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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of departure</th>
<th>Voluntary return</th>
<th>Forced return</th>
<th>Voluntary relocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From SSD</td>
<td>143 (27 refugees)</td>
<td>0 (0 refugees)</td>
<td>723 (283 refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From abroad</td>
<td>124 (55 refugees)</td>
<td>12 (8 refugees)</td>
<td>2,112 (945 refugees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 total migration flows by country

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

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 traveling 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.
FMR South Sudan – Uganda
June 2021

7,700 incoming persons
2.7 average group size

10,554 people surveyed
2.8 average group size

58 displaced persons
0.5% of respondents

2,854 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80
60
40
20
0
Economic
Family Related
Return (Vol.)
Healthcare
Other

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³

% 80
60
40
20
0
Family Related
Economic
Buy goods
Education
Other

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80
80
60
40
20
0
<1 Day
8 Days+3 Months
6-12 Months
1 Year
Indefinite
No Answer
Unknown

F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴

Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
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.
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.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80
80
60
40
20
0
<1 Day
8 Days+3 Months
6-12 Months
1 Year
Indefinite
No Answer
Unknown

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.
FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
June 2021

4,087 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

7,176 people surveyed
4.1 average group size

9 displaced persons
0.1% of respondents

3,089 outgoing persons
5.1 average group size

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.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)

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

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- Female
  - 60+
  - 0.8%
  - 0.3%
  - Other
    - 12.2%
  - DRC
    - 4.2%
- Male
  - 18-59
    - 37.0%
    - 23.4%
  - 5-17
    - 16.2%
    - 15.6%
  - 0-4
    - 3.1%
    - 3.7%

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

- Short term
- Long term

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

- Return (Vol.)
- Economic
- Family Related
- Other

F.13 Time trend (incoming)

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.16 Time trend (outgoing)

Notes:
1. [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error.
2. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced.
3. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household.
4. [F.11, F.14] ’Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel.
5. [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 size

101 displaced persons  
3.2% of respondents

1,219 outgoing persons  
2.6 average group size

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)

- 253 pregnant or lactating women
- 2 unaccompanied children
- 52 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 59 persons with special needs over 60

F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

- 36.5% truck
- 32.8% taxi / car
- 12.9% truck
- 17.8% 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.
FMR South Sudan – Ethiopia

June 2021

2,915 incoming persons
18.0 average group size

4,217 people surveyed
15.0 average group size

361 displaced\(^1\) persons
8.6% of respondents

1,302 outgoing persons
10.9 average group size

F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)\(^3\)

\[\text{Return (Disp)} \quad \text{Family Related} \quad \text{Collect Aid} \quad \text{Other}\]

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

\[\text{Short term} \quad \text{Long-term}\]

F.29 Time trend (incoming)\(^4\)

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)\(^3\)

\[\text{Collect Aid} \quad \text{Buy goods} \quad \text{Food insecurity} \quad \text{Conflict Disp} \quad \text{Other}\]

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 may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.
FMR South Sudan – Kenya
June 2021

2,044 incoming persons
2.3 average group size

3,347 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

195 displaced persons
5.8% of respondents

3,347 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

1,303 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)

F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.37 Time trend (incoming)

F.40 Time trend (outgoing)

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

2,044 incoming persons
2.3 average group size

3,347 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

195 displaced persons
5.8% of respondents

3,347 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

1,303 outgoing persons
2.6 average group size

F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)

74 pregnant or lactating women
0 unaccompanied children
2 persons with mental or physical disabilities
0 persons with special needs over 60

F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.37 Time trend (incoming)

F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)

F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.40 Time trend (outgoing)

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.
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
June 2021

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haut-Mbomou (CAR)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Tambura (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buy Personal Goods</td>
<td>Other (SSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Related Travel</td>
<td>Return from Displacement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)

- 8 pregnant or lactating women
- 0 unaccompanied children
- 2 persons with mental or physical disabilities
- 0 person with special needs over 60

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 size
825 pregnant or lactating women
5 unaccompanied children
107 persons with mental or physical disabilities
158 persons with special needs over 60

408 displaced persons
4.8% of respondents

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Male
- 5-17: 6.1%
- 0-4: 4.4%

Female
- 18-59: 42.7%
- 60+: 3.4%
- 0-4: 4.4%

8,426 people surveyed
3.0 average group size

F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

Wau (SSD)
- Family Related Travel
- RETURN FROM VOLUNTARY TRAVEL
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

Juba (SSD)
- Return from Voluntary Travel
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

Malakal (SSD)
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

Rumbek (SSD)
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

Aweil West (SSD)
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

Abiye Administrative Area (SSD)
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return from Displacement
- Other

F.51 Reasons for movement

Return (Vol.)
- Family Related
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Return (Disp.)
- Other

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

F.52 Duration of stay

% 80
60
40
20
0
Short term
Long-term

<1 Day
1-7 Days
1-3 Months
4-12 Months
1-2 Years
Indefinite
No Answer
Unknown

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

52% Other

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.

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. [F51] ‘Return (Vol.)’ = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F53] 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.