



24 Flow Monitoring Points
1,852 average no. of respondents / FMP



44,447 individuals surveyed¹
3.5 average group² size



2,556 displaced individuals³
5.8% 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, 24 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in October 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border travel with Uganda

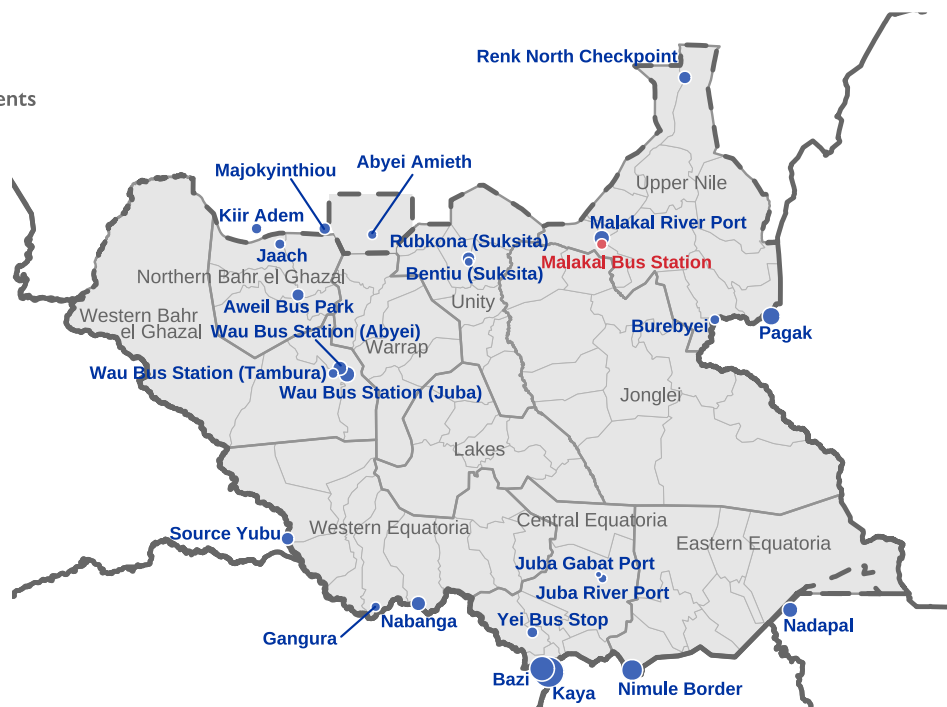
(UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). While activities at Malakal Bus Station continue to be suspended, data collection at North Renk Checkpoint resumed in early October. Figures are only indicative of existing 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 (October 2021)

- 1,000
- 4,000
- 8,000
- 12,000

FMP Status

- Open
- Suspended



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 958)	Internal (n = 1,446)	Incoming (n = 134)
Conflict	34.6%	31.1%	44.0%
Natural Disaster	52.0%	65.8%	46.3%
Food Insecurity	13.5%	3.1%	9.7%

Additionally, 18 displaced individuals were surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

Long / medium term⁴ flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

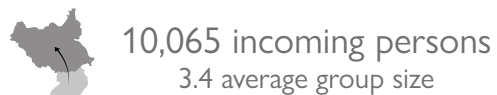
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced ⁵ return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	440 (41 refugees ⁵)	0 (0 refugees)	74 (1 refugee)
From abroad	1,525 (592 refugees)	6 (1 refugee)	154 (80 refugees)

1,089 possible voluntary returnees (of which 774 from abroad), 18 forced returnees (4 from abroad) and 429 relocated individuals (191 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

