



23 Flow Monitoring Points
2,148 average no. of respondents / FMP



49,396 individuals surveyed¹
3.2 average group² size



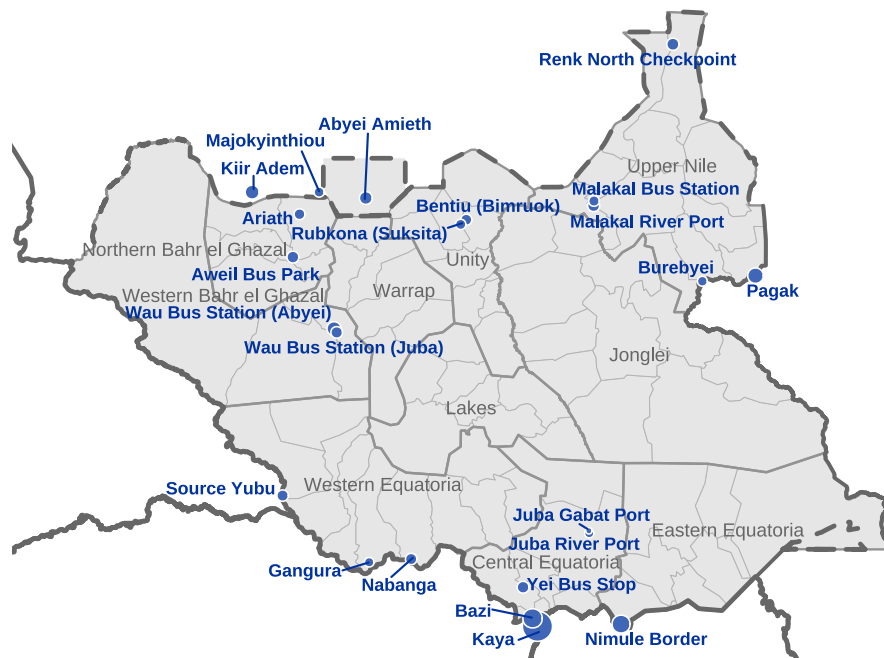
996 displaced individuals³
2.0% of respondents

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 March 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). Operations at Renk North Checkpoint resumed in March after being suspended due to access issues. 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
(March 2021)

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



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 623)	Internal (n = 201)	Incoming (n = 168)
Conflict	2.6%	1.0%	11.3%
Natural Disaster	65.2%	76.1%	14.3%
Food Insecurity	32.3%	22.9%	74.4%

Additionally, four displaced individuals coming from outside of South Sudan were surveyed in transit to another country of displacement.

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

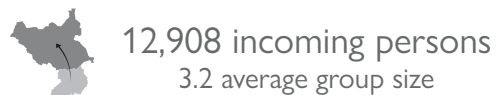
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ³ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	874 (379 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	480 (8 refugees)
From abroad	2,992 (1,043 refugees)	4 (0 refugees)	202 (11 refugees)

1,877 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,338 from abroad), 5 forced returnees (all from abroad) and 432 relocated individuals (189 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

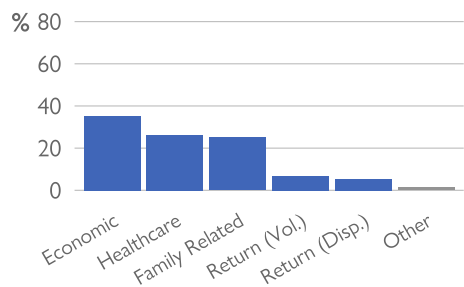
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	473 (303 refugees ⁵)	226 (12 refugees)	+247 (291 refugees)
DRC	249 (89 refugees)	73 (0 refugees)	+176 (89 refugees)
Sudan	2,073 (226 refugees)	820 (69 refugees)	+1,253 (157 refugees)
Ethiopia	416 (394 refugees)	128 (24 refugees)	+288 (370 refugees)
CAR	60 (46 refugees)	43 (0 refugees)	+17 (46 refugees)

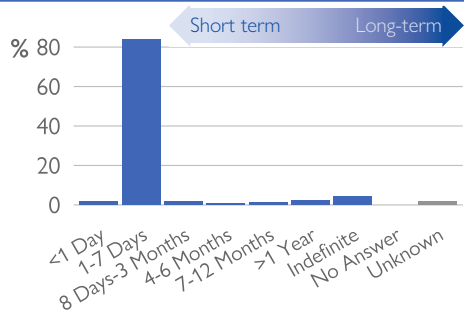
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from Kenya (1,393 individuals) or non-neighbouring countries (342), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (881), 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.



