



23 Flow Monitoring Points
1,612 average no. of respondents / FMP



37,068 individuals surveyed¹
3.3 average group² size



2,830 displaced individuals³
7.6% 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, 23 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in September 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border

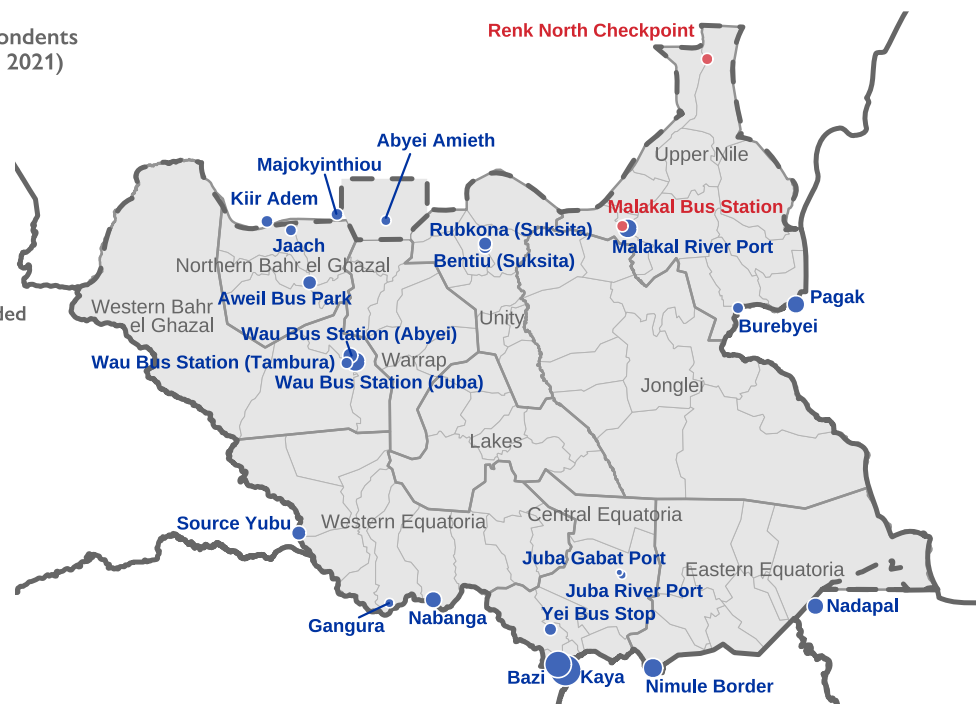
travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). The FMPs Renk North Checkpoint and Malakal Bus Station continue to be suspended. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active 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
(September 2021)

- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000

FMP Status

- Open
- Suspended



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 621)	Internal (n = 2,155)	Incoming (n = 50)
Conflict	25.8%	28.0%	66.0%
Natural Disaster	60.1%	71.6%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	14.2%	0.4%	34.0%

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

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ⁵ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	837 (428 refugees ⁵)	13 (0 refugees)	95 (15 refugees)
From abroad	1,214 (554 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	120 (59 refugees)

1,293 possible voluntary returnees (of which 903 from abroad), 36 forced returnees (1 from abroad) and 418 relocated individuals (183 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

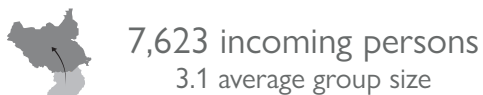
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	398 (265 refugees ⁵)	10 (5 refugees)	+388 (260 refugees)
DRC	69 (67 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+69 (67 refugees)
Sudan	621 (35 refugees)	576 (60 refugees)	+45 (-25 refugees)
Ethiopia	46 (41 refugees)	19 (11 refugees)	+27 (30 refugees)
Kenya	265 (221 refugees)	417 (215 refugees)	-152 (+6 refugees)
CAR	2 (0 refugees)	4 (0 refugees)	-2 (0 refugees)

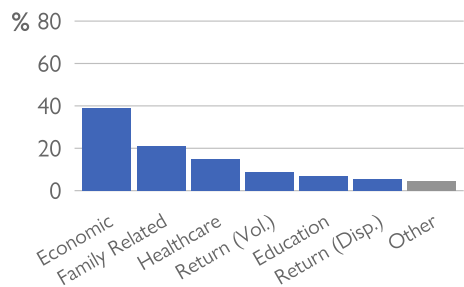
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (15), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (537), 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

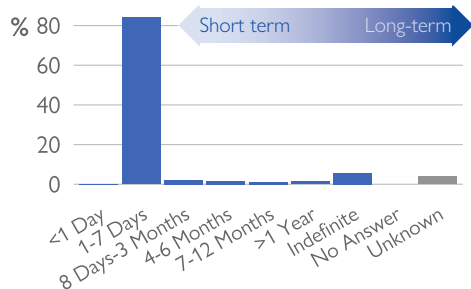
September 2021



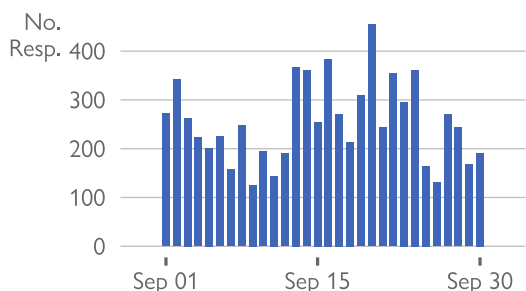
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



