



33 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,367 average no. of respondents / FMP



45,098 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size



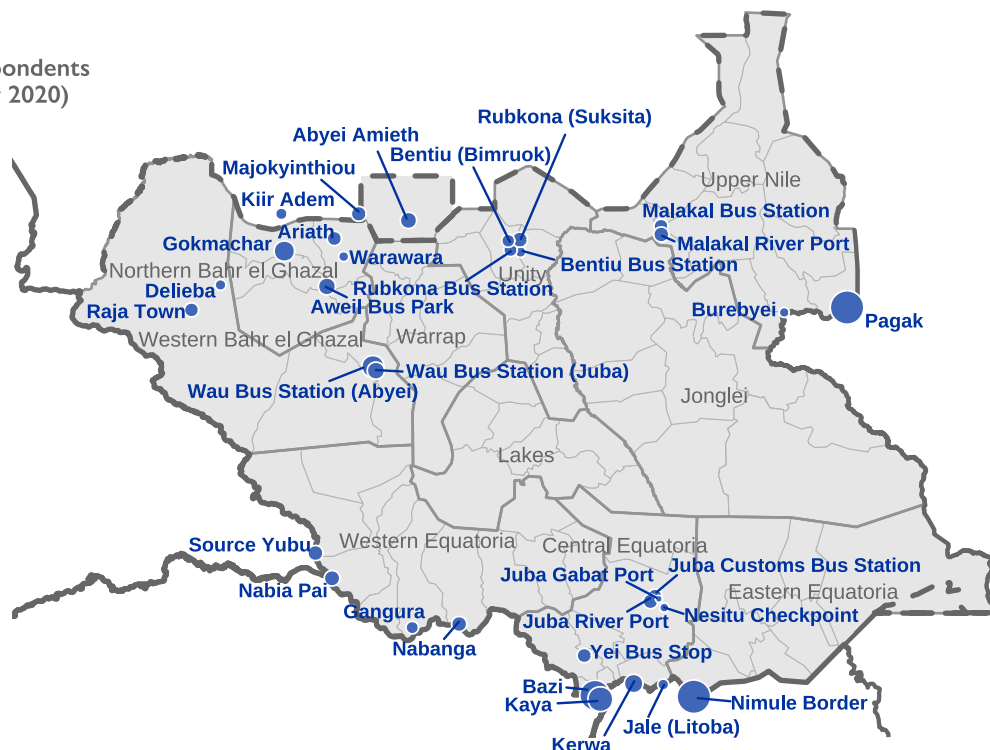
803 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
1.8% of respondents

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, complementing DTM's [monitoring of COVID-19 mobility restrictions](#). In total, 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in December 2020, surveying internal flows and cross-

border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Activities at Renk North Checkpoint remained suspended in December due to ongoing insecurity. 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.

No. of respondents  
(December 2020)

- 1,000
- 4,000



### Reasons for displacement<sup>3</sup> by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 231)	Internal (n = 431)	Incoming (n = 141)
Conflict	31.6%	18.1%	24.8%
Natural Disaster	33.8%	78.4%	24.1%
Food Insecurity	34.6%	3.5%	51.1%

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

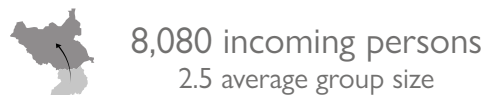
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	802 (287 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	0 (0 refugees)	256 (4 refugees)
From abroad	3,787 (1,341 refugees)	15 (2 refugees)	362 (67 refugees)

3,360 possible voluntary returnees (of which 2,492 from abroad), 30 possible forced returnees (26 from abroad) and 484 possible relocated individuals (204 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

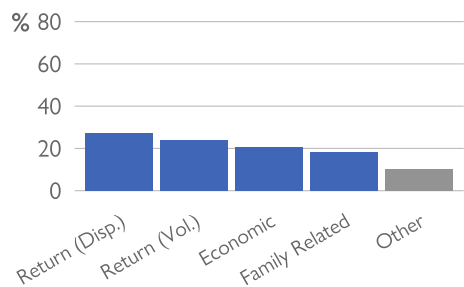
### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,740 (1,167 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	21 (7 refugees)	+1,719 (1,160 refugees)
DRC	186 (48 refugees)	10 (0 refugees)	+176 (48 refugees)
Sudan	2,246 (123 refugees)	415 (23 refugees)	+1,831 (100 refugees)
Ethiopia	64 (61 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+64 (61 refugees)
CAR	56 (6 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+56 (6 refugees)

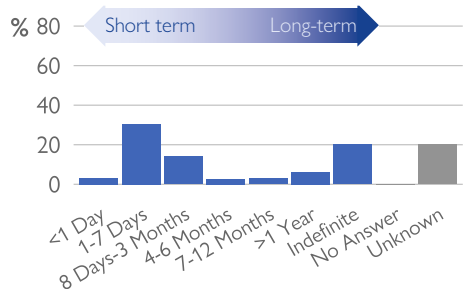
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,493 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (23), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (667), 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.



