



22 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,870 average no. of respondents / FMP



41,131 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.1 average group<sup>2</sup> size



898 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
2.2% 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, 22 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in February 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). Nine FMPs were deactivated at the end of January in Raja (Raja

Town, Delieba), Aweil North (Gokmachar), Juba (Juba Customs Bus Station, Nesitu Checkpoint), Kajo-Keji (Jale / Litoba, Kerwa), Ezo (Nabia Pai) and Aweil East (Warawara) Counties. Operations at Renk North Checkpoint remained suspended due to access issues. **Outgoing flows to Ethiopia largely took place via alternative routes, avoiding the flow monitoring points in Pagak and Burebyei.** 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  
(February 2021)

- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000
- 12,000



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

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 375)	Internal (n = 269)	Incoming (n = 254)
Conflict	6.7%	14.5%	34.6%
Natural Disaster	18.7%	74.3%	14.2%
Food Insecurity	74.7%	11.2%	51.2%

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

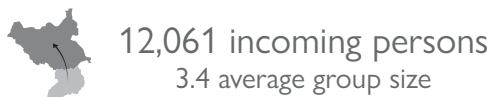
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	580 (117 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	7 (0 refugees)	405 (24 refugees)
From abroad	2,209 (931 refugees)	78 (21 refugees)	207 (34 refugees)

1,566 possible voluntary returnees (of which 976 from abroad), 72 forced returnees (46 from abroad) and 443 relocated individuals (178 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

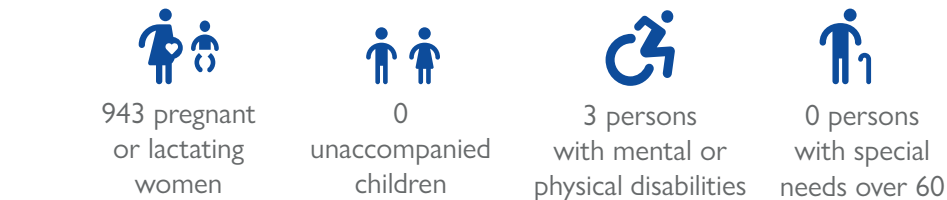
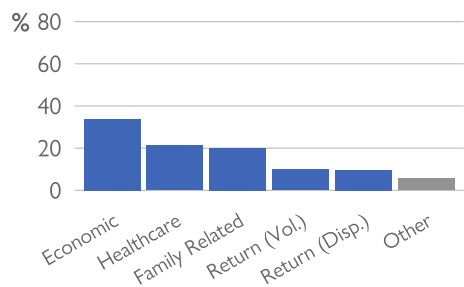
## Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	863 (686 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	125 (21 refugees)	+738 (665 refugees)
DRC	303 (120 refugees)	97 (0 refugees)	+206 (120 refugees)
Sudan	1,302 (51 refugees)	597 (25 refugees)	+705 (26 refugees)
Ethiopia	113 (111 refugees)	16 (1 refugees)	+97 (110 refugees)
CAR	50 (24 refugees)	2 (0 refugees)	+48 (24 refugees)

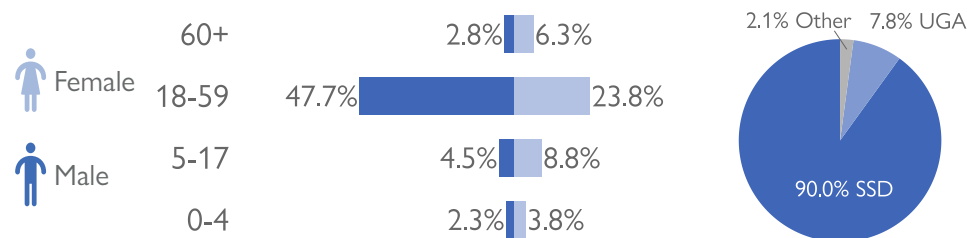
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,190 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (22), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (868), 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.