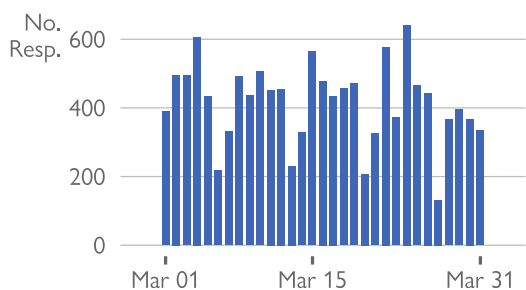
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



919 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

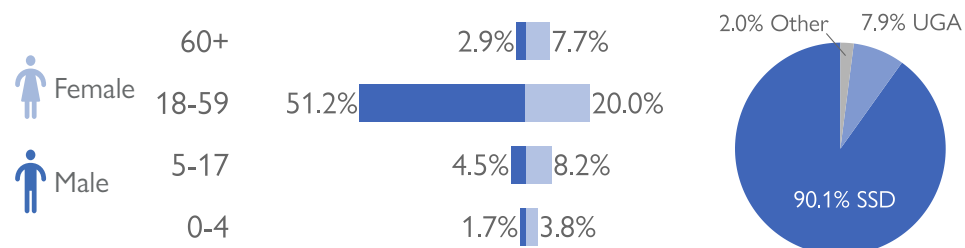


8 persons with mental or physical disabilities

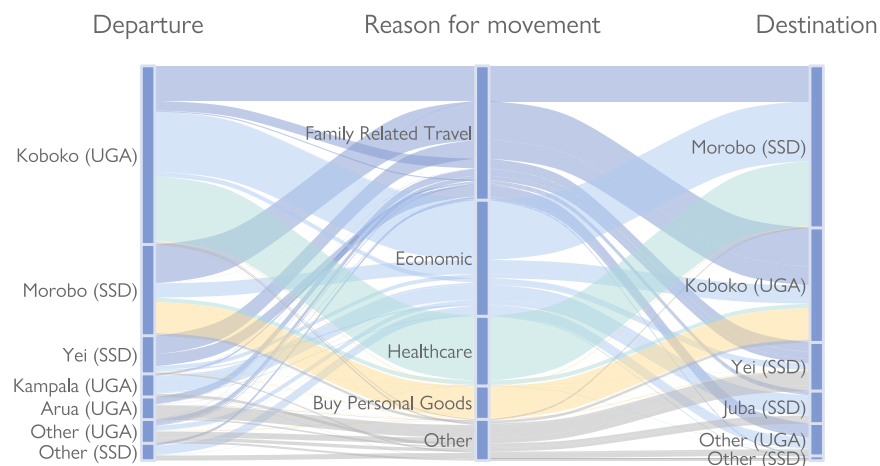


6 persons with special needs over 60

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

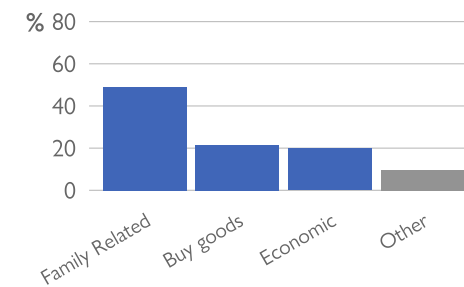


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

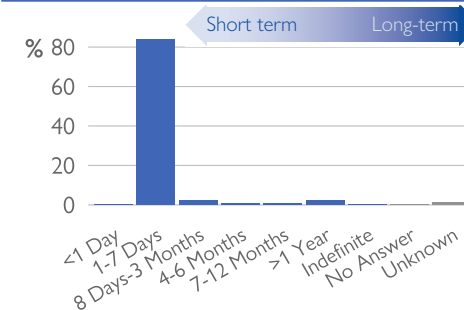


54.3% on foot 25.1% taxi / car 7.9% truck 12.7% other

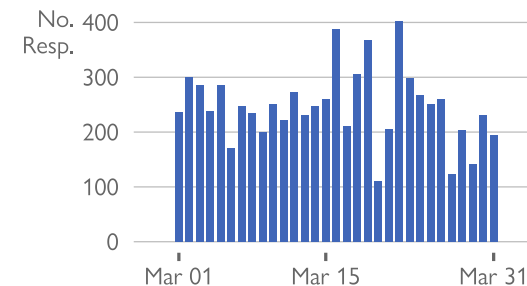
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



