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, 41 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in December 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).

Operations at Lasu and Tokori FMPs (Yei County) remained suspended throughout December as a security precaution, while two FMPs operated in collaboration with DTM Uganda in Panjala and Busia were de-prioritised and ceased operations at the end of December. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inflow</th>
<th>Outflow</th>
<th>Net flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>314 (123 refugees)</td>
<td>138 (19 refugees)</td>
<td>+176 (104 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>102 (49 refugees)</td>
<td>115 (4 refugees)</td>
<td>-13 (45 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,647 (139 refugees)</td>
<td>201 (27 refugees)</td>
<td>+1,446 (112 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>49 (41 refugees)</td>
<td>51 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>-2 (41 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 (1,531 individuals), Ethiopia (8) or non-neighbouring countries (25) 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
December 2019

29,312 individual journeys
2.7 average group size

89 displaced\(^1\) individuals
0.3% of respondents

1,592 pregnant or lactating women
213 unaccompanied children
313 persons with mental or physical disabilities
255 persons with special needs over 60

16,399 incoming journeys
2.8 average group size

12,913 outgoing journeys
2.6 average group size

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. 3. [F.3, F.6] ‘Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel, ‘Reun. N.H.R.’ = reunification not habitual residence. 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
December 2019

5,484 incoming journeys
3.3 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy goods</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.12 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>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 Months</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing/No Answer</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.13 Time trend (incoming)

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

SOUTH SUDAN

FMR South Sudan – Sudan

December 2019

3,426 incoming journeys
3.4 average group size

5,017 individual journeys
3.3 average group² size

162 displaced¹ individuals
3.2% of respondents

1,591 outgoing journeys
3.2 average group size

353 pregnant or lactating women
21 unaccompanied children
62 persons with mental or physical disabilities
84 persons with special needs over 60

5,017 individual journeys
3.3 average group² size

162 displaced¹ individuals
3.2% of respondents

3,426 incoming journeys
3.4 average group size

5,017 individual journeys
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5,017 individual journeys
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162 displaced¹ individuals
3.2% of respondents

1,591 outgoing journeys
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353 pregnant or lactating women
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62 persons with mental or physical disabilities
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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.
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
December 2019

375 incoming journeys
3.1 average group size

1,033 individual journeys
2.8 average group² size

31 displaced¹ individuals
3.0% of respondents

658 outgoing journeys
2.7 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80
Economic
Buy goods
Return (Vol.)
Family Related
Conflict Disp.
Return (Disp.)
Healthcare
Other

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80
<1 Day
1-7 Days
8 Days-3 Months
4-6 Months
7-12 Months
1 Year
Ind.\nAnswer
Unknown

F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴

No. Resp.
Dec 01
Dec 15
Dec 31

48.1% bicycle
24.2% on foot
23.8% motorbike
3.9% other

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)⁵

% 80
Economic
Buy goods
Family Related
Return (Vol.)
Other

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80
<1 Day
1-7 Days
8 Days-3 Months
4-6 Months
7-12 Months
1 Year
Ind.\nAnswer
Unknown

F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁶

No. Resp.
Dec 01
Dec 15
Dec 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.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
December 2019

11,943 individual journeys
203 displaced1 individuals

1,554 pregnant or lactating women
55 unaccompanied children
274 persons with mental or physical disabilities
216 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Rubkona (SSD)</td>
<td>Family Reinstated Travel</td>
<td>Yei (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal (SSD)</td>
<td>Return from Voluntary Travel</td>
<td>Abyei Area (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei (SSD)</td>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau (SSD)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Makur (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba (SSD)</td>
<td>Return from Displacement</td>
<td>Yambio (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38.7% taxi/car
20.9% bus
13.4% on foot
27.0% other

F.35 Reasons for movement3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for travel</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Related (Vol.)</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Family</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (Disp.)</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.36 Duration of stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 Day</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 Days</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 Months</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2 Months</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Indent | 8.3%
| No Answer | 3.3%

F.37 Time trend4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Resp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 01</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 31</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.