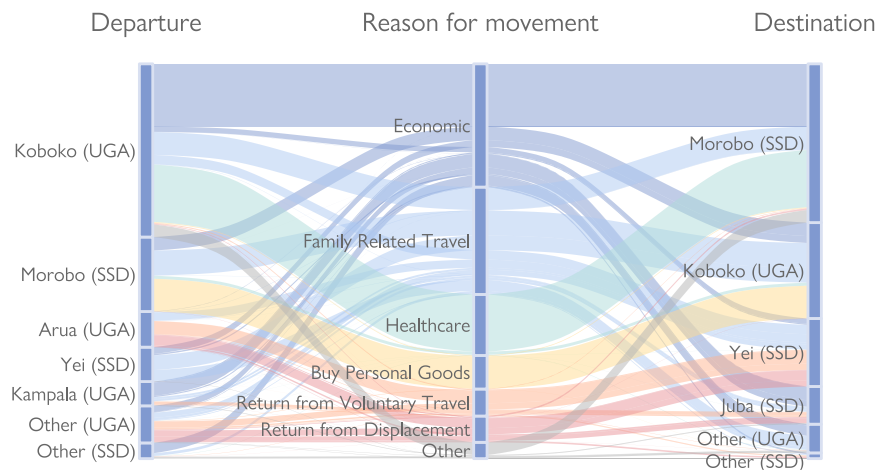
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



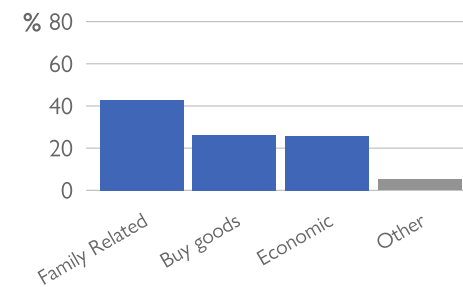
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



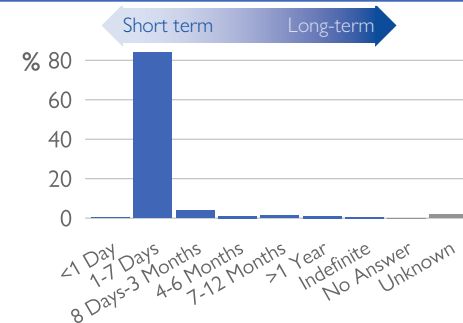
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



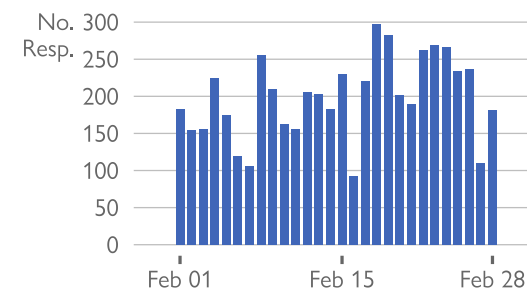
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



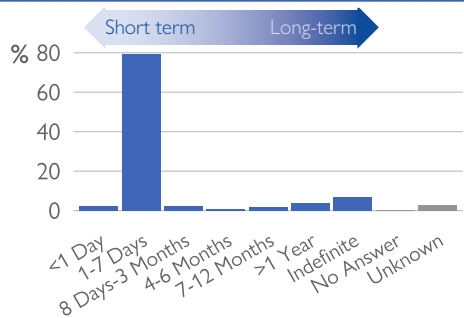
### F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



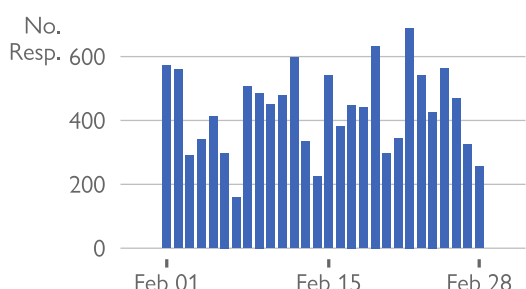
### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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



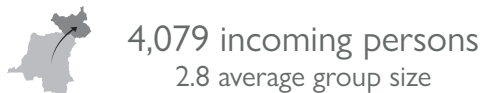
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



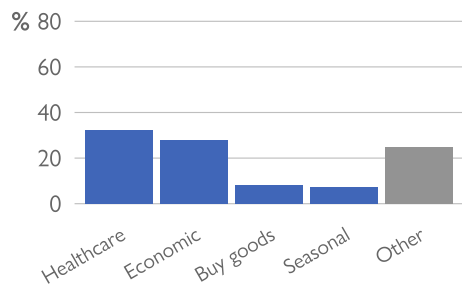
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