4,205 incoming persons
2.8 average group size



6,160 people surveyed
3.2 average group² size

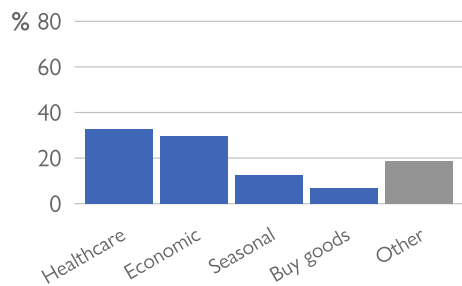


65 displaced¹ persons
1.1% of respondents

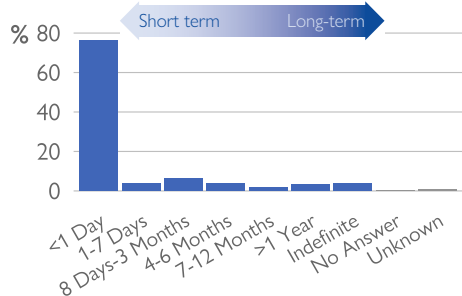


1,955 outgoing persons
4.7 average group size

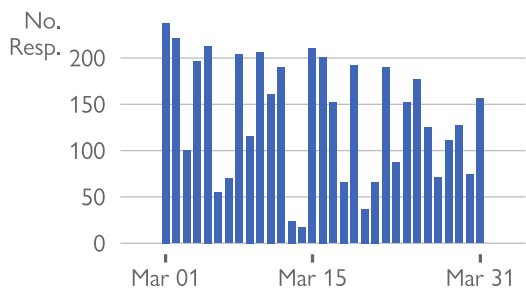
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



