



25 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,610 average no. of respondents / FMP



40,258 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size



684 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
1.7% 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, 25 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in April 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). At the beginning of April, Ariath FMP in Aweil North was relocated to Jaach, while Bentiu (Bimruok) was relocated to Bentiu (Suksita) to better capture relevant migration flows, with 23 of the 25 FMPs active at any one time. 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  
(April 2021)

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



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

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 321)	Internal (n = 247)	Incoming (n = 116)
Conflict	11.8%	6.5%	87.1%
Natural Disaster	50.2%	79.4%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	38.0%	14.2%	12.9%

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

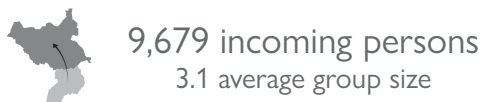
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	930 (427 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	0 (0 refugees)	103 (5 refugees)
From abroad	2,088 (482 refugees)	41 (0 refugees)	224 (24 refugees)

1,754 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,194 from abroad), 0 forced returnees (0 from abroad) and 336 relocated individuals (137 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

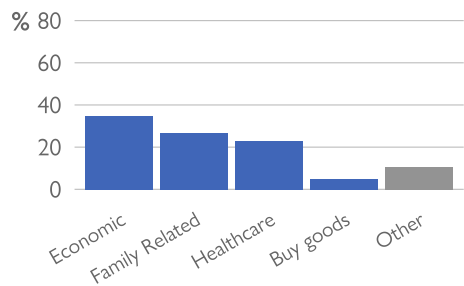
### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	422 (257 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	41 (1 refugees)	+381 (256 refugees)
DRC	164 (15 refugees)	66 (0 refugees)	+98 (15 refugees)
Sudan	1,707 (113 refugees)	713 (42 refugees)	+994 (71 refugees)
Ethiopia	96 (95 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+96 (95 refugees)
CAR	30 (19 refugees)	10 (0 refugees)	+20 (19 refugees)

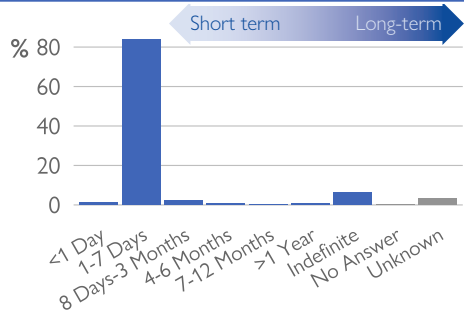
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,001 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (158), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (630), are not included in country-specific analysis. [2] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. [3] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. [4] Flows are considered to be long / medium term if the group spent over 3 months at the location of departure and intends to spend over 6 months at destination. [5] Registered refugee status is self-reported.



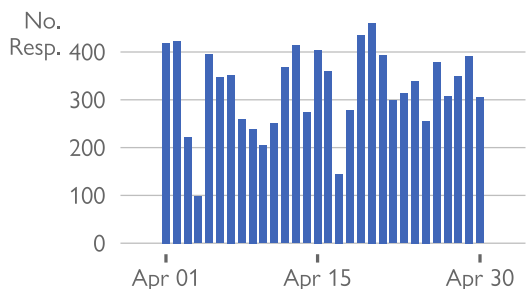
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



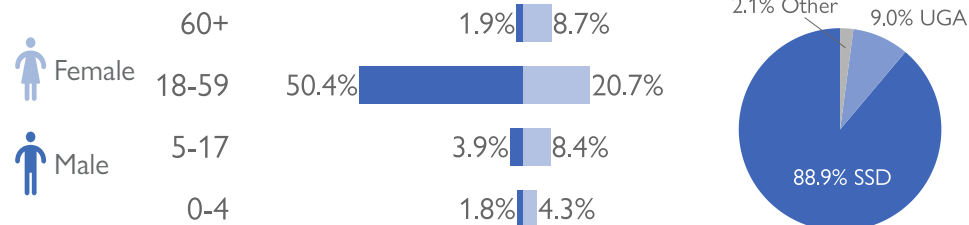
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