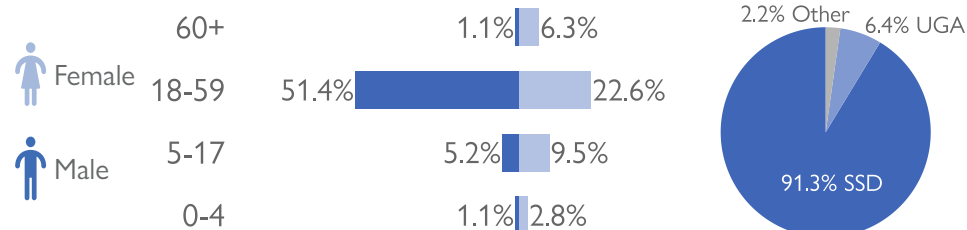
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



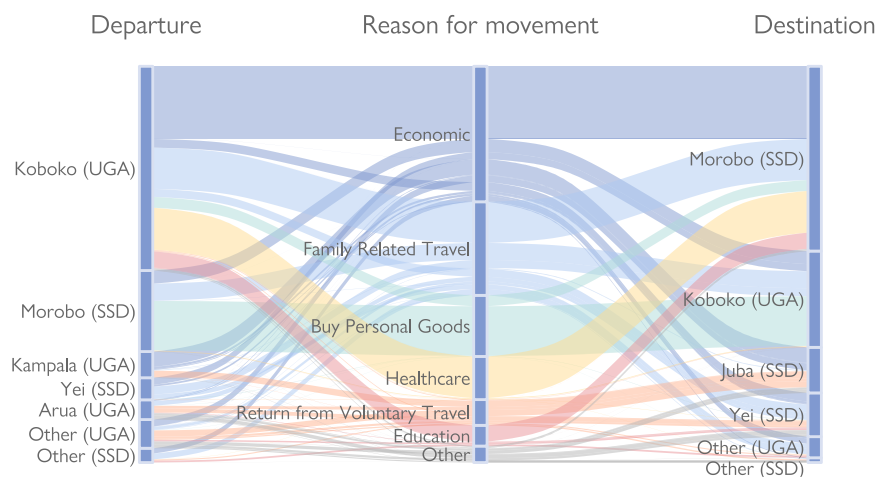
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

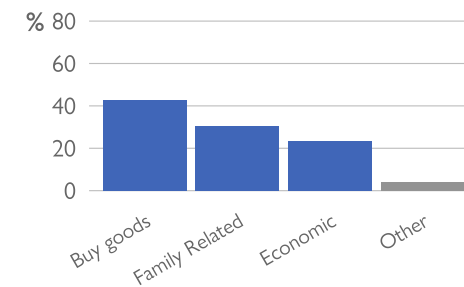


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

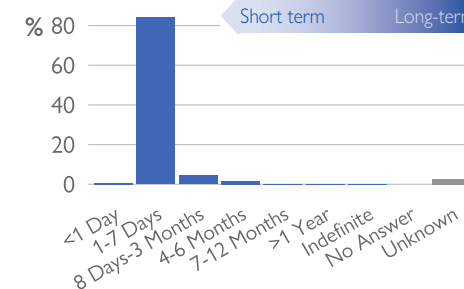


54.9% on foot 22.6% taxi / car 8.4% truck 14.1% other

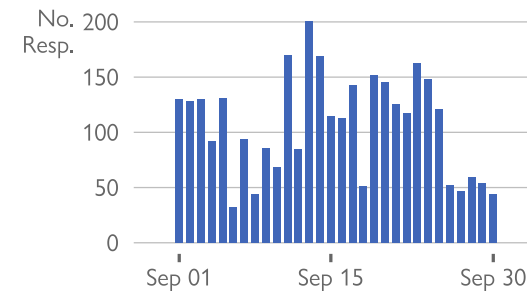
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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.



