



31 Flow Monitoring Points
1,346 average no. of respondents / FMP



41,733 individuals surveyed¹
3.0 average group² size



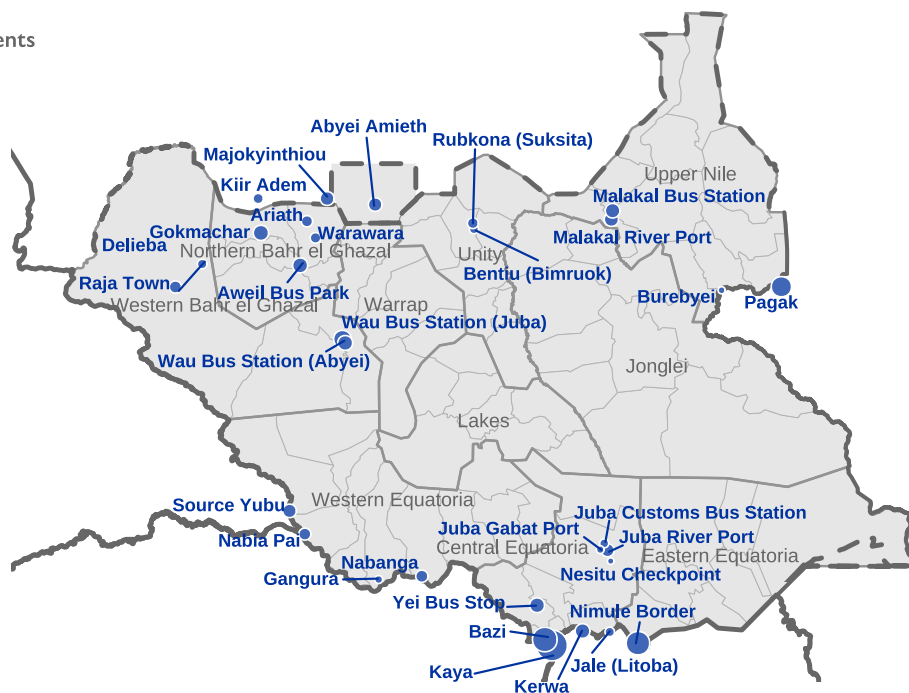
879 displaced individuals³
2.1% of respondents

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, 31 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in January 2021, 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). Two FMPs (Rubkona bus station and Bentiu bus station) were deactivated at the end of December 2020 in Rubkona County following a re-prioritization exercise. 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
(January 2021)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 285)	Internal (n = 403)	Incoming (n = 191)
Conflict	2.5%	16.6%	17.3%
Natural Disaster	29.8%	64.0%	4.2%
Food Insecurity	67.7%	19.4%	78.5%

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

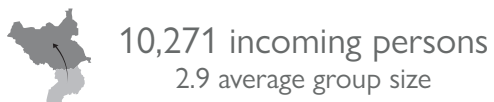
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	785 (149 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	372 (16 refugees)
From abroad	2,594 (1,020 refugees)	53 (5 refugees)	238 (41 refugees)

2,944 possible voluntary returnees (of which 2,294 from abroad), 37 forced returnees (7 from abroad) and 517 relocated individuals (224 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

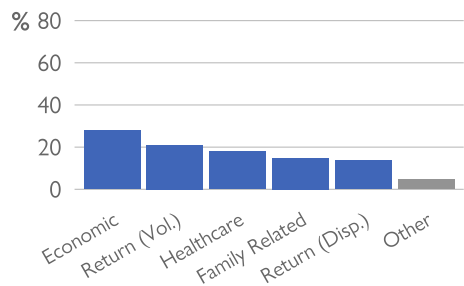
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	1,043 (735 refugees ⁵)	58 (25 refugees)	+985 (710 refugees)
DRC	339 (103 refugees)	34 (0 refugees)	+305 (103 refugees)
Sudan	1,568 (155 refugees)	518 (44 refugees)	+1,050 (111 refugees)
Ethiopia	68 (68 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+68 (68 refugees)
CAR	19 (8 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+19 (8 refugees)

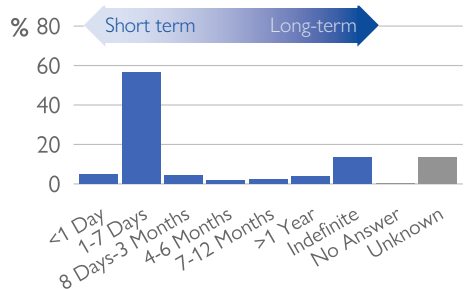
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,067 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (47), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (669), 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.