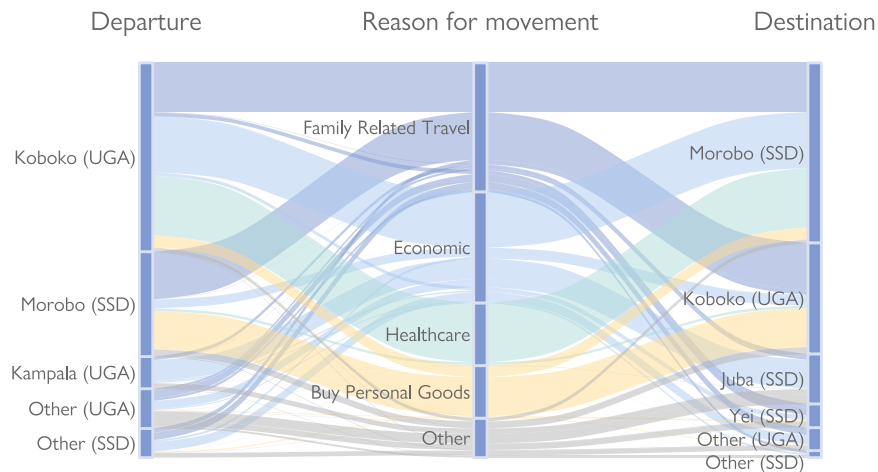
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



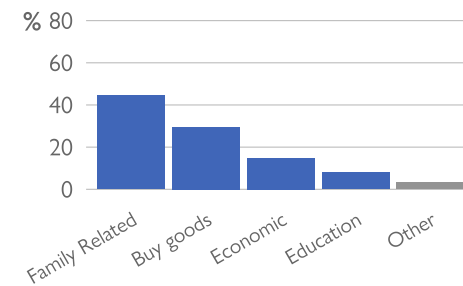
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



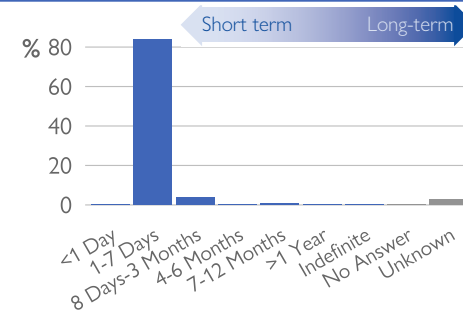
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



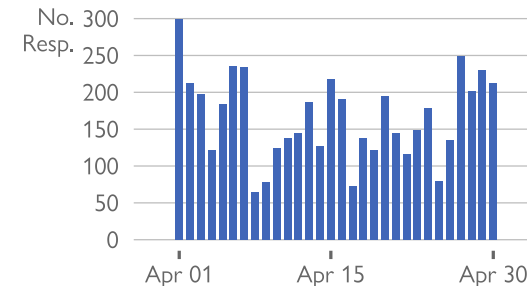
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



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




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



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

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.5, F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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

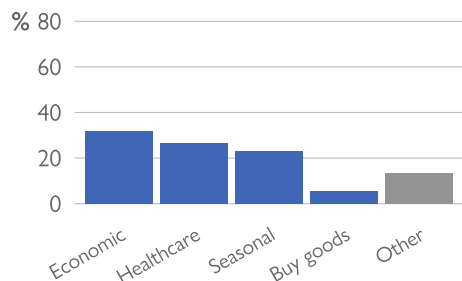
 3,935 incoming persons  
2.6 average group size

 6,344 people surveyed  
3.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size

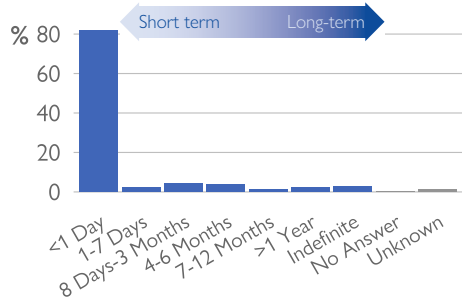
 15 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.2% of respondents

