



21 Flow Monitoring Points
1,428 average no. of respondents / FMP



29,980 individuals surveyed¹
3.1 average group² size



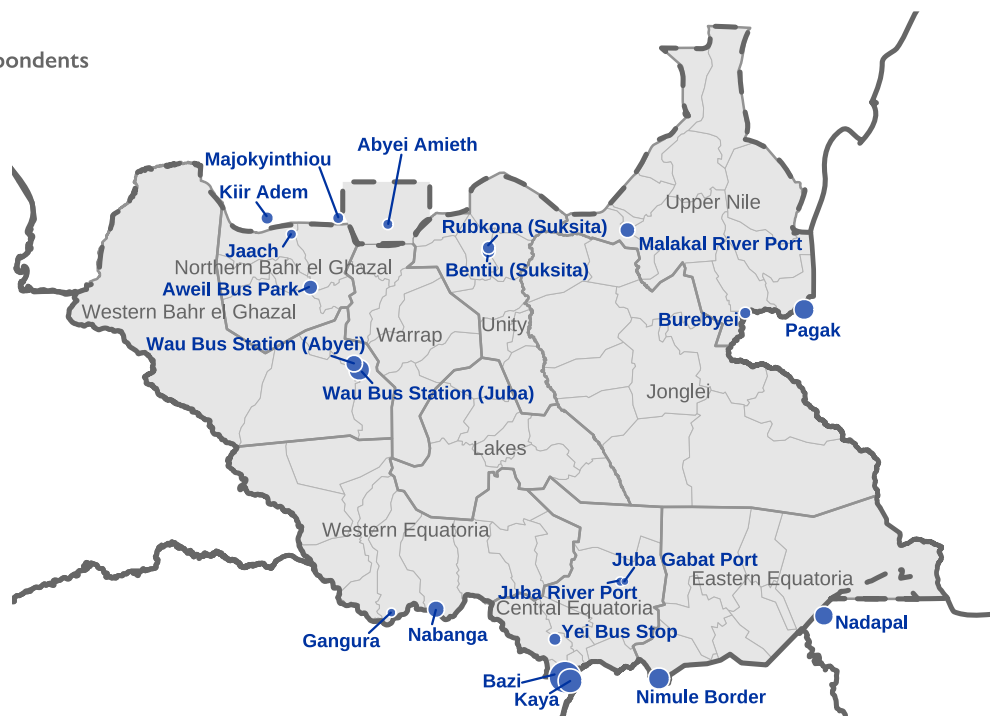
705 displaced individuals³
2.4% of respondents

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, 21 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in July 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of

Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), and Kenya (KEN)⁴. The FMP Renk North Checkpoint continues to be suspended. Since mid-June, data collection activities in Source Yubu are on hold due to insecurity, while activities at Malakal Bus Station are halted due to inaccessibility caused by flooding. 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 (July 2021)

- 1,000
- 4,000



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 451)	Internal (n = 124)	Incoming (n = 126)
Conflict	22.2%	28.2%	54.0%
Natural Disaster	54.3%	71.8%	7.9%
Food Insecurity	23.5%	0.0%	38.1%

Additionally, 4 displaced individuals were surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

Long / medium term⁵ flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	544 (232 refugees ⁶)	0 (0 refugees)	179 (24 refugees)
From abroad	1,386 (560 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	67 (15 refugees)

1,169 possible voluntary returnees (of which 678 from abroad), 3 forced returnees (0 from abroad) and 279 relocated individuals (119 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

Long / medium term⁵ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	208 (121 refugees ⁵)	12 (3 refugees)	+196 (118 refugees)
DRC	36 (18 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+36 (18 refugees)
Sudan	891 (134 refugees)	272 (29 refugees)	+619 (105 refugees)
Ethiopia	23 (22 refugees)	30 (13 refugees)	-7 (+9 refugees)
Kenya	374 (304 refugees)	543 (294 refugees)	-169 (10 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 non-neighbouring countries (17), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (436), 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] Monthly dashboards usually include cross-border travel with the Central African Republic (CAR), but these are not included in the month of July 2021 due to the suspension of data collection activities in Source Yubu. [5] 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. [6] Registered refugee status is self-reported.