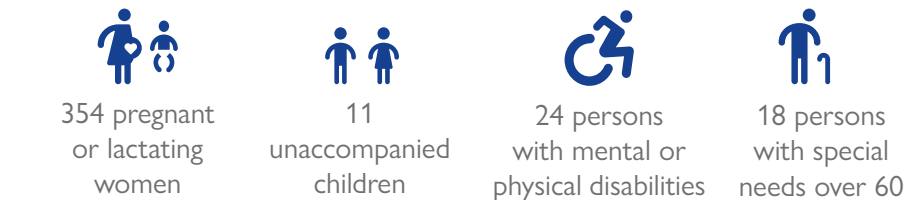
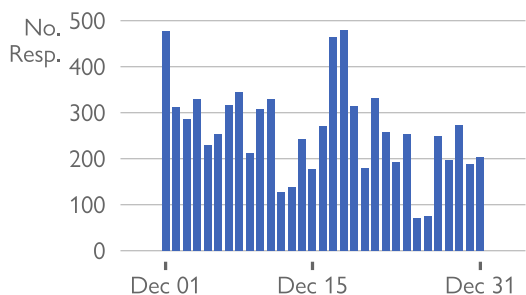
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



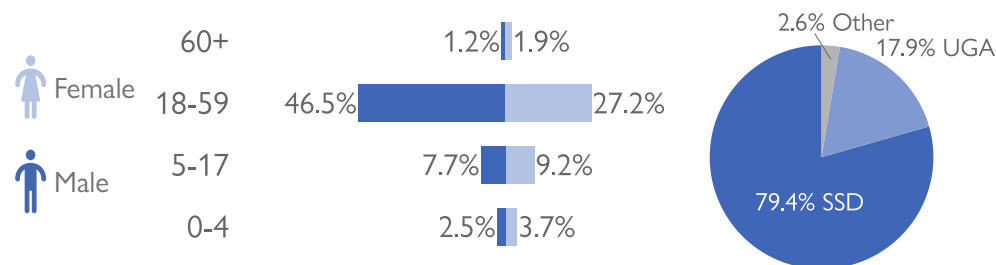
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



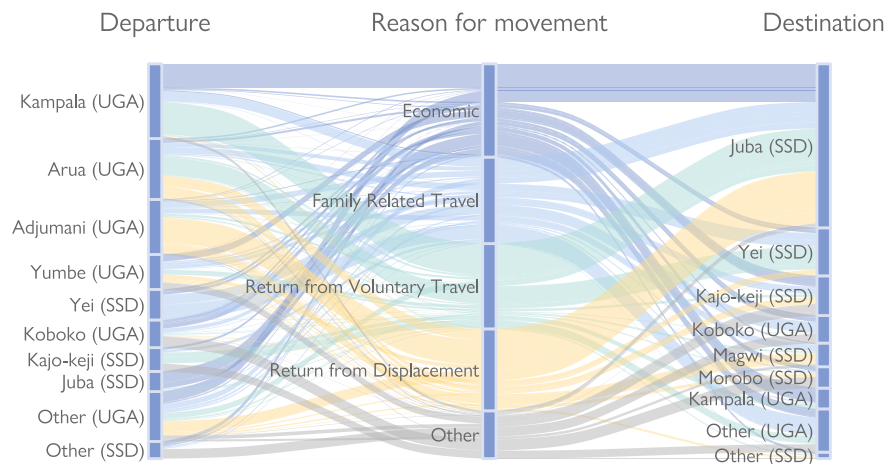
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



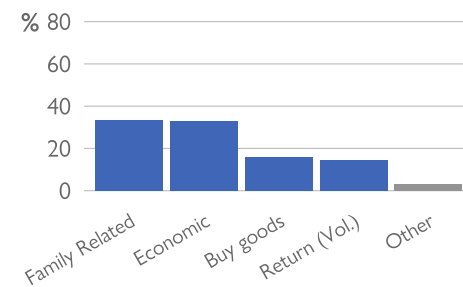
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