749 pregnant or lactating women



9 unaccompanied children

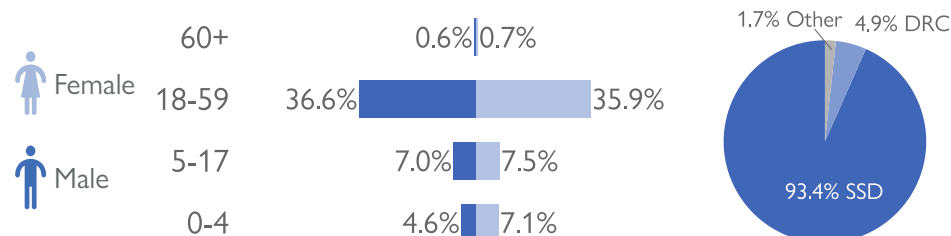


8 persons with mental or physical disabilities

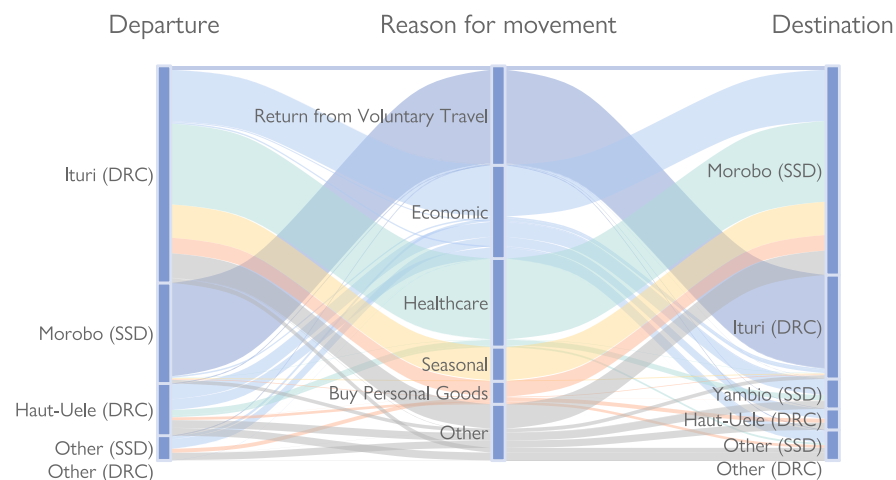


7 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

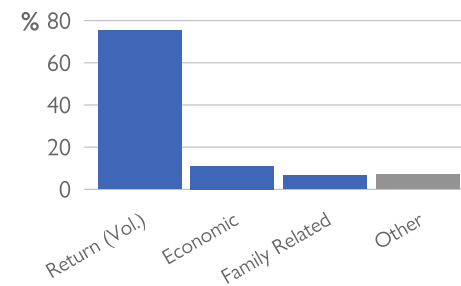


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

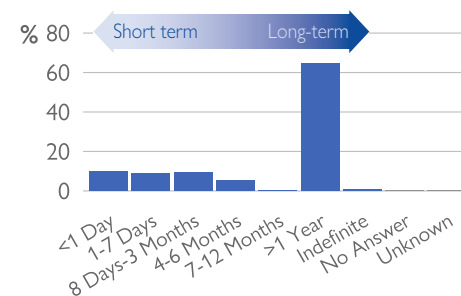


75.4% on foot | 13.0% motorbike | 7.2% bicycle | 4.4% other

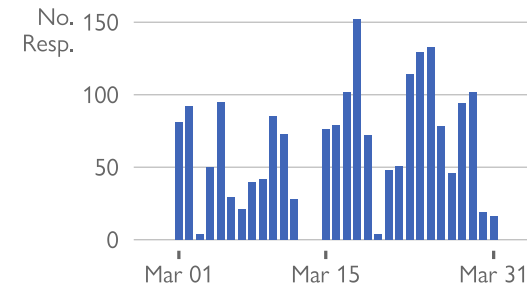
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.16 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.11, F.14] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.13, F. 16] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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



5,231 incoming persons
4.4 average group size



8,235 people surveyed
4.1 average group² size

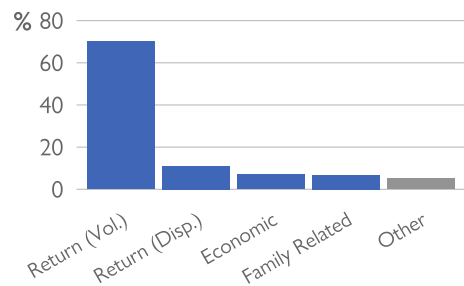


566 displaced¹ persons
6.9% of respondents



3,004 outgoing persons
3.6 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



422 pregnant or lactating women



2 unaccompanied children

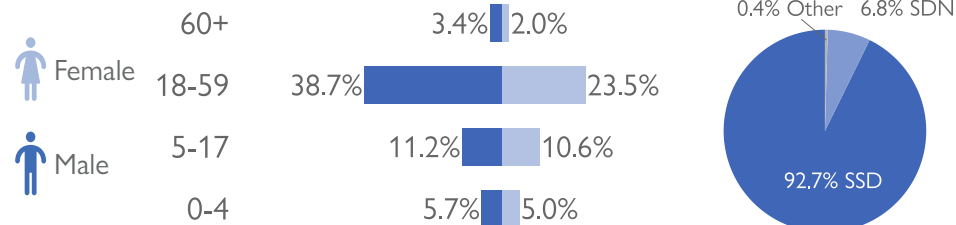


67 persons with mental or physical disabilities

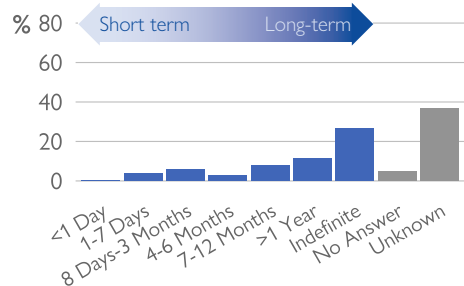


107 persons with special needs over 60

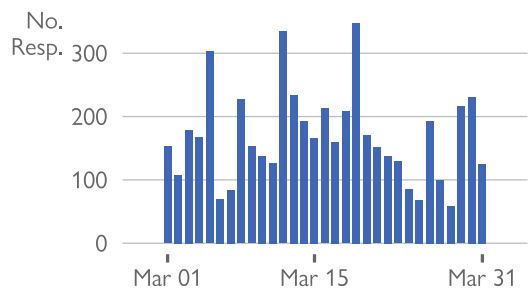
F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