3,461 incoming persons
2.6 average group size



5,044 people surveyed
2.5 average group² size

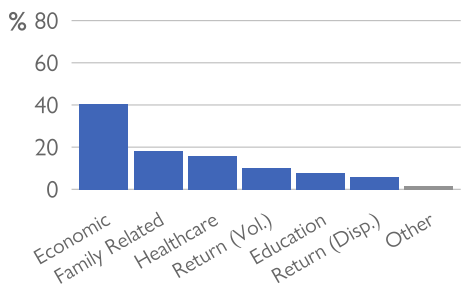


3 displaced¹ persons
0.1% of respondents



1,583 outgoing persons
2.3 average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



161 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children



0 persons with mental or physical disabilities



1 persons with special needs over 60

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



60+

1.1% 6.4%



18-59

60.0% 18.5%

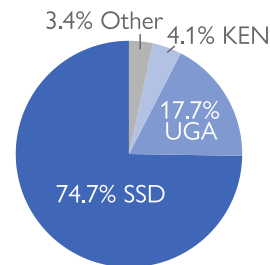


5-17

4.1% 6.9%

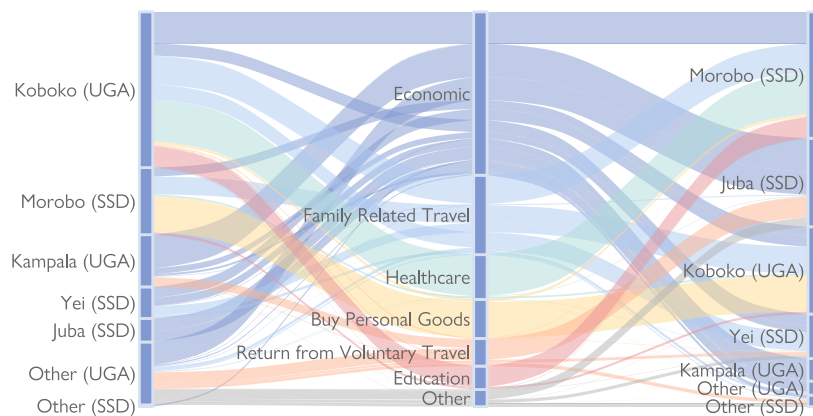
0-4

1.3% 1.7%



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

Departure Reason for movement Destination



44.8% on foot



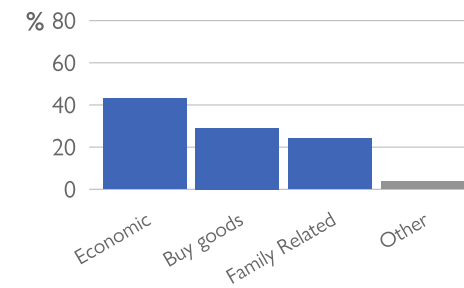
24.6% truck



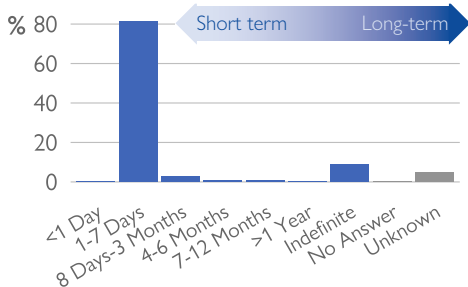
24.0% taxi / car

6.6% other

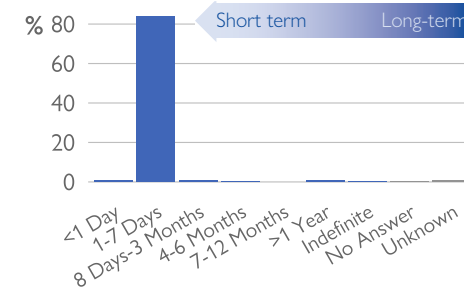
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



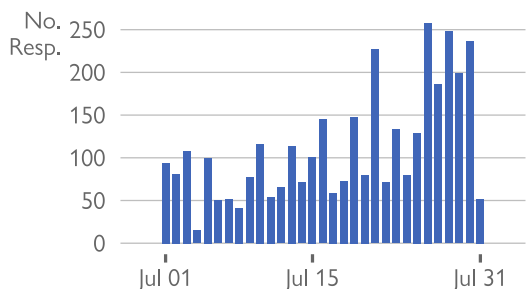
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



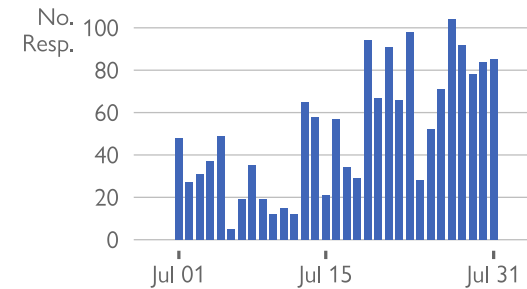
F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴




F.8 Time trend (outgoing)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.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.



