Flow Monitoring Registry
August 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — SOUTH SUDAN

22 Flow Monitoring Points
1,752 average no. of respondents / FMP

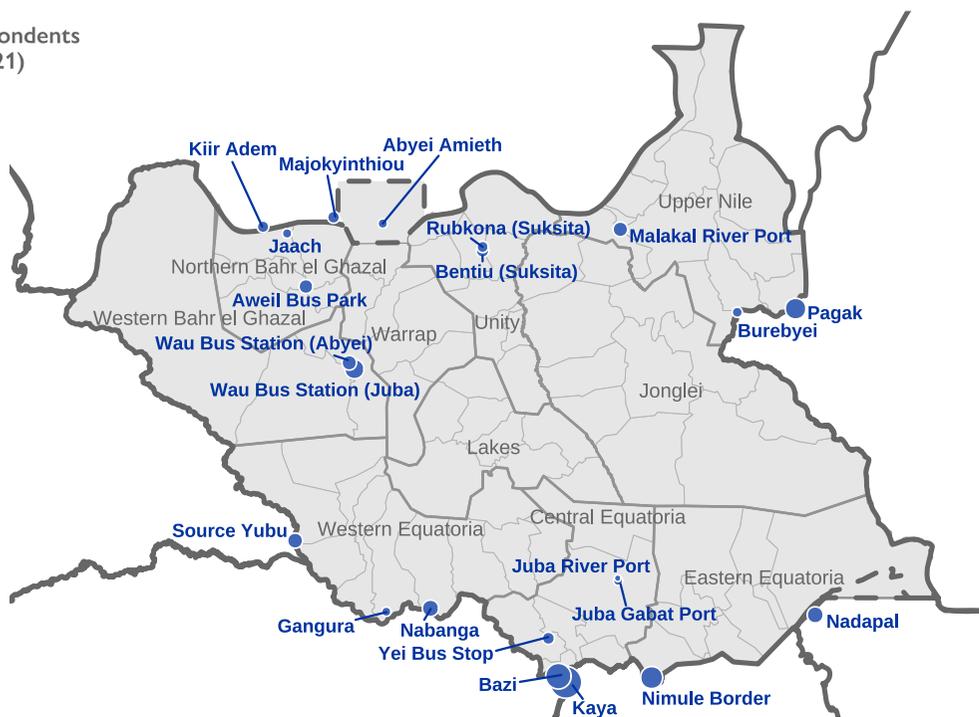**38,543 individuals surveyed[1]**
3.2 average group[2] size

1,151 displaced individuals[3]
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, 22 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in August 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. Activities in Source Yubu resumed on 5 August 2021. 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 = 244)	Internal (n = 793)	Incoming (n = 114)
Conflict	31.1%	9.7%	38.6%
Natural Disaster	17.6%	87.6%	12.3%
Food Insecurity	51.2%	2.6%	49.1%

Additionally, 0 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	695 (375 refugees[5])	5 (0 refugees)	138 (13 refugees)
From abroad	1,513 (712 refugees)	6 (0 refugees)	81 (39 refugees)

1,559 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,098 from abroad), 25 forced returnees (6 from abroad) and 549 relocated individuals (208 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.
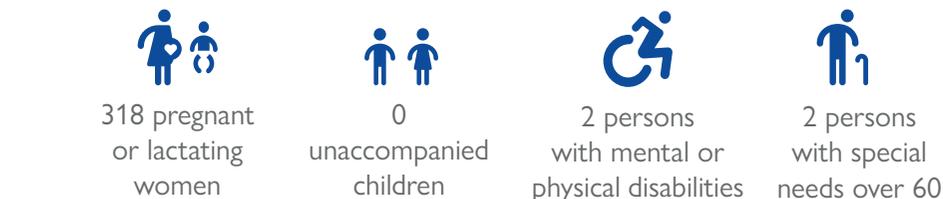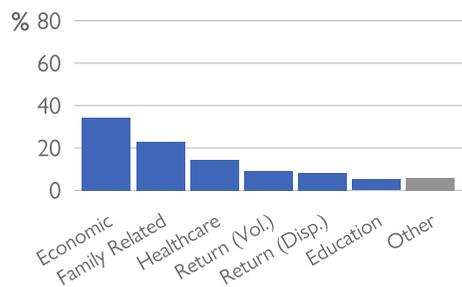
Long / medium term[4] total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	612 (376 refugees[5])	40 (8 refugees)	+572 (368 refugees)
DRC	87 (57 refugees)	11 (0 refugees)	+76 (57 refugees)
Sudan	665 (95 refugees)	302 (0 refugees)	+363 (95 refugees)
Ethiopia	20 (19 refugees)	23 (8 refugees)	-3 (+11 refugees)
Kenya	273 (217 refugees)	359 (220 refugees)	-86 (-3 refugees)
CAR	26 (0 refugees)	28 (0 refugees)	-2 (0 refugees)