 2,409 outgoing persons  
5.0 average group size

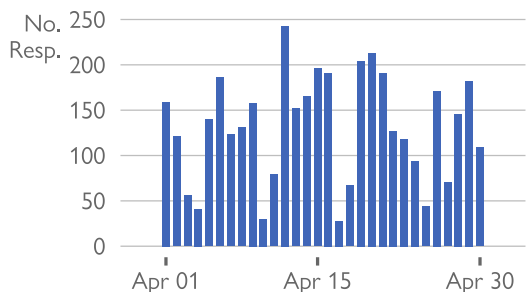
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



643 pregnant or lactating women



5 unaccompanied children

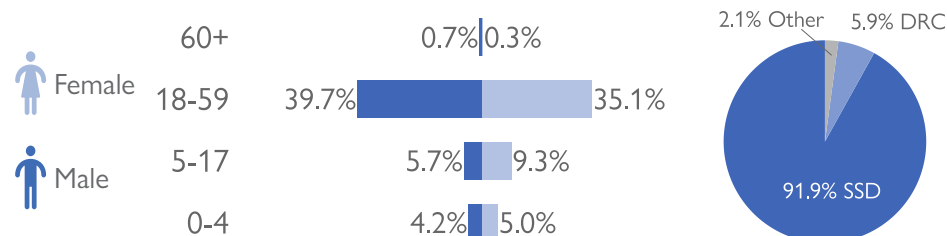


4 persons with mental or physical disabilities

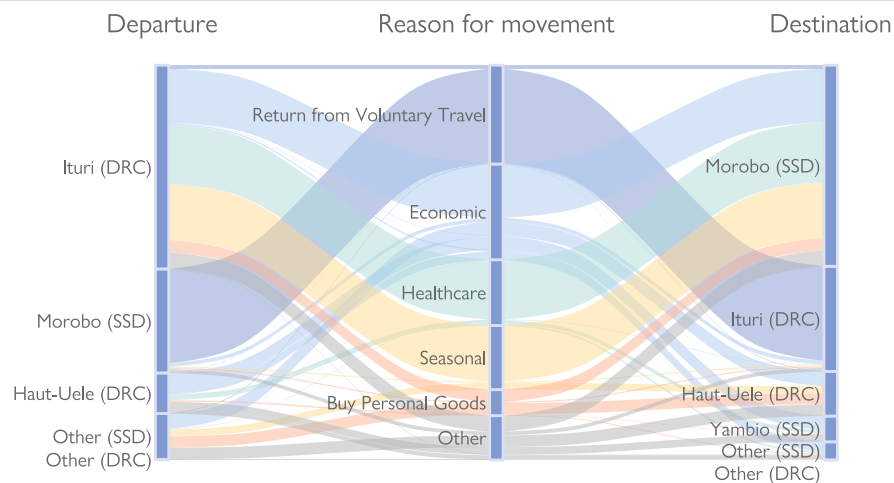


3 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

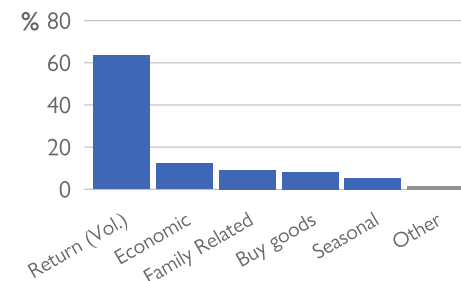


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

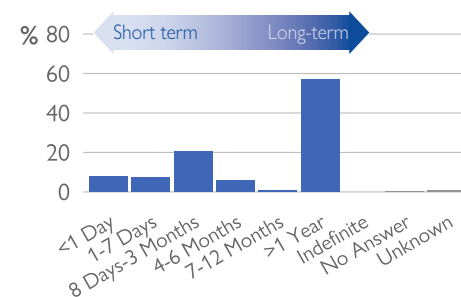


 73.6% on foot  13.6% motorbike  7.7% bicycle  5.1% other

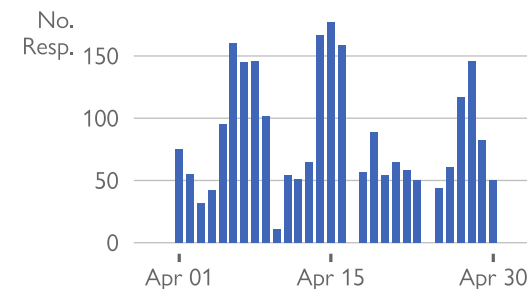
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.