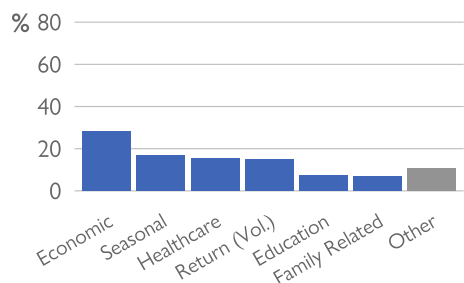
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	451 (301 refugees ⁵)	26 (0 refugees)	+425 (301 refugees)
DRC	47 (20 refugees)	33 (0 refugees)	+14 (20 refugees)
Sudan	887 (43 refugees)	557 (88 refugees)	+330 (-45 refugees)
Ethiopia	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)
Kenya	362 (290 refugees)	448 (181 refugees)	-86 (+109 refugees)
CAR	29 (19 refugees)	5 (0 refugees)	+24 (19 refugees)

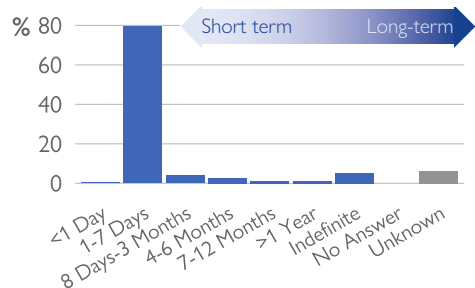
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (24), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (499), 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.



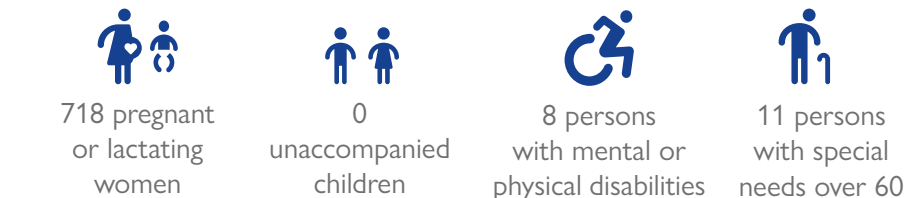
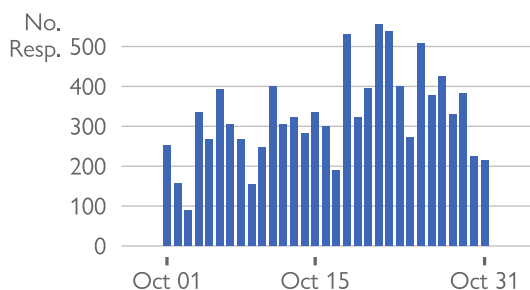
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



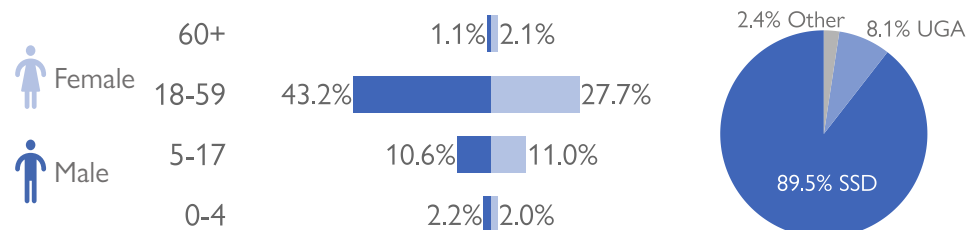
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



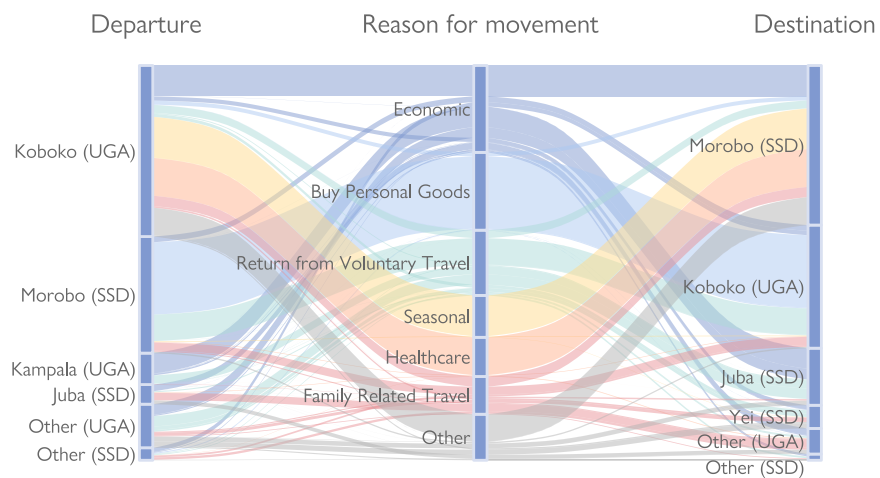
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