5,702 incoming persons
3.6 average group size



8,856 people surveyed
4.0 average group² size

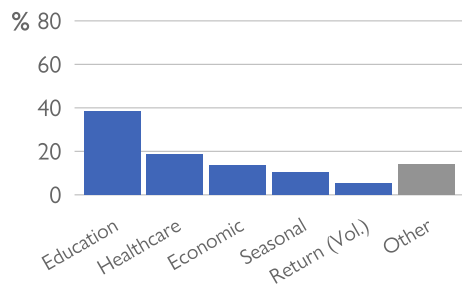


29 displaced¹ persons
0.3% of respondents

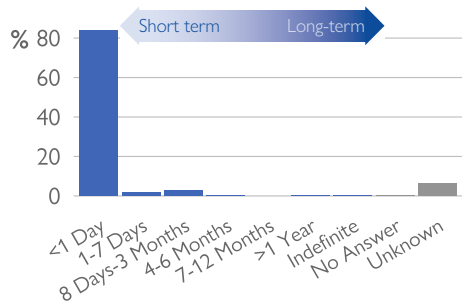


3,154 outgoing persons
5.1 average group size

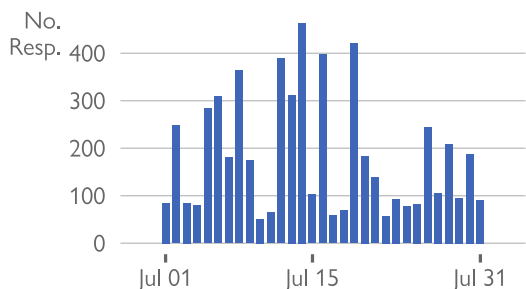
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