5,477 incoming persons
3.3 average group size



7,483 people surveyed
3.5 average group² size

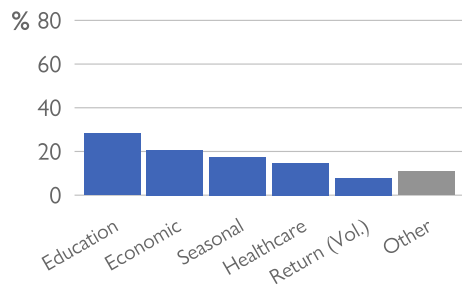


116 displaced¹ persons
1.6% of respondents



2,006 outgoing persons
3.9 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



421 pregnant or lactating women



3 unaccompanied child

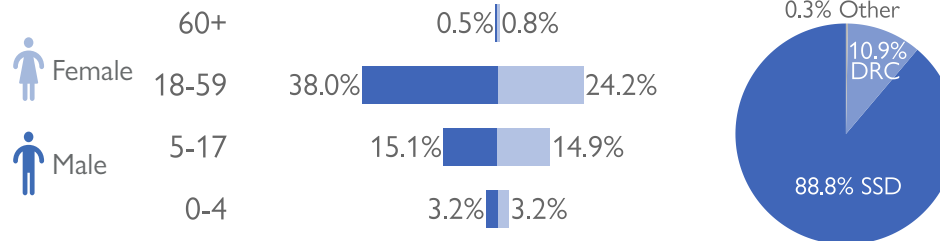


28 persons with mental or physical disabilities

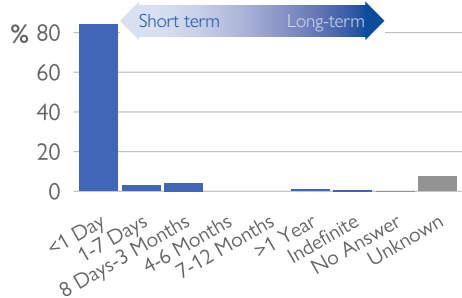


76 persons with special needs over 60

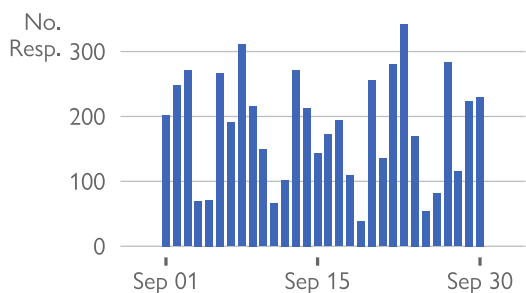
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



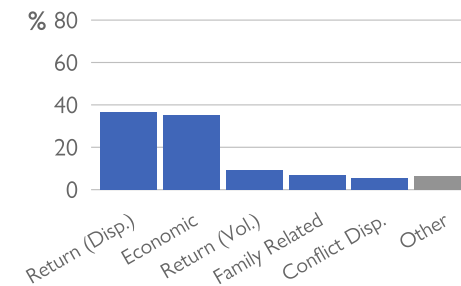
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



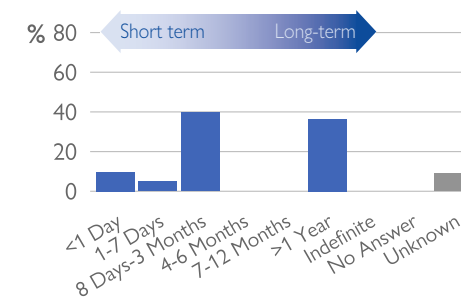
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



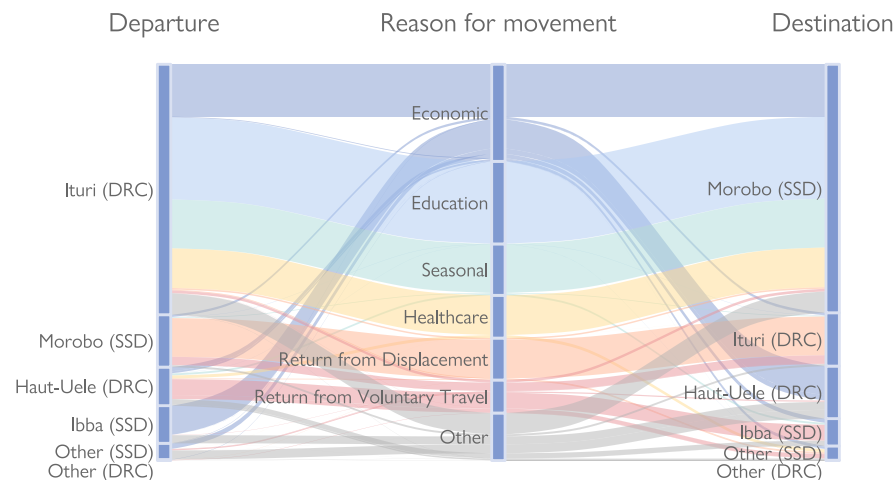
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

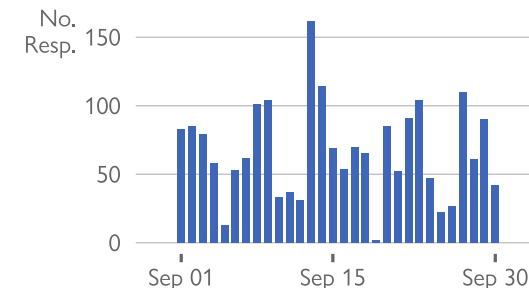


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



73.2% on foot, 12.3% motorbike, 5.5% bicycle, 9.0% other

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.



