



23 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,132 average no. of respondents / FMP



38,194 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.3 average group<sup>2</sup> size



1,132 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
3.0% 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 June 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of

Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). The FMP Renk North Checkpoint continues to be suspended, while data collection activities in Source Yubu were interrupted mid-June due to insecurity, and in Malakal Bus Station due to flooding. 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 (June 2021)

- 1,000
- 4,000



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

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 584)	Internal (n = 408)	Incoming (n = 140)
Conflict	26.9%	8.8%	35.0%
Natural Disaster	21.1%	89.0%	10.7%
Food Insecurity	52.1%	2.2%	54.3%

Additionally, 0 displaced individuals were surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

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

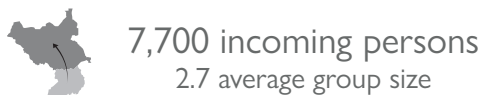
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>3</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	143 (27 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	0 (0 refugees)	723 (283 refugees)
From abroad	124 (55 refugees)	12 (8 refugees)	2,112 (945 refugees)

1,304 possible voluntary returnees (of which 728 from abroad), 22 forced returnees (4 from abroad) and 504 relocated individuals (283 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

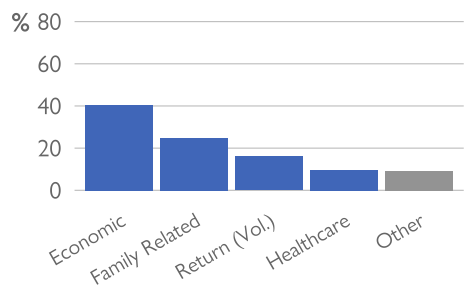
## Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	389 (259 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	1 (0 refugees)	+388 (259 refugees)
DRC	39 (3 refugees)	41 (5 refugees)	-2 (-2 refugees)
Sudan	1,103 (94 refugees)	330 (27 refugees)	+773 (67 refugees)
Ethiopia	219 (213 refugees)	38 (27 refugees)	+181 (186 refugees)
Kenya	543 (453 refugees)	363 (126 refugees)	+180 (327 refugees)
CAR	60 (28 refugees)	21 (0 refugees)	+39 (28 refugees)

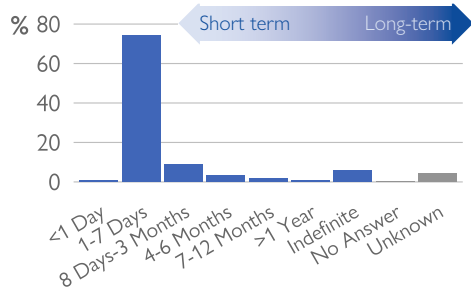
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (61), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (742), 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.



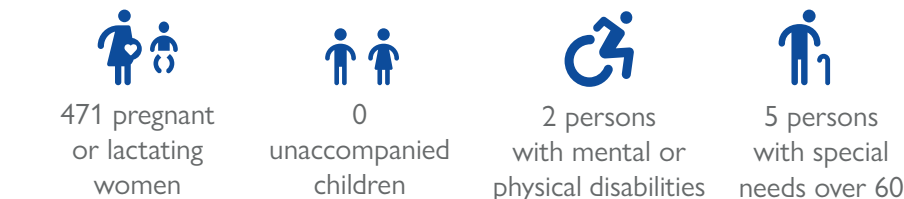
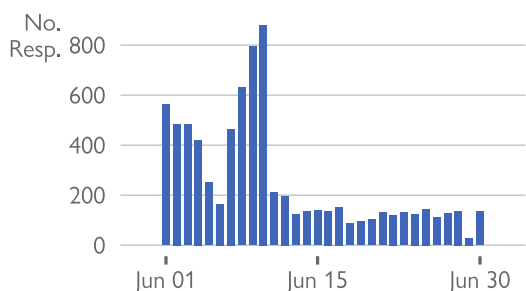
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



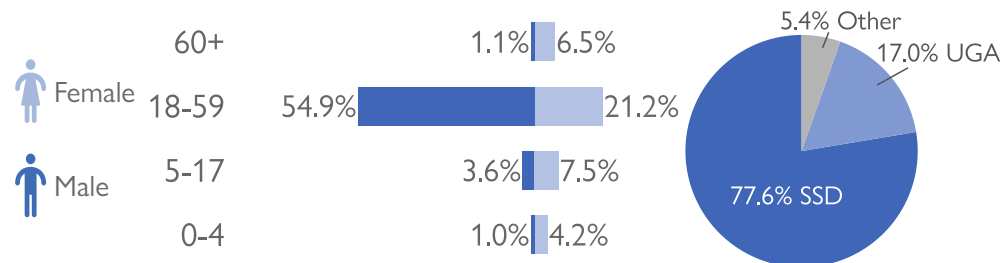
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