579 pregnant or lactating women



2 unaccompanied child

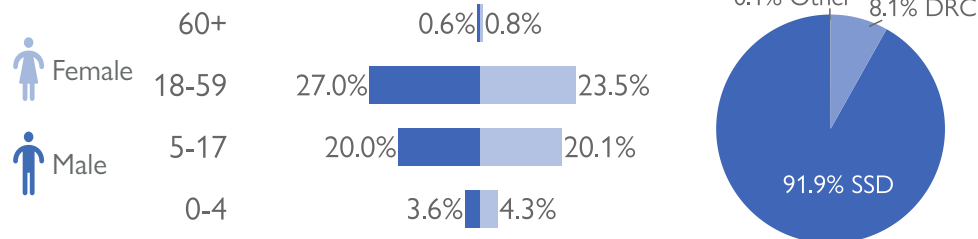


28 persons with mental or physical disabilities

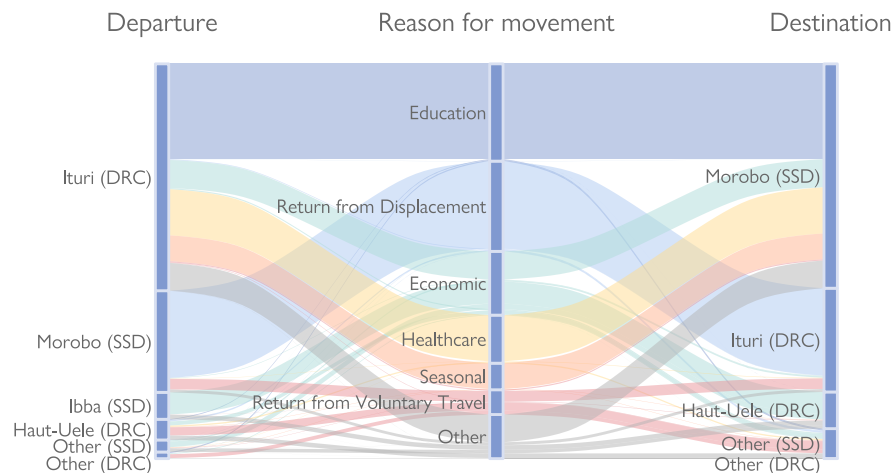


11 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

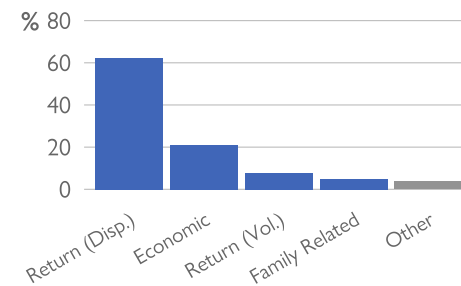


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

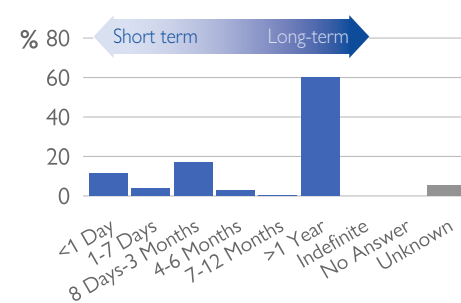


81.5% on foot 11.0% motorbike 5.0% bicycle 2.5% other

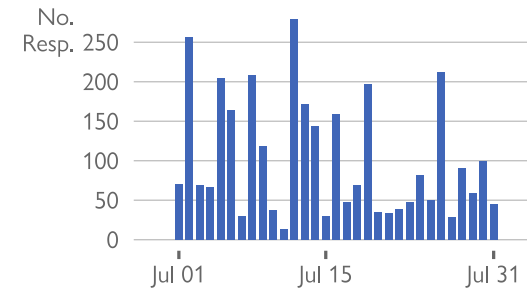
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)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.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.



1,458 incoming persons
2.9 average group size



2,799 people surveyed
2.8 average group² size

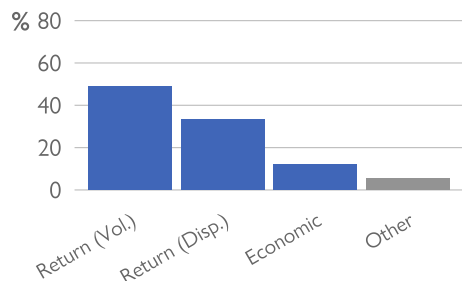


156 displaced¹ persons
5.6% of respondents

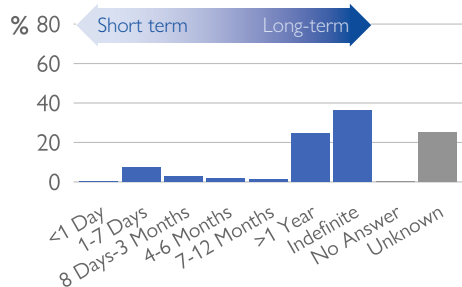


1,341 outgoing persons
2.7 average group size

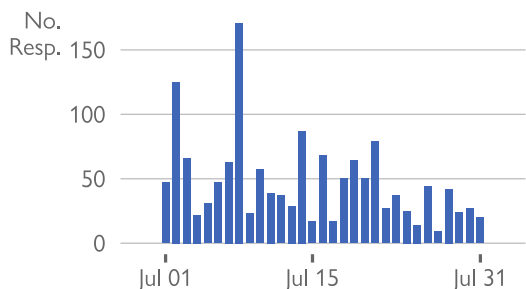
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