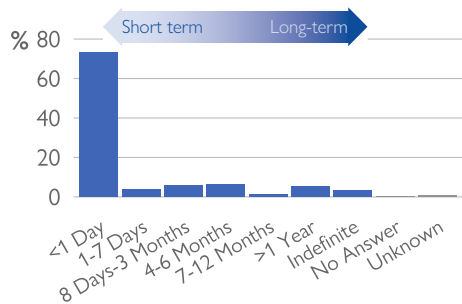
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



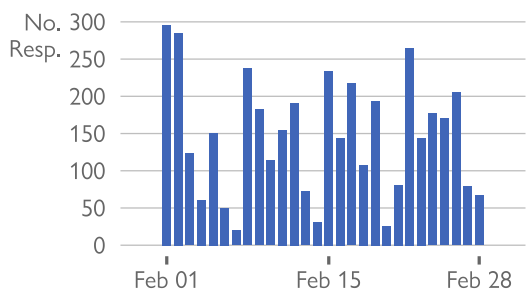
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



758 pregnant or lactating women



6 unaccompanied children

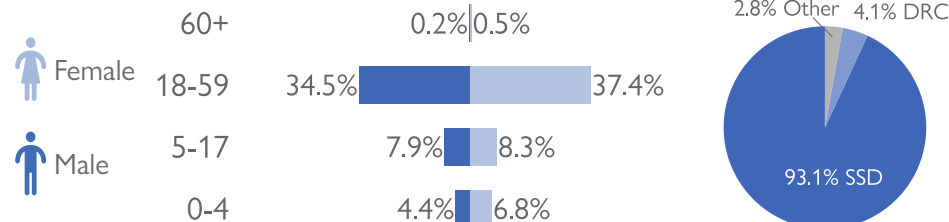


10 persons with mental or physical disabilities

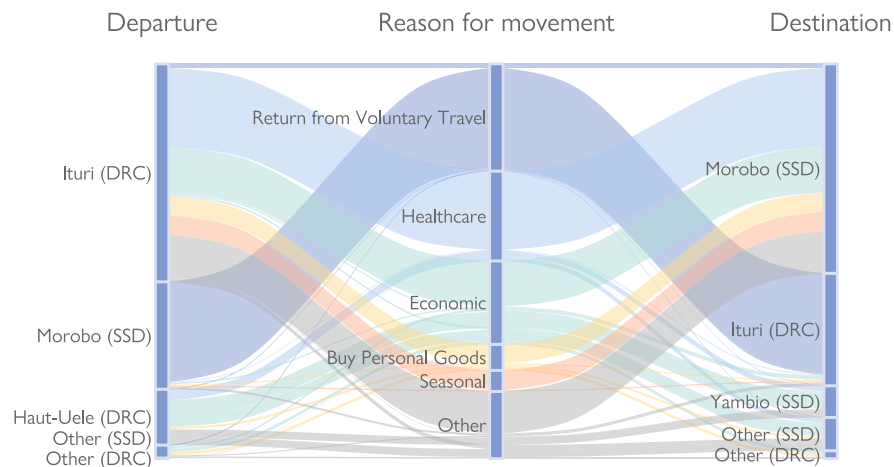


2 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

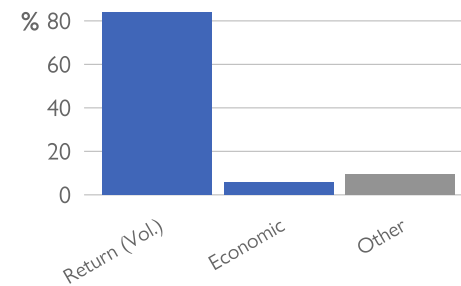


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

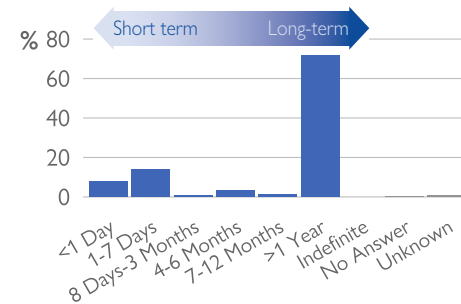


75.7% on foot   12.8% motorbike   7.4% bicycle   4.1% other

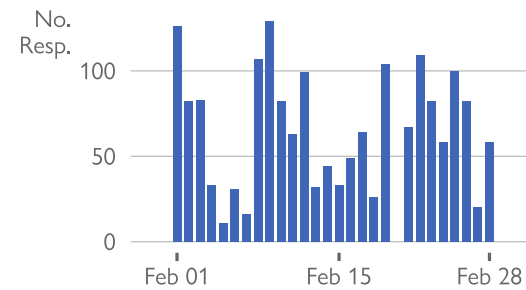
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.