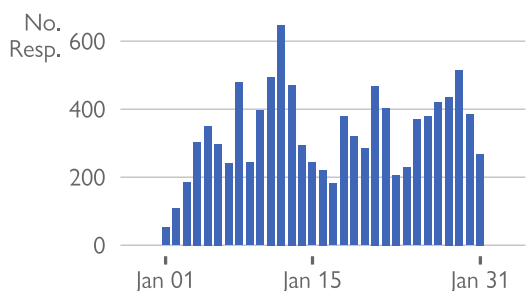
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



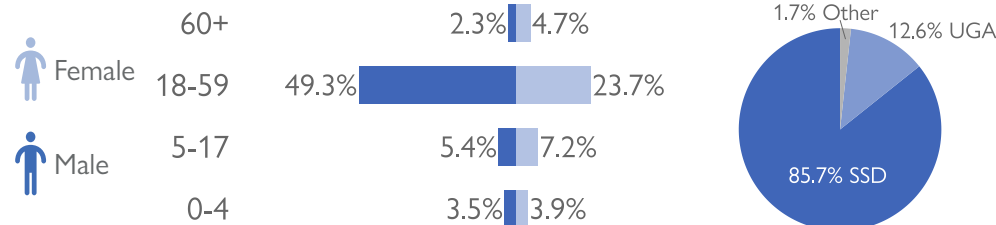
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



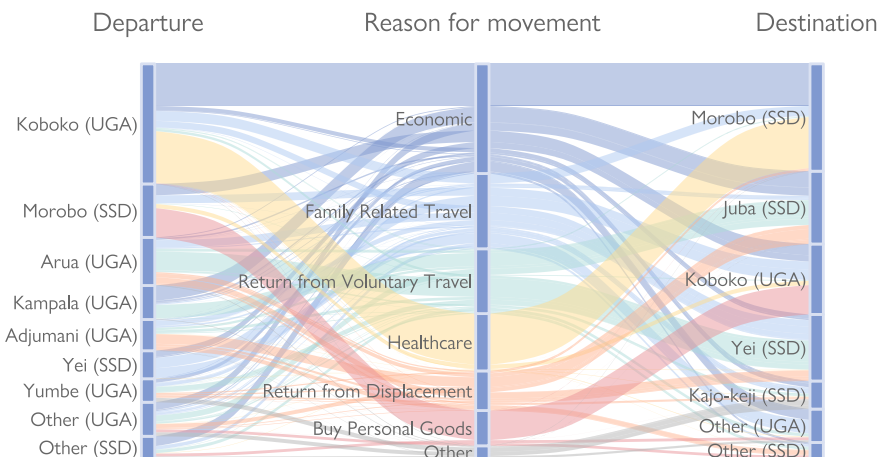
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



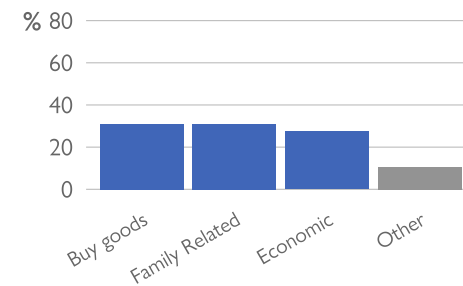
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



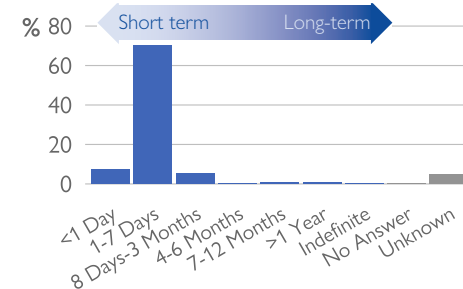
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



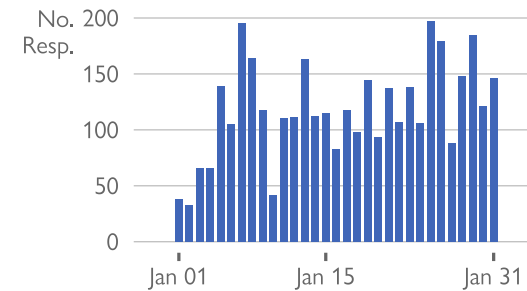
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



