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, 21 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in July 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), and Kenya (KEN). The FMP Renk North Checkpoint continues to be suspended. Since mid-June, data collection activities in Source Yubu are on hold due to insecurity, while activities at Malakal Bus Station are halted due to inaccessibility caused by 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 (July 2021)

| 1,000 | 4,000 |

Flow Monitoring Registry
July 2021

21 Flow Monitoring Points
1,428 average no. of respondents / FMP

29,980 individuals surveyed1
3.1 average group2 size

705 displaced individuals3
2.4% 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, 21 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in July 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), and Kenya (KEN). The FMP Renk North Checkpoint continues to be suspended. Since mid-June, data collection activities in Source Yubu are on hold due to insecurity, while activities at Malakal Bus Station are halted due to inaccessibility caused by 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.

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 (17), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (436), 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) Monthly dashboards usually include cross-border travel with the Central African Republic (CAR), but these are not included in the month of July 2021 due to the suspension of data collection activities in Source Yubu. (5) 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. (6) Registered refugee status is self-reported.
FMR South Sudan – Uganda

July 2021

F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³

% 80
% 60
% 40
% 20
% 0

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

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

% 80
% 60
% 40
% 20
% 0

<1 Day
- 4-6 Days
- 7-12 Months
- 1 Year
- Indefinite
- No Answer
- Unknown

F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴

No. Resp.

Jul 01
Jul 15
Jul 31

44.8% on foot
24.6% truck
24.0% taxi / car
6.6% other

F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)⁴

% 80
% 60
% 40
% 20
% 0

Economic
- Buy Goods
- Family Related
- Other

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

% 80
% 60
% 40
% 20
% 0

<1 Day
- 1-7 Days
- 8 Days-3 Months
- 4-6 Months
- 7-12 Months
- 1 Year
- Indefinite
- No Answer
- Unknown

F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴

No. Resp.

Jul 01
Jul 15
Jul 31

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.
8,856 people surveyed
4.0 average group size

29 displaced 1 persons
0.3% of respondents

5,702 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

8,856 people surveyed
4.0 average group size

29 displaced 1 persons
0.3% of respondents

3,154 outgoing persons
5.1 average group size

F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming) 3

579 pregnant or lactating women
2 unaccompanied child
28 persons with mental or physical disabilities
11 persons with special needs over 60

5.0% bicycle
2.5% other
81.5% on foot
11.0% motorbike

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

F.13 Time trend (incoming) 4

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Male
Female

60+
18-59
Male
5-17
0-4

0.6% Other
0.8%
23.5%
20.0%
20.1%
3.6%
4.3%

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

Departure
Reason for movement
Destination

F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing) 3

579 pregnant or lactating women
2 unaccompanied child
28 persons with mental or physical disabilities
11 persons with special needs over 60

5.0% bicycle
2.5% other
81.5% on foot
11.0% motorbike

F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

F.16 Time trend (outgoing) 4

5,702 incoming persons
3.6 average group size

8,856 people surveyed
4.0 average group size

29 displaced 1 persons
0.3% of respondents

3,154 outgoing persons
5.1 average group size

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.
FMR South Sudan – Sudan
July 2021

1,458 incoming persons
2.9 average group size

2,799 people surveyed
2.8 average group size

156 displaced\(^1\) persons
5.6% of respondents

2,799 people surveyed
2.8 average group size

156 displaced\(^1\) persons
5.6% of respondents

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

- Departure
- Reason for movement
- Destination

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

- %
- Economic
- Healthcare
- Disaster Disp
- Family Related
- Other

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.
FMR South Sudan – Ethiopia
July 2021

1,930 incoming persons
14.4 average group size

2,745 people surveyed
12.7 average group size

360 displaced\(^1\) persons
9.5% of respondents

1,930 incoming persons
14.4 average group size

815 outgoing persons
9.9 average group size

618 pregnant or lactating women
26 unaccompanied children
84 persons with mental or physical disabilities
45 persons with special needs over 60

618 pregnant or lactating women
26 unaccompanied children
84 persons with mental or physical disabilities
45 persons with special needs over 60

2,745 people surveyed
12.7 average group size

360 displaced\(^1\) persons
9.5% of respondents

1,930 incoming persons
14.4 average group size

815 outgoing persons
9.9 average group size

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
July 2021

1,596 incoming persons
2.1 average group size

3,018 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

1,422 outgoing persons
2.8 average group size

129 displaced persons
4.3% of respondents

3,018 people surveyed
2.4 average group size

129 displaced persons
4.3% of respondents

Notes:
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 Internal Movement

**July 2021**

**F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>5-17</th>
<th>0-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Wau (SSD)**: Family Related Travel, Return from Voluntary Travel, Economic
- **Juba (SSD)**: Return from Voluntary Travel, Economic
- **Malakal (SSD)**: Economic, Healthcare
- **Rubkon (SSD)**: Economic
- **Awil West (SSD)**: Economic
- **Yei (SSD)**: Economic, Healthcare
- **Other (SSD)**: Economic, Other

**F.51 Reasons for movement**

- Family Related: 46.9%
- Return (Vol.): 37.4%
- Economic: 14.3%
- Healthcare: 1.4%
- Other: 1.0%

**F.52 Duration of stay**

- Short term: 45.2%
- Long term: 30.5%

**F.53 Time trend**

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.

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**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.