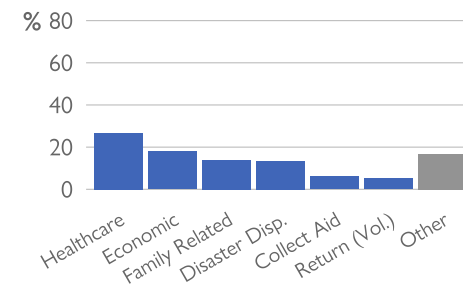
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



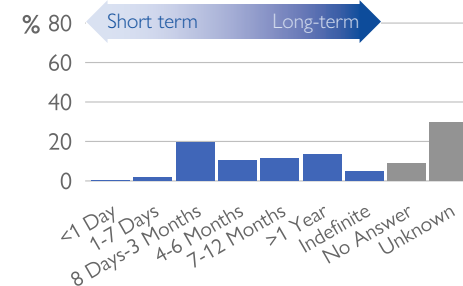
F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



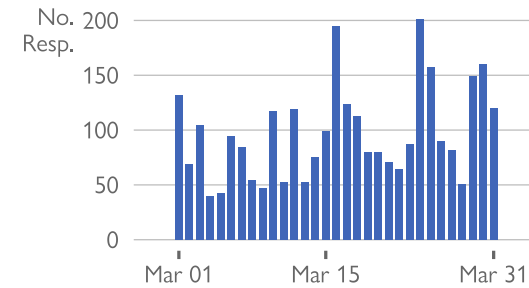
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



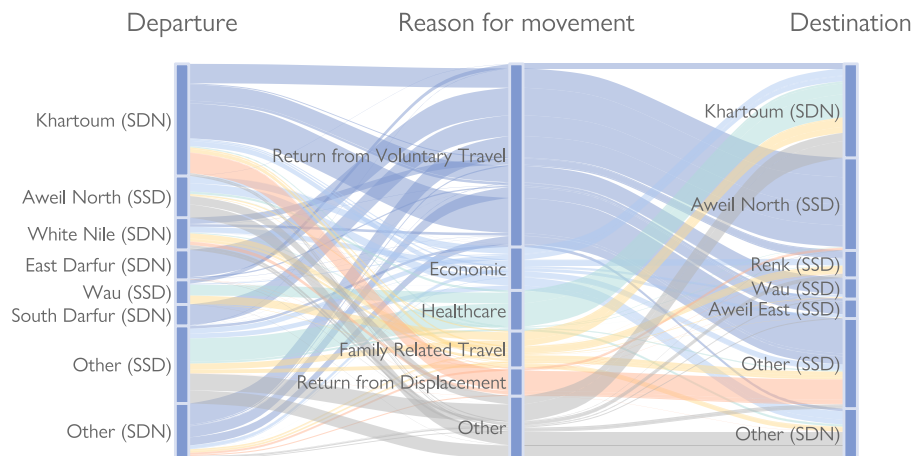
F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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



34.1% taxi / car



29.1% truck




23.4% bus

13.4% 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.

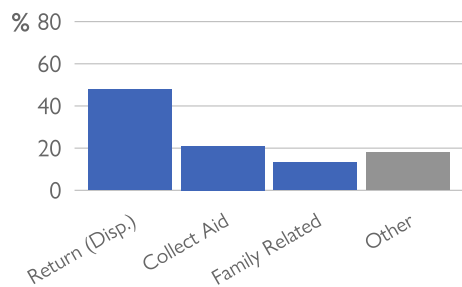
 2,274 incoming persons
16.5 average group size

 3,222 people surveyed
14.0 average group² size

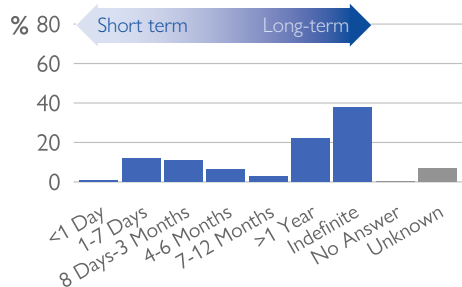
 145 displaced¹ persons
4.5% of respondents