3,813 incoming persons  
4.0 average group size



5,837 people surveyed  
3.7 average group<sup>2</sup> size

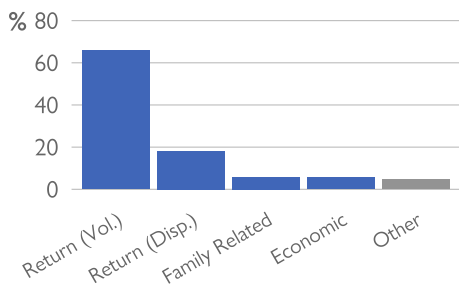


373 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
6.4% of respondents



2,024 outgoing persons  
3.2 average group size

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



499 pregnant or lactating women



5 unaccompanied children

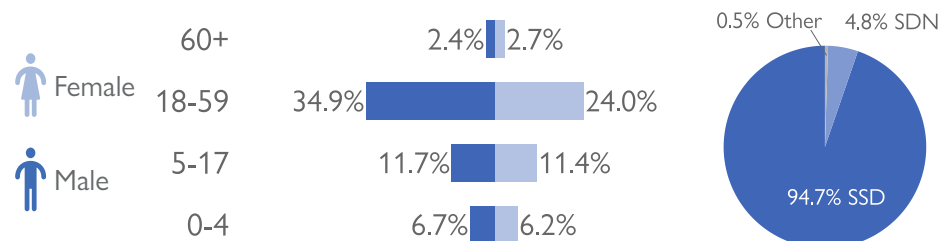


68 persons with mental or physical disabilities

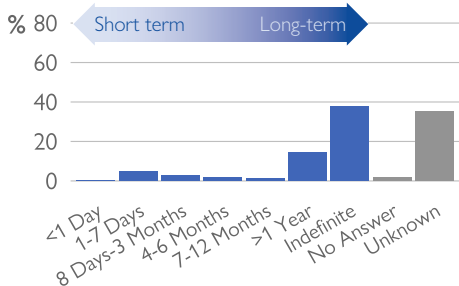


152 persons with special needs over 60

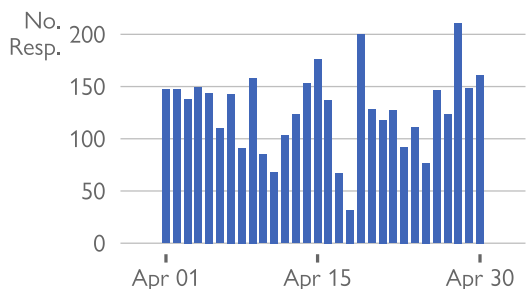
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



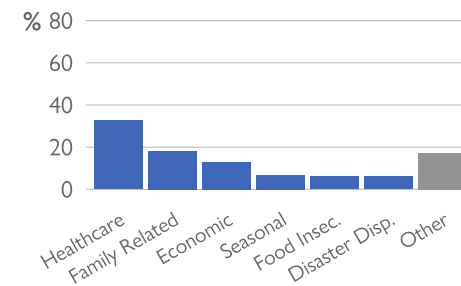
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