4,165 incoming persons
2.7 average group size



6,021 people surveyed
3.1 average group² size

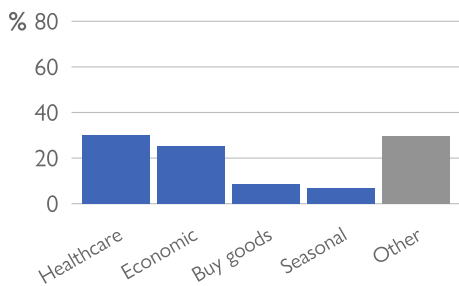


120 displaced¹ persons
2.0% of respondents



1,856 outgoing persons
4.3 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



613 pregnant or lactating women



11 unaccompanied children

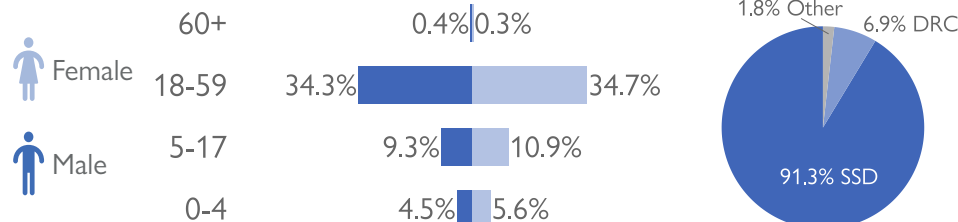


8 persons with mental or physical disabilities

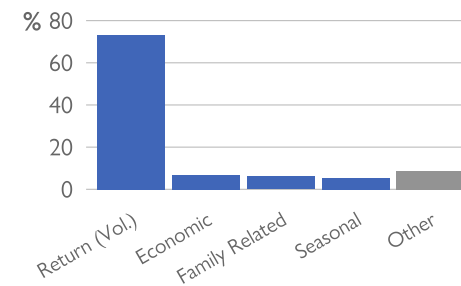


3 persons with special needs over 60

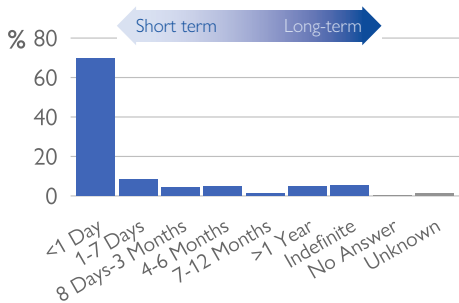
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



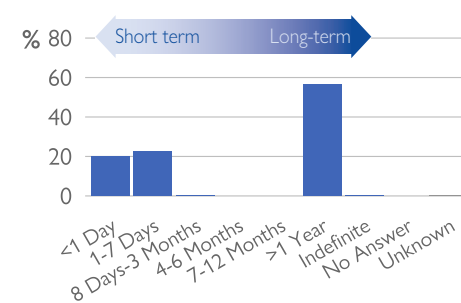
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



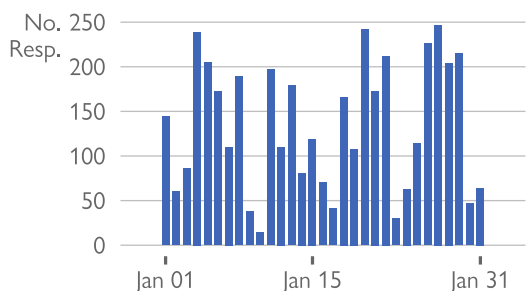
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



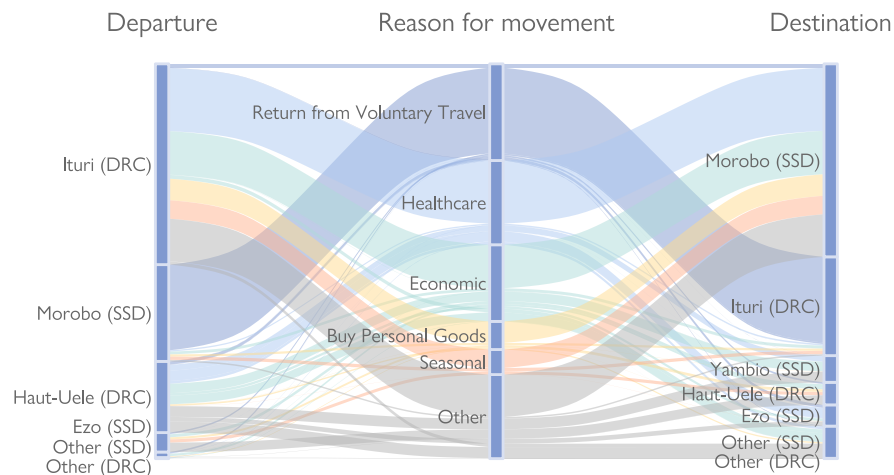
F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴

