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 March 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).

In total, 39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 (see DTM’s COVID-19 Mobility Update). Neighbouring countries also imposed 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.

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 March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 (see DTM’s COVID-19 Mobility Update). Neighbouring countries also imposed 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.

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 March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 (see DTM’s COVID-19 Mobility Update). Neighbouring countries also imposed 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.

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 March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 (see DTM’s COVID-19 Mobility Update). Neighbouring countries also imposed 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.

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 March 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). There was no change in the number or location of FMPs relative to February, but restrictions on cross-border movement were imposed on 24 March by the Government of South Sudan with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID-19 (see DTM’s COVID-19 Mobility Update). Neighbouring countries also imposed 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.
21,212 incoming journeys
3.4 average group size

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- 1,358 displaced individuals
- 33,267 individual journeys

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

- 1,444 pregnant or lactating women
- 62 unaccompanied children
- 244 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 117 persons with special needs over 60

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)

- 39.2% on foot
- 16.4% motorbike
- 21.2% taxi / car
- 23.2% other

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

- 21,212 incoming journeys
- 3.4 average group size

F.5 Time trend (incoming)

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.
FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
March 2020

7,525 incoming journeys
3.8 average group size

11,914 individual journeys
4.0 average group size

24 displaced individuals
0.2% of respondents

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.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.13 Time trend (incoming)

F.13 Time trend (incoming)

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.16 Time trend (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.
FMR South Sudan – Sudan
March 2020

4,643 incoming journeys
3.6 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Return (Vol.)</th>
<th>Return (Disp.)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</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>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Days</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Days</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-45 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-365 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;365 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.21 Time trend (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
<th>Mar 01</th>
<th>Mar 15</th>
<th>Mar 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>96.1% SSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td></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>East Darfur (SDN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aweil North (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aweil West (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aweil North (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aweil East (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic (SSD)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other (SDN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Family Related</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Food Insec</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</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>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Days</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Days</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-45 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-365 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;365 Days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Resp.</th>
<th>Mar 01</th>
<th>Mar 15</th>
<th>Mar 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</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. 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.
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

SOUTH SUDAN

FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
March 2020

525 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

1,330 individual journeys
3.1 average group\(^2\) size

0 displaced\(^1\) individuals
0.0% of respondents

805 outgoing journeys
2.9 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)\(^3\)

\[\text{% 80} \]

\[\text{Economic} \]
\[\text{Return (Vol)} \]
\[\text{Healthcare} \]
\[\text{Buy Goods} \]
\[\text{Family Related} \]
\[\text{Return (Disp)} \]
\[\text{Other} \]

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

\[\text{% 80} \]

\[\text{Short term} \]
\[\text{Long-term} \]

<1 DAY
1-3 Days
8 Days-3 Months
7-12 Months
>1 Year
No Answer
Unknown

F.29 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

No. Resp.

Mar 01
Mar 15
Mar 31

49.8% bicycle
23.3% motorbike
22.9% on foot

525 incoming journeys
3.5 average group size

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)\(^3\)

\[\text{% 80} \]

\[\text{Economic} \]
\[\text{Return (Vol)} \]
\[\text{Family Related} \]
\[\text{Buy Goods} \]
\[\text{Other} \]

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

\[\text{% 80} \]

\[\text{Short term} \]
\[\text{Long-term} \]

<1 DAY
1-3 Days
8 Days-3 Months
7-12 Months
>1 Year
No Answer
Unknown

F.32 Time trend (outgoing)\(^4\)

No. Resp.

Mar 01
Mar 15
Mar 31

4.0% other

1,330 individual journeys
3.1 average group\(^2\) size

27 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

11 persons with mental or physical disabilities

0 person with special needs over 60

27 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

11 persons with mental or physical disabilities

0 person 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.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**

**March 2020**

12,652 individual journeys
2.5 average group size

1,379 pregnant or lactating women
67 unaccompanied children
401 persons with mental or physical disabilities
196 persons with special needs over 60

186 displaced individuals
1.5% of respondents

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

- Female
  - 2.0% 2.0%
  - 31.6%
  - 4.6% Other

- Male
  - 18-59 39.7%
  - 5-17 7.4%
  - 0-4 5.1%
  - 4.3%

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

- Departure: Rubkona (SSD), Yei (SSD), Wau (SSD), Juba (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Yambio (SSD), Other (SSD)
- Reason for movement: Family Related Travel, Return from Voluntary Travel, Economic, Return from Displacement, Healthcare, Other
- Destination: Rubkona (SSD), Juba (SSD), Yei (SSD), Wau (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Yambio (SSD), Other (SSD)

- 29.2% taxi/car
- 25.1% bus
- 14.1% on foot
- 31.6% other

**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.