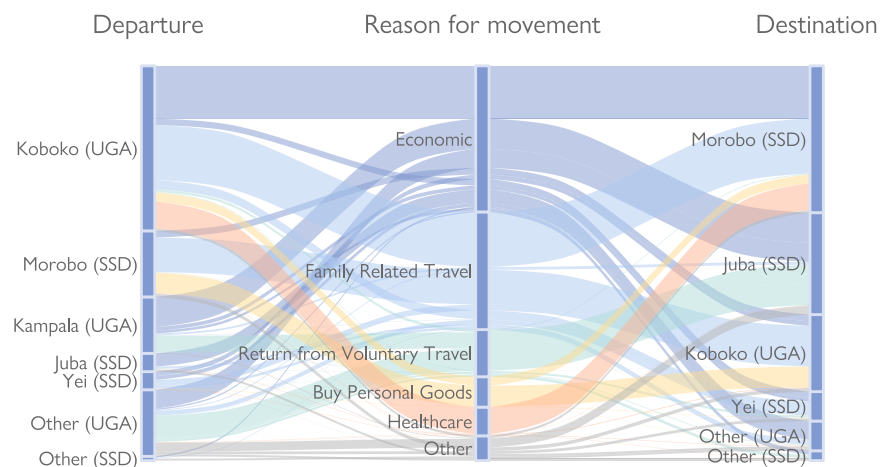
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



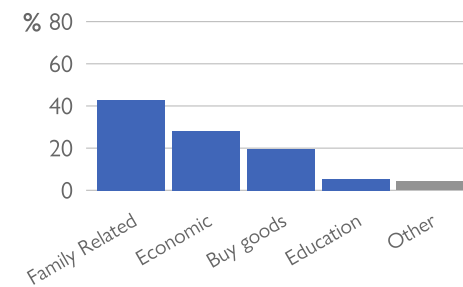
### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



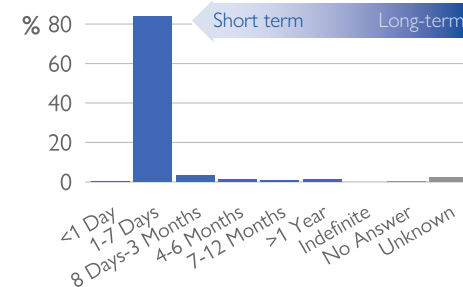
### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



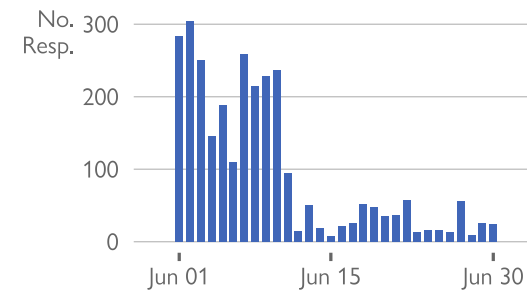
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



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



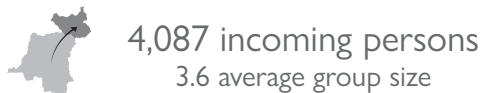
### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



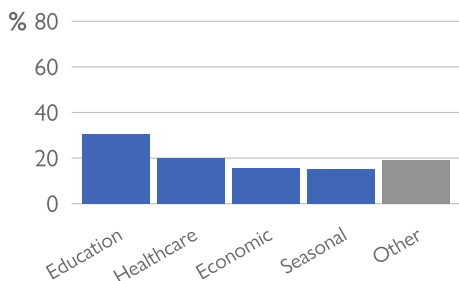
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

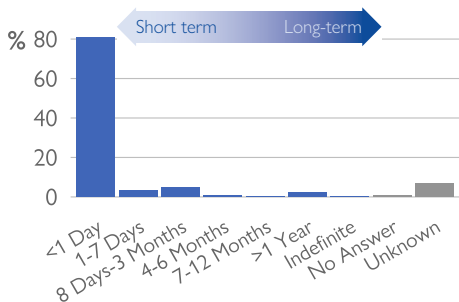
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



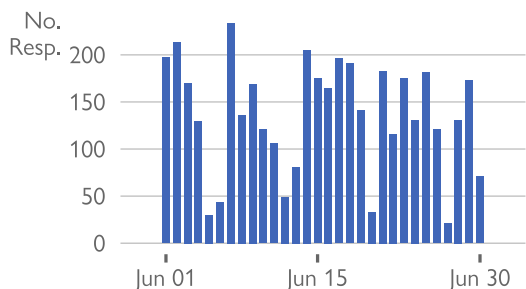
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