2,530 incoming persons  
3.5 average group size



4,136 people surveyed  
3.1 average group<sup>2</sup> size

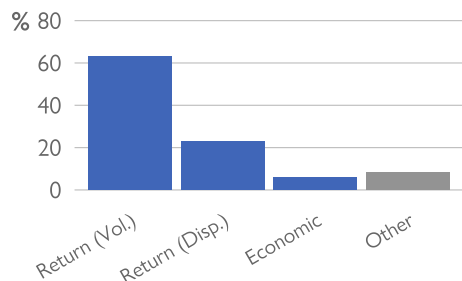


392 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
9.5% of respondents



1,606 outgoing persons  
2.6 average group size

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



334 pregnant or lactating women



5 unaccompanied children

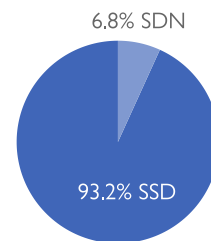
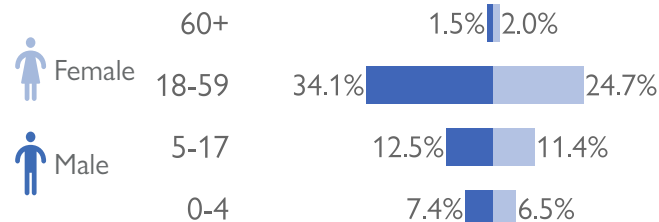


50 persons with mental or physical disabilities

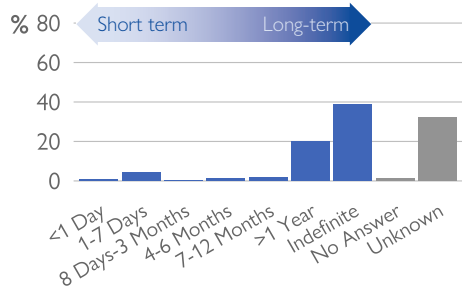


92 persons with special needs over 60

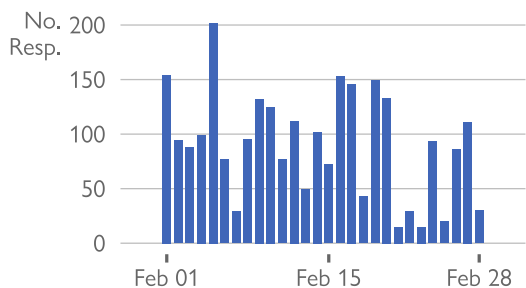
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



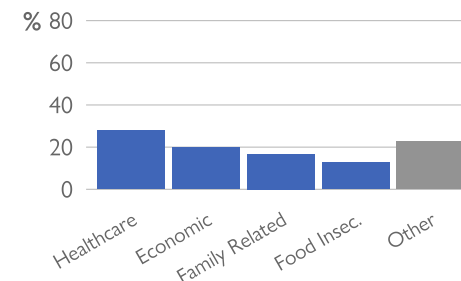
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



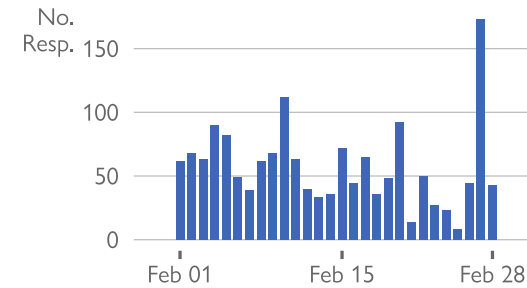
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



