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 February 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 operated on the Ugandan side of the border were deactivated on 31 January and replaced by new FMPs on the South Sudanese side: Kaya FMP (Morobo County) replaced Oraba; Pure and Kerwa FMPs (Kajo-Keji) partly replaced the former point in the Ugandan village of Kerwa (except for a route to Korijo camp); and Owiny Ki Bul FMP was activated on a busier route between Magwi County and Uganda than that covered by the former FMP Awen Oliyo. 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.

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flow monitoring registry
February 2020
39 Flow Monitoring Points
2,020 average no. of respondents / FMP
78,787 individual journeys surveyed¹
3.3 average group² size
4,124 displaced individuals³
5.2% of respondents

Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n = 3,778)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 156)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 187)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>69.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese³ 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>917 (100 refugees¹)</td>
<td>10 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>352 (20 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>2,656 (740 refugees)</td>
<td>77 (66 refugees)</td>
<td>532 (53 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, DTM tracked 1,919 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,428 from abroad), 76 possible forced returnees (of which 67 from abroad), and 702 possible relocated individuals (of which 193 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>979 (463 refugees)</td>
<td>1,083 (96 refugees)</td>
<td>-104 (+367 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>232 (90 refugees)</td>
<td>154 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+ 78 (+90 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,988 (272 refugees)</td>
<td>567 (34 refugees)</td>
<td>+ 1,421 (+238 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>149 (40 refugees)</td>
<td>45 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+104 (+40 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 (1,577 individuals), Ethiopia (7) or non-neighbouring countries (121), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (776), 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 4 months at the location of departure and intends to spend over 6 months at destination. ⁵ Registered refugee status is self-reported.
FMR South Sudan – Uganda
February 2020

25,344 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80

Economic
Family Related
Travel To Collect Aid
Return (Vol.)
Seasonal
Other

2,192 pregnant or lactating women
138 unaccompanied children
350 persons with mental or physical disabilities
295 persons with special needs over 60

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

60+
Female
18-59
Male
5-17
0-4

1.6% 3.3%
40.6%
30.0%
10.0%
2.6%

84.2% SSD
14.4% UGA
1.5% Other

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80

<1 Day
8 Days-3 Months
4.5-6.5 Months
7-12 Months
1 Year
Indefinite
No Answer
Unknown

2,192 pregnant or lactating women
138 unaccompanied children
350 persons with mental or physical disabilities
295 persons with special needs over 60

F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴

35.1% on foot
27.2% taxi / car
14.2% motorbike
23.5% other

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

Kajo-keji (SSD)
Morobo (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Kajo-keji (SSD)
Magwi (SSD)
Other (SSD)

Koboko (UGA)
Yumbe (UGA)
Morobo (UGA)
Morobo (UGA)
Juba (UGA)
Koboko (UGA)

Economic
Family Related
Travel To Collect Aid
Return from Voluntary Travel
Travel To Collect Aid
Buy Personal Goods
Other

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

% 80

Family Related
Economic
Return (Vol.)
Education
Buy Goods
Contact Family
Travel To Collect Aid
Other

25,344 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

19,667 outgoing journeys
3.4 average group size

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80

Short term
Long-term

2,192 pregnant or lactating women
138 unaccompanied children
350 persons with mental or physical disabilities
295 persons with special needs over 60

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)³

2,192 pregnant or lactating women
138 unaccompanied children
350 persons with mental or physical disabilities
295 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. 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.
7,396 incoming journeys
4.2 average group size

11,638 individual journeys
4.3 average group size

19 displaced individuals
0.2% of respondents

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
February 2020

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

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.13 Time trend (incoming)

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.16 Time trend (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.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.
4,451 incoming journeys  
3.4 average group size

7,220 individual journeys  
3.3 average group size

442 displaced\(^1\) individuals  
6.1% of respondents

2,769 outgoing journeys  
3.1 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)\(^3\)

- 602 pregnant or lactating women
- 7 unaccompanied children
- 80 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 134 persons with special needs over 60

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)\(^3\)

- 7,220 individual journeys  
- 3.3 average group size

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

- 442 displaced\(^1\) individuals
- 3.3 average group size

F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

- 2,769 outgoing journeys  
- 3.1 average group size

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- 94.2% SSD
- 5.8% SDN

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

- 31.0% truck
- 39.6% taxi / car
- 12.1% other
- 17.3% bus

F.21 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

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.
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
February 2020

676 incoming journeys
3.7 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for travel</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Related</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy Goods</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 Days</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Days-3 Months</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-12 Months</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Answer</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 01</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 15</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 29</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,394 individual journeys
3.3 average group size

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1.6% of respondents

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

1.6% of respondents

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy Goods</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Related</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Vol.)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 Days</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Days-3 Months</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-12 Months</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Answer</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 01</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 29</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

718 outgoing journeys
3.0 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.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
February 2020

11,043 individual journeys
2.6 average group size

1,285 pregnant or lactating women
70 unaccompanied children
199 persons with mental or physical disabilities
172 persons with special needs over 60

156 displaced individuals
1.4% of respondents

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female
Male

60+ 1.8% 1.7%
18-59 38.6% 32.0%
5-17 7.1% 8.7%
0-4 4.9% 5.1%

4.5% Other

95.5% SSD

F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

Departure

Rubkon (SSD)
Ye (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Malakal (SSD)
Other (SSD)

Reason for movement

Family Related Travel
Return from Voluntary Travel
Economic
Return from Displacement
Education
Healthcare
Other

Destination

Rubkon (SSD)
Juba (SSD)
Ye (SSD)
Abie (SSD)
Wau (SSD)
Rajo (SSD)
Other (SSD)

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. [F35] ‘Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F37] 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.