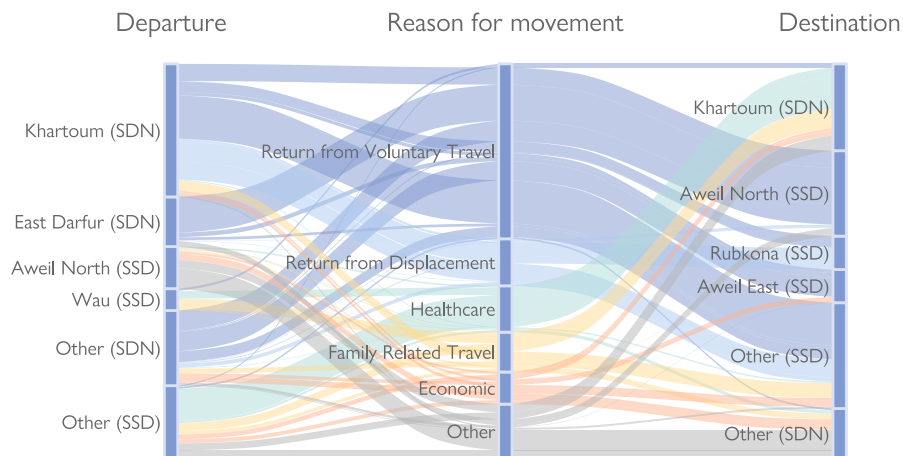
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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



37.7% taxi / car



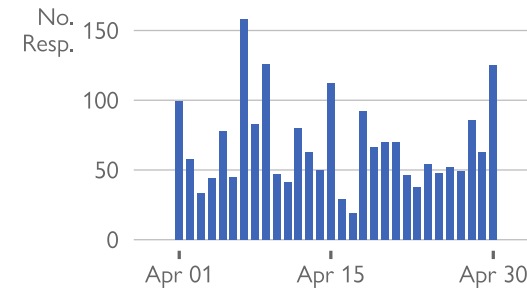
25.8% bus



23.7% truck

12.8% other


## 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

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.

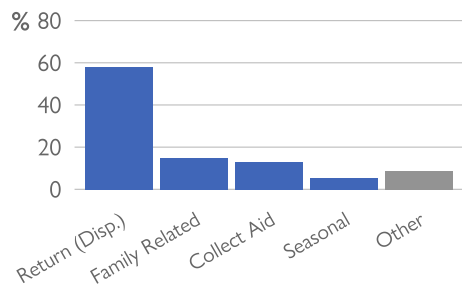
 2,591 incoming persons  
13.8 average group size

 3,316 people surveyed  
15.0 average group<sup>2</sup> size

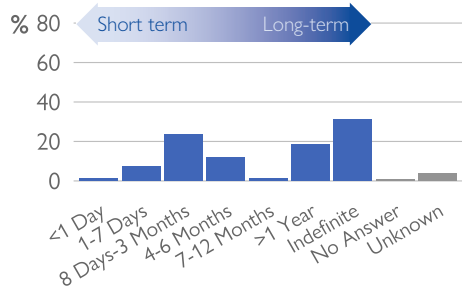
 43 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
1.3% of respondents

 725 outgoing persons  
22.0 average group size

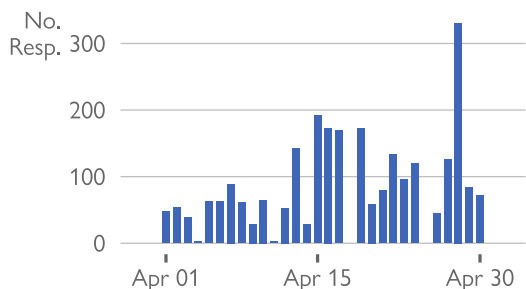
## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



673 pregnant or lactating women



75 unaccompanied children

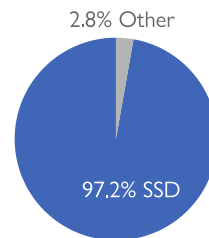
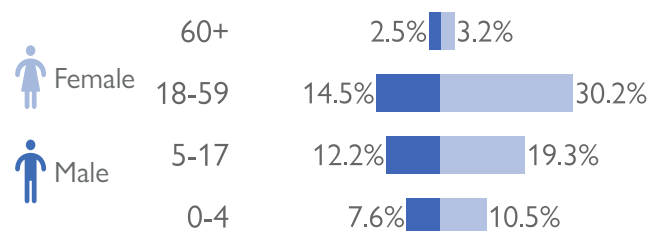