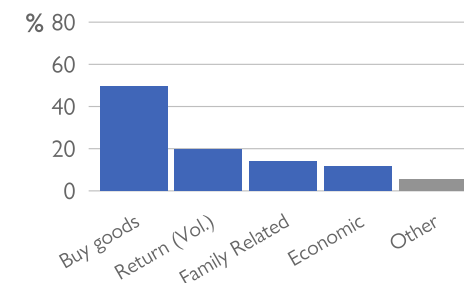
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



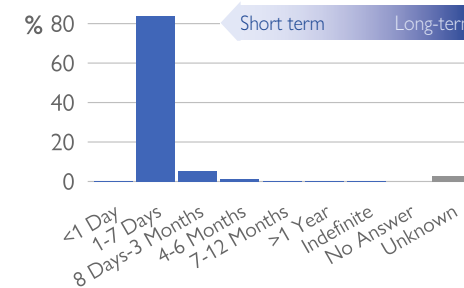
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



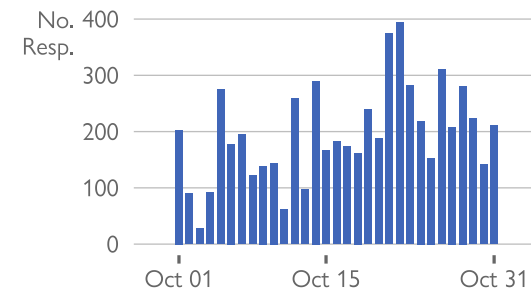
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



5,007 incoming persons
3.2 average group size



8,722 people surveyed
3.6 average group² size

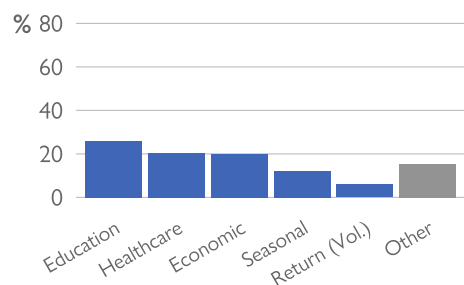


288 displaced¹ persons
3.3% of respondents

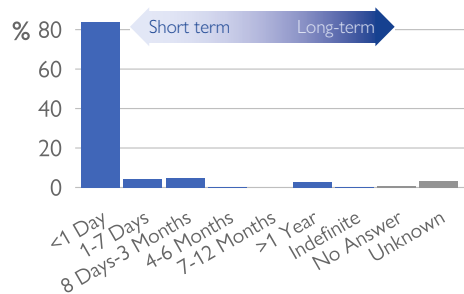


3,715 outgoing persons
4.4 average group size

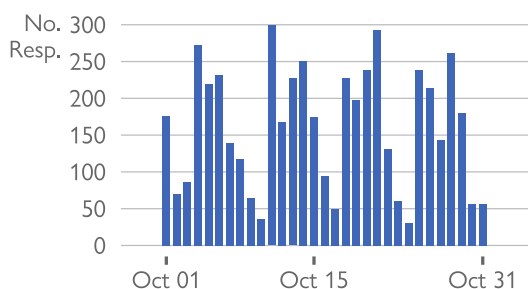
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