520 pregnant or lactating women



1 unaccompanied child

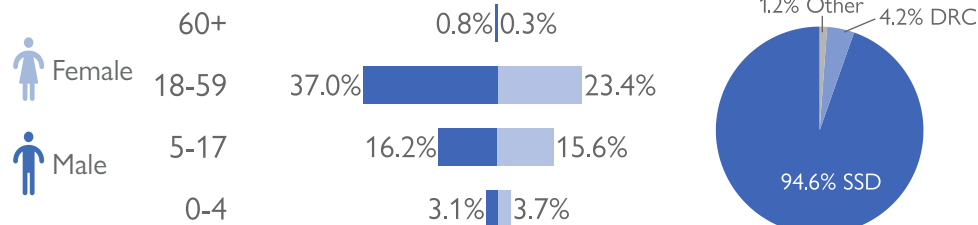


6 persons with mental or physical disabilities

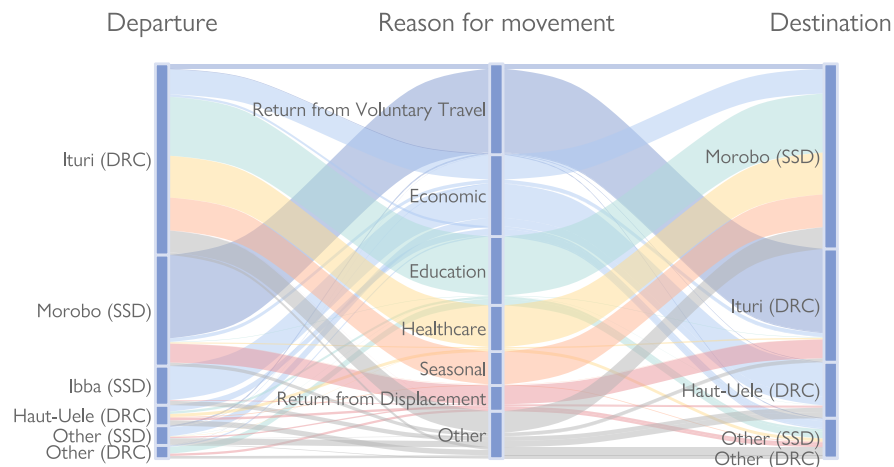


0 persons with special needs over 60

## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

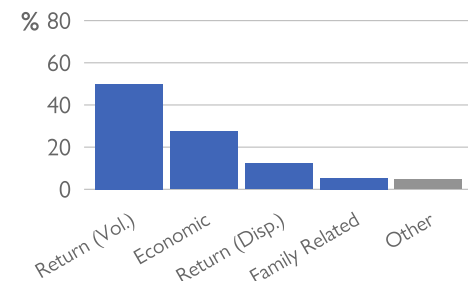


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

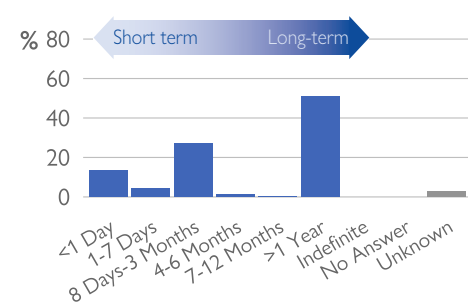


75.6% on foot | 12.9% motorbike | 6.9% bicycle | 4.6% other

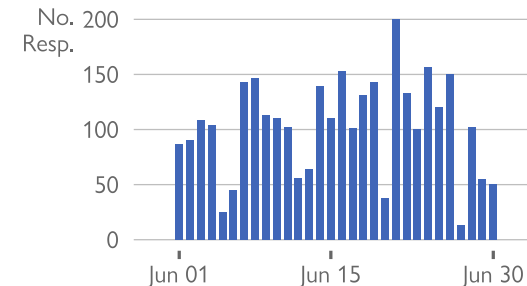
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## 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.