159 persons with mental or physical disabilities

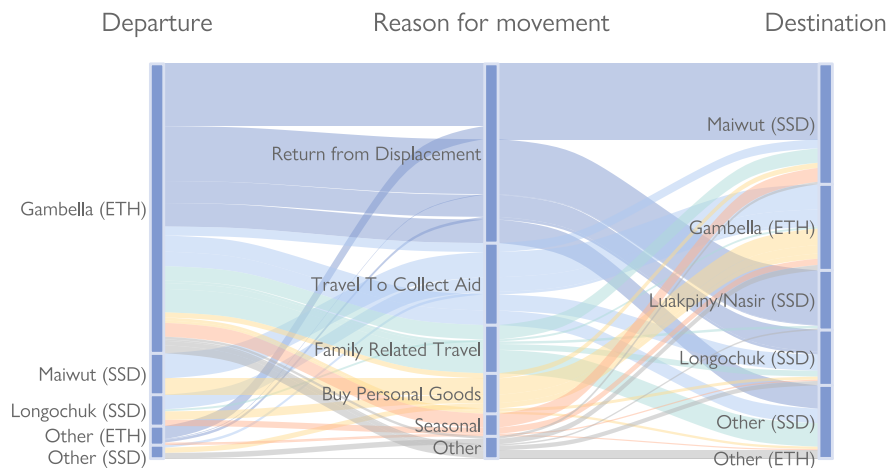


106 persons with special needs over 60

## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

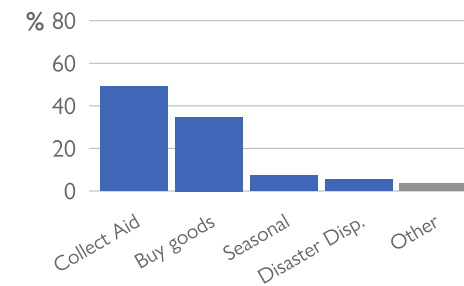


## F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



 63.0% bus  12.8% three-wheeler  12.0% on foot 12.2% other

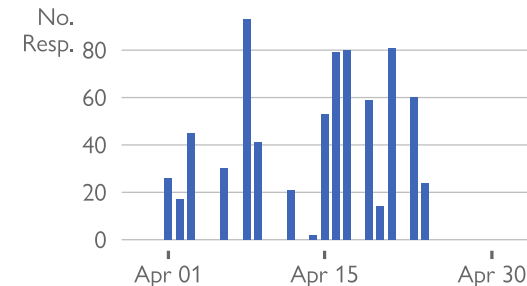
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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

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.

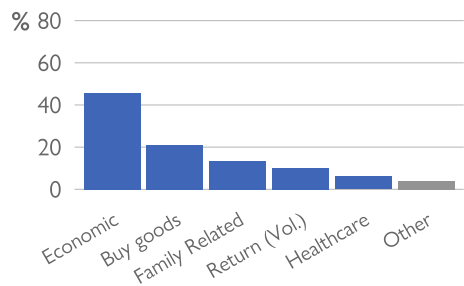
 474 incoming persons  
3.7 average group size

 810 people surveyed  
3.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size

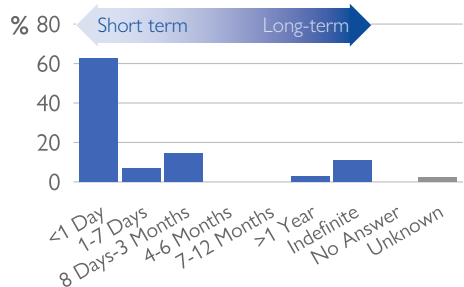
 0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.0% of respondents

 336 outgoing persons  
2.8 average group size

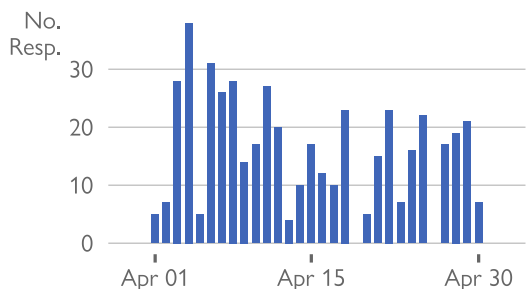
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