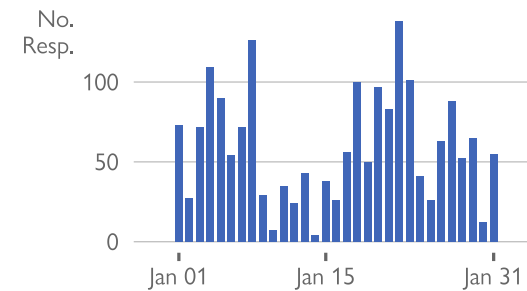


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



73.5% on foot 14.7% motorbike 8.4% bicycle 3.4% 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.



4,455 incoming persons
4.0 average group size



6,453 people surveyed
3.5 average group² size

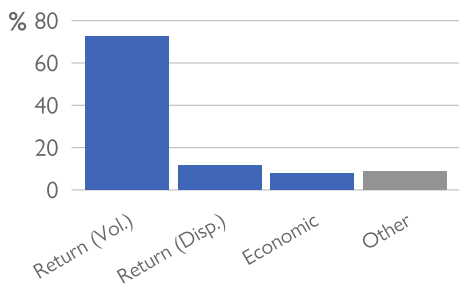


335 displaced¹ persons
5.2% of respondents

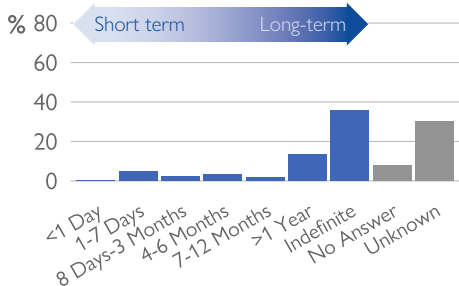


1,998 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

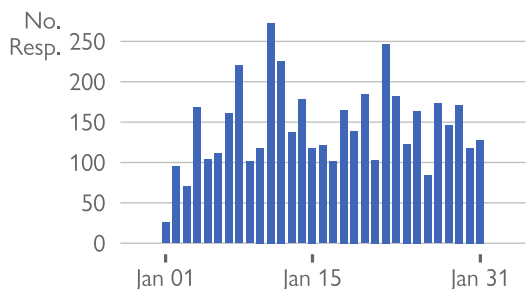
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