1,275 incoming persons
3.1 average group size



3,161 people surveyed
3.1 average group² size

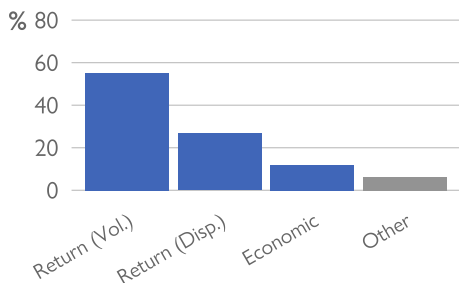


291 displaced¹ persons
9.2% of respondents



1,886 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



245 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

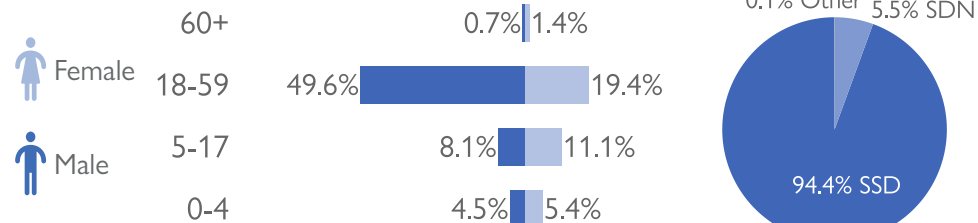


18 persons with mental or physical disabilities

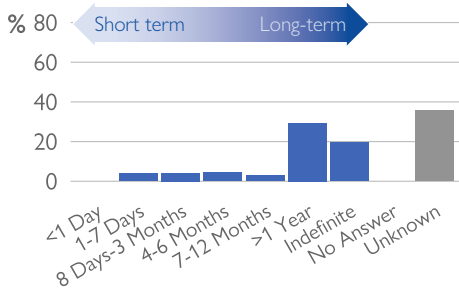


35 persons with special needs over 60

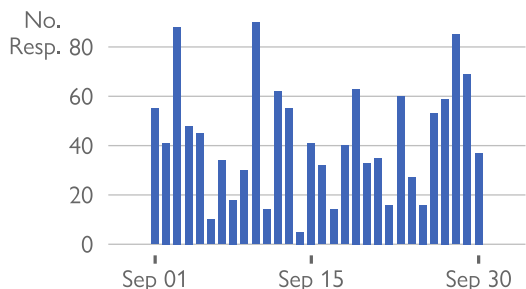
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



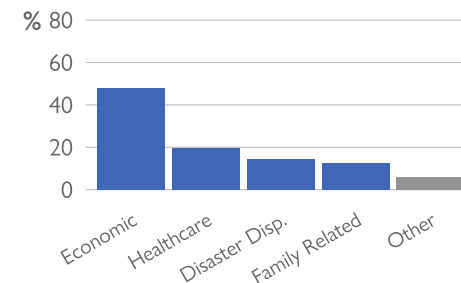
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



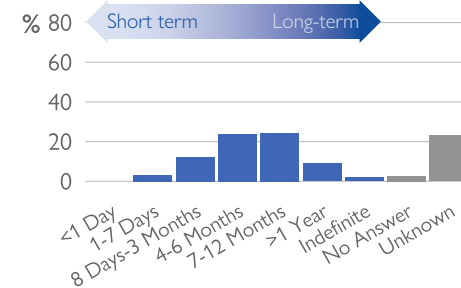
F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



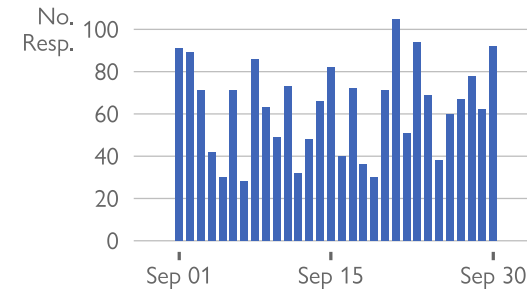
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



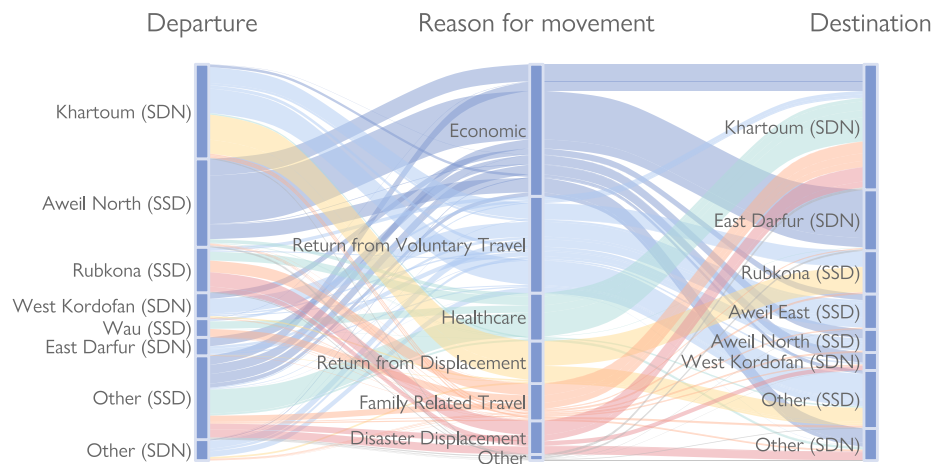
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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



35.1% bus 25.2% on foot 22.0% taxi / car 17.7% 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.

