Flow Monitoring Registry

September 2021

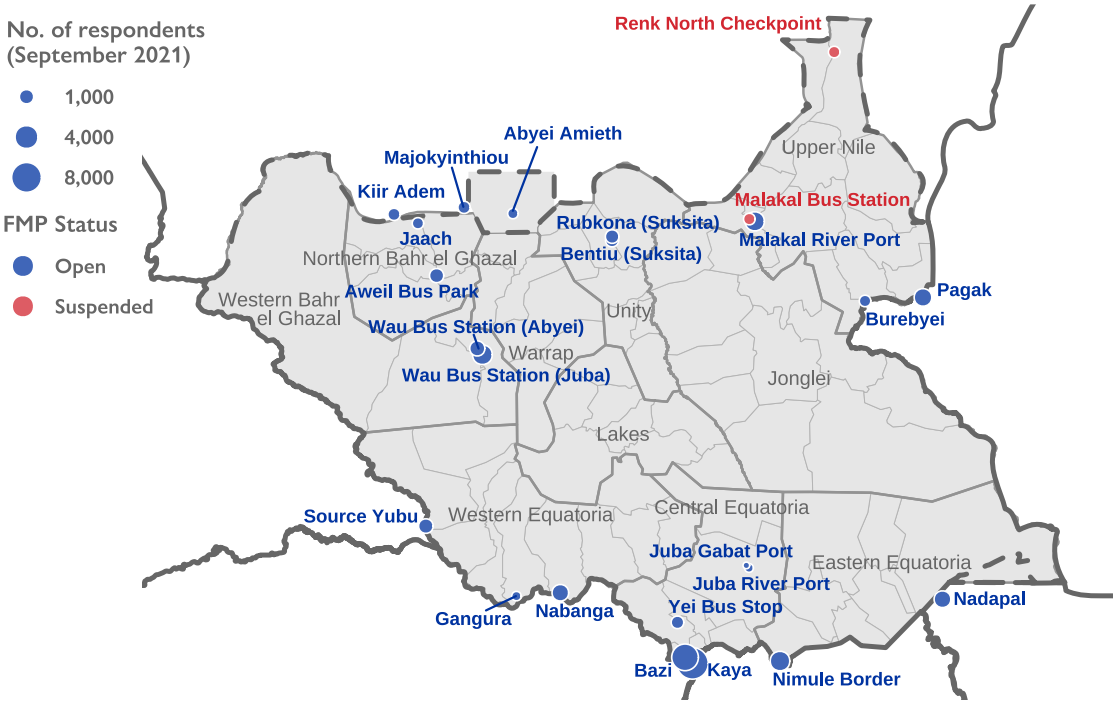
Publication: 21 December 2021

22 Flow Monitoring Points
1,661 average no. of respondents / FMP

36,545 individuals surveyed[1]
3.3 average group[2] size

2,324 displaced individuals[3]
6.4% 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, 22 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in September 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 FMPs Renk North Checkpoint and Malakal Bus Station continue to be suspended. 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.



Reasons for displacement[3] by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 621)	Internal (n = 1,649)	Incoming (n = 50)
Conflict	25.8%	5.9%	66.0%
Natural Disaster	60.1%	93.5%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	14.2%	0.5%	34.0%

Additionally, 4 displaced individuals were surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

Long / medium term[4] flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced[3] return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	824 *(94 refugees[5])*	0 *(0 refugees)*	94 *(15 refugees)*
From abroad	1,214 *(554 refugees)*	0 *(0 refugees)*	120 *(59 refugees)*

1,293 possible voluntary returnees (of which 903 from abroad), 36 forced returnees (1 from abroad) and 418 relocated individuals (183 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

Long / medium term[4] total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	398 *(265 refugees[5])*	10 *(5 refugees)*	+388 *(260 refugees)*
DRC	69 *(67 refugees)*	0 *(0 refugees)*	+69 *(67 refugees)*
Sudan	621 *(35 refugees)*	576 *(60 refugees)*	+45 *(-25 refugees)*
Ethiopia	46 *(41 refugees)*	19 *(11 refugees)*	+27 *(30 refugees)*
Kenya	265 *(221 refugees)*	417 *(215 refugees)*	-152 *(+6 refugees)*
CAR	2 *(0 refugees)*	4 *(0 refugees)*	-2 *(0 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 (15), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (537), 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.

All our products are available on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
For more information, please contact southsudandtm@iom.int

Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
UKaid from the British people
Canada

FMR South Sudan – Uganda

September 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

7,622 incoming persons
3.1 average group size

10,831 people surveyed
3.1 average group[2] size

0 displaced[1] persons
0.0% of respondents

3,209 outgoing persons
3.2 average group size

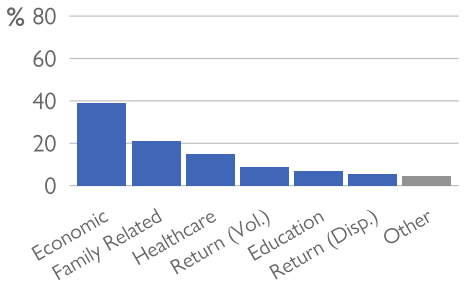
268 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