381 pregnant or lactating women



12 unaccompanied children

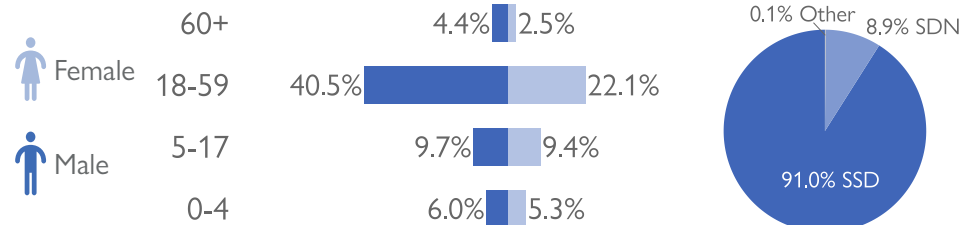


61 persons with mental or physical disabilities

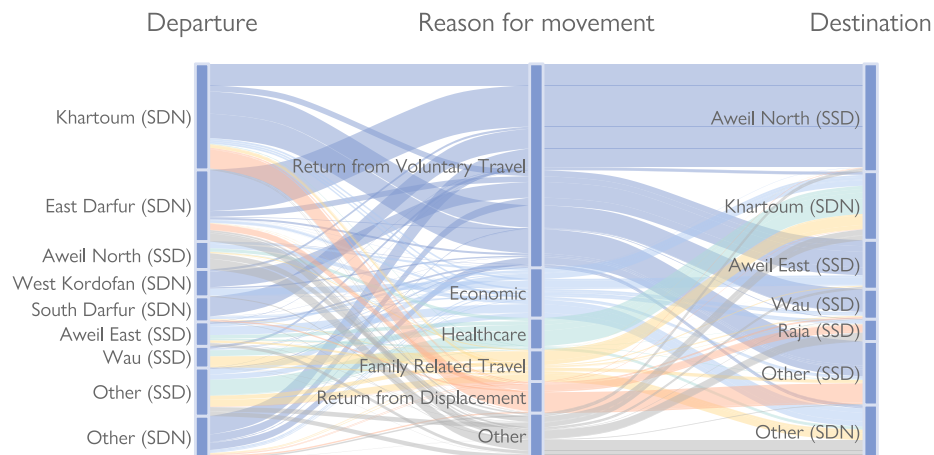


102 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

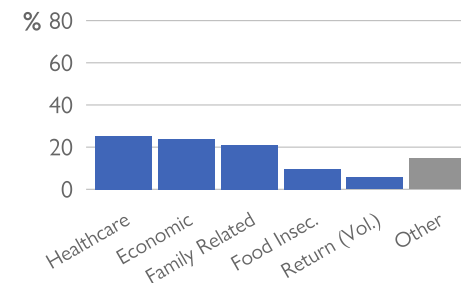


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

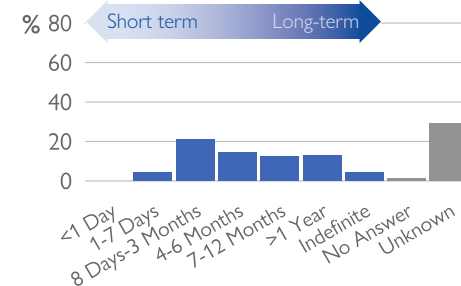


29.4% taxi / car 28.0% truck 24.2% bus 18.4% other

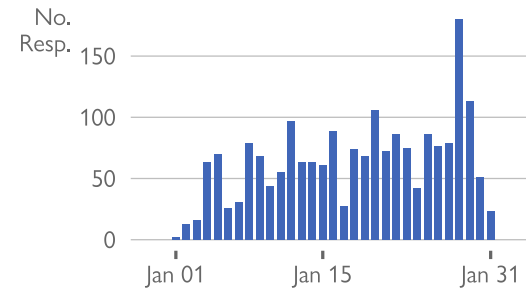
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



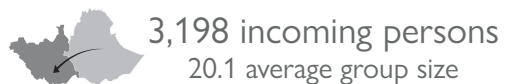
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



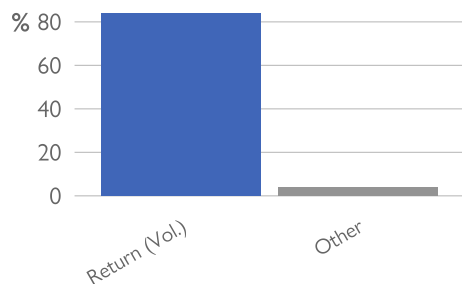
F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



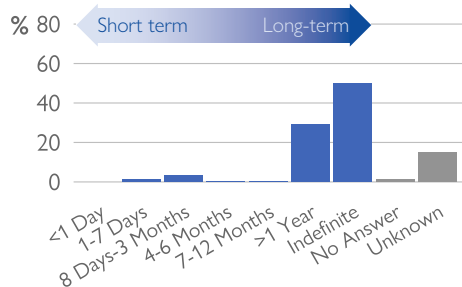
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are 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.



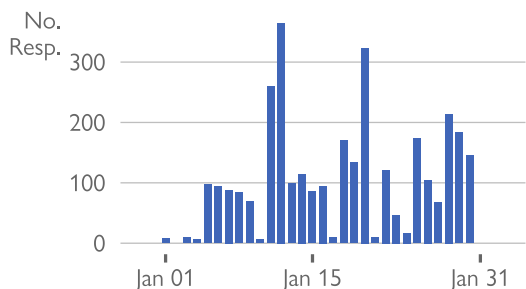
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