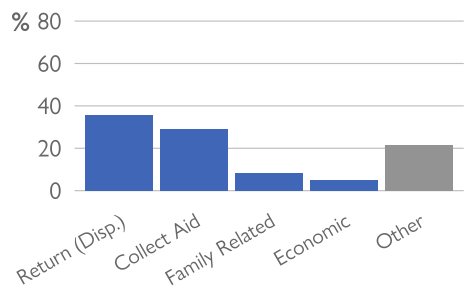
 1,651 incoming persons
15.7 average group size

 2,285 people surveyed
13.2 average group² size

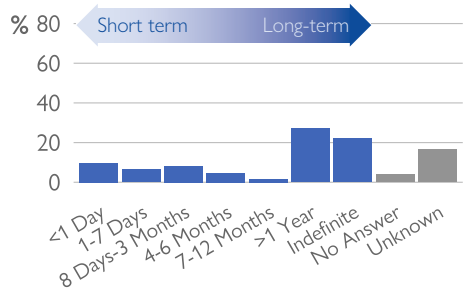
 99 displaced¹ persons
4.3% of respondents

 634 outgoing persons
9.3 average group size

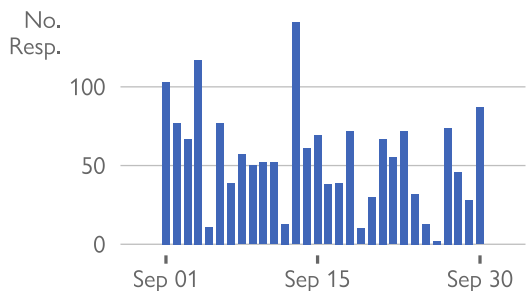
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



516 pregnant or lactating women



35 unaccompanied children

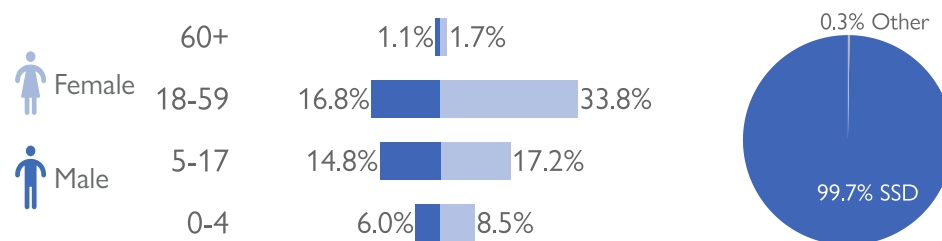


95 persons with mental or physical disabilities

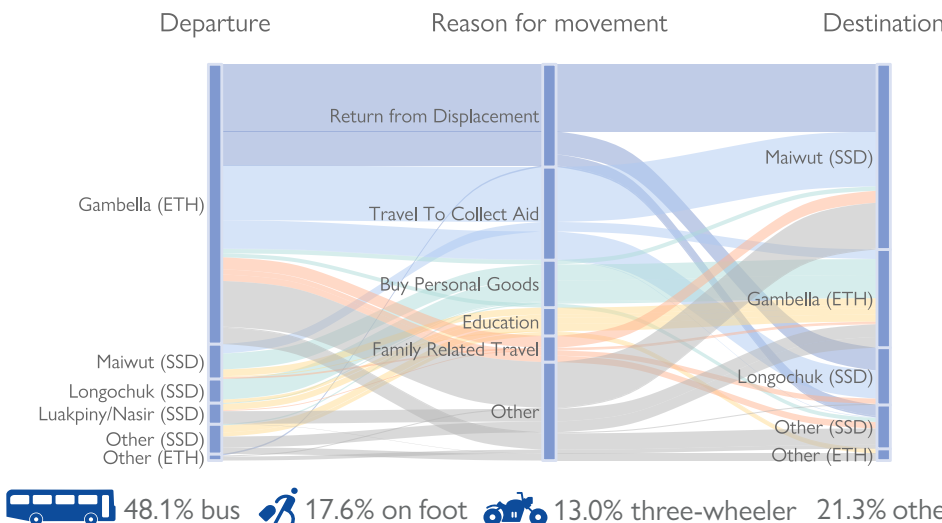


60 persons with special needs over 60

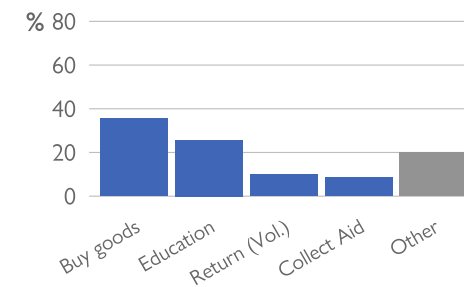
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