No. of respondents (August 2021)

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

Map locations: Kiir Adem, Majokyinthiou, Abyei Amieth, Jaach, Rubkona (Suksita), Malakal River Port, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Bentiu (Suksita), Aweil Bus Park, Pagak, Burebyei, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Wau Bus Station (Abyei), Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, Wau Bus Station (Juba), Jonglei, Lakes, Source Yubu, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Juba River Port, Eastern Equatoria, Juba Gabat Port, Nadapal, Gangura, Nabanga, Yei Bus Stop, Bazi, Kaya, Nimule Border
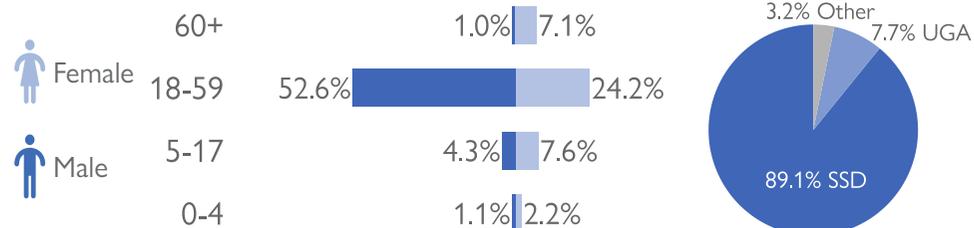
The boundaries on the map do not imply offcial endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (35), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (521), 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.
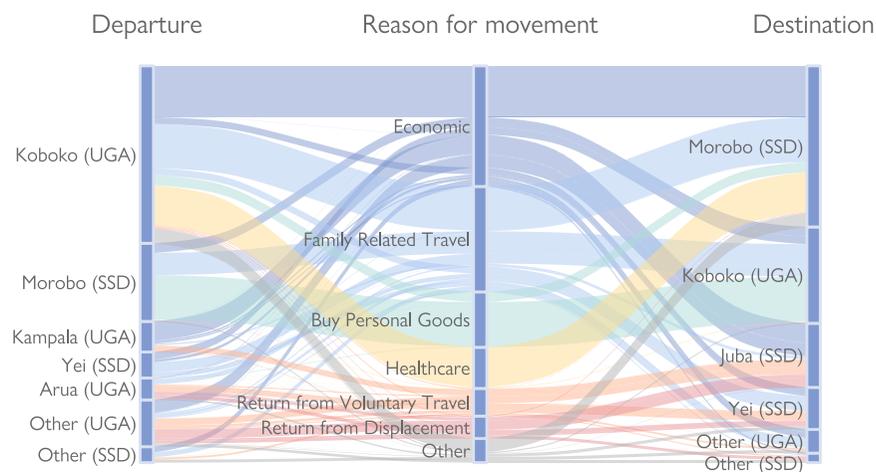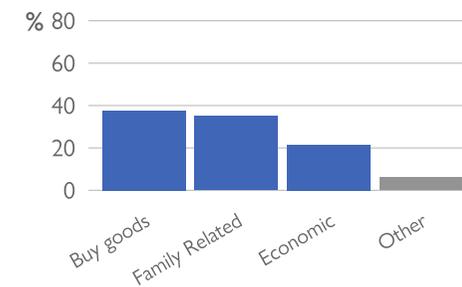
FMR South Sudan – Uganda
August 2021

8,951 incoming persons
2.8 average group size

12,831 people surveyed
3.0 average group[2] size

14 displaced[1] persons
0.1% of respondents

3,880 outgoing persons
3.3 average group size

318 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

2 persons with mental or physical disabilities

2 persons with special needs over 60

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

Economic, Family Related, Healthcare, Return (Vol.), Return (Disp.), Education, Other

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female	60+	1.0%	7.1%
	18-59	52.6%	24.2%
Male	5-17	4.3%	7.6%
	0-4	1.1%	2.2%

3.2% Other
7.7% UGA
89.1% SSD

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

Buy goods, Family Related, Economic, Other

F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

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

F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

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

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

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure: Koboko (UGA), Morobo (SSD), Kampala (UGA), Yei (SSD), Arua (UGA), Other (UGA), Other (SSD)

Reason for movement: Economic, Family Related Travel, Buy Personal Goods, Healthcare, Return from Voluntary Travel, Return from Displacement, Other