 948 outgoing persons
10.3 average group size

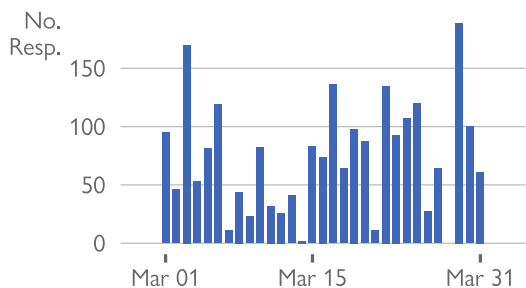
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



661 pregnant or lactating women



96 unaccompanied children

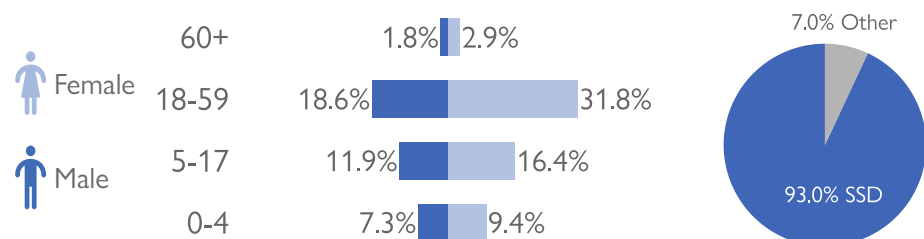


141 persons with mental or physical disabilities

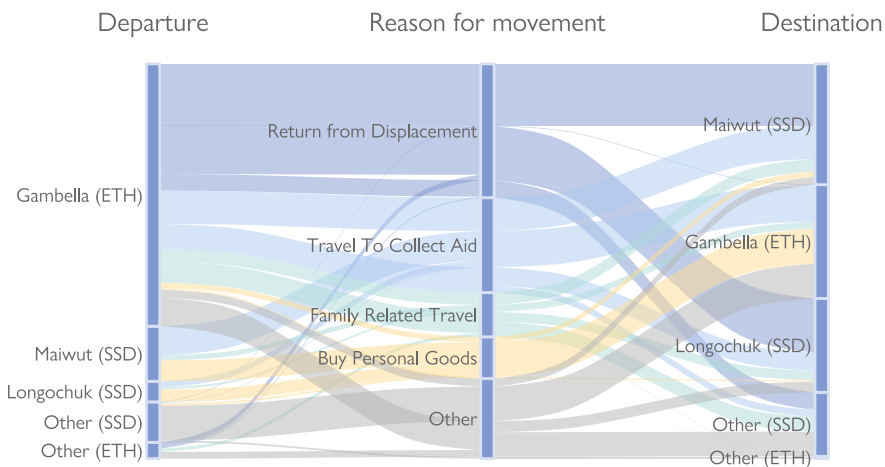


119 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

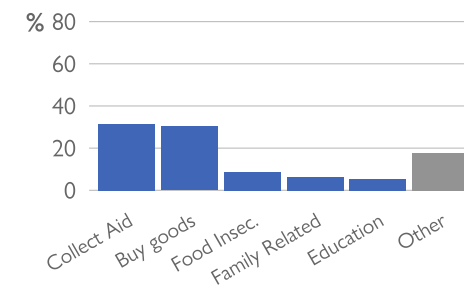


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



 64.6% bus  20.5% on foot  7.3% three-wheeler 7.6% other

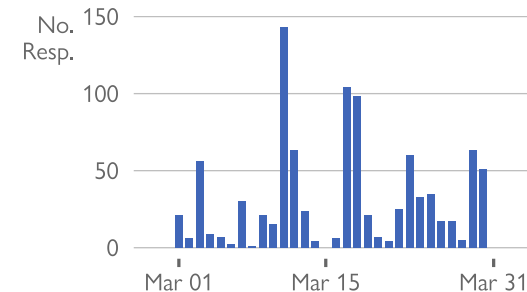
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



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

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.19, F.22] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.21, F.24] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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

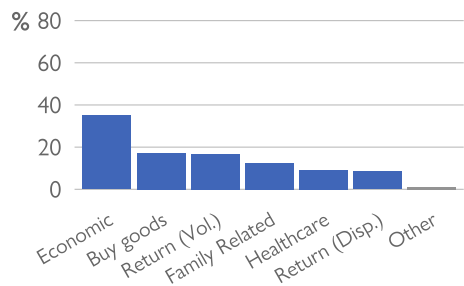
 481 incoming persons
4.1 average group size