594 pregnant or lactating women



157 unaccompanied children

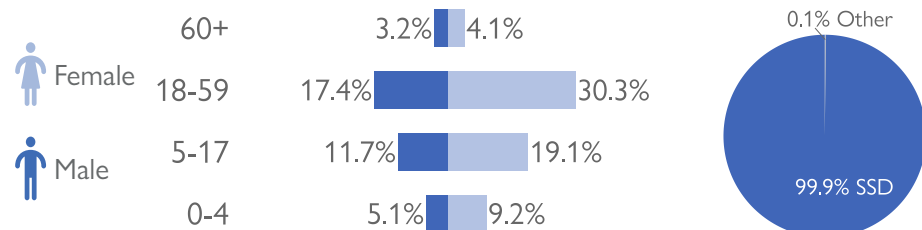


218 persons with mental or physical disabilities

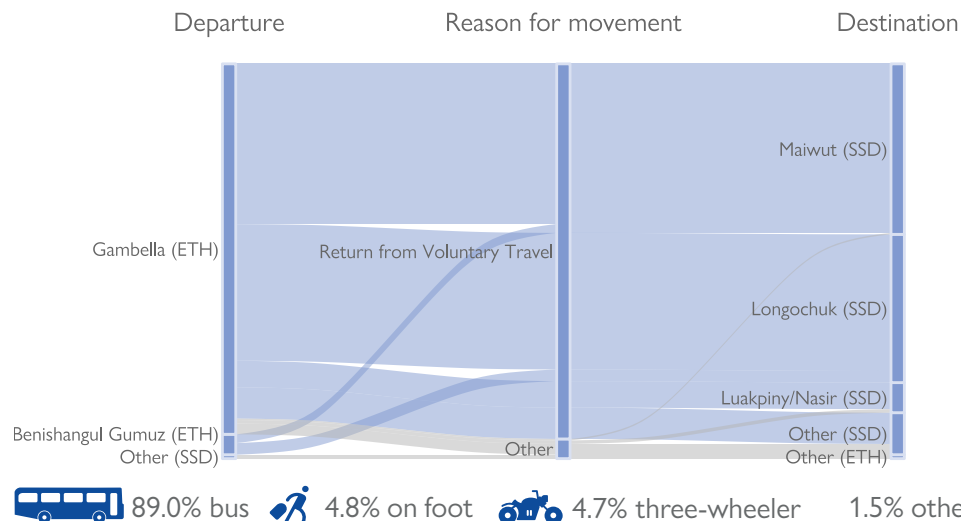


188 persons with special needs over 60

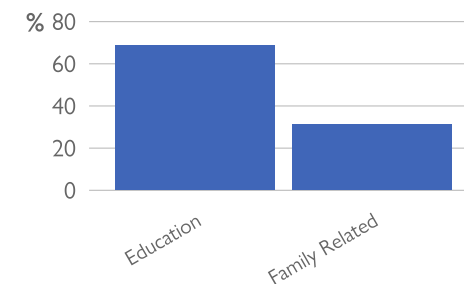
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



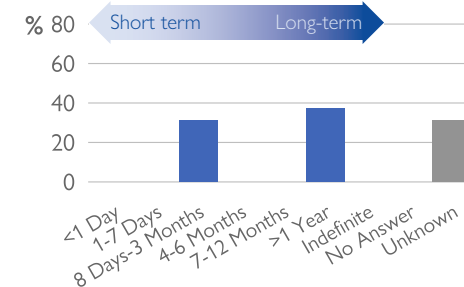
F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



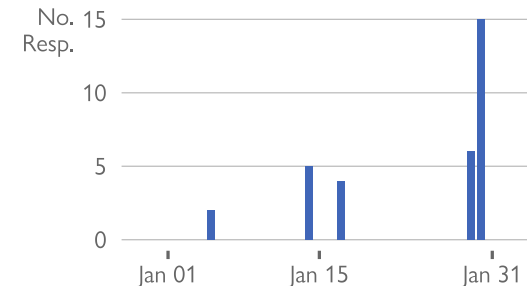
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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

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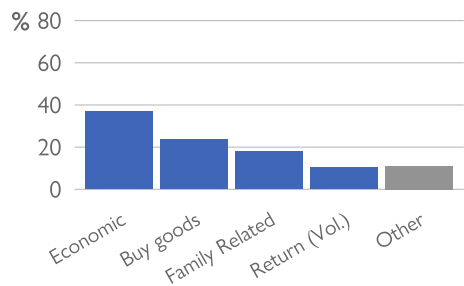
 406 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