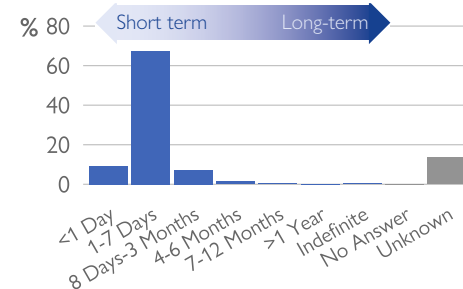
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



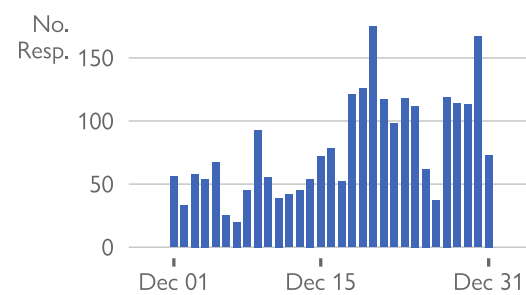
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>




### F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.



4,600 incoming persons  
2.9 average group size



6,910 people surveyed  
3.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size

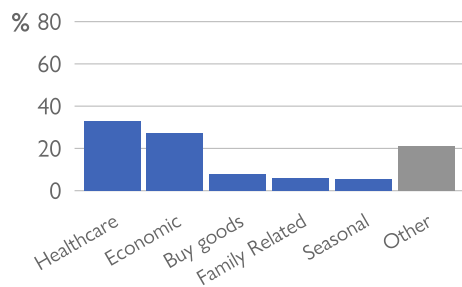


87 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
1.3% of respondents

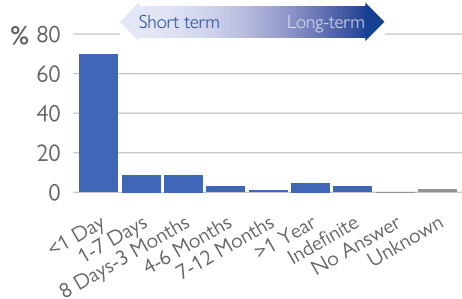


2,310 outgoing persons  
4.5 average group size

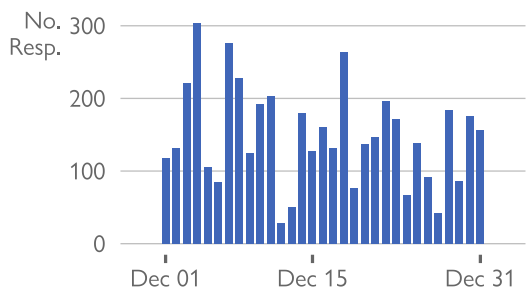
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.13 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