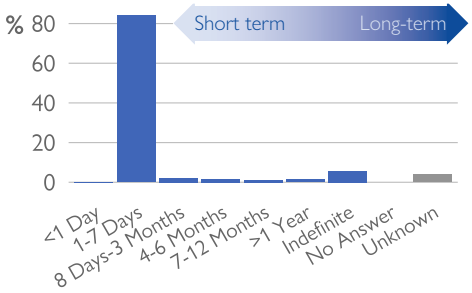
15 persons with mental or physical disabilities

2 persons with special needs over 60

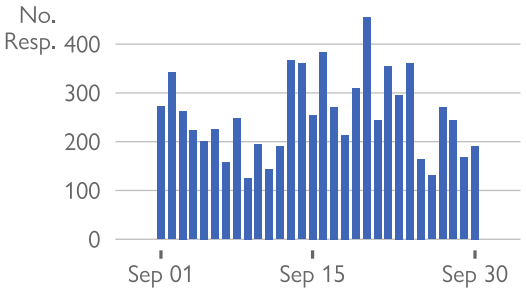
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



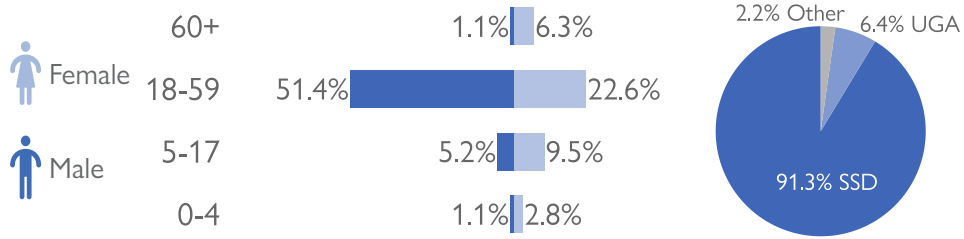
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



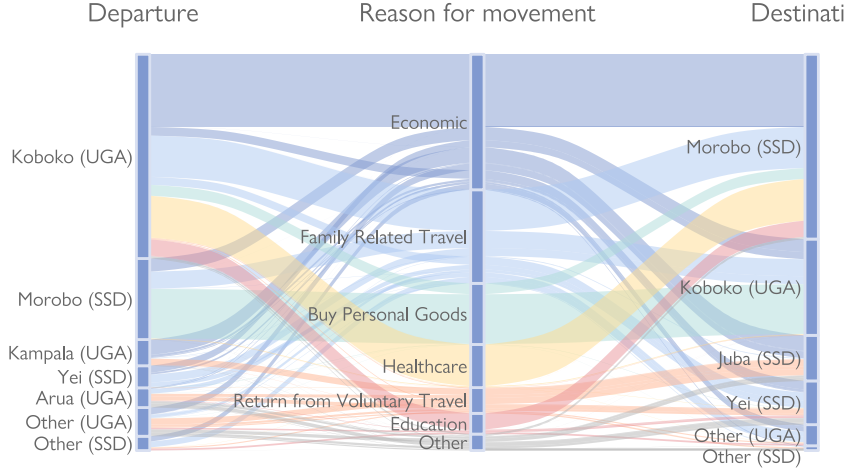
F.5 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

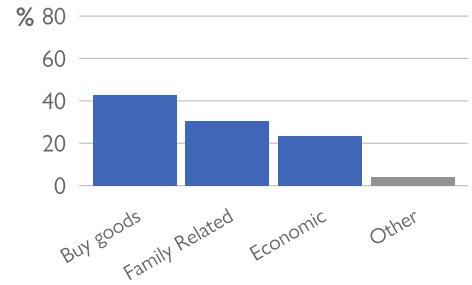


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

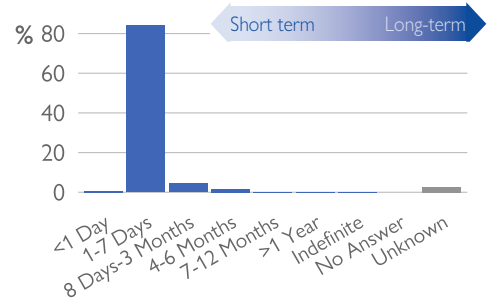


54.9% on foot | 22.6% taxi / car | 8.4% truck | 14.1% other

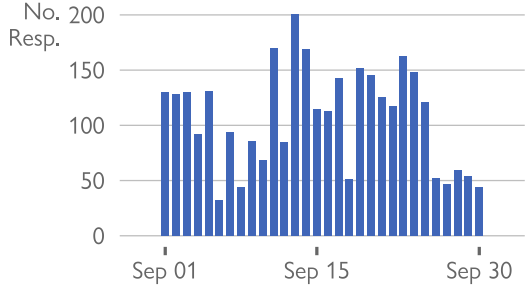
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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.