202 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

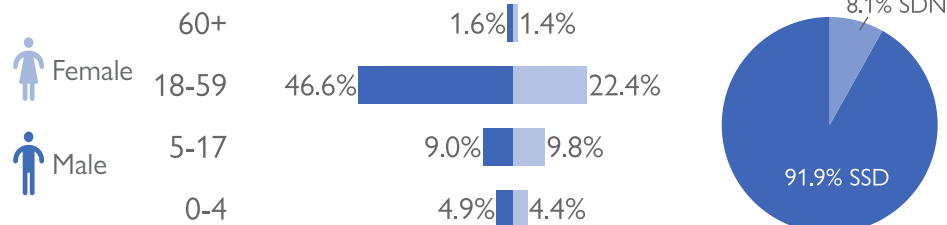


48 persons with mental or physical disabilities

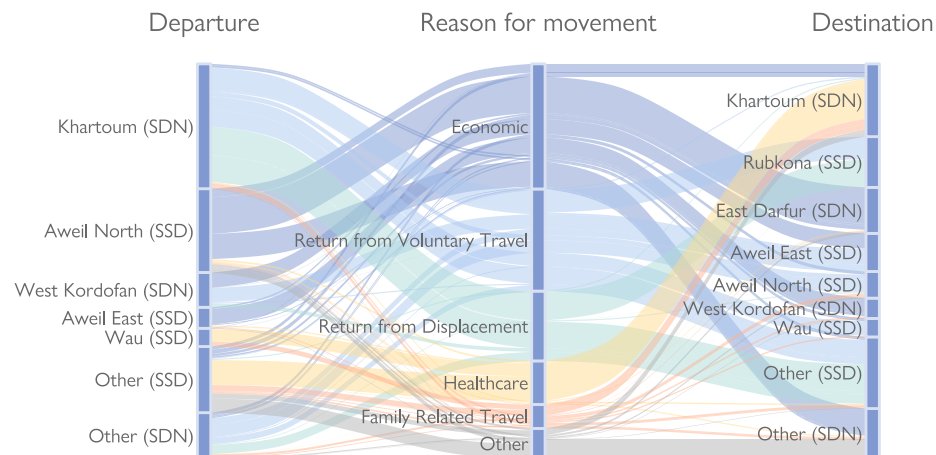


44 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

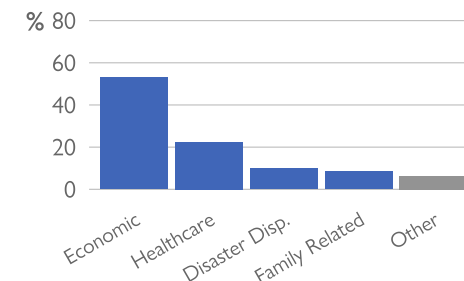


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



36.5% bus 30.1% taxi / car 17.8% on foot 15.6% other

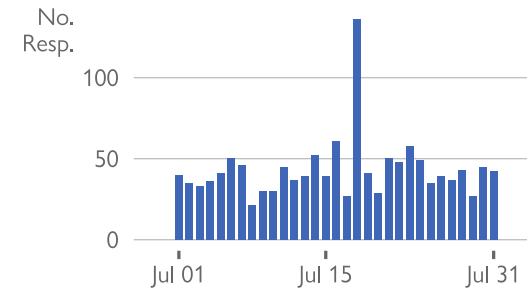
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)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.

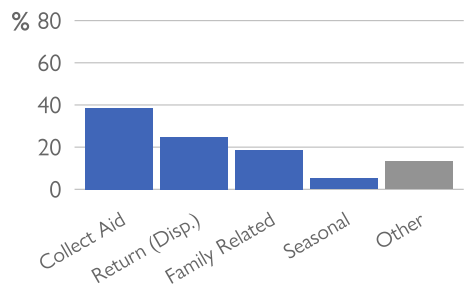
1,930 incoming persons
14.4 average group size

2,745 people surveyed
12.7 average group² size

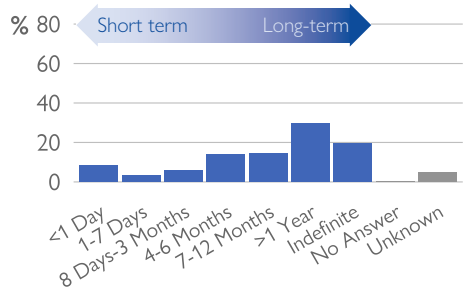
360 displaced¹ persons
9.5% of respondents

815 outgoing persons
9.9 average group size

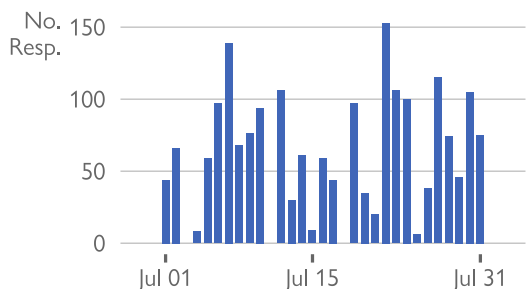
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