892 pregnant or lactating women



10 unaccompanied children

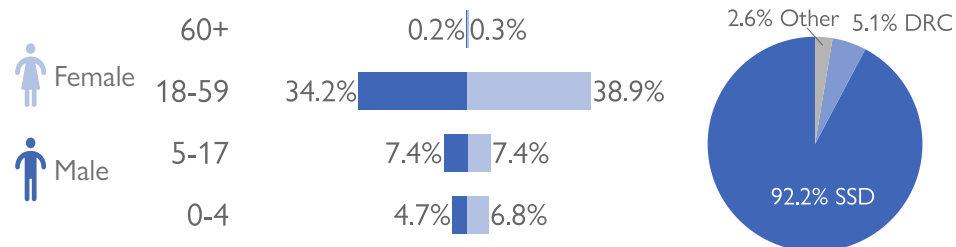


20 persons with mental or physical disabilities

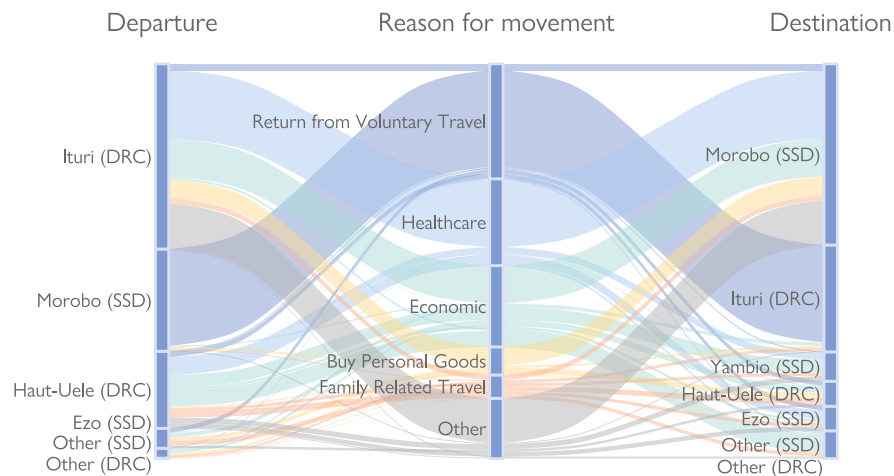


8 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

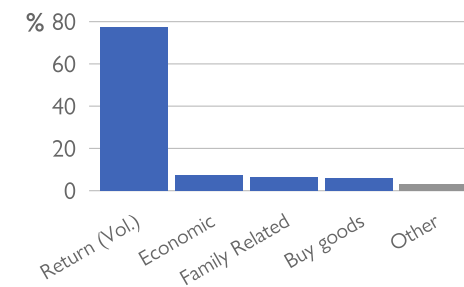


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

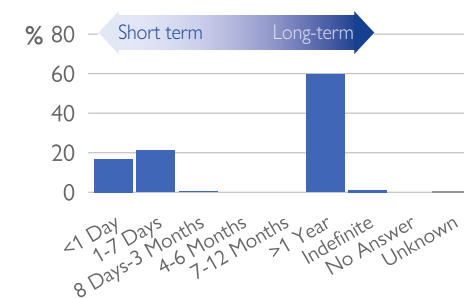


74.6% on foot 11.7% motorbike 10.9% bicycle 2.8% other

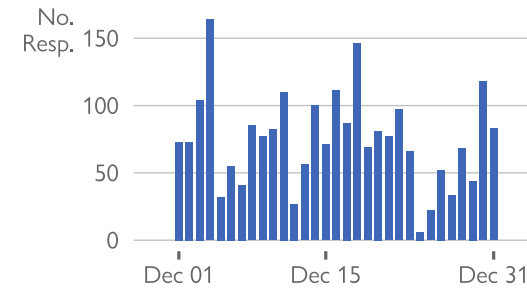
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.16 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.



5,940 incoming persons  
4.7 average group size



7,504 people surveyed  
4.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size

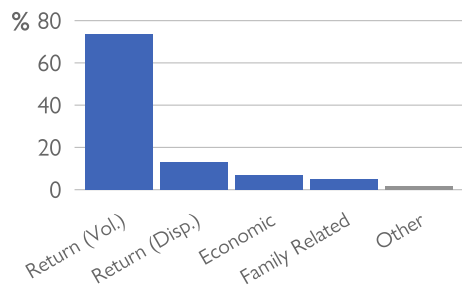


260 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
3.5% of respondents



1,564 outgoing persons  
2.8 average group size

## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



473 pregnant or lactating women



12 unaccompanied children

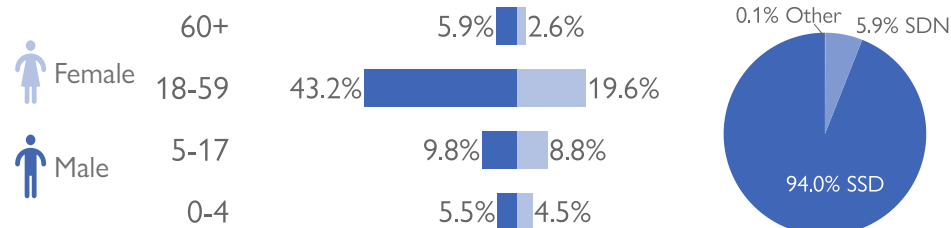


62 persons with mental or physical disabilities

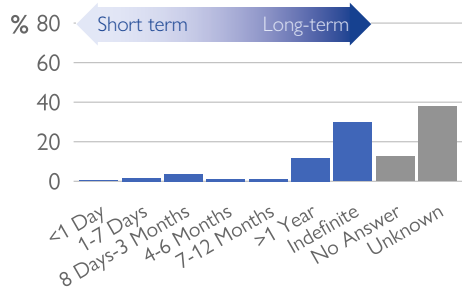


90 persons with special needs over 60

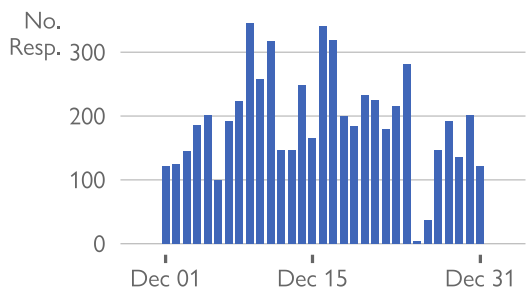
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



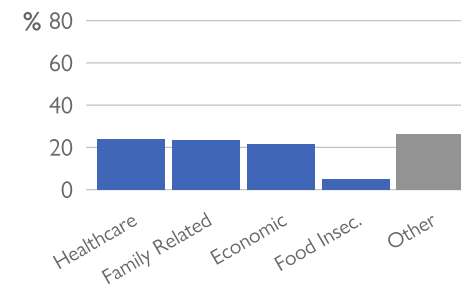
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