665 pregnant or lactating women



3 unaccompanied children

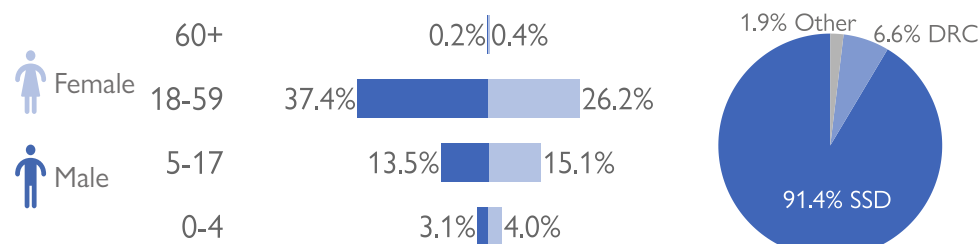


8 persons with mental or physical disabilities

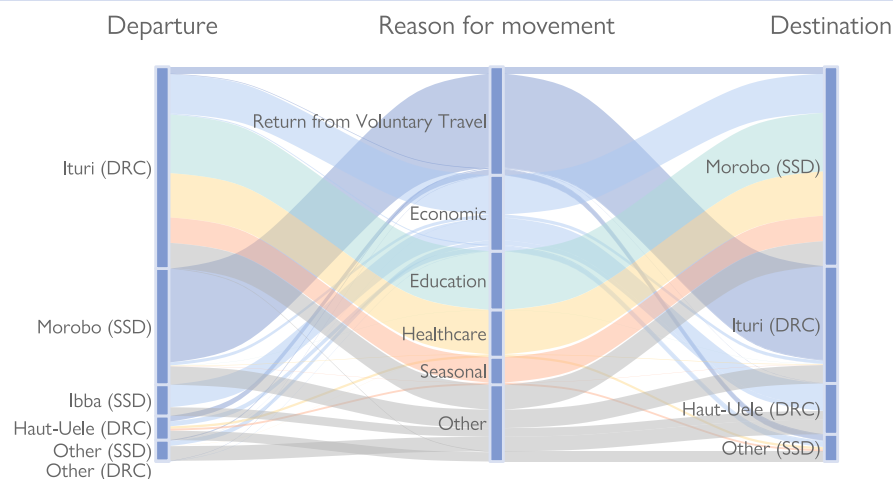


31 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

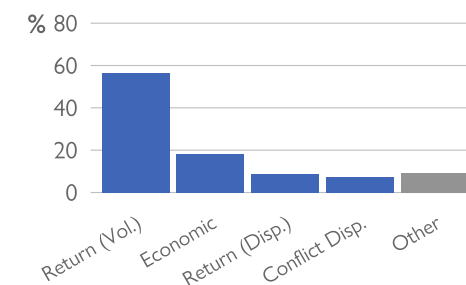


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

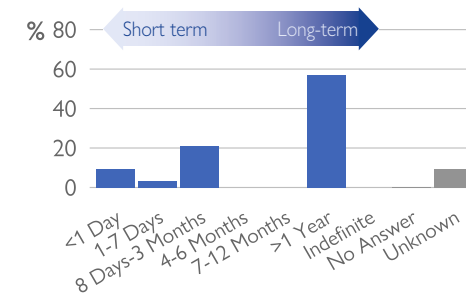


73.4% on foot, 13.4% motorbike, 5.5% bicycle, 7.7% other

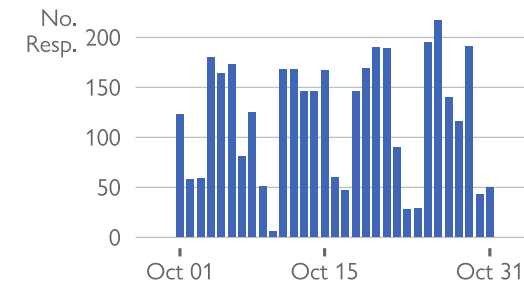
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



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.