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo

September 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

5,477 incoming persons
3.3 average group size

7,483 people surveyed
3.5 average group[2] size

116 displaced[1] persons
1.6% of respondents

2,006 outgoing persons
3.9 average group size

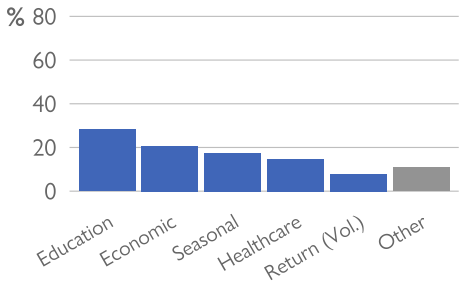
421 pregnant or lactating women

3 unaccompanied child

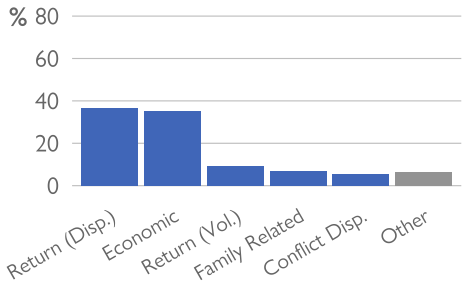
28 persons with mental or physical disabilities

76 persons with special needs over 60

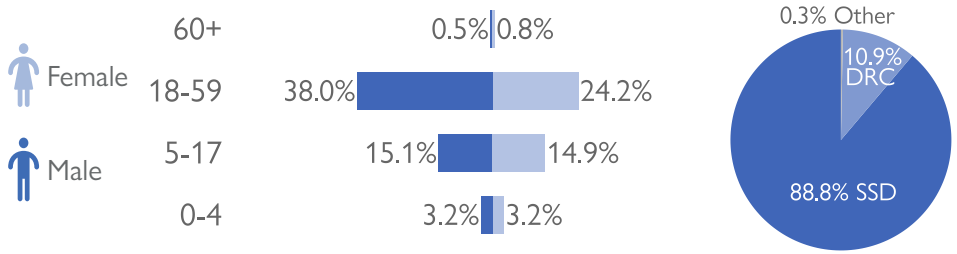
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



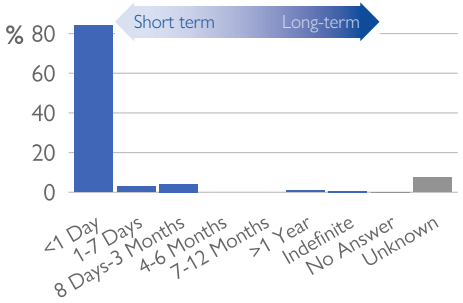
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



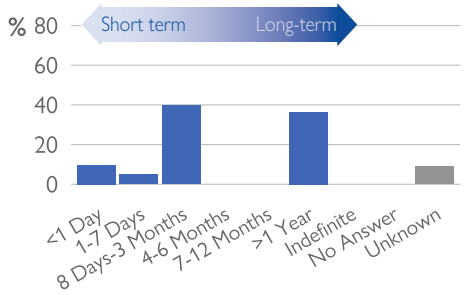
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



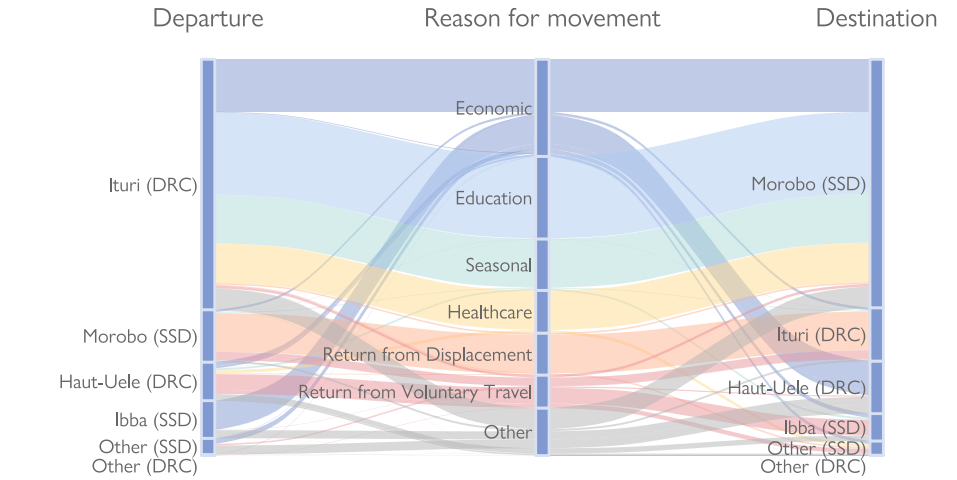
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

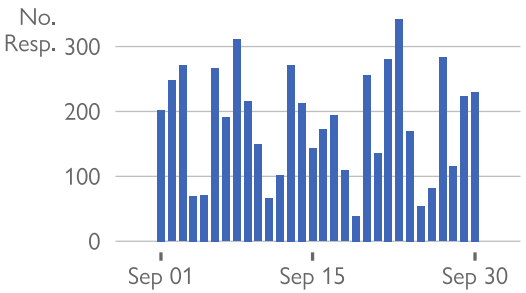


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

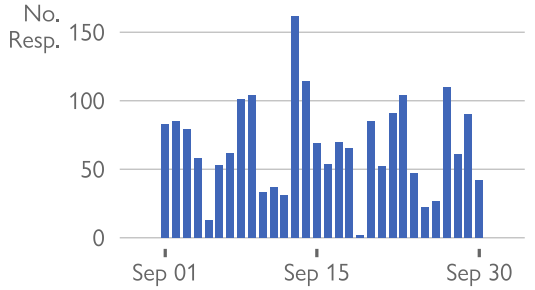


73.2% on foot | 12.3% motorbike | 5.5% bicycle | 9.0% other

F.13 Time trend (incoming)[4]



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.