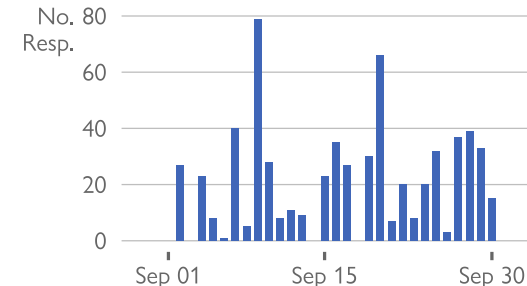
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



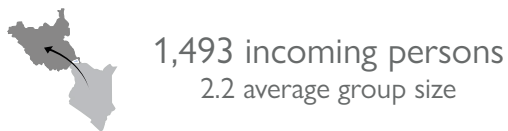
F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



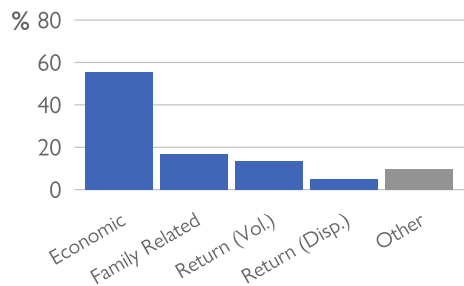
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

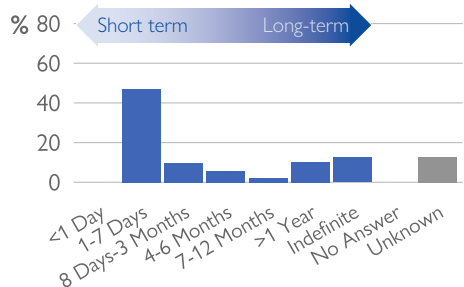
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



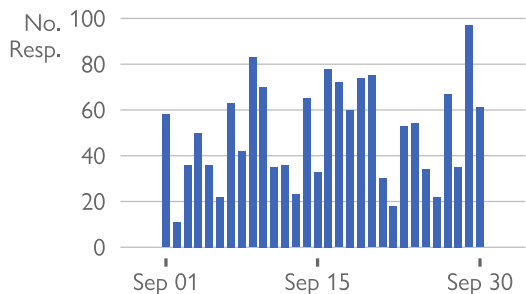
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