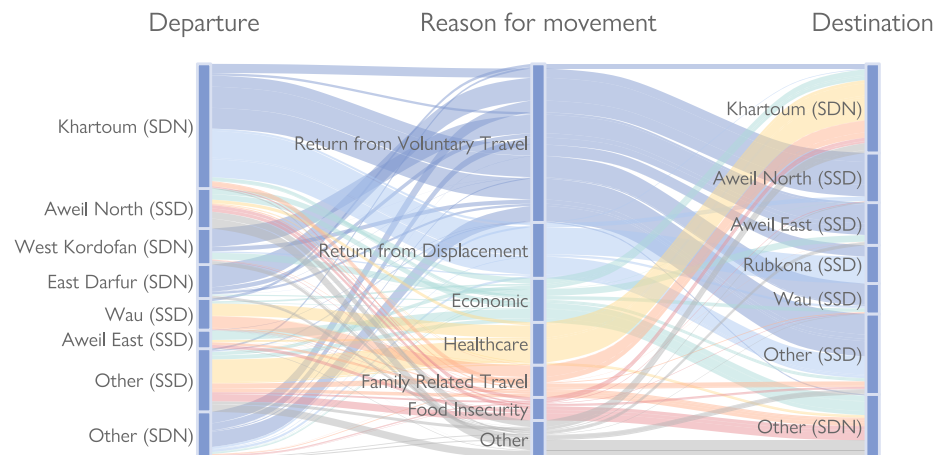
## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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



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

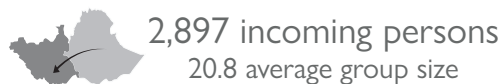


36.5% bus 32.4% taxi / car 12.5% truck 18.6% other

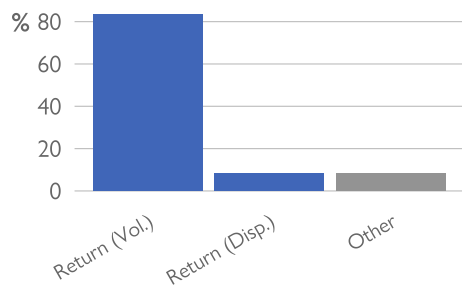
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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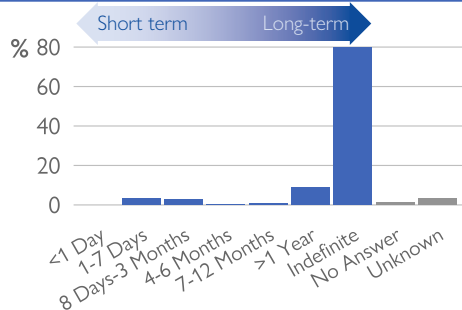
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



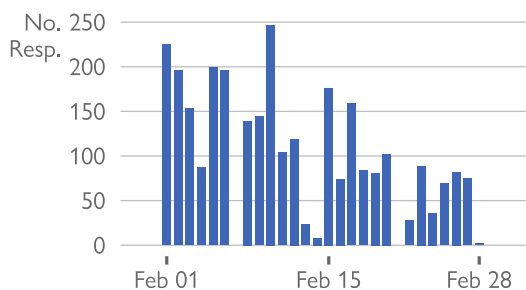
## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