FMR South Sudan – Sudan

September 2021

1,275 incoming persons
3.1 average group size

3,161 people surveyed
3.1 average group[2] size

291 displaced[1] persons
9.2% of respondents

1,886 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

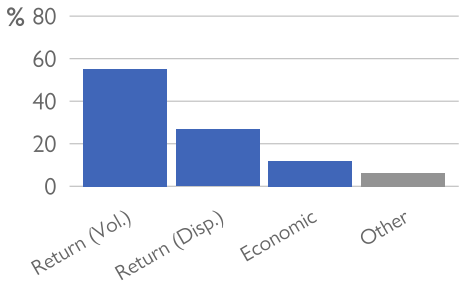
245 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

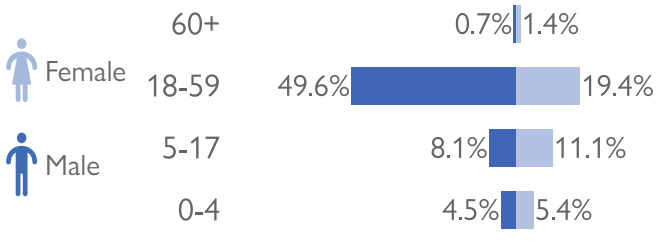
18 persons with mental or physical disabilities

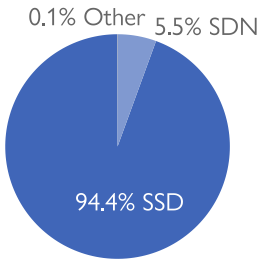
35 persons with special needs over 60

F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]

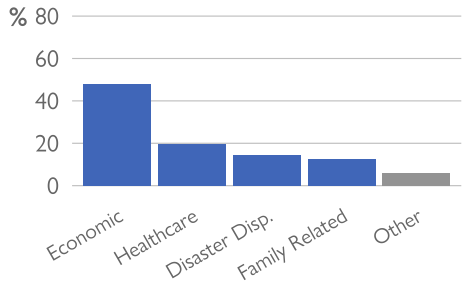


F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

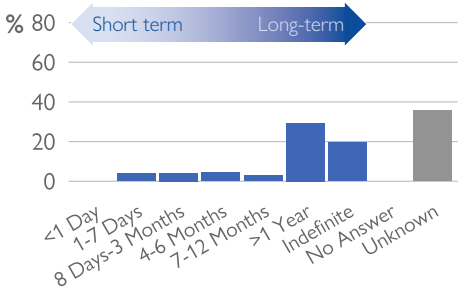




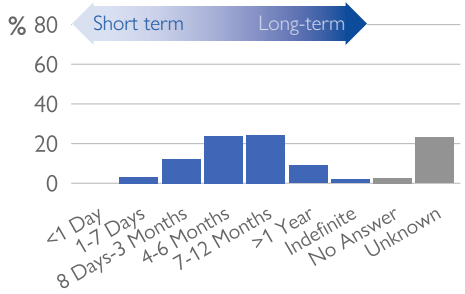
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



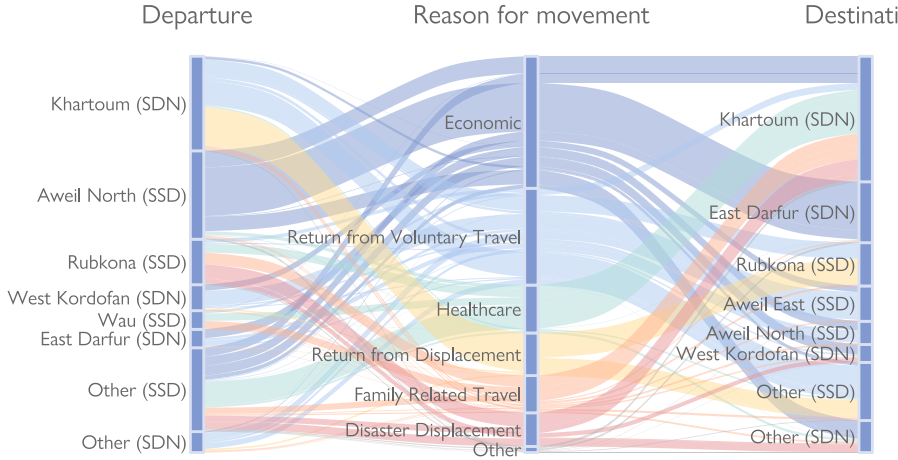
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)

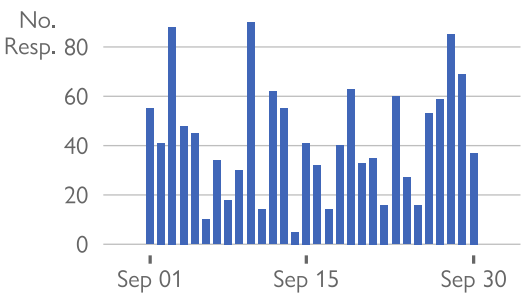


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

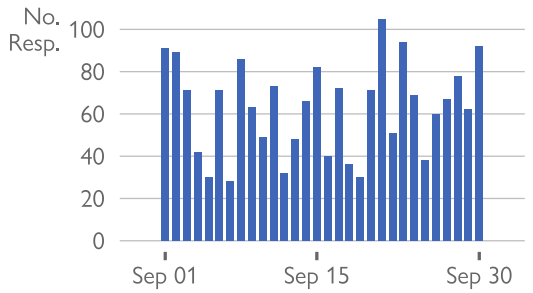


35.1% bus
25.2% on foot
22.0% taxi / car
17.7% other

F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]