618 pregnant or lactating women



26 unaccompanied children

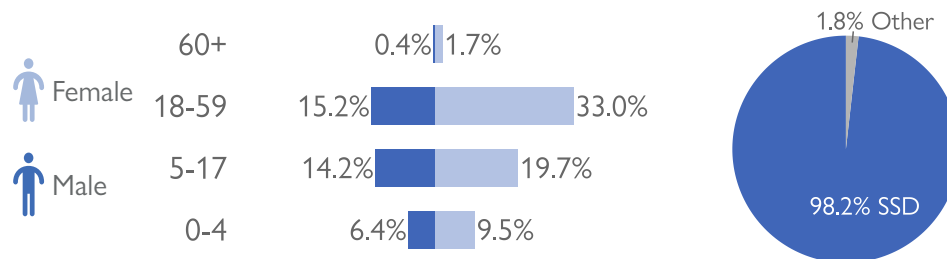


84 persons with mental or physical disabilities

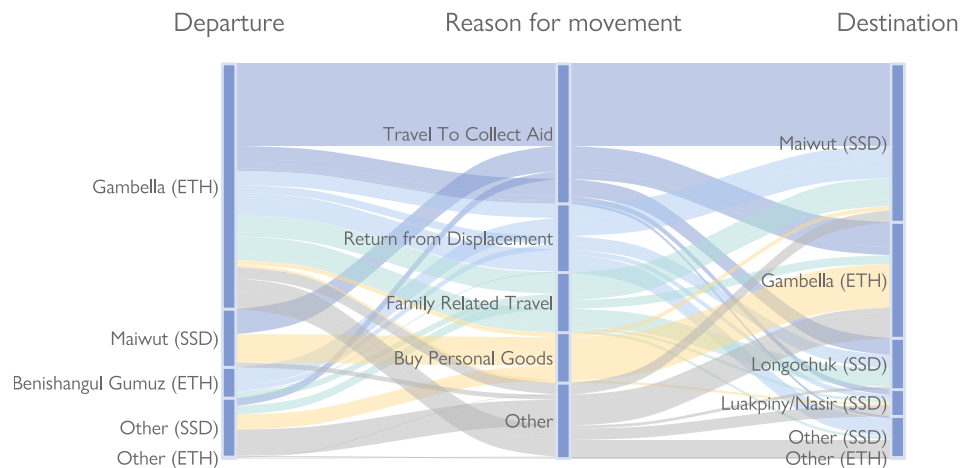


45 persons with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

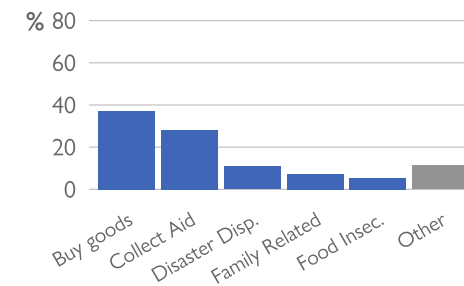


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



54.9% bus 26.0% on foot 6.9% three-wheeler 12.2% other

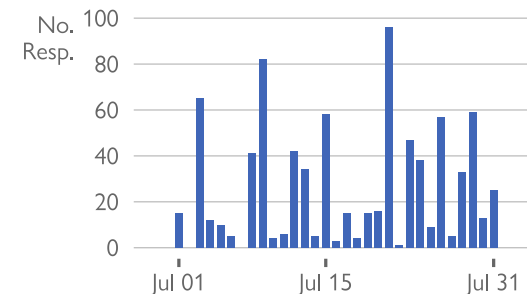
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



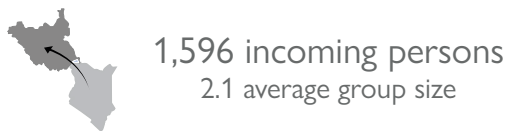
F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



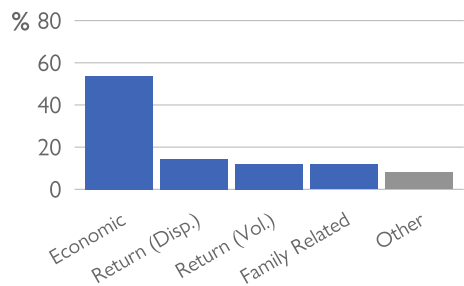
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.27, F.30] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.29, F.32] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

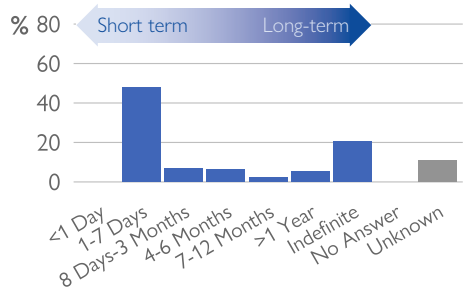
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



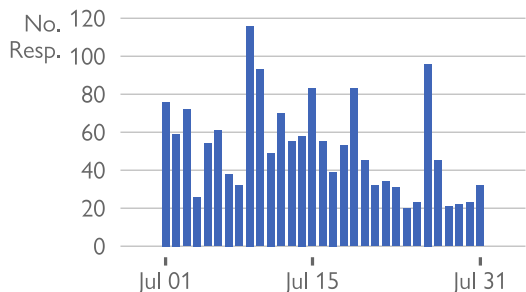
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