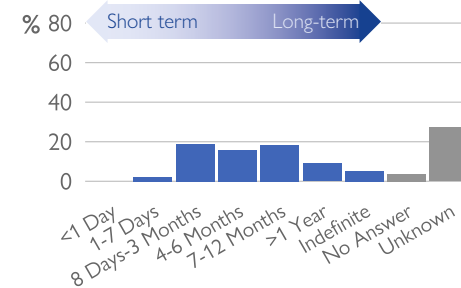
## F.21 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



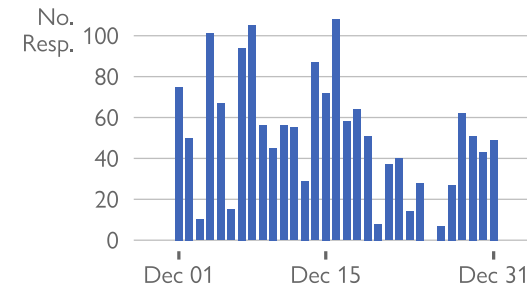
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



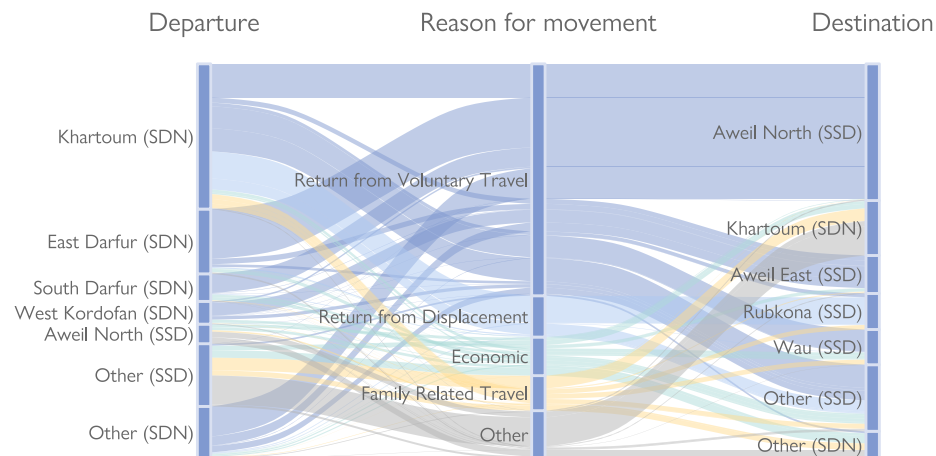
## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.24 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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




40.7% taxi / car 31.1% bus 11.0% truck 17.2% 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.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.

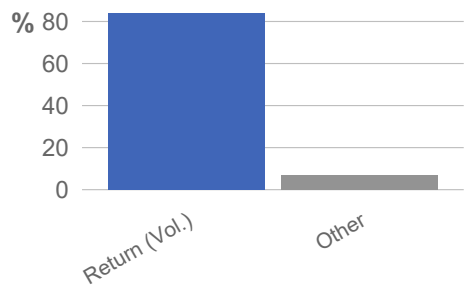
 7,281 incoming persons  
23.0 average group size

 7,327 people surveyed  
22.9 average group<sup>2</sup> size

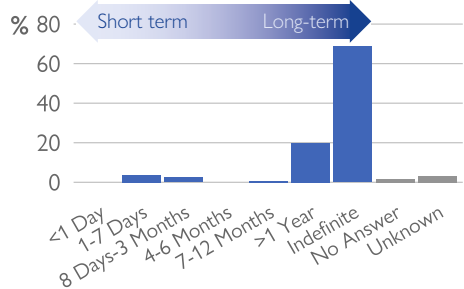
 10 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.1% of respondents

 46 outgoing persons  
15.3 average group size

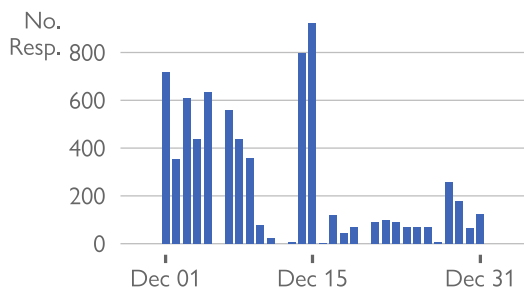
### F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