478 pregnant or lactating women



94 unaccompanied children

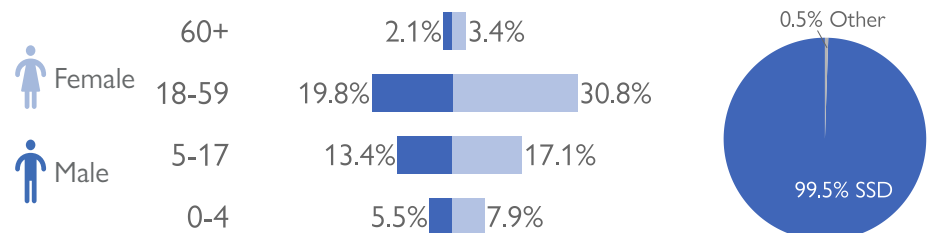


157 persons with mental or physical disabilities

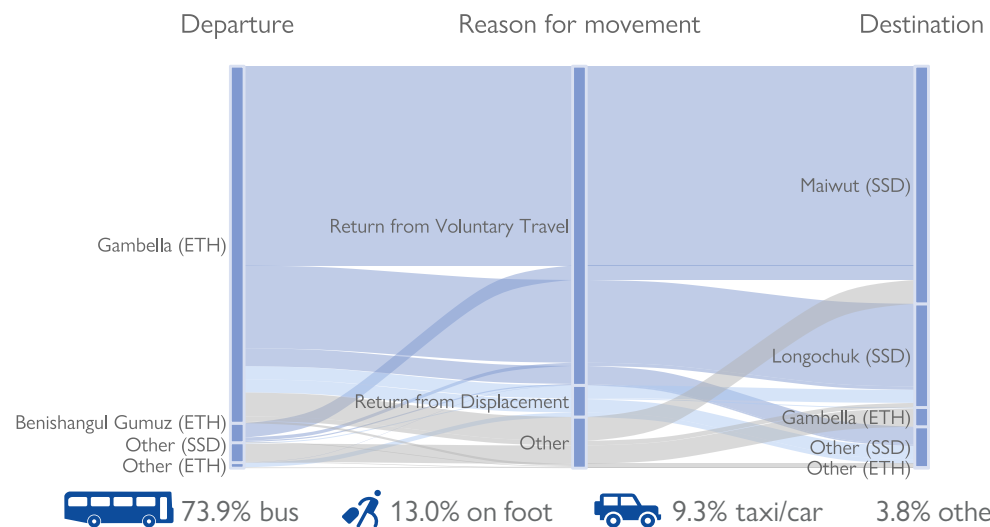


134 persons with special needs over 60

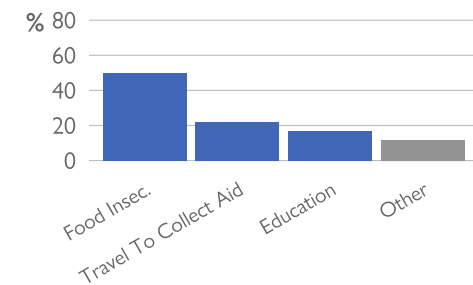
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



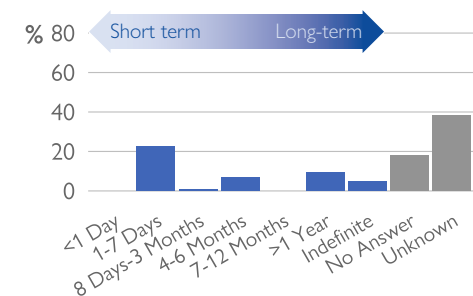
## F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



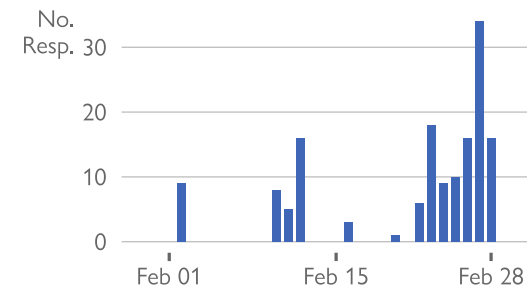
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)




## F.24 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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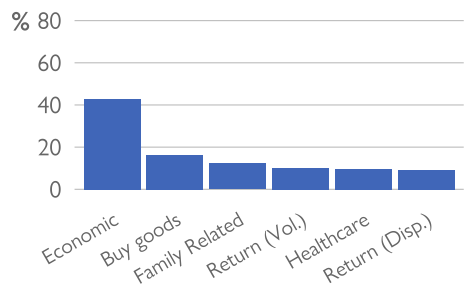
 377 incoming persons  
3.9 average group size

 714 people surveyed  
3.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size

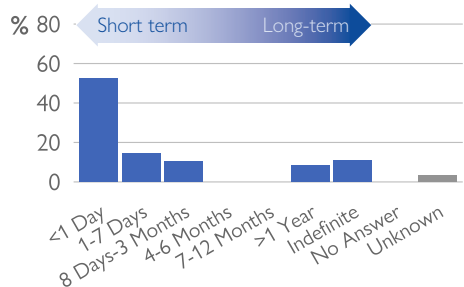
 0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.0% of respondents