Destination: Morobo (SSD), Koboko (UGA), Juba (SSD), Yei (SSD), Other (UGA), Other (SSD)

52.9% on foot **23.3% taxi / car** **10.5% truck** **13.3% other**

F.5 Time trend (incoming)[4]

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31
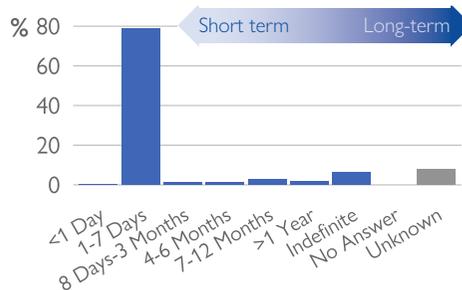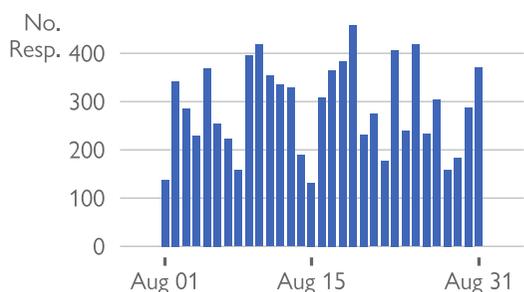
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31
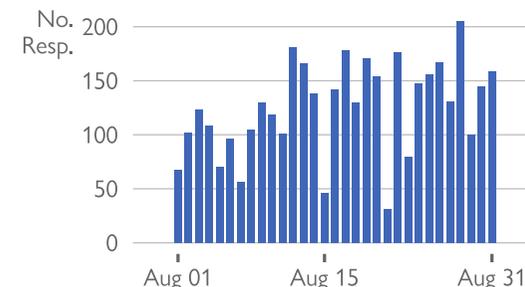
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are 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.

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo
August 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX — SOUTH SUDAN

5,203 incoming persons
2.9 average group size

7,407 people surveyed
3.1 average group[2] size

3 displaced[1] persons
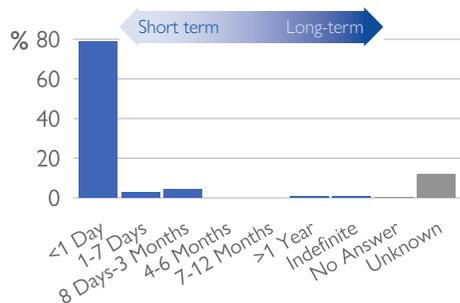<0.1% of respondents

2,204 outgoing persons
3.8 average group size

552 pregnant or lactating women

4 unaccompanied child

24 persons with mental or physical disabilities

50 persons with special needs over 60

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

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Economic, Healthcare, Seasonal, Education, Return (Vol.), Buy goods, Other
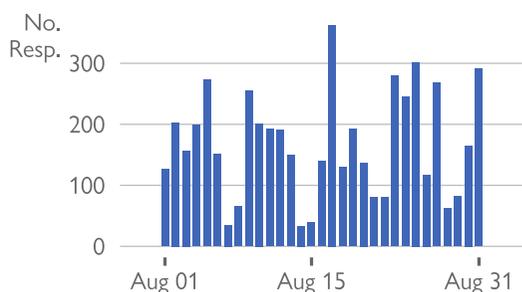
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

		Female		Male	
60+		1.0%	0.8%		
18-59	39.2%			28.0%	
5-17		11.7%	11.0%		
0-4		4.5%	3.7%		

Pie chart: 88.0% SSD, 11.6% DRC, 0.4% Other

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

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Return (Disp.), Economic, Return (Vol.), Family Related, Buy goods, Other

F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term ← → Long-term

% 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.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term ← → Long-term

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

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure: Ituri (DRC), Morobo (SSD), Haut-Uele (DRC), Ibba (SSD), Other (SSD), Other (DRC)

Reason for movement: Economic, Return from Displacement, Healthcare, Seasonal, Return from Voluntary Travel, Education, Other

Destination: Morobo (SSD), Ituri (DRC), Haut-Uele (DRC), Ibba (SSD), Other (SSD)

F.13 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 300 / 200 / 100 / 0

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31

F.16 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 150 / 100 / 50 / 0

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31

71.0% on foot   **13.5% motorbike**   **6.3% bicycle**   **9.2% 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.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
August 2021