### F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



### F.29 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



1,289 pregnant or lactating women



364 unaccompanied children

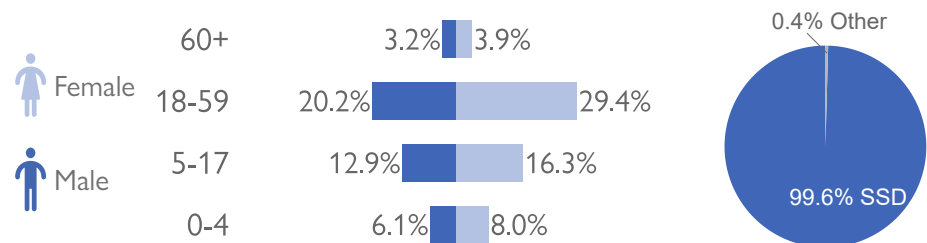


291 persons with mental or physical disabilities

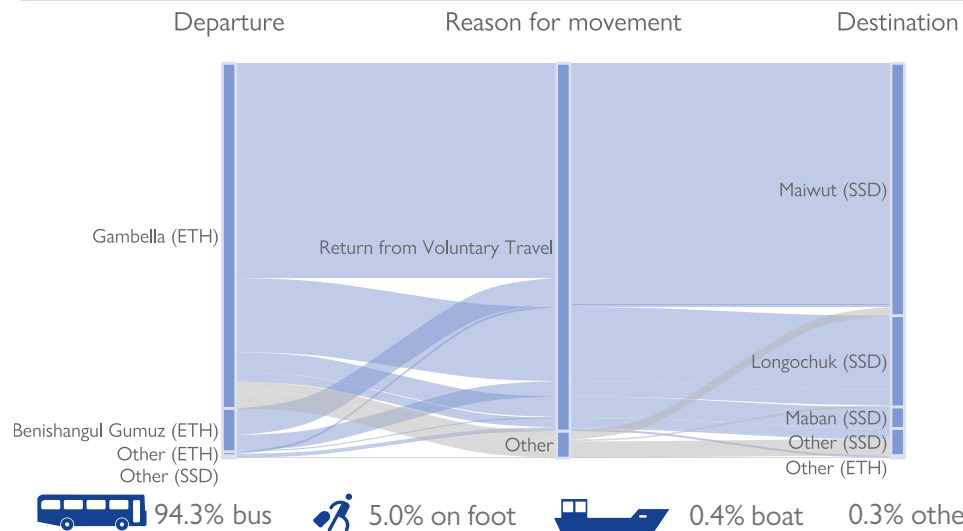


475 persons with special needs over 60

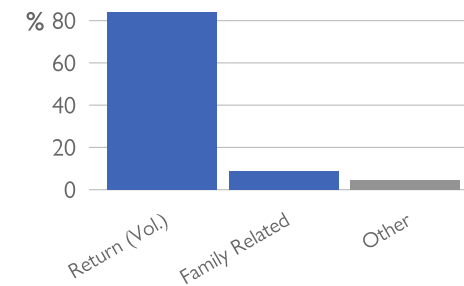
### F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



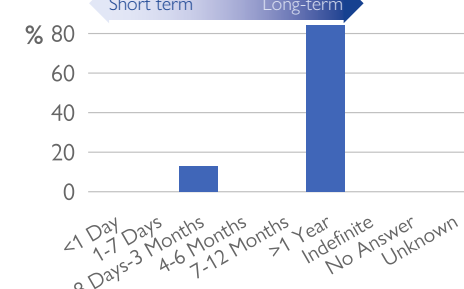
### F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



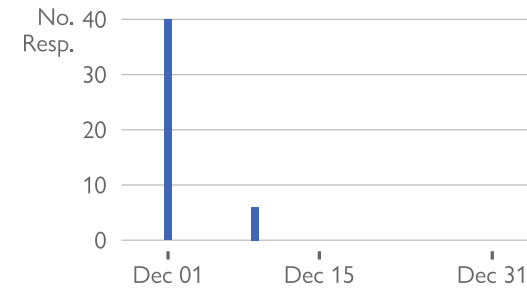
### F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)




### F.32 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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

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may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

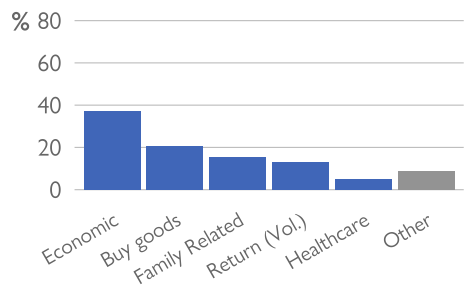
 400 incoming persons  
3.6 average group size