 337 outgoing persons  
3.4 average group size

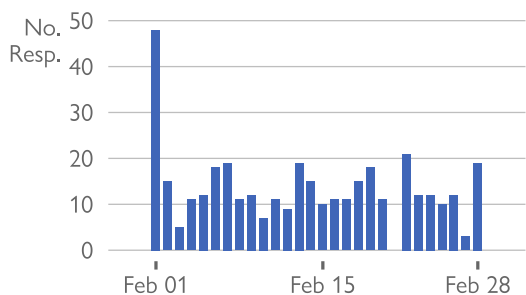
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



16 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

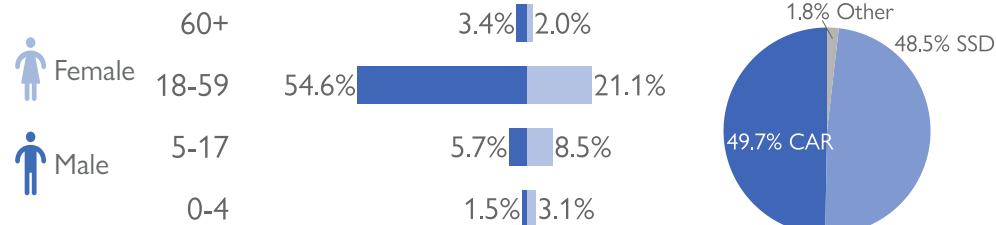


3 persons with mental or physical disabilities

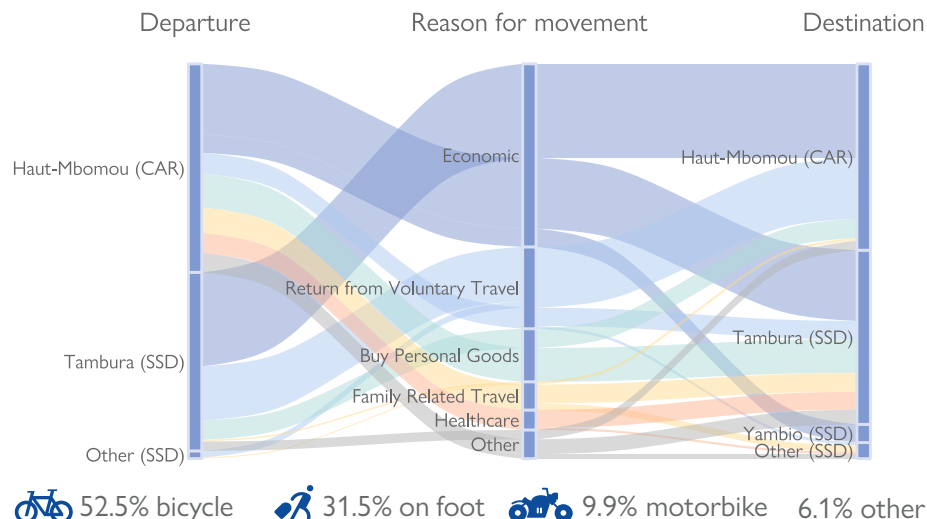


0 person with special needs over 60

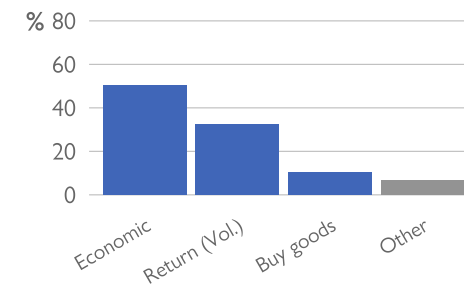
## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



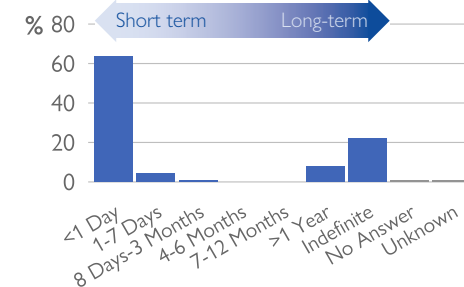
## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



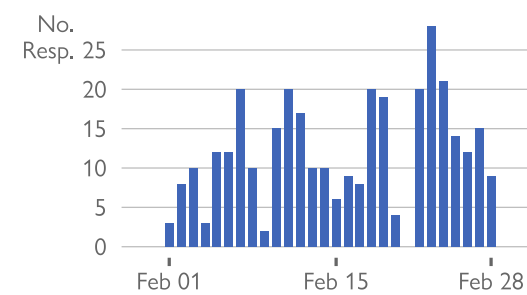
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.