1,292 incoming persons
2.8 average group size

2,636 people surveyed
2.8 average group[2] size

51 displaced[1] persons
1.9% of respondents
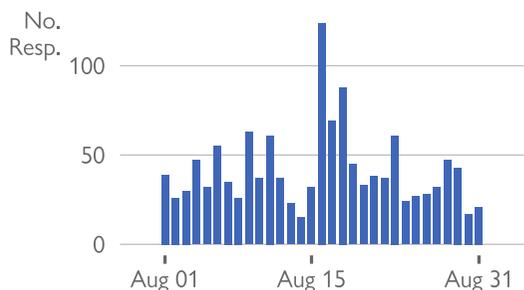
1,344 outgoing persons
2.8 average group size

213 pregnant or lactating women

6 unaccompanied children

13 persons with mental or physical disabilities

29 persons with special needs over 60

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

% 80 60 40 20 0
Return (Vol.) | Return (Disp.) | Economic | Other

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female	60+	1.2%	1.4%
	18-59	51.1%	19.2%
Male	5-17	8.8%	9.6%
	0-4	4.4%	4.2%

0.4% Other   7.1% SDN
92.5% SSD

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

% 80 60 40 20 0
Economic | Healthcare | Family Related | Other

F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 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.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)
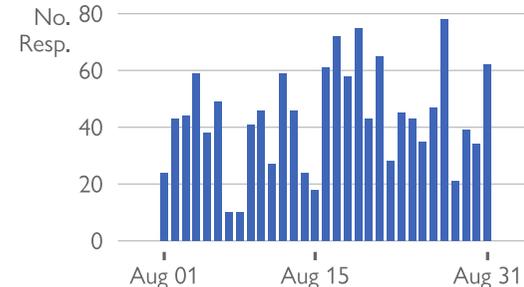
Short term → Long-term

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

Departure | Reason for movement | Destination

Khartoum (SDN)
Aweil North (SSD)
West Kordofan (SDN)
Rubkona (SSD)
Aweil East (SSD)
East Darfur (SDN)
Other (SSD)
Other (SDN)

Economic
Return from Voluntary Travel
Return from Displacement
Healthcare
Family Related Travel
Other

Khartoum (SDN)
East Darfur (SDN)
Aweil East (SSD)
Rubkona (SSD)
Aweil North (SSD)
Other (SSD)
Other (SDN)

F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp.
100 50 0
Aug 01 | Aug 15 | Aug 31

F.24 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp.
80 60 40 20 0
Aug 01 | Aug 15 | Aug 31

28.4% taxi / car   **27.8% bus**   **26.3% on foot**   17.5% 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.
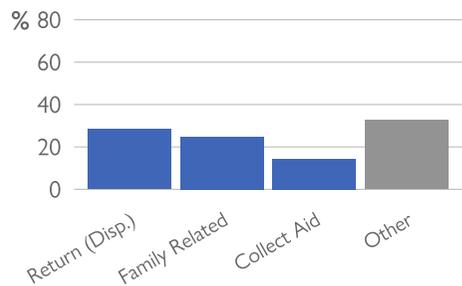
FMR South Sudan – Ethiopia
August 2021

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

2,753 incoming persons
21.5 average group size

3,659 people surveyed
17.1 average group[2] size

184 displaced[1] persons
5.0% of respondents
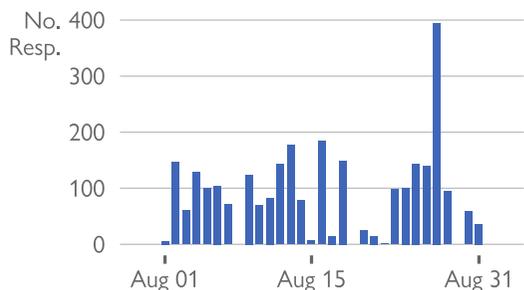
906 outgoing persons
10.5 average group size
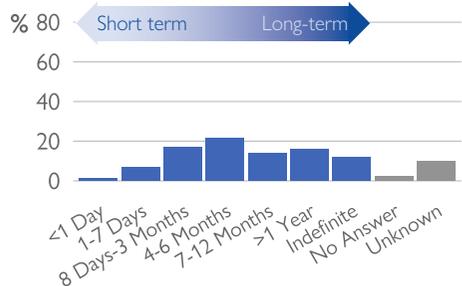
747 pregnant or lactating women

26 unaccompanied children

103 persons with mental or physical disabilities

166 persons with special needs over 60

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

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Return (Disp.) | Family Related | Collect Aid | Other

F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 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.29 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 400 / 300 / 200 / 100 / 0

