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, complementing DTM's monitoring of mobility restrictions and COVID-19 prevention measures at points of entry and transit hubs. In total, 31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in July 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). One new FMPs was activated at the start of July at Nesitu checkpoint. 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 displacement by direction of travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for disp.</th>
<th>Outgoing (n = 136)</th>
<th>Internal (n = 571)</th>
<th>Incoming (n = 78)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Disaster</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>30.8%</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(^3) return</th>
<th>Voluntary relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From SSD</td>
<td>1,283 (387 refugees(^5))</td>
<td>8 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>396 (18 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>1,055 (246 refugees)</td>
<td>41 (27 refugees)</td>
<td>132 (2 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, DTM tracked 2,182 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,049 from abroad), 97 possible forced returnees (of which 17 from abroad), and 787 possible relocated individuals (of which 146 from abroad) with unreported / unknown intended duration of stay or time spent at the location of departure.

### 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>172 (34 refugees(^5))</td>
<td>0 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+172 (+34 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>149 (25 refugees)</td>
<td>0 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+18 (+25 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>891 (149 refugees)</td>
<td>356 (10 refugees)</td>
<td>+535 (+139 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>81 (71 refugees)</td>
<td>2 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>+79 (+71 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 (1,138 individuals), Ethiopia (none in July) or non-neighbouring countries (20), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (635), 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.
FMR South Sudan – Uganda
July 2020

2,620 incoming journeys
1.9 average group size

3,813 individual journeys
1.7 average group size

23 displaced\(^1\) individuals
0.6% of respondents

1,193 outgoing journeys
1.3 average group size

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

% 80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Return (Vol.)</th>
<th>Seasonal</th>
<th>Family Related</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Day</th>
<th>1-7 Days</th>
<th>8 Days-3 Months</th>
<th>4-6 Months</th>
<th>6-12 Months</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>No Answer</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.5 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

No. Resp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jul 01</th>
<th>Jul 15</th>
<th>Jul 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)\(^3\)

% 80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Return (Vol.)</th>
<th>Seasonal</th>
<th>Family Related</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Day</th>
<th>1-7 Days</th>
<th>8 Days-3 Months</th>
<th>4-6 Months</th>
<th>6-12 Months</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>No Answer</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)\(^4\)

No. Resp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jul 01</th>
<th>Jul 15</th>
<th>Jul 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. \([\text{Rounding}]\) Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error.
2. \([\text{Displacement}]\) Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced.
3. \([\text{Group}]\) Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.
4. \([\text{F.3, F.6}]\) ‘Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel.
5. \([\text{F.5, F.8}]\) 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.
5,211 incoming journeys
3.3 average group size

7,978 individual journeys
3.7 average group size

4 displaced\(^1\) individuals
0.1% of respondents

2,767 outgoing journeys
4.9 average group size

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

- Healthcare: 6%
- Economic: 6%
- Buy goods: 8%
- Related: 8%
- Seasonal: 9%
- Travel To Collect Aid: 5%
- Other: 1%

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

- Short term
- Long term

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

- No. Resp.
- Jul 01: 100
- Jul 15: 200
- Jul 31: 300

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

- Return (Vol.): 94%
- Other: 6%

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

- Short term
- Long term

F.16 Time trend (outgoing)\(^4\)

- No. Resp.
- Jul 01: 250
- Jul 15: 150
- Jul 31: 50

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
July 2020

1,525 incoming journeys
3.7 average group size

3,515 individual journeys
3.4 average group size

187 displaced\(^1\) individuals
5.3\% of respondents

3,515 individual journeys
3.4 average group size

187 displaced\(^1\) individuals
5.3\% of respondents

1,990 outgoing journeys
3.2 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.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
July 2020

381 incoming journeys
3.6 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)

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

736 individual journeys
3.2 average group size

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- Female
- Male
- 60+
- 18-59
- 5-17
- 0-4
- 26.1%
- 0.1%
- 73.9%
- 31.9% CAR

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

- Short term
- Long-term

F.29 Time trend (incoming)

- 48.8% bicycle
- 24.2% motorbike
- 22.0% on foot
- 5.0% other

7 pregnant or lactating women
0 unaccompanied children
3 persons with mental or physical disabilities
0 person with special needs over 60

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

355 outgoing journeys
3.0 average group size

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

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

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

- Short term
- Long-term

F.32 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.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.
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, usually 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.