 728 people surveyed
3.6 average group² size

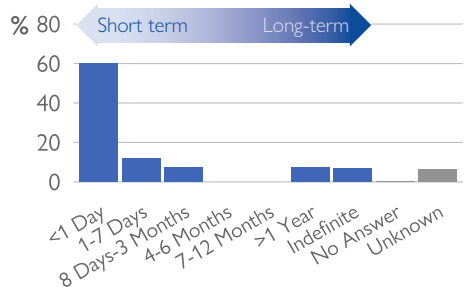
 7 displaced¹ persons
1.0% of respondents

 322 outgoing persons
3.6 average group size

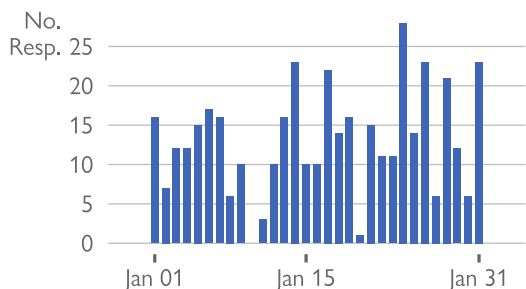
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



17 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

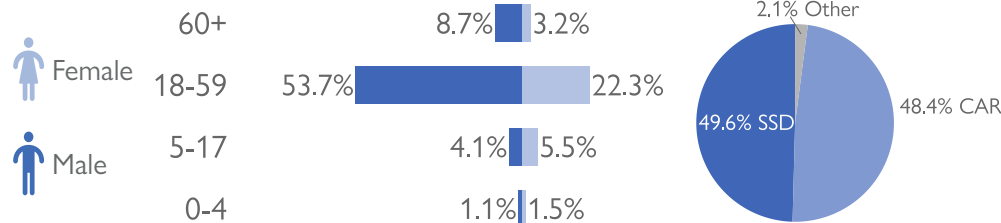


5 persons with mental or physical disabilities

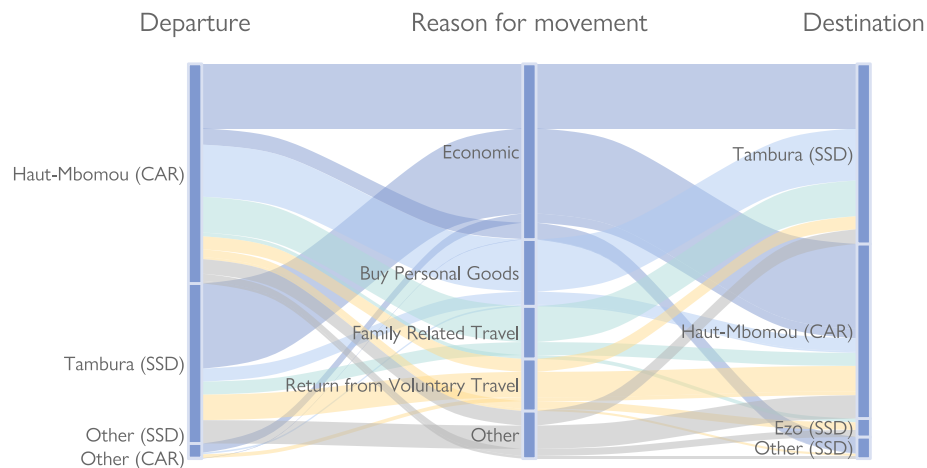


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

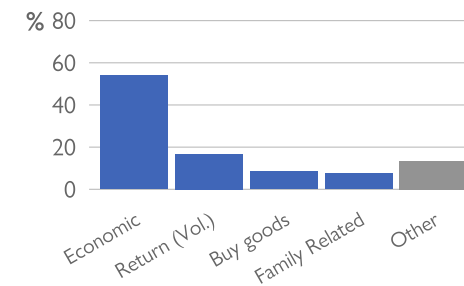


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

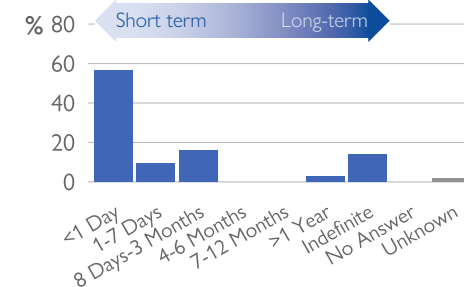


 50.4% bicycle  38.3% on foot  8.7% motorbike  2.6% other

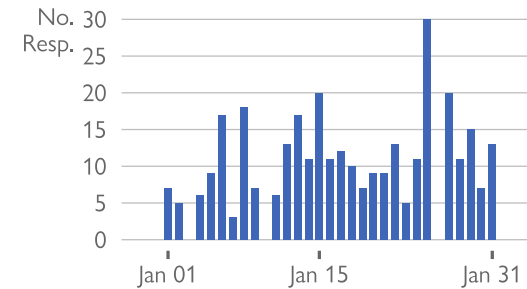
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.28] '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.