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

September 2021

1,651 incoming persons
15.7 average group size

2,285 people surveyed
13.2 average group[2] size

99 displaced[1] persons
4.3% of respondents

634 outgoing persons
9.3 average group size

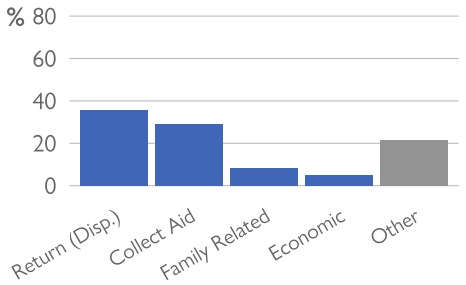
516 pregnant or lactating women

35 unaccompanied children

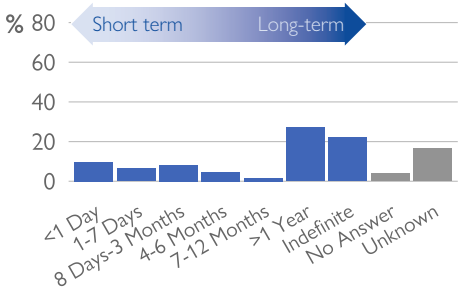
95 persons with mental or physical disabilities

60 persons with special needs over 60

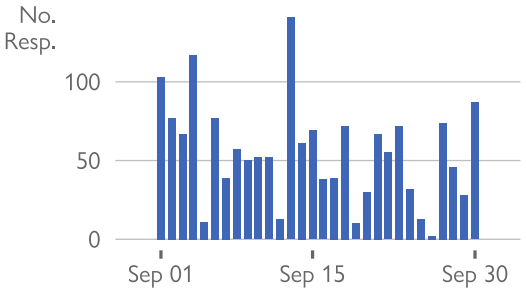
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



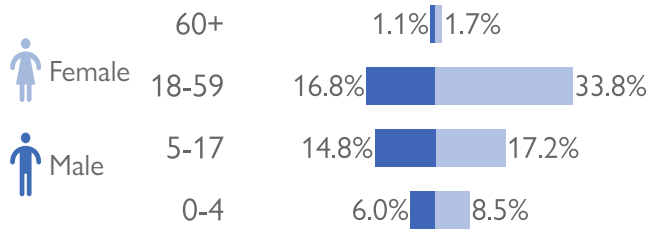
F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

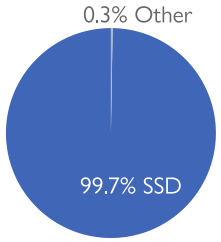


F.29 Time trend (incoming)[4]

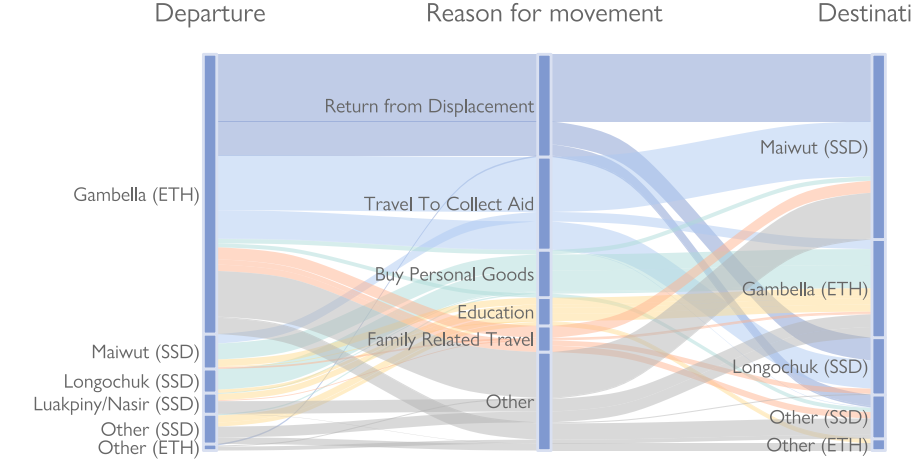


F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



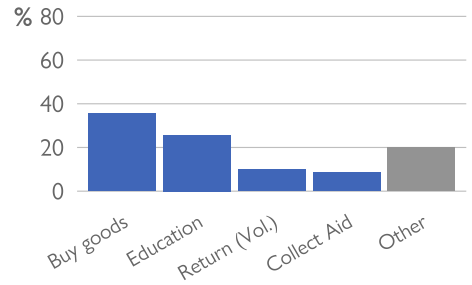


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

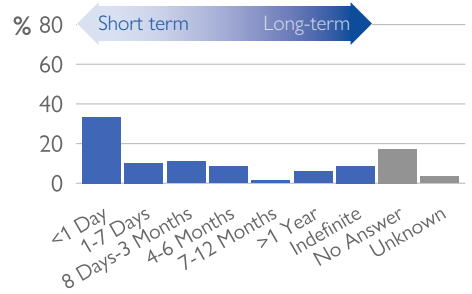


48.1% bus 17.6% on foot 13.0% three-wheeler 21.3% other

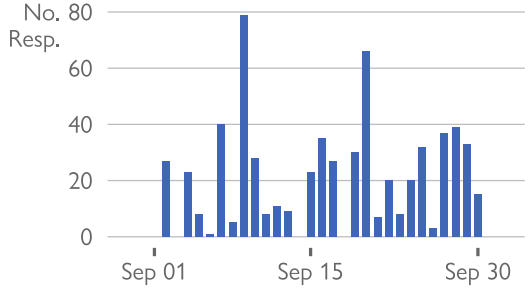
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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