Aug 01 | Aug 15 | Aug 31

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

		Female	Male
60+	1.5%	3.5%	
18-59	16.7%	32.8%	
5-17	14.3%	16.2%	
0-4	6.4%	8.6%	

1.4% Other
98.6% SSD
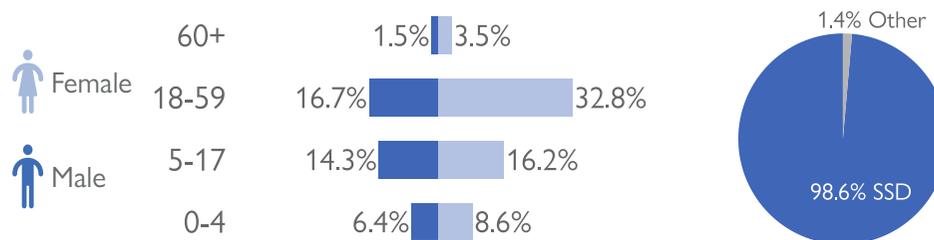
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

Departure | Reason for movement | Destination

Return from Displacement
Family Related Travel
Buy Personal Goods
Travel To Collect Aid
Other

Gambella (ETH)
Maiwut (SSD)
Longochuk (SSD)
Benishangul Gumuz (ETH)
Other (SSD)
Other (ETH)

Maiwut (SSD)
Gambella (ETH)
Longochuk (SSD)
Other (SSD)
Other (ETH)
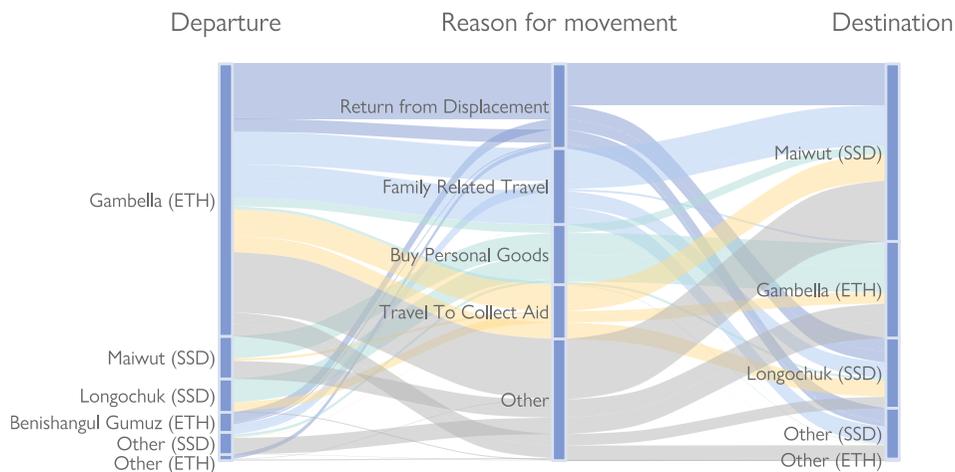
71.6% bus | 14.3% on foot | 5.2% taxi / car | 8.9% other

F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]
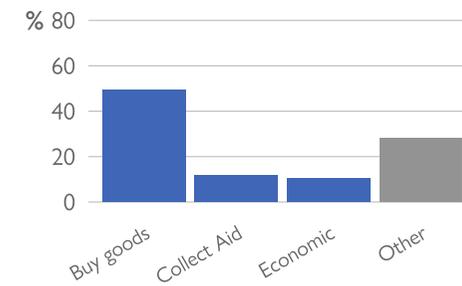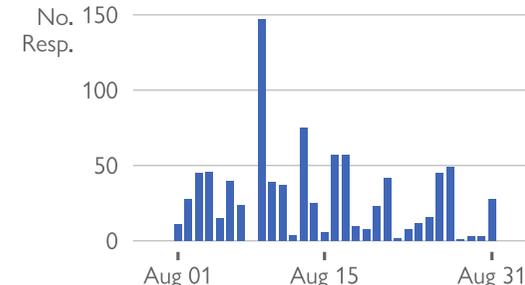
% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Buy goods | Collect Aid | Economic | Other

F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 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.32 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 150 / 100 / 50 / 0
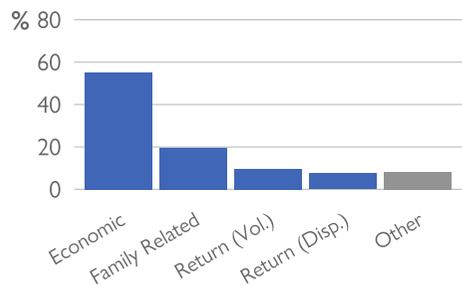
Aug 01 | Aug 15 | Aug 31