12 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

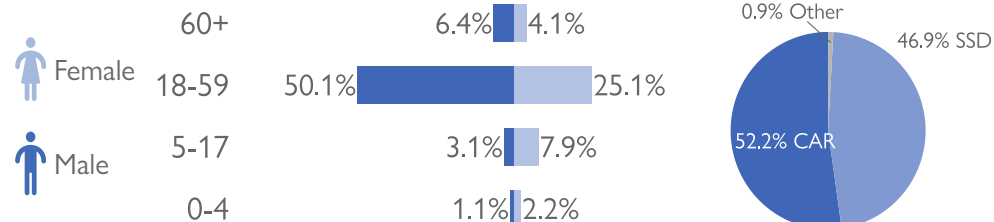


2 persons with mental or physical disabilities

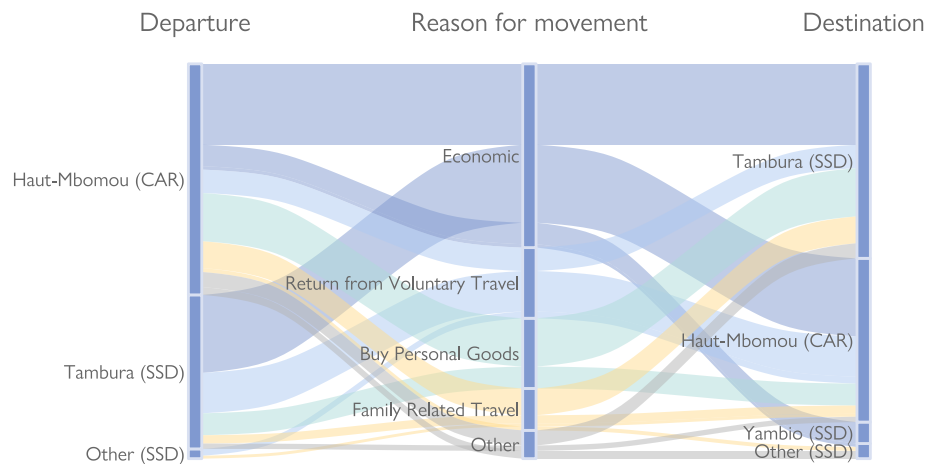


0 person with special needs over 60

## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

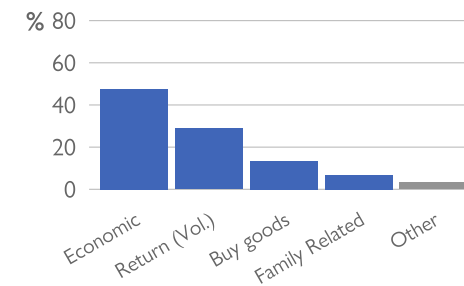


## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel

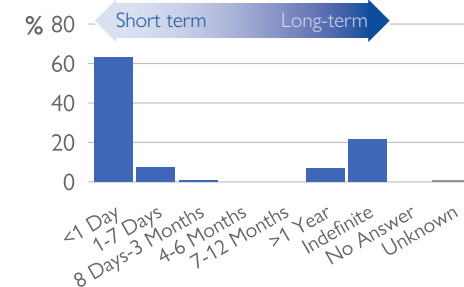


 40.1% bicycle  32.1% on foot  23.7% motorbike  4.1% other

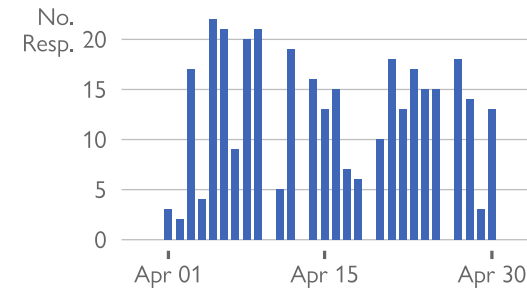
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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

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.