1,955 incoming persons  
3.3 average group size



3,174 people surveyed  
3.0 average group<sup>2</sup> size

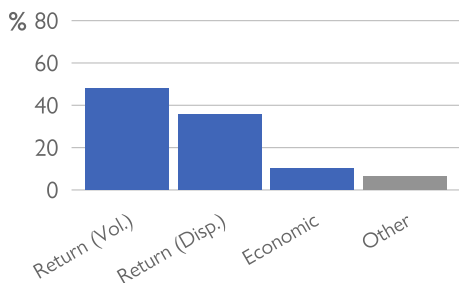


101 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
3.2% of respondents



1,219 outgoing persons  
2.6 average group size

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



253 pregnant or lactating women



2 unaccompanied children

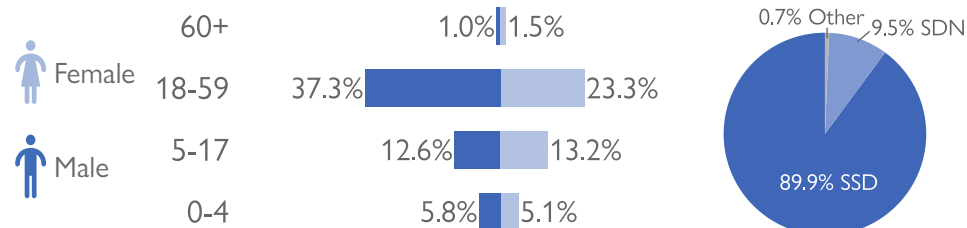


52 persons with mental or physical disabilities

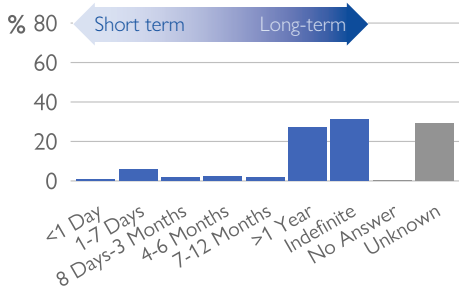


59 persons with special needs over 60

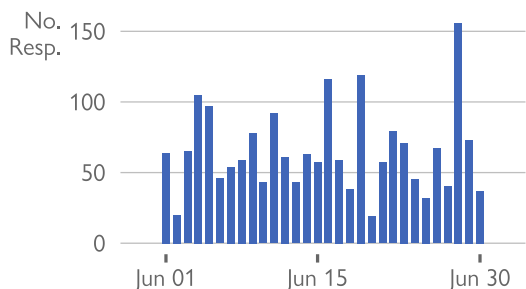
## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



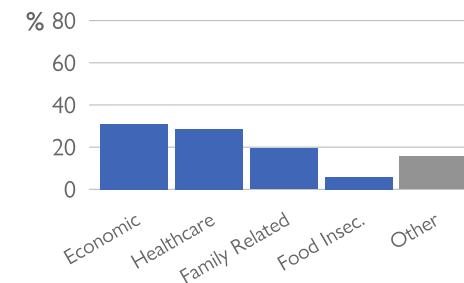
## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



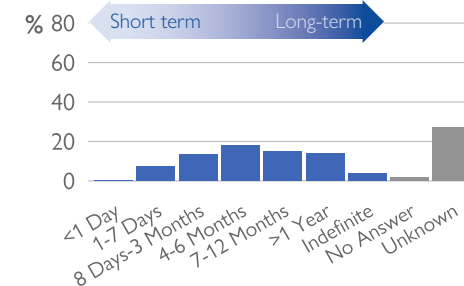
## F.21 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



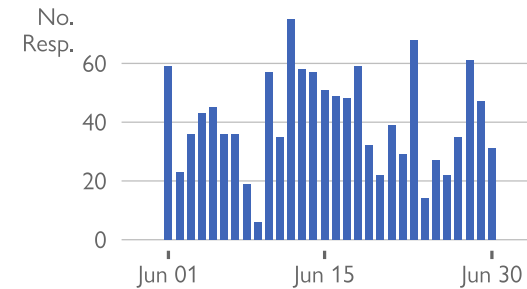
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



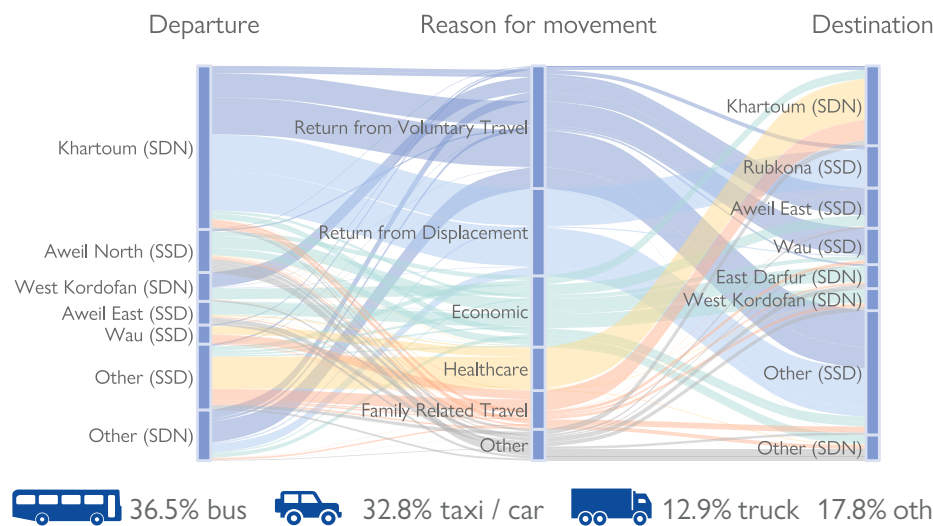
## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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




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



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.