50 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

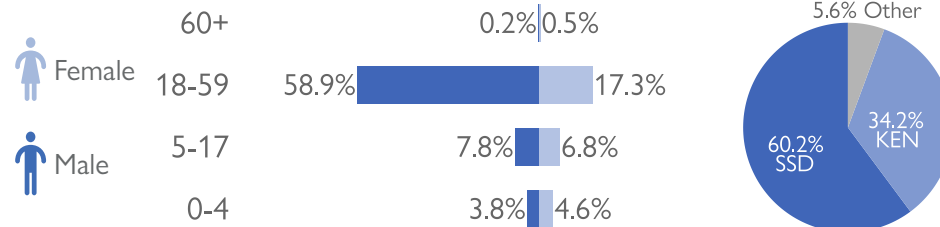


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

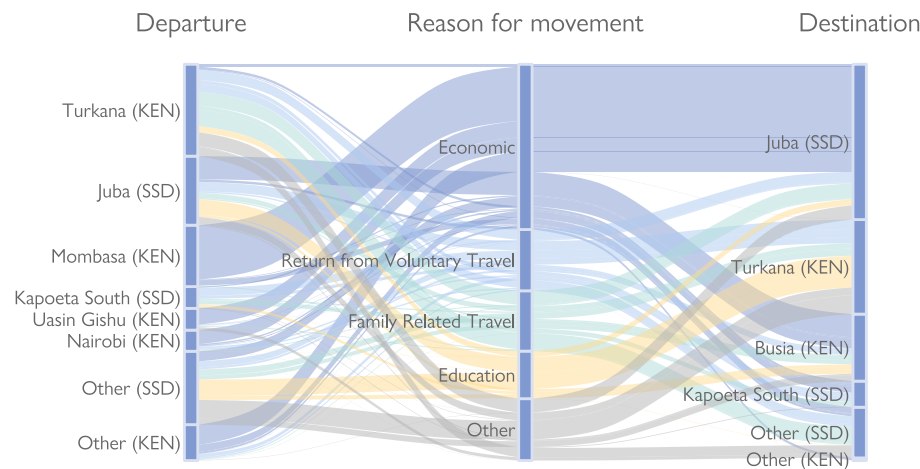


1 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

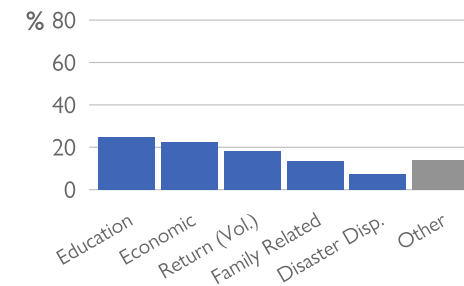


F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel



60.2% taxi / car 34.4% truck 5.2% bus 0.2% other

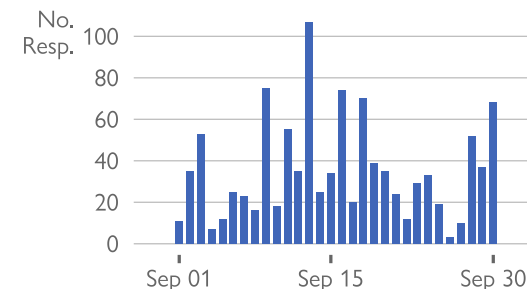
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

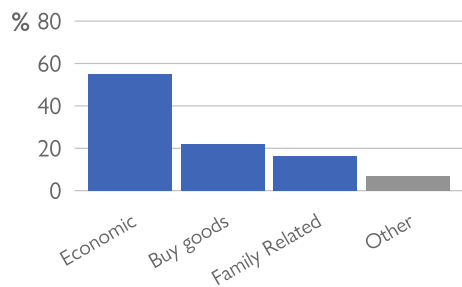
 453 incoming persons
3.3 average group size

 941 people surveyed
3.2 average group² size

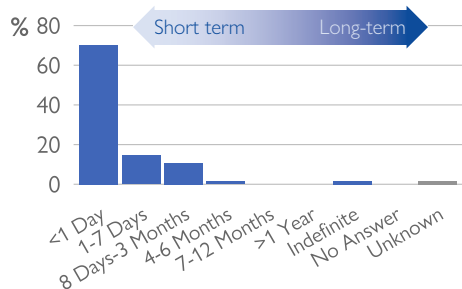
 5 displaced¹ persons
0.5% of respondents

 488 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

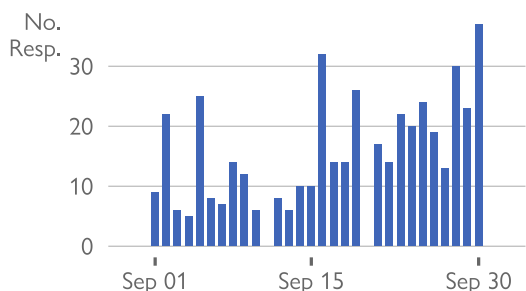
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.45 Time trend (incoming)⁴



21 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

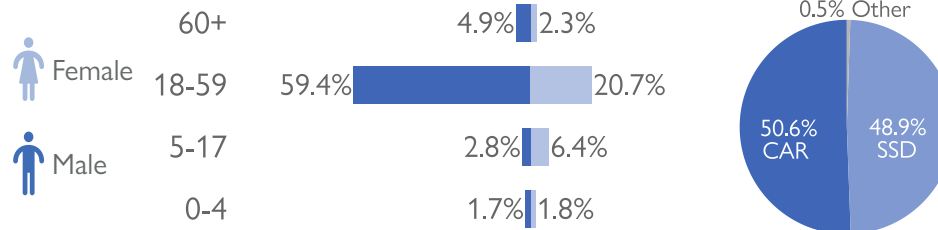


4 persons with mental or physical disabilities

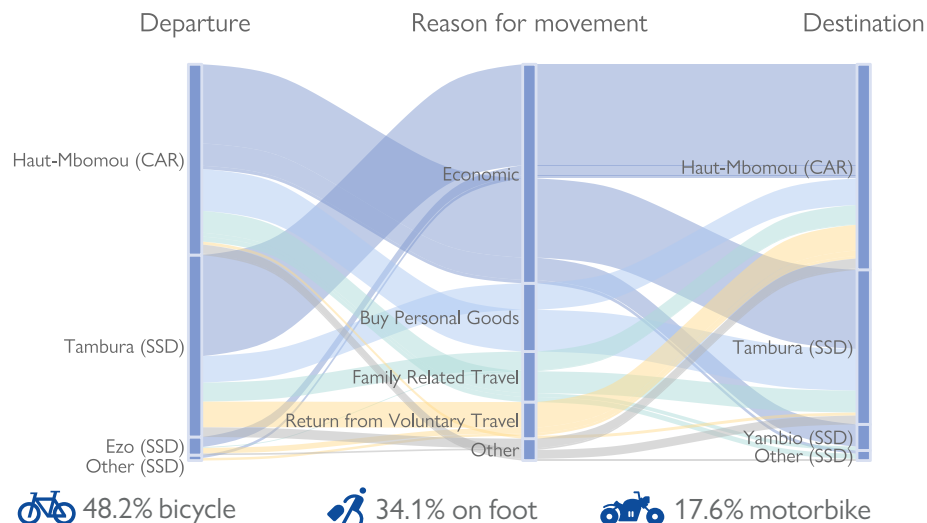


0 person with special needs over 60

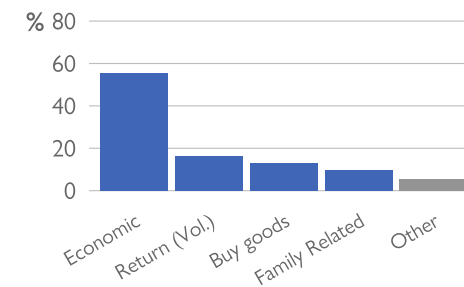
F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