9,582 people surveyed
2.5 average group² size



403 displaced¹ persons
4.2% of respondents



891 pregnant
or lactating
women



3
unaccompanied
children

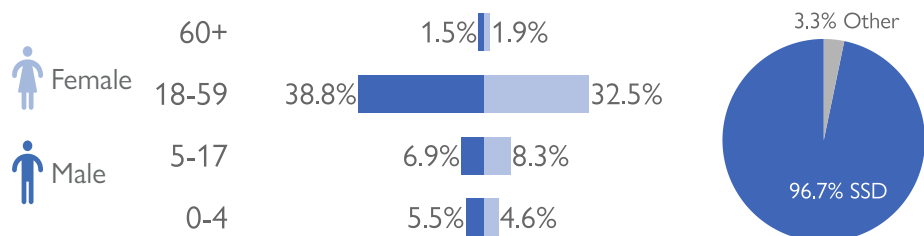


74 persons
with mental or
physical disabilities

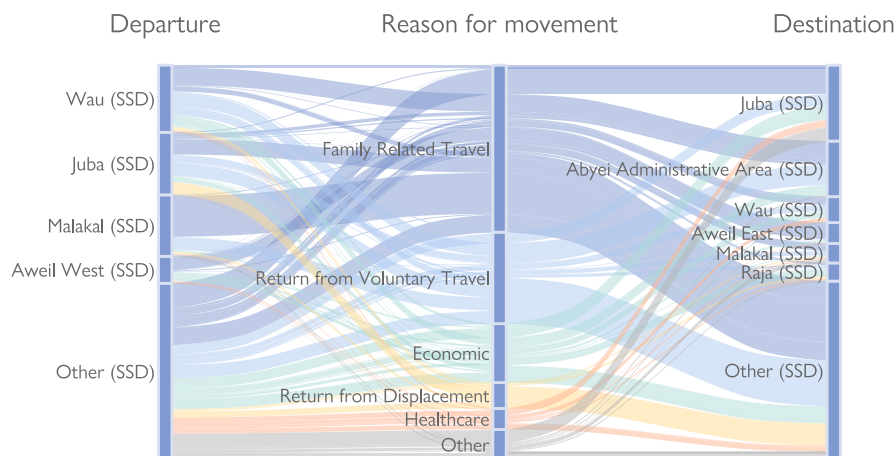


159 persons
with special
needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

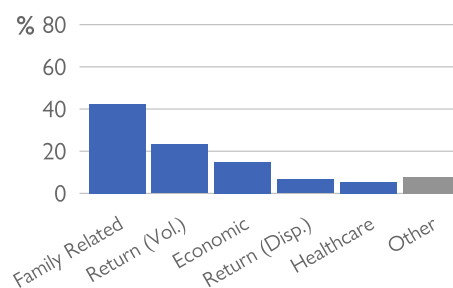


F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

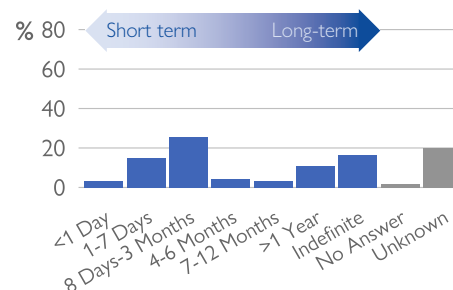


34.6% taxi/car 30.7% bus 21.5% boat 13.2% other

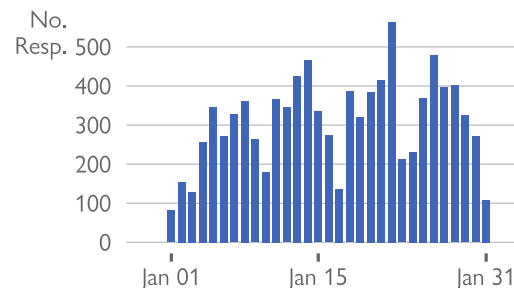
F.35 Reasons for movement³



F.36 Duration of stay



F.37 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

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