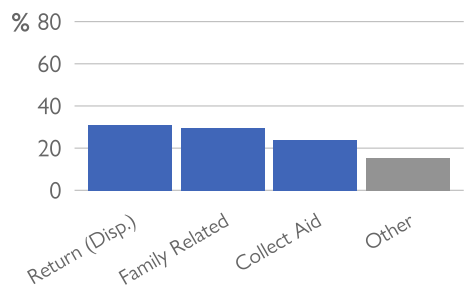
 2,915 incoming persons  
18.0 average group size

 4,217 people surveyed  
15.0 average group<sup>2</sup> size

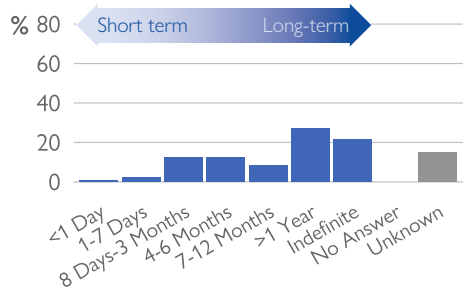
 361 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
8.6% of respondents

 1,302 outgoing persons  
10.9 average group size

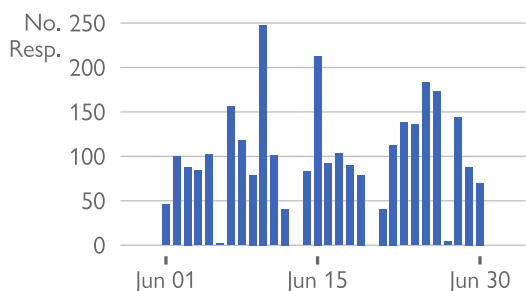
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



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



903 pregnant or lactating women



48 unaccompanied children

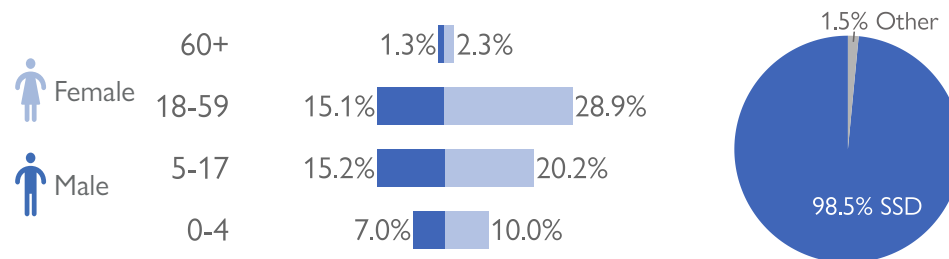


126 persons with mental or physical disabilities

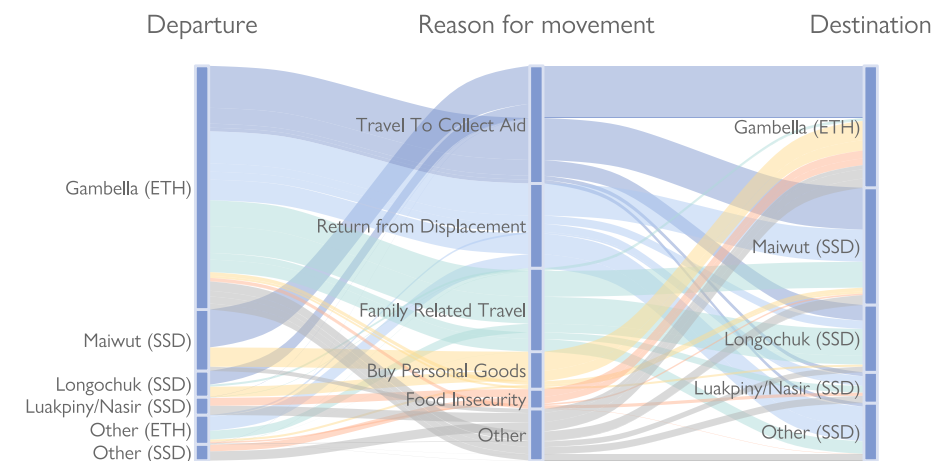


121 persons with special needs over 60

## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

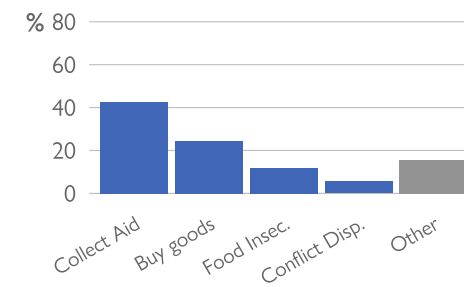


## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



 59.2% bus  20.4% on foot  9.6% three-wheeler 10.8% other

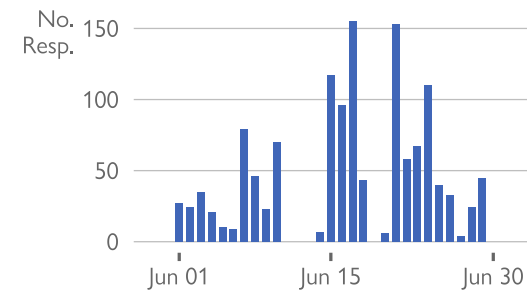
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



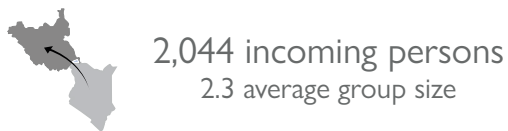
## F.32 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