FMR South Sudan – Kenya

September 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

1,493 incoming persons
2.2 average group size

2,549 people surveyed
2.5 average group[2] size

160 displaced[1] persons
6.3% of respondents

1,056 outgoing persons
3.0 average group size

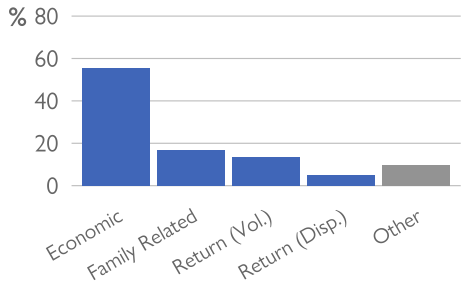
50 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

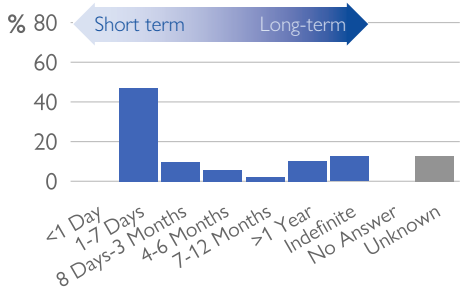
0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

1 persons with special needs over 60

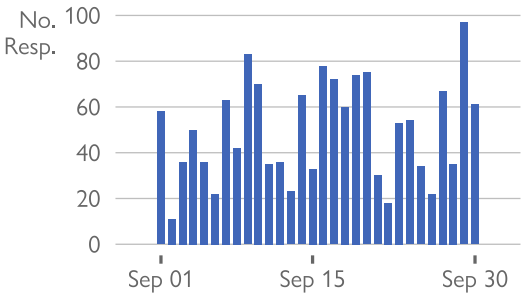
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



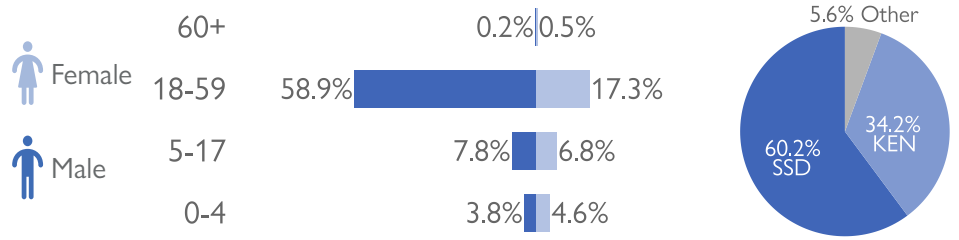
F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



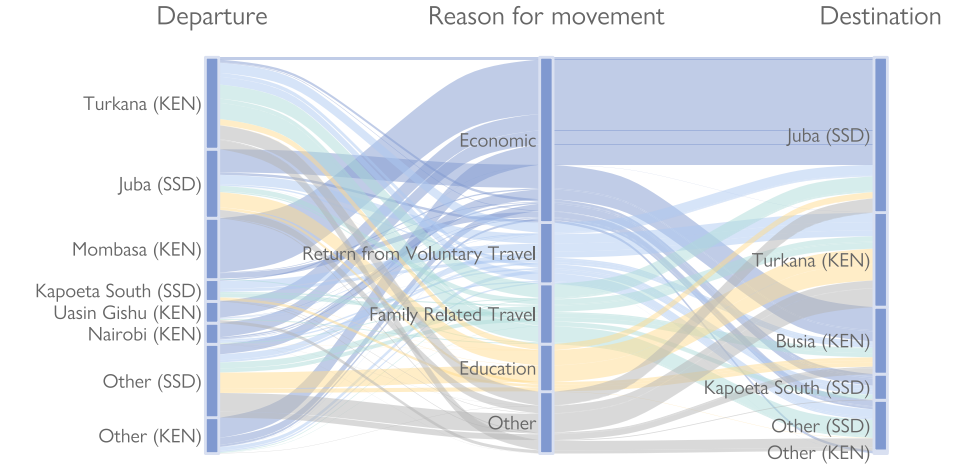
F.37 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