 596 people surveyed  
3.8 average group<sup>2</sup> size

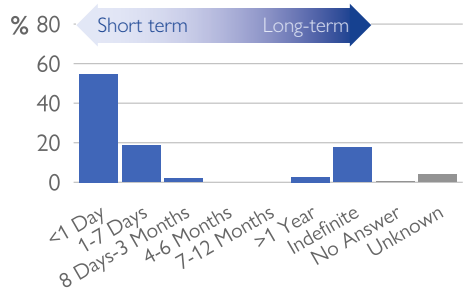
 13 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
2.2% of respondents

 196 outgoing persons  
4.2 average group size

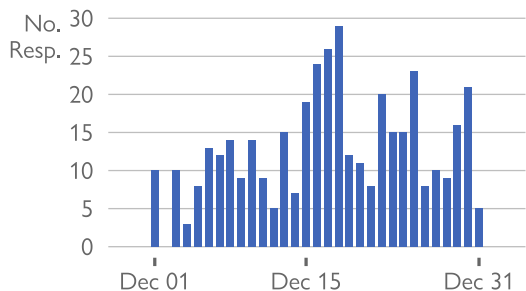
### F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



### F.37 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



6 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

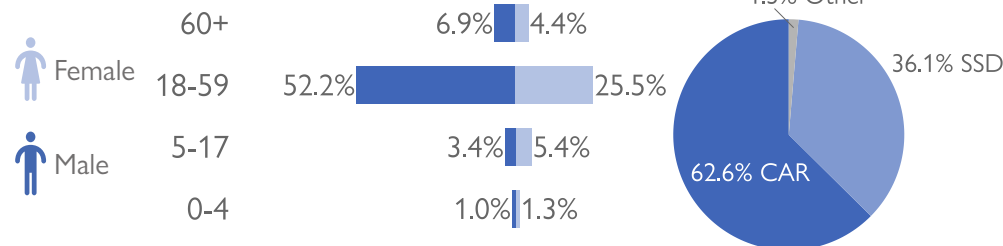


2 persons with mental or physical disabilities

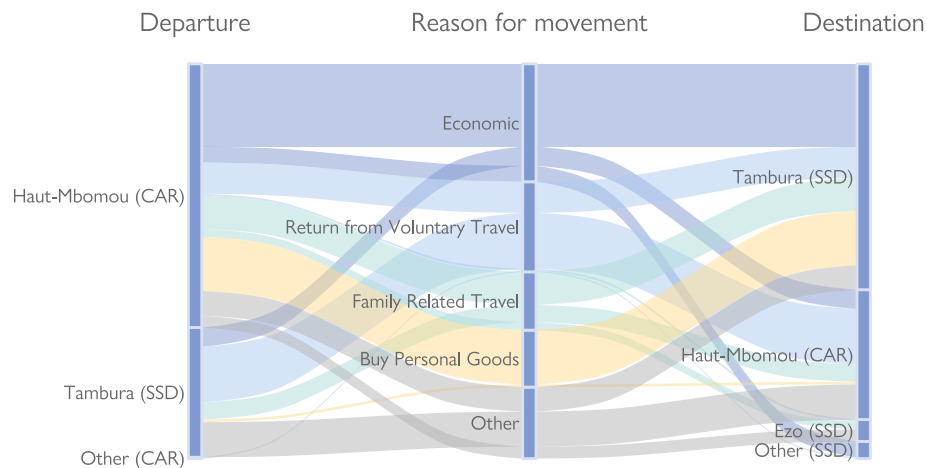


0 person with special needs over 60

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

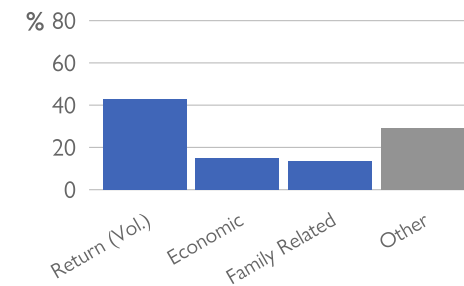


### F.34 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

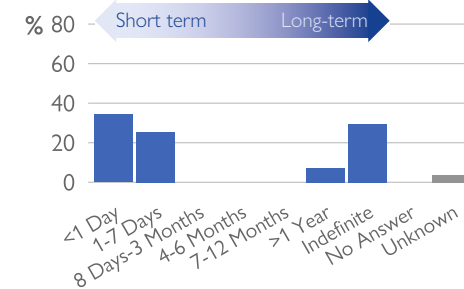


 49.8% bicycle  42.3% on foot  4.4% motorbike 3.5% other

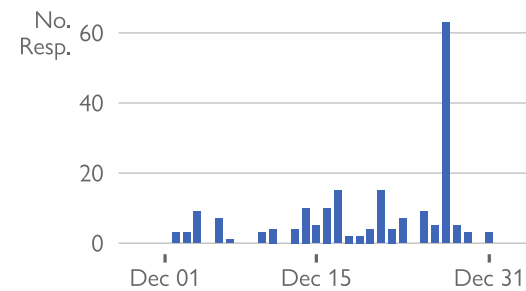
### F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



### F.40 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>




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


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may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.