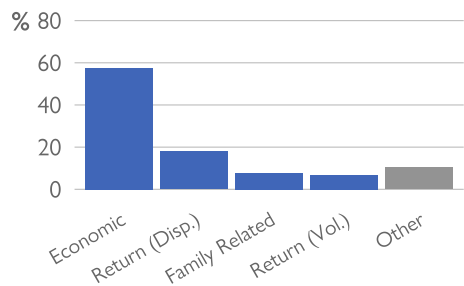
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

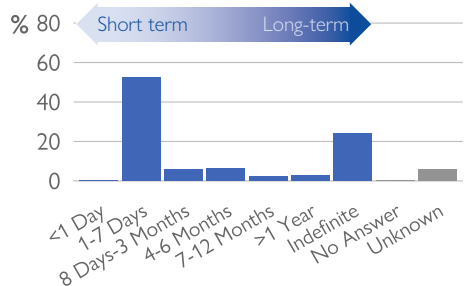
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



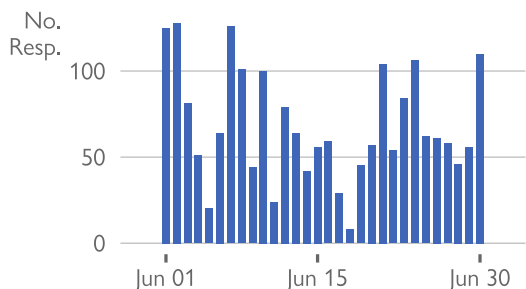
### F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



### F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



### F.37 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



74 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

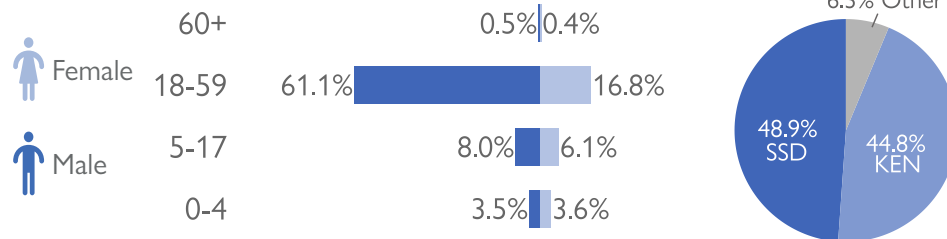


2 persons with mental or physical disabilities

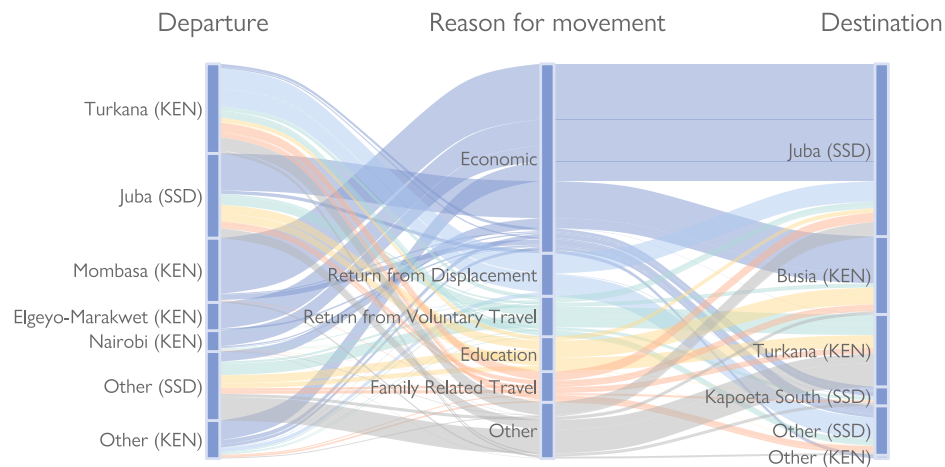


0 persons with special needs over 60

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

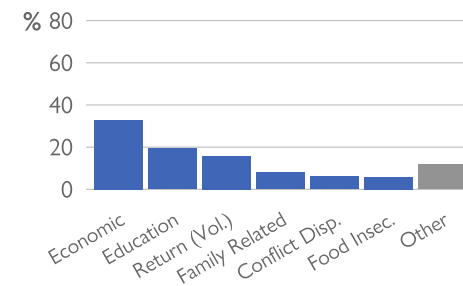


### F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel

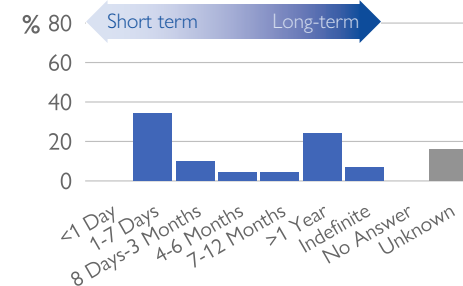


53.7% taxi / car 43.9% truck 2.3% bus 0.1% other

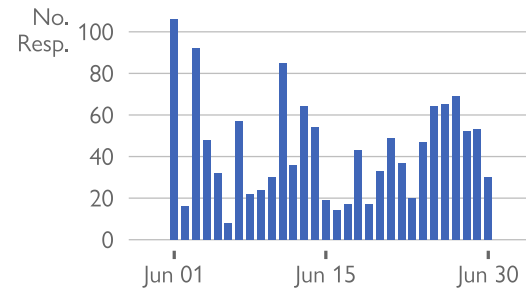
### F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)