 950 people surveyed
3.7 average group² size

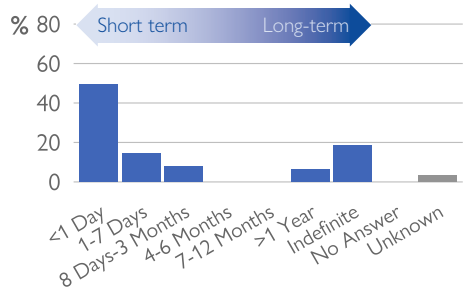
 0 displaced¹ persons
0.0% of respondents

 469 outgoing persons
3.4 average group size

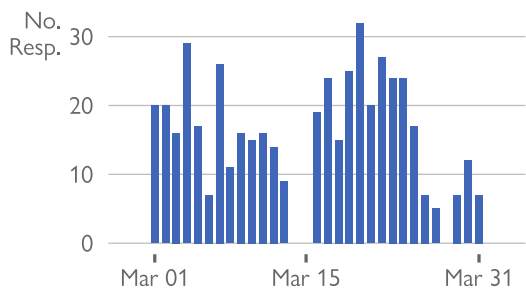
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



18 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

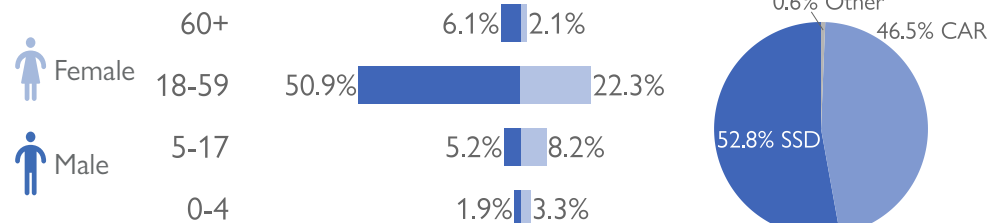


6 persons with mental or physical disabilities

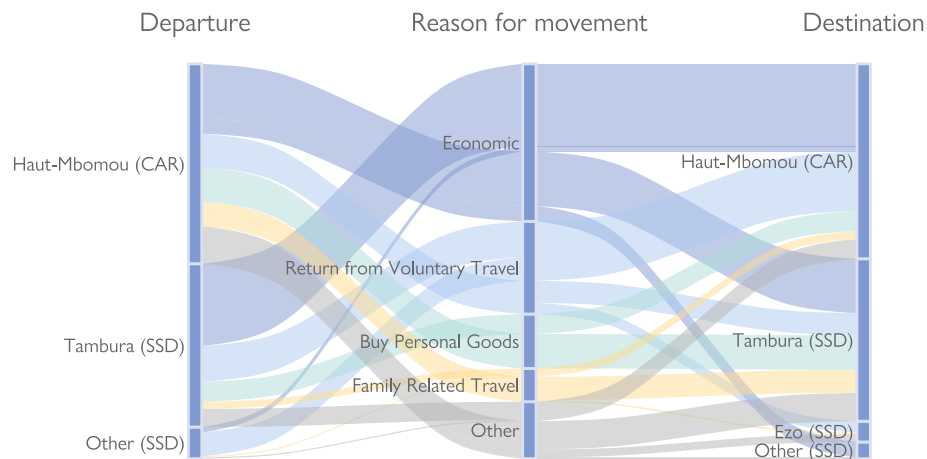


0 person with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

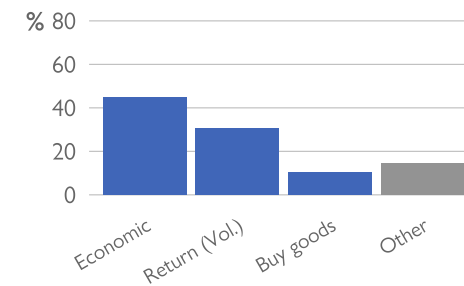


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 43.7% bicycle  30.0% on foot  26.3% motorbike 0.0% other