 10,058 people surveyed  
2.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

 431 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
4.3% of respondents

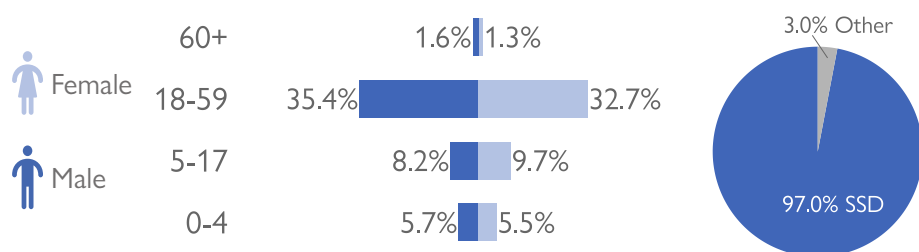
 1,069 pregnant or lactating women

 7 unaccompanied children

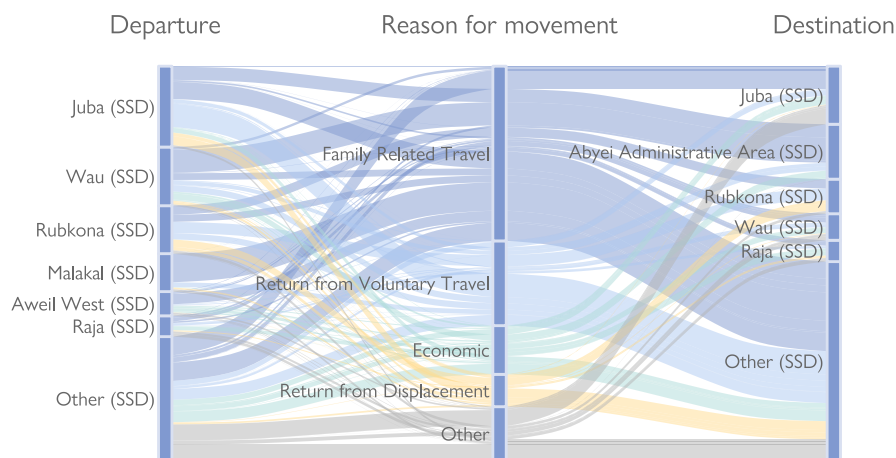
 92 persons with mental or physical disabilities

 119 persons with special needs over 60

## F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




## F.42 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



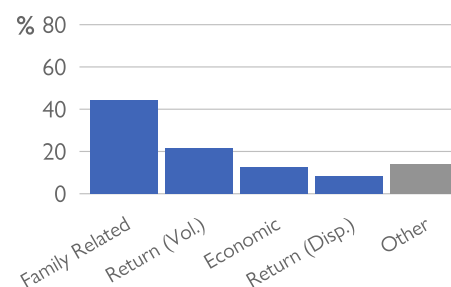
 38.3% taxi/car

 29.2% bus

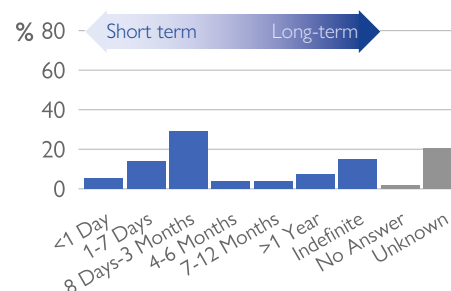
 16.9% boat

 15.6% other

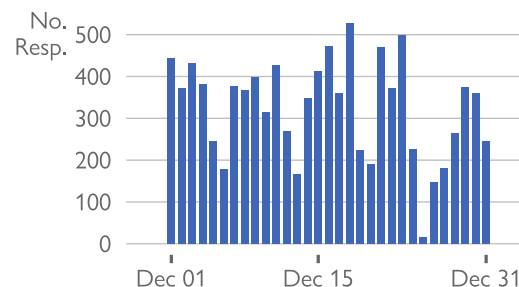
## F.43 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



## F.44 Duration of stay



## F.45 Time trend<sup>4</sup>



## 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, 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.

not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

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