7,507 people surveyed  
2.6 average group<sup>2</sup> size



247 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
3.3% of respondents



889 pregnant or lactating women



17 unaccompanied children

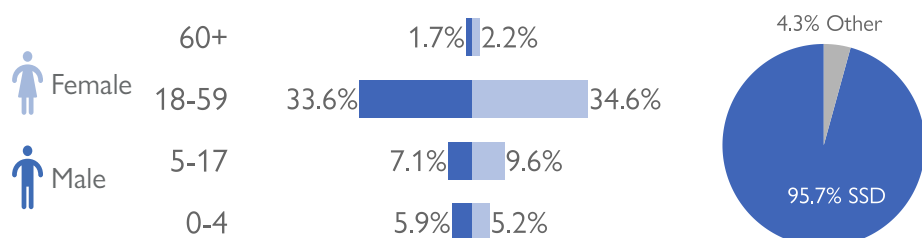


114 persons with mental or physical disabilities

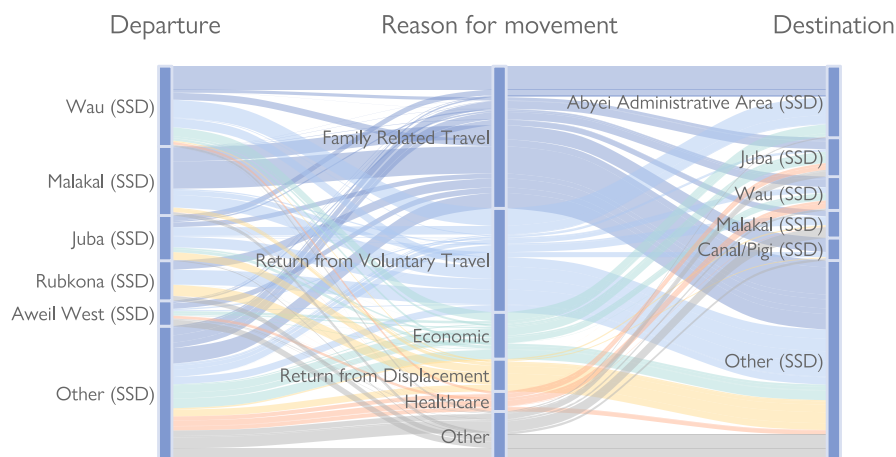


130 persons with special needs over 60

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

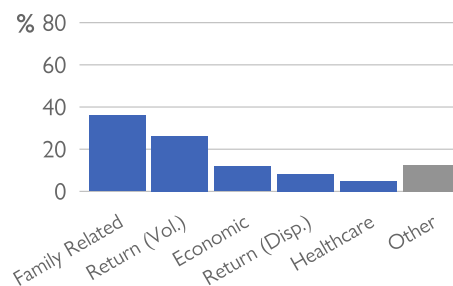


### F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

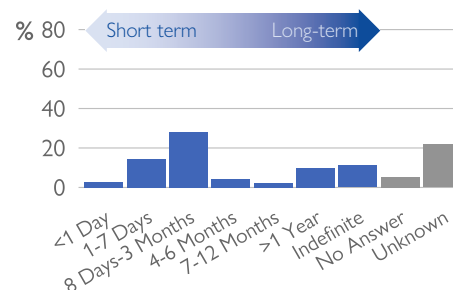


36.0% bus 31.9% taxi/car 21.3% boat 10.8% other

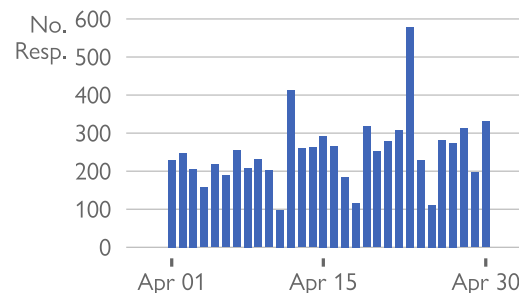
### F.35 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



### 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