1,750 incoming persons
2.9 average group size



4,218 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

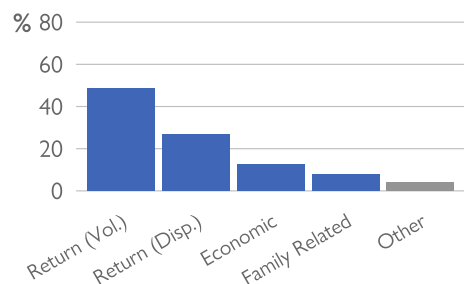


482 displaced¹ persons
11.4% of respondents

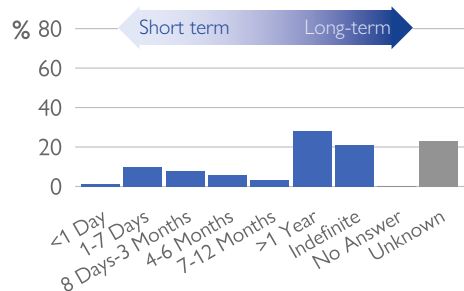


2,468 outgoing persons
3.1 average group size

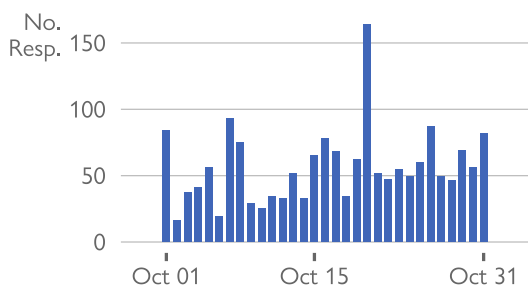
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