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.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.
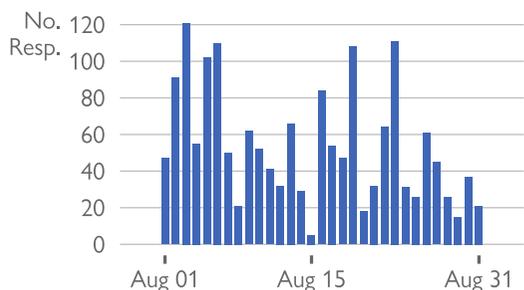
FMR South Sudan – Kenya
August 2021

1,664 incoming persons
2.2 average group size

2,622 people surveyed
2.5 average group[2] size

104 displaced[1] persons
4.0% of respondents

958 outgoing persons
3.4 average group size

68 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

0 persons with mental or physical disabilities
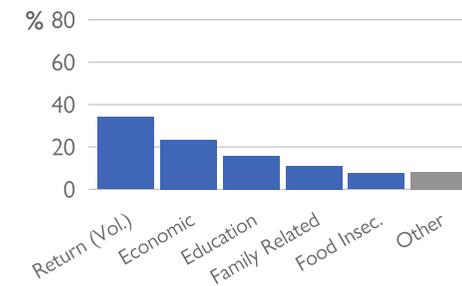
1 persons with special needs over 60

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

Economic, Family Related, Return (Vol.), Return (Disp.), Other

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

Return (Vol.), Economic, Education, Family Related, Food Insec., Other

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female	60+	0.2%	0.5%
	18-59	62.7%	18.6%
Male	5-17	7.9%	5.1%
	0-4	2.2%	2.8%

8.2% Other
52.7% SSD
39.1% KEN

F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

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

F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

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

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

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Turkana (KEN), Juba (SSD), Mombasa (KEN), Nairobi (KEN), Uasin Gishu (KEN), Other (SSD), Other (KEN)

Economic, Return from Voluntary Travel, Family Related Travel, Education, Other

Juba (SSD), Turkana (KEN), Busia (KEN), Kapoeta East (SSD), Kapoeta South (SSD), Other (SSD), Other (KEN)

56.8% taxi / car   39.3% truck   3.9% bus

F.37 Time trend (incoming)[4]

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31
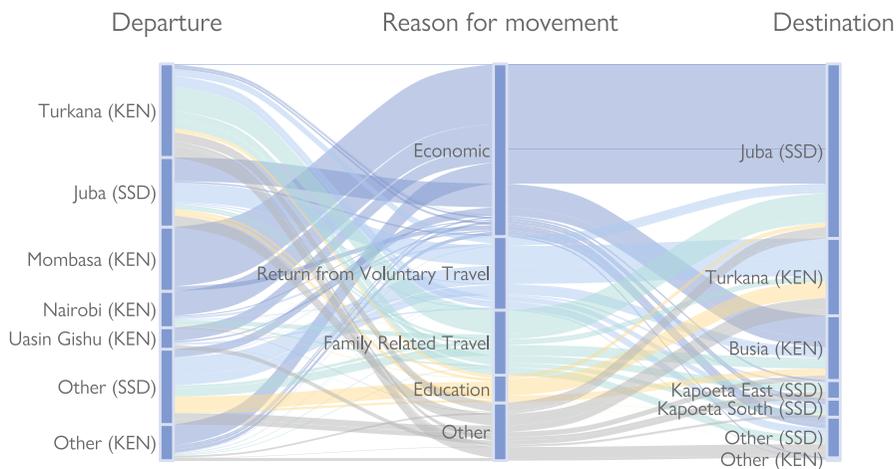
F.40 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31
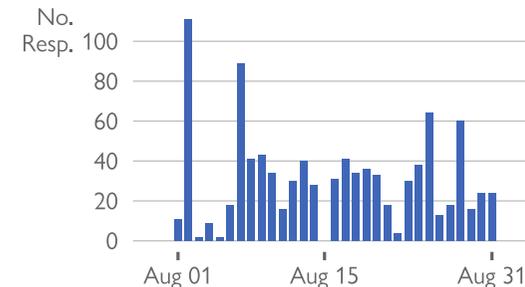
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.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.
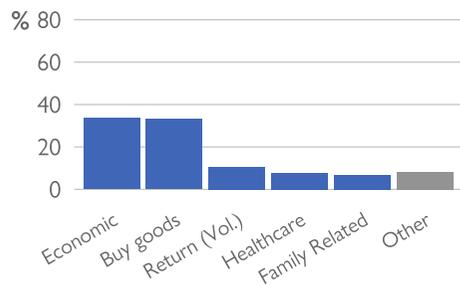
FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic
August 2021