### F.40 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.35, F.38] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.37, F.40] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

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

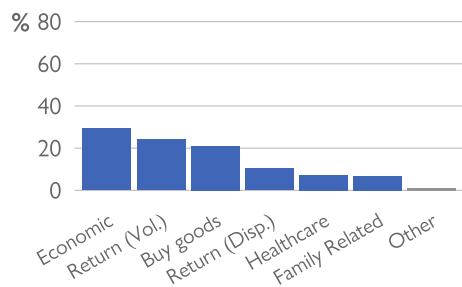
 262 incoming persons  
3.6 average group size

 497 people surveyed  
3.4 average group<sup>2</sup> size

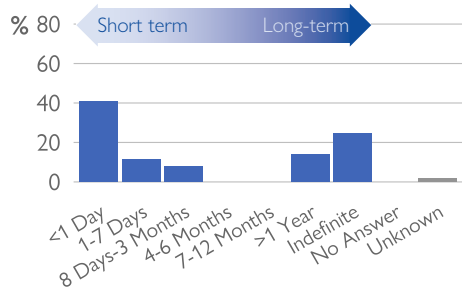
 0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0% of respondents

 235 outgoing persons  
3.2 average group size

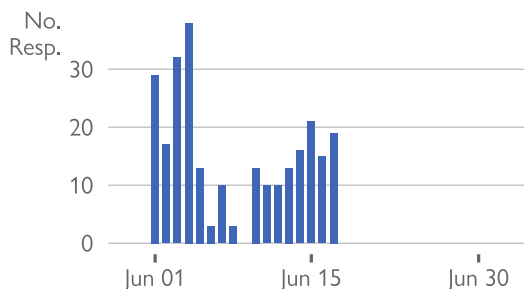
## F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.45 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