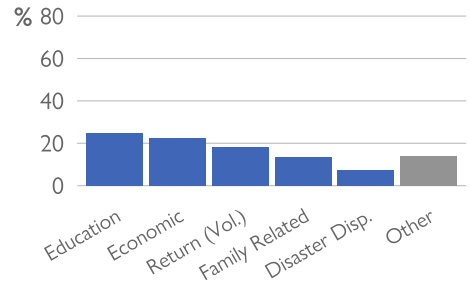


F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel

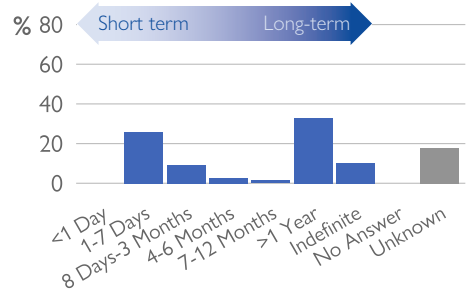


60.2% taxi / car 34.4% truck 5.2% bus 0.2% other

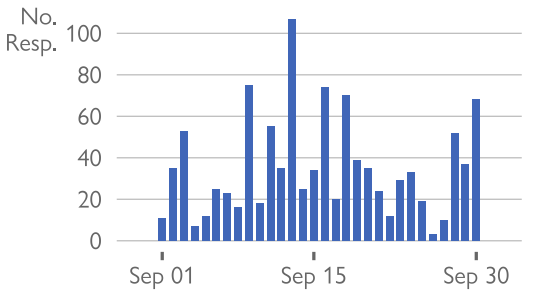
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.40 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.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

September 2021

453 incoming persons
3.3 average group size

941 people surveyed
3.2 average group[2] size

5 displaced[1] persons
0.5% of respondents

488 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

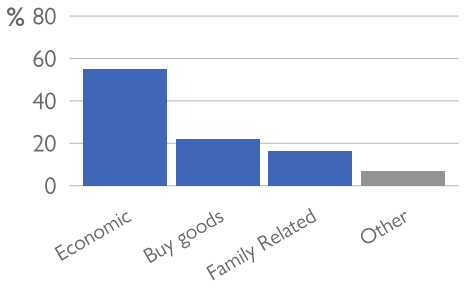
21 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

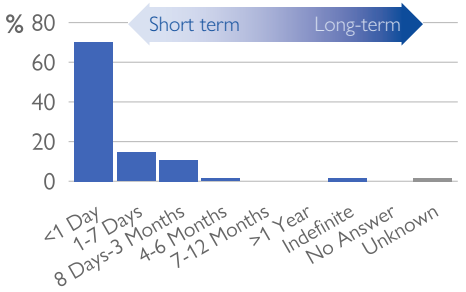
4 persons with mental or physical disabilities

0 person with special needs over 60

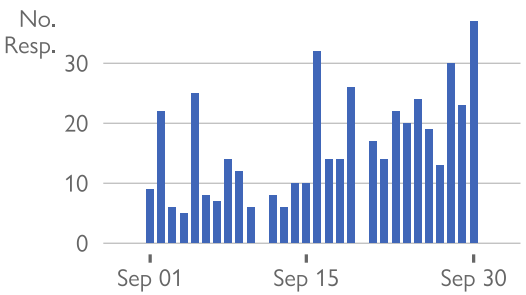
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



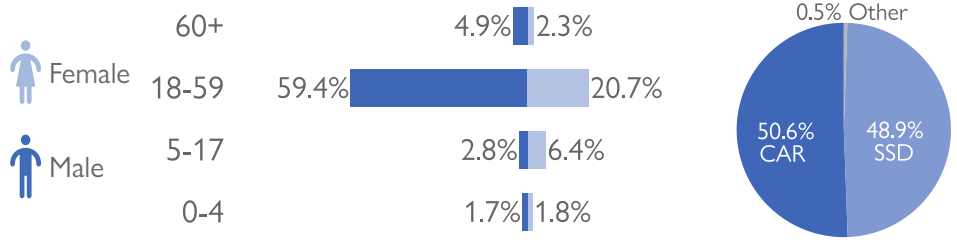
F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



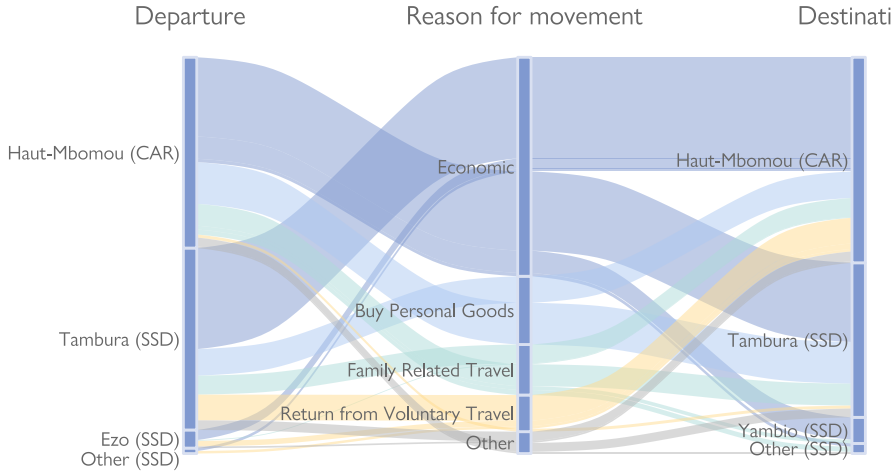
F.45 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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