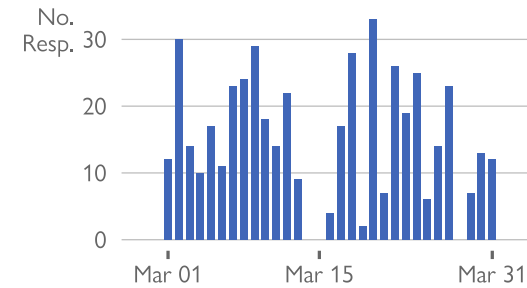
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴




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


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


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 7,667 people surveyed
2.3 average group² size

 201 displaced¹ persons
2.6% of respondents

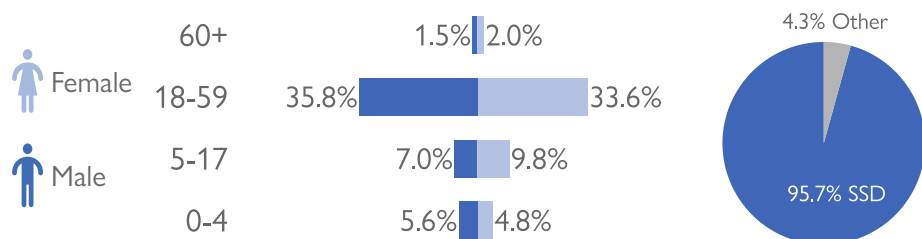
 779 pregnant or lactating women

 11 unaccompanied children

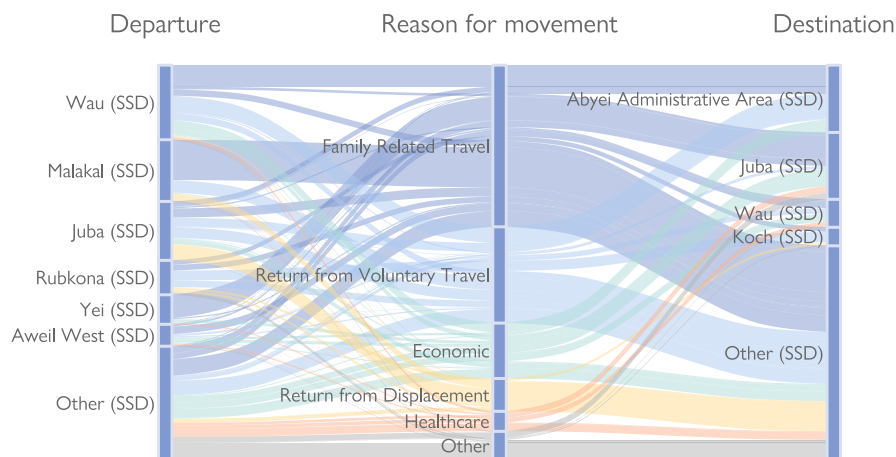
 76 persons with mental or physical disabilities


 105 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents




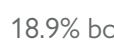
F.34 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



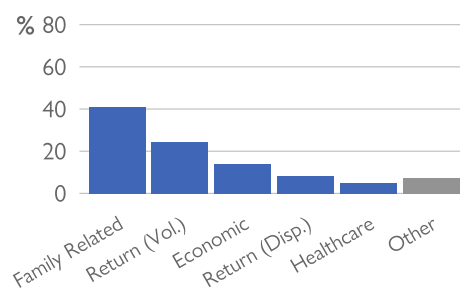
 38.3% taxi/car

 31.5% bus

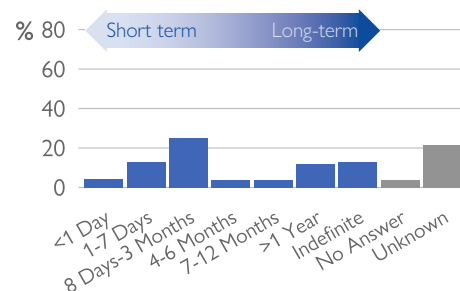
 18.9% boat

 11.3% other

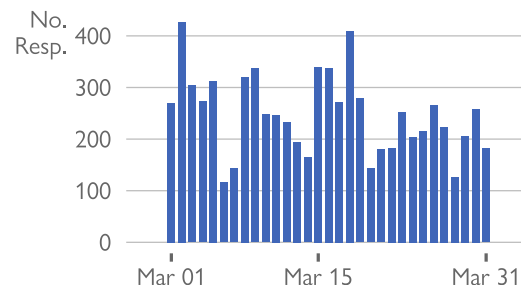
F.35 Reasons for movement³



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

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