443 incoming persons
3.7 average group size

1,016 people surveyed
3.4 average group[2] size

2 displaced[1] persons
0.2% of respondents
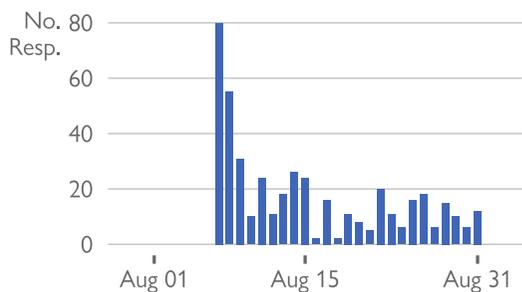
573 outgoing persons
3.3 average group size

29 pregnant or lactating women

0 unaccompanied children

6 persons with mental or physical disabilities

0 person with special needs over 60

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

% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Economic, Buy goods, Return (Vol.), Healthcare, Family Related, Other

F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)

Short term → Long-term

% 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.45 Time trend (incoming)[4]

No. Resp. 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31

F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

		Female		Male	
60+		5.6%	1.9%		
18-59	56.0%		23.2%		
5-17		5.1%	4.9%		
0-4		1.2%	2.1%		

1.2% Other
33.2% CAR
65.6% SSD

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

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Tambura (SSD)
Haut-Mbomou (CAR)
Yambio (SSD)
Other (SSD)

Economic
Buy Personal Goods
Return from Voluntary Travel
Family Related Travel
Healthcare
Other

Haut-Mbomou (CAR)
Tambura (SSD)
Yambio (SSD)
Other (SSD)
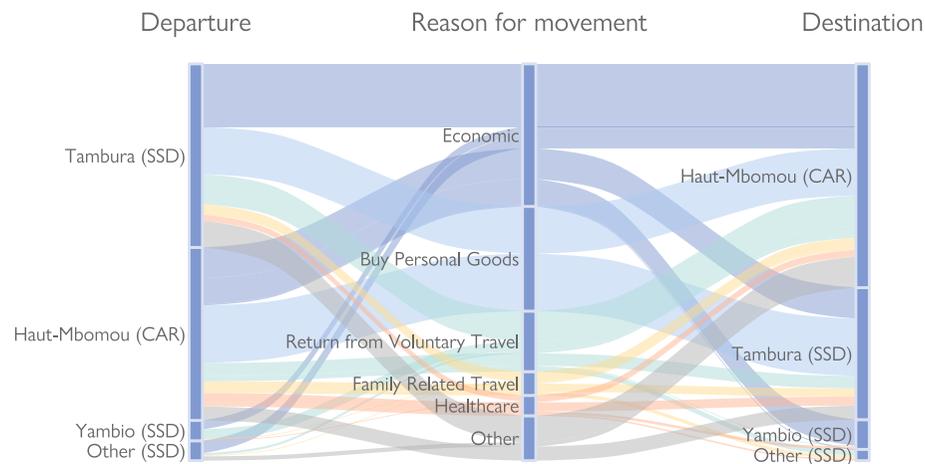
🚲 39.4% bicycle   🏃 31.4% on foot   🏍 26.8% motorbike   2.4% other

F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]
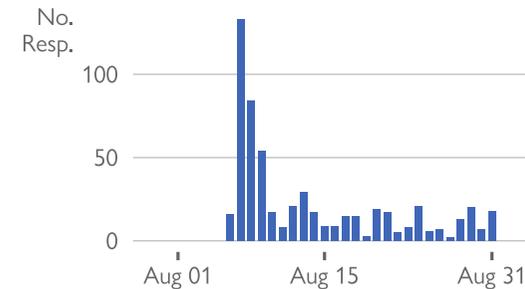
% 80 / 60 / 40 / 20 / 0

Economic, Buy goods, Return (Vol.), Family Related, Other

F.47 Duration of stay (outgoing)

Short term → Long-term

% 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.48 Time trend (outgoing)[4]

No. Resp. 100 / 50 / 0

Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 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.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 until 5 August 2021, data collection in FMP Source Yubu was interrupted due to insecurity.