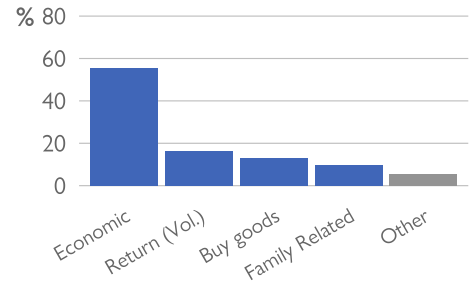


48.2% bicycle

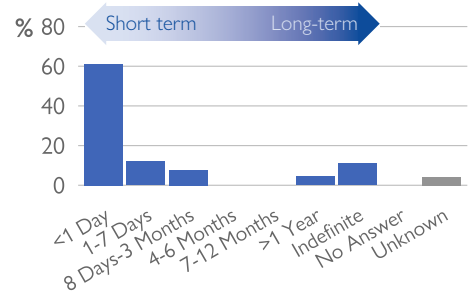
34.1% on foot

17.6% motorbike

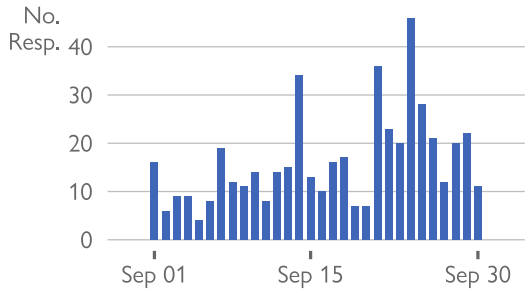
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



F.47 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.48 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.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.

FMR Internal Movement

September 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

8,743 people surveyed
3.2 average group[2] size

1,649 displaced[1] persons
18.9% of respondents

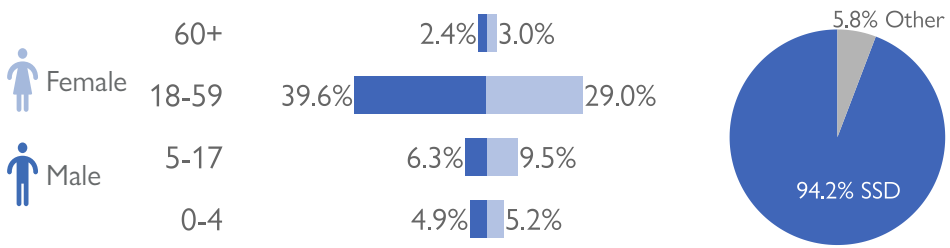
957 pregnant or lactating women

15 unaccompanied children

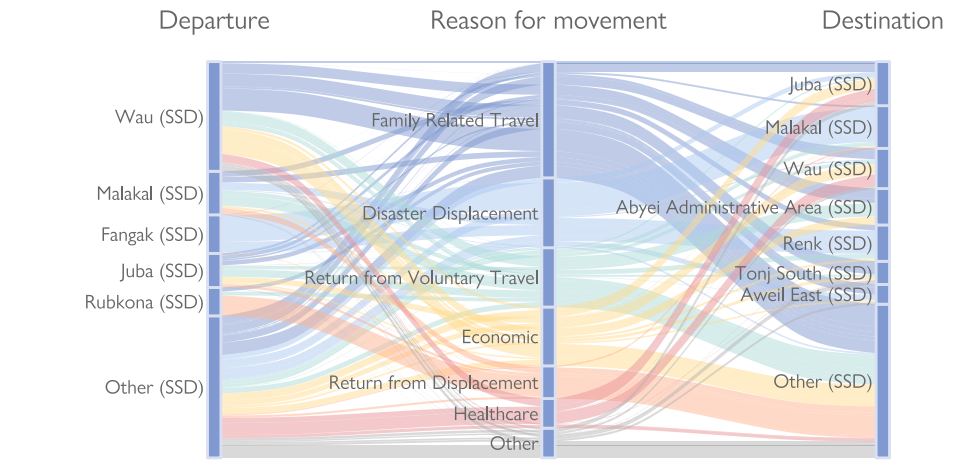
95 persons with mental or physical disabilities

324 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

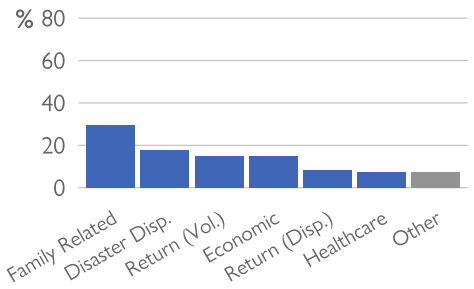


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

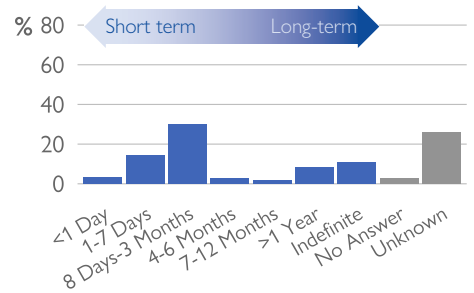


39.2% taxi/car 30.5% boat 22.3% bus 10.0% other

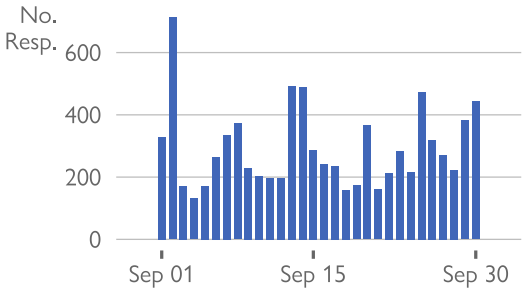
F.51 Reasons for movement[3]



F.52 Duration of stay



F.53 Time trend[4]



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. [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 not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.