63 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

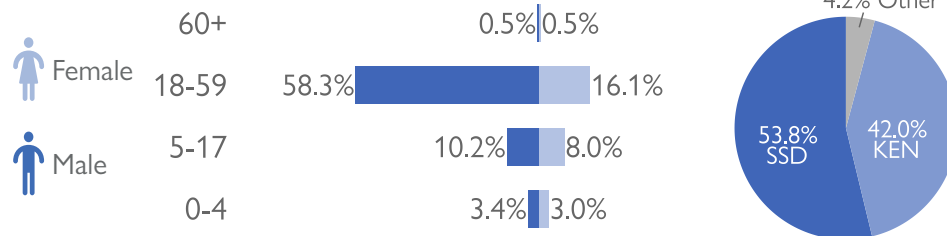


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

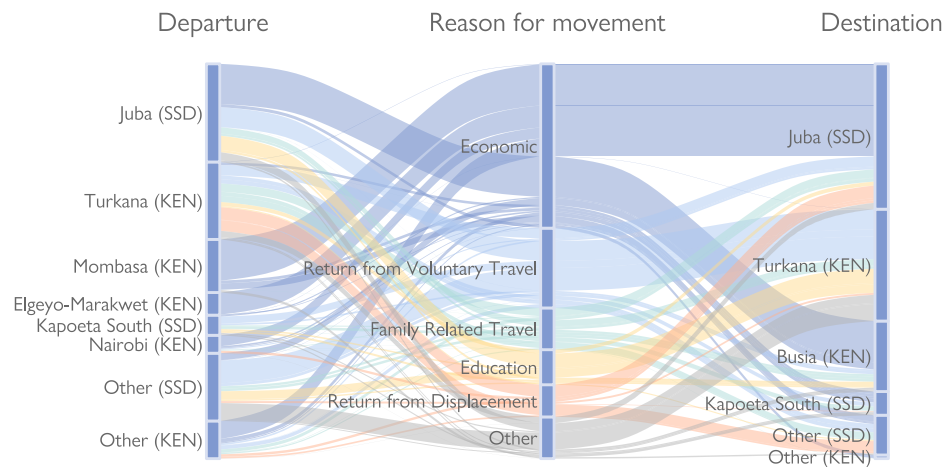


5 persons with special needs over 60

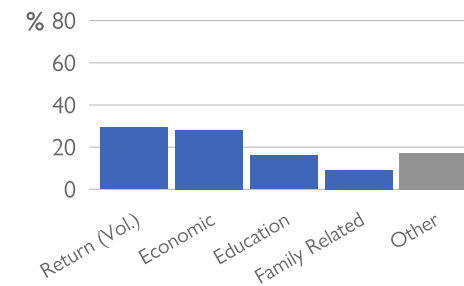
F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



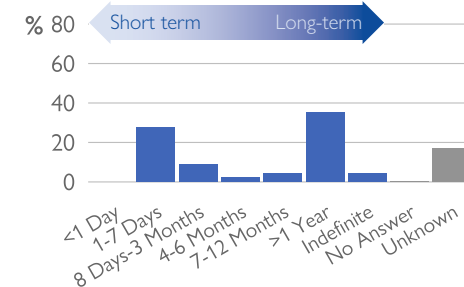
F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel



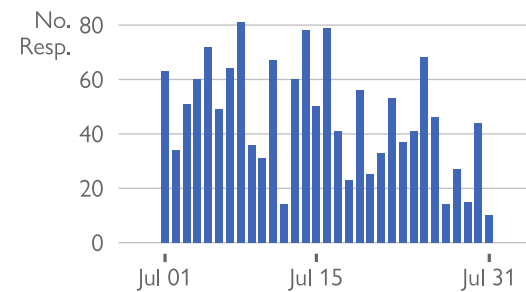
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



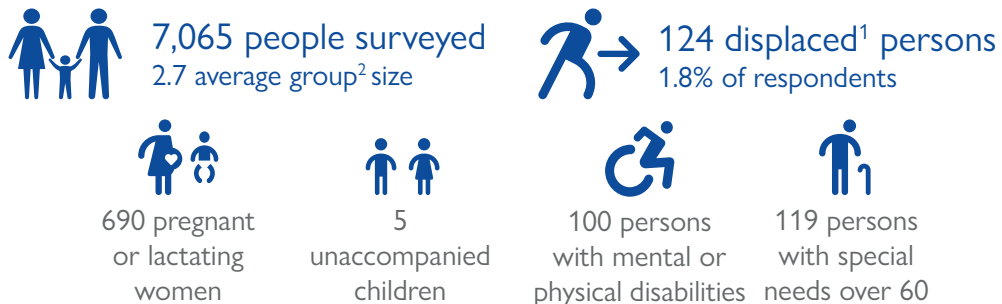
F.40 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