7,662 people surveyed  
2.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size

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

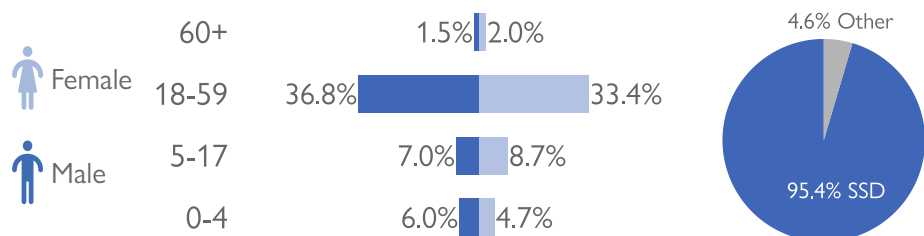
697 pregnant or lactating women

16 unaccompanied children

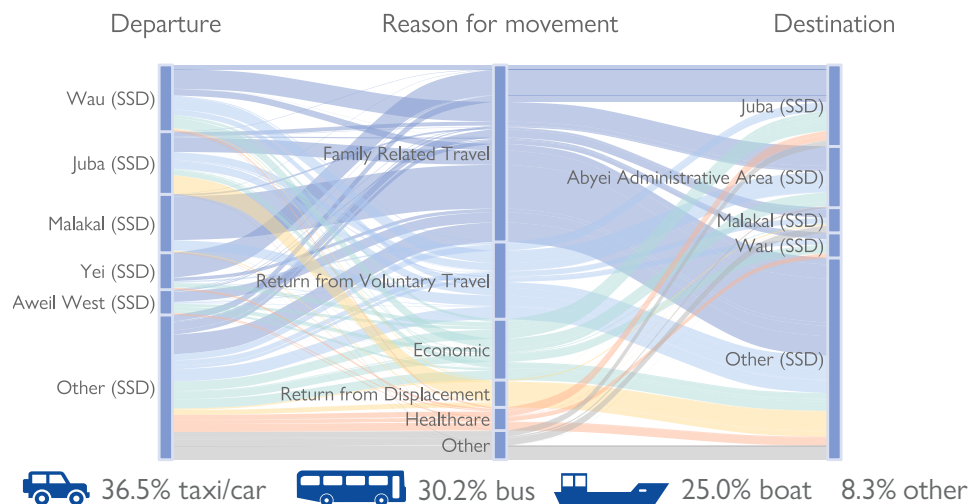
71 persons with mental or physical disabilities

102 persons with special needs over 60

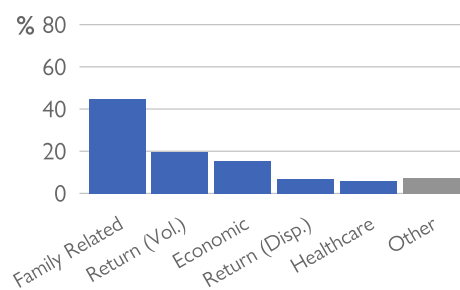
### F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



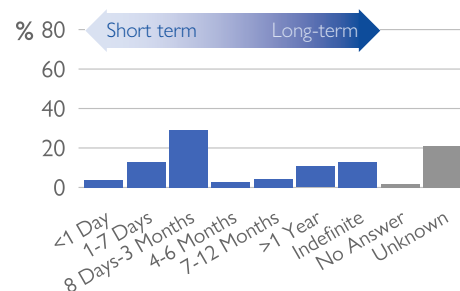
### F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



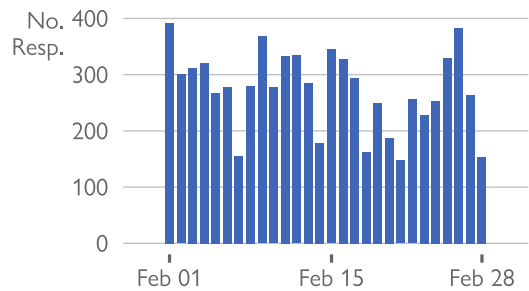
### F.35 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay



### F.37 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