FMR Internal Movement
August 2021

7,816 people surveyed
3.0 average group[2] size

793 displaced[1] persons
10.1% of respondents

801 pregnant or lactating women
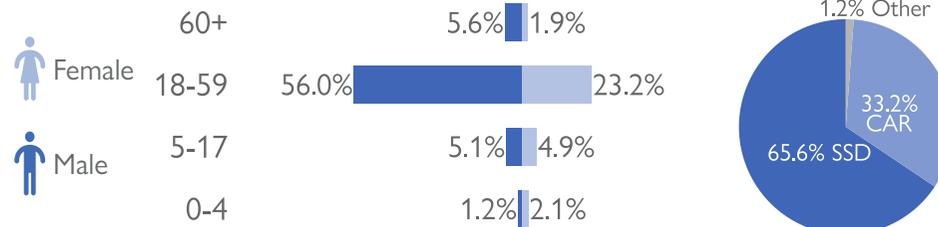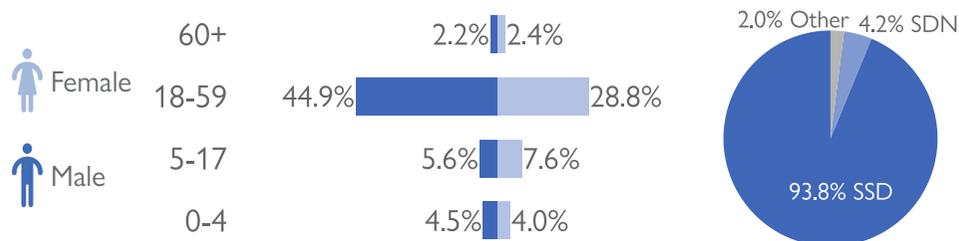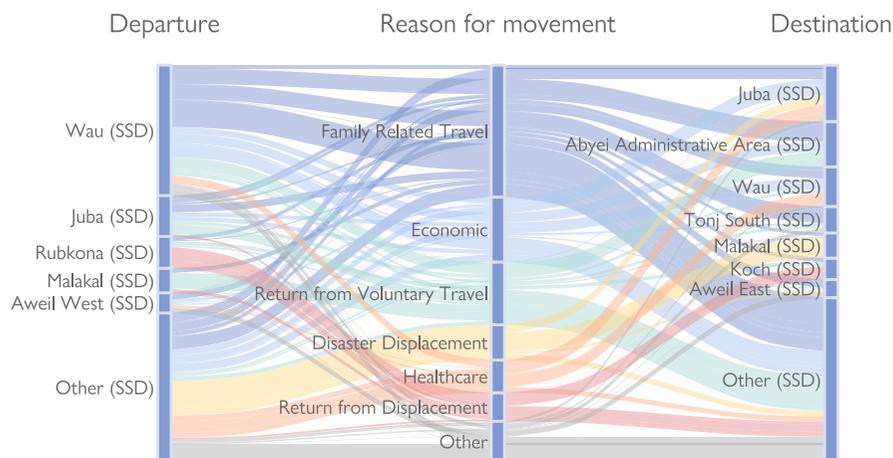
6 unaccompanied children

87 persons with mental or physical disabilities

173 persons with special needs over 60

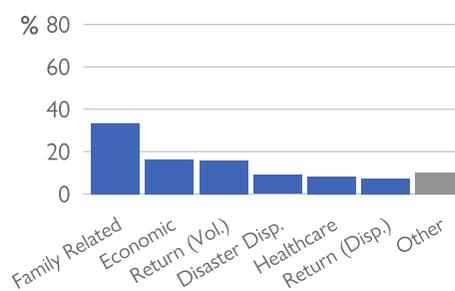## F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

Female / Male

Age	Female	Male
60+	2.2%	2.4%
18-59	44.9%	28.8%
5-17	5.6%	7.6%
0-4	4.5%	4.0%

2.0% Other · 4.2% SDN · 93.8% SSD

F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

Departure — Reason for movement — Destination

Departure: Wau (SSD), Juba (SSD), Rubkona (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Aweil West (SSD), Other (SSD)

Reason for movement: Family Related Travel, Economic, Return from Voluntary Travel, Disaster Displacement, Healthcare, Return from Displacement, Other

Destination: Juba (SSD), Abyei Administrative Area (SSD), Wau (SSD), Tonj South (SSD), Malakal (SSD), Koch (SSD), Aweil East (SSD), Other (SSD)

44.0% taxi/car   25.7% bus   20.3% boat   10.0% other

F.51 Reasons for movement[3]

% — Family Related, Economic, Return (Vol.), Disaster Disp., Healthcare, Return (Disp.), Other

F.52 Duration of stay

% — Short term → Long-term

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

F.53 Time trend[4]

No. Resp. — Aug 01, Aug 15, Aug 31
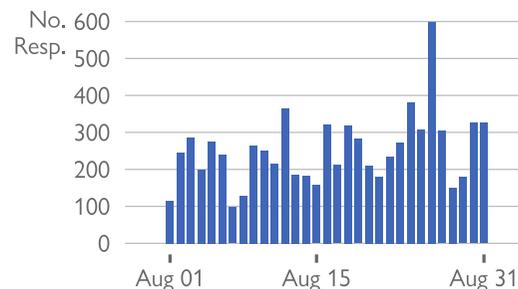
Methodology

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.