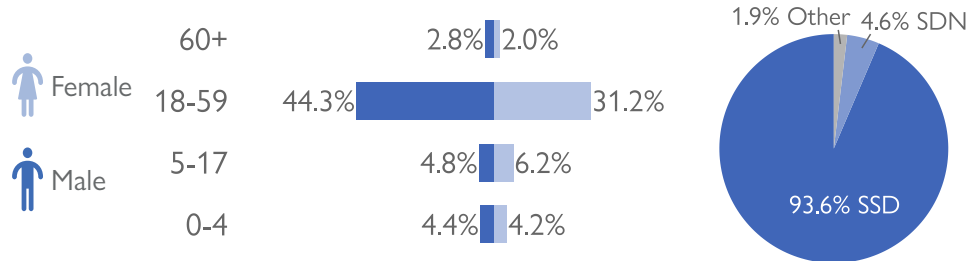
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.35, F.38] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.37, F.40] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

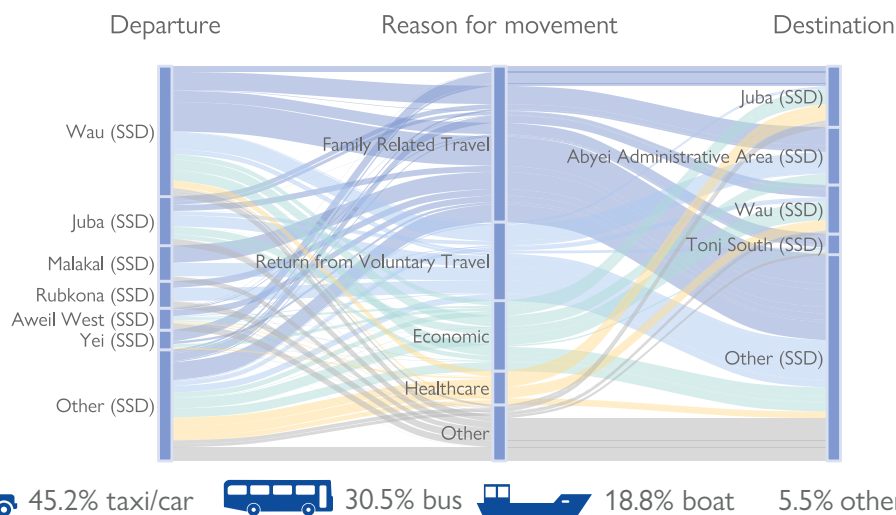
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



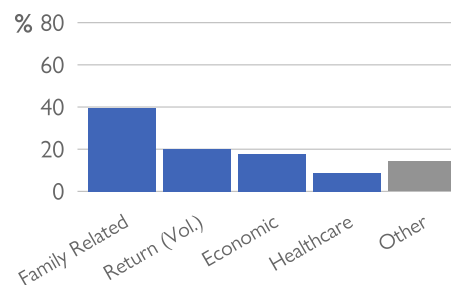
F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



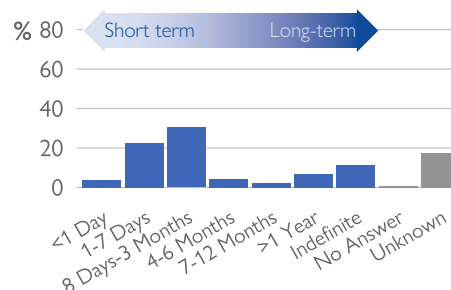
F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



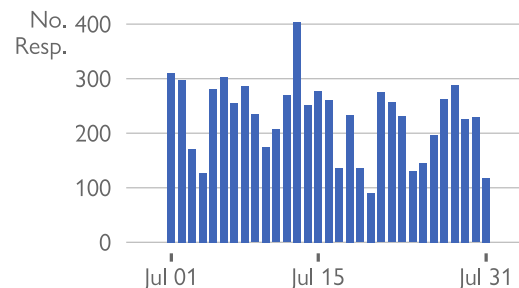
F.51 Reasons for movement³



F.52 Duration of stay



F.53 Time trend⁴



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.51] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.53] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does