8 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

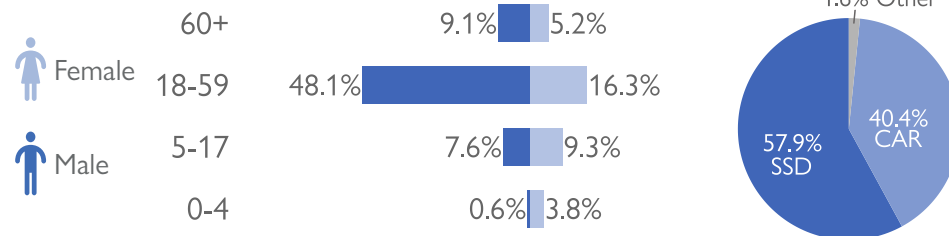


2 persons with mental or physical disabilities

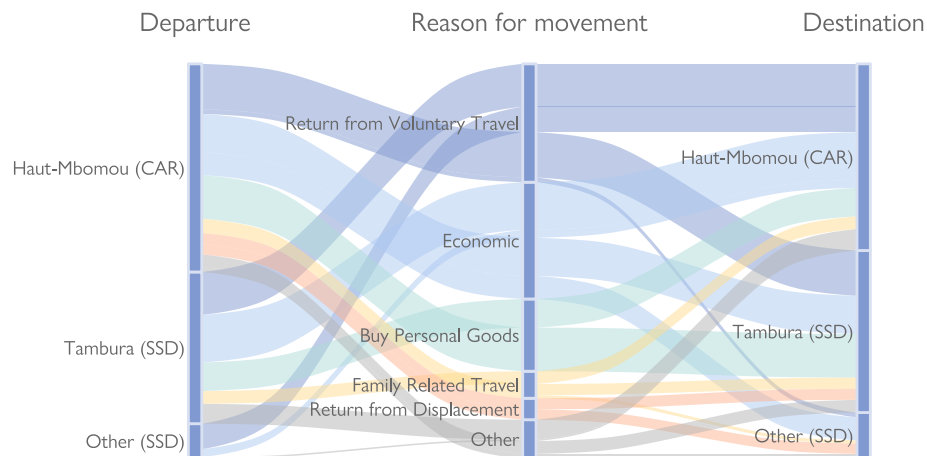


0 person with special needs over 60

## F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

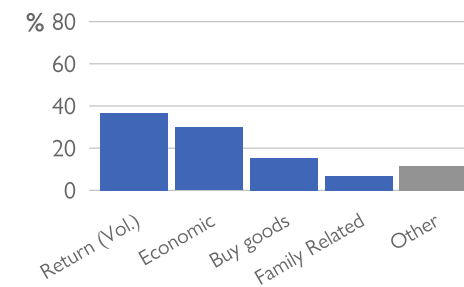


## F.42 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



 35.8% on foot  34.4% bicycle  29.8% motorbike

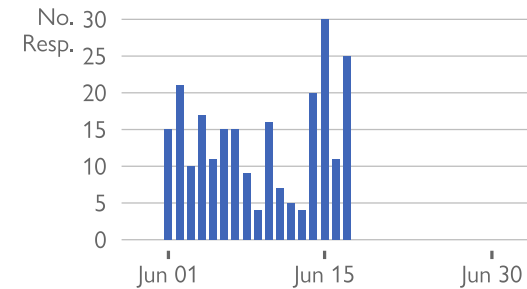
## F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.47 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.48 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.43, F.46] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.45, F.48] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling. From 18 June 2021, data collection in FMP Source Yubu was interrupted due to insecurity.



8,426 people surveyed  
3.0 average group<sup>2</sup> size



408 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
4.8% of respondents



825 pregnant  
or lactating  
women



5  
unaccompanied  
children

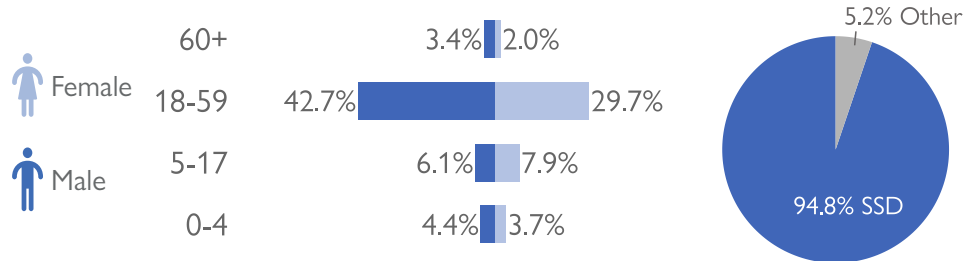


107 persons  
with mental or  
physical disabilities

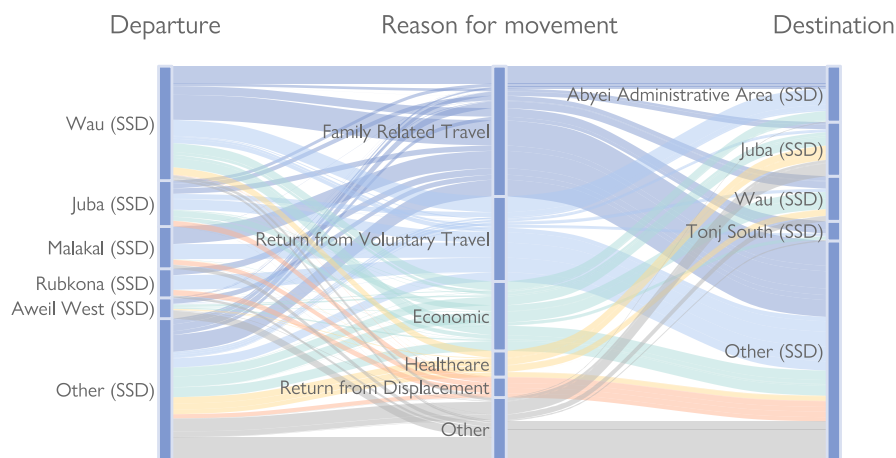


158 persons  
with special  
needs over 60

## F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

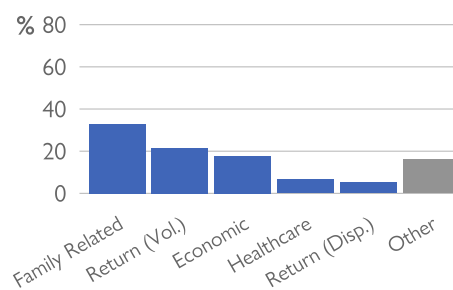


## F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

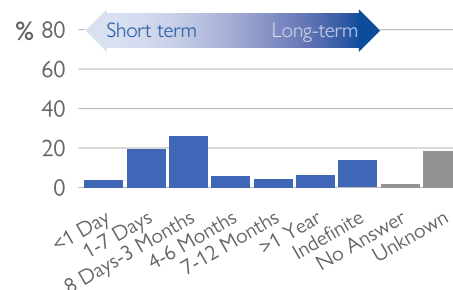


42.3% taxi/car 29.6% bus 20.2% boat 7.9% other

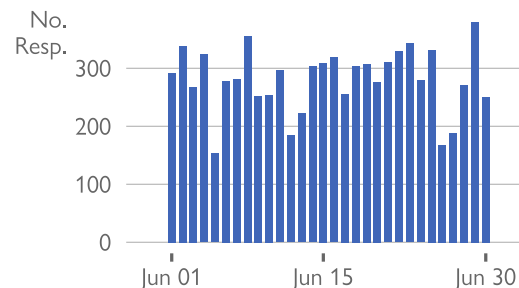
## F.51 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



## F.52 Duration of stay



## F.53 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.51] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.53] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does