F.42 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



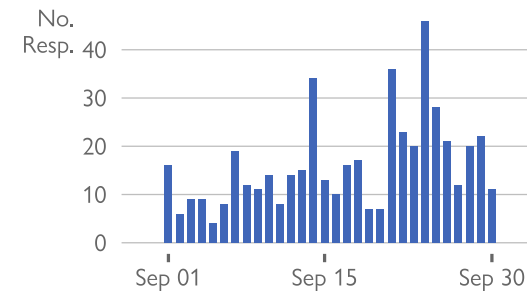
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.47 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.48 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.43, F.46] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.45, F.48] 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.

9,265 people surveyed
3.2 average group² size

2,155 displaced¹ persons
23.3% of respondents

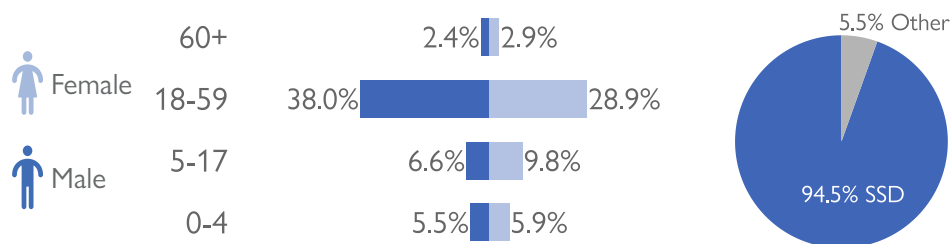
1,005 pregnant or lactating women

15 unaccompanied children

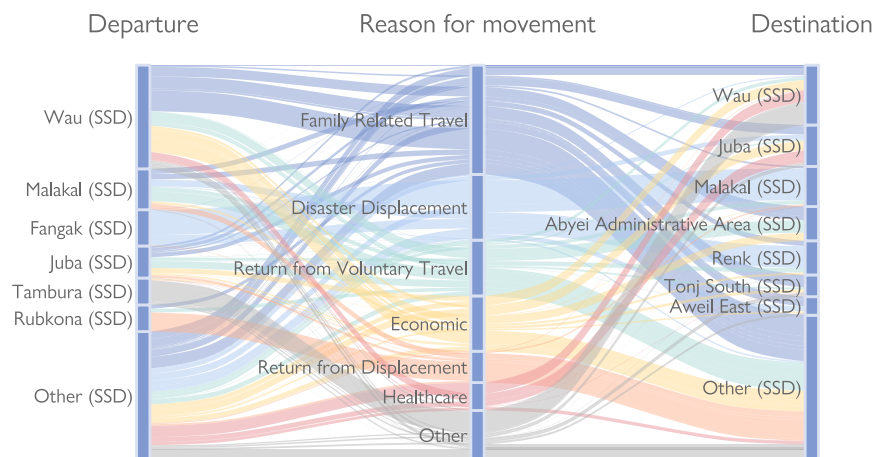
95 persons with mental or physical disabilities

324 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

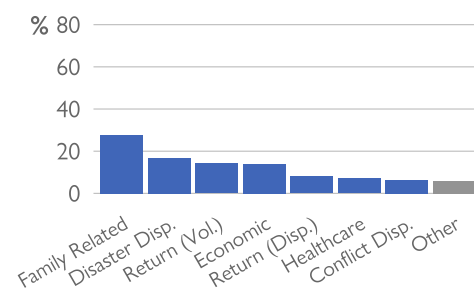


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

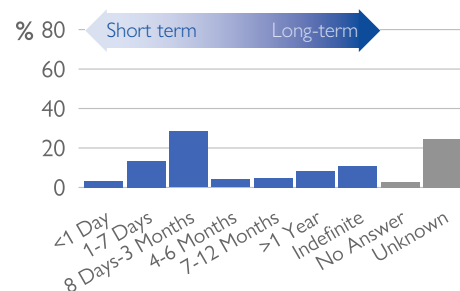


42.4% taxi/car 28.8% boat 21.1% bus 7.7% other

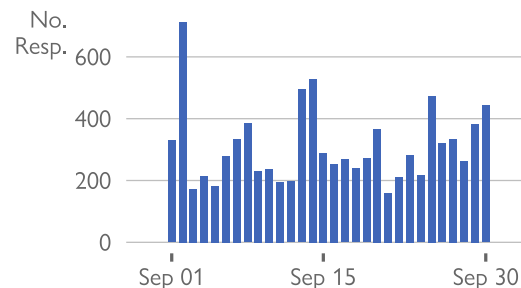
F.51 Reasons for movement³



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