8% other

29,429 individual journeys
2.7 average group size

1,305 displaced¹ individuals
4.3% of respondents

1,469 pregnant or lactating women
178 unaccompanied children
241 persons with mental or physical disabilities
253 persons with special needs over 60

22,571 incoming journeys
2.7 average group size

1,3397 outgoing journeys
2.8 average group size

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Related</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Vol.)</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy Goods</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel To Collect Aid</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

- Short term
- Long-term

1,469 pregnant or lactating women
178 unaccompanied children
241 persons with mental or physical disabilities
253 persons with special needs over 60

22,571 incoming journeys
2.7 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.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.
FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
January 2020

6,278 incoming journeys
3.2 average group size

10,131 individual journeys
3.3 average group size

134 displaced\(^1\) individuals
1.3% of respondents

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

\[ \text{73.4\% on foot} \quad \text{13.3\% bicycle} \quad \text{10.9\% motorbike} \quad \text{2.4\% other} \]

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- 1,386 pregnant or lactating women
- 37 unaccompanied children
- 60 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 40 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.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
January 2020

4,213 incoming journeys
3.3 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)

% 80

Return (Vol.)
Return (Disp.)
Seasonal
Family Related
Economic
Other

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80

Short term
Long-term

<1 Day
1-7 Days
8 Days-3 Months
>3 Months
1 Year
No Answer
Unknown

F.21 Time trend (incoming)

No. Resp.

Jan 01
Jan 15
Jan 31

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Displaced Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>88 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>122 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>361 displaced individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>575 pregnant or lactating women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13 unaccompanied children</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>East Darfur (SDN)</td>
<td>Return from Voluntary Travel</td>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum (SDN)</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Awiel North (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Family Related Travel</td>
<td>Awiel East (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Area (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Aweil West (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

% 80

Healthcare
Family Related
Economic
Food Insec
Other

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80

Short term
Long-term

<1 Day
1-7 Days
8 Days-3 Months
>3 Months
1 Year
No Answer
Unknown

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)

No. Resp.

Jan 01
Jan 15
Jan 31

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.
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
January 2020

530 incoming journeys
3.7 average group size

1,467 individual journeys
3.4 average group\(^2\) size

27 displaced\(^1\) individuals
1.8% of respondents

1,467 individual journeys
3.4 average group\(^2\) size

27 displaced\(^1\) individuals
1.8% of respondents

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

Tambura (SSD)
Haut-Mbomou (CAR)
Other (SSD)
Other (CAR)

Economic
Buy Personal Goods
Family Related Travel
Return from Voluntary Travel
Other

52.0% bicycle
23.0% motorbike
20.9% on foot
4.1% 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.
**FMR Internal Movement January 2020**

**F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Family Related Travel</td>
<td>Abeye Area (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona (SSD)</td>
<td>Return from Voluntary Travel</td>
<td>Rubkona (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Ye (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Malakal (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waie (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raja (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wajir (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pangikang (SSD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **32.9% taxi/car**
- **26.4% bus**
- **11.4% boat**
- **29.3% other**

**F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents**

- **Female**
  - 18-59: 39.4%
  - 5-17: 7.4%
  - 0-4: 5.1%
  - 60+: 2.2%

- **Male**
  - 18-59: 29.9%
  - 5-17: 8.5%
  - 0-4: 5.0%
  - 60+: 2.5%

- **1,506 pregnant or lactating women**
- **66 unaccompanied children**
- **230 persons with mental or physical disabilities**
- **254 persons with special needs over 60**

**F.35 Reasons for movement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Related</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Vol.)</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.36 Duration of stay**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F.37 Time trend**

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 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.