277 pregnant or lactating women



2 unaccompanied children

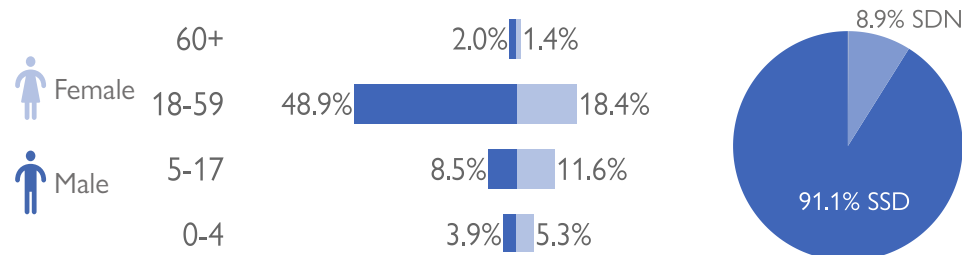


28 persons with mental or physical disabilities

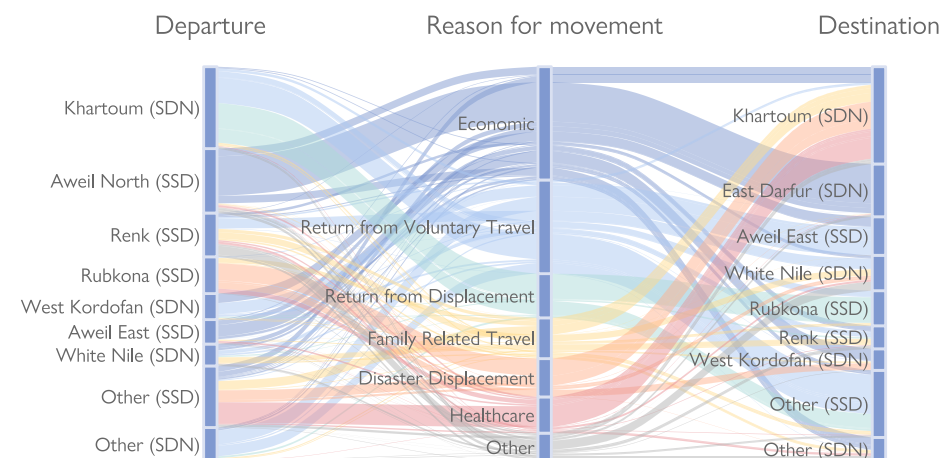


62 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

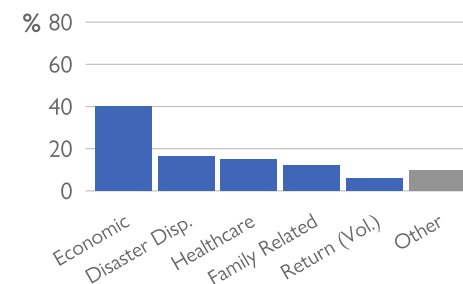


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

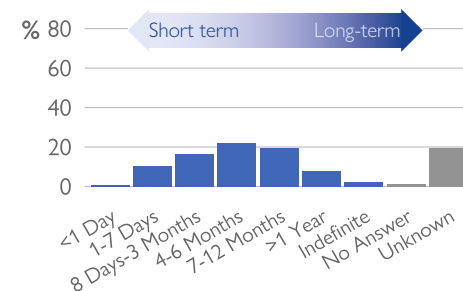


35.8% bus 32.6% taxi / car 18.3% on foot 13.3% other

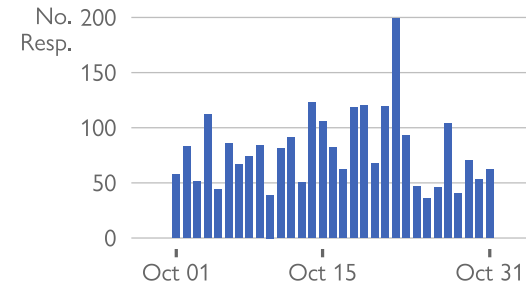
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



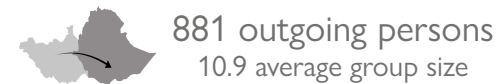
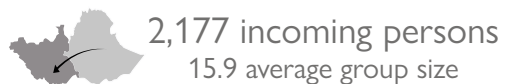
F.24 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



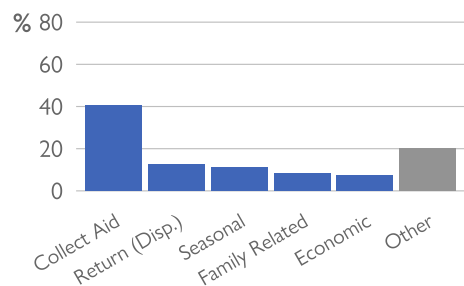
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

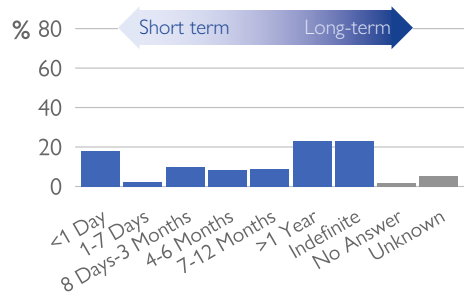
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



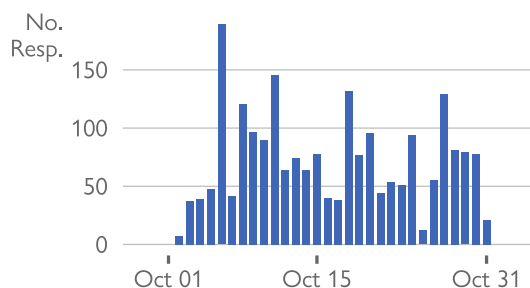
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



748 pregnant or lactating women



82 unaccompanied children

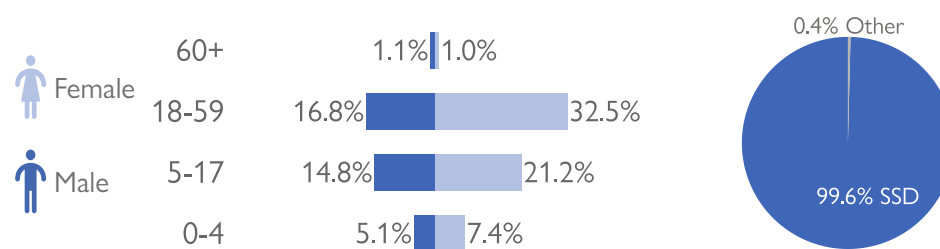


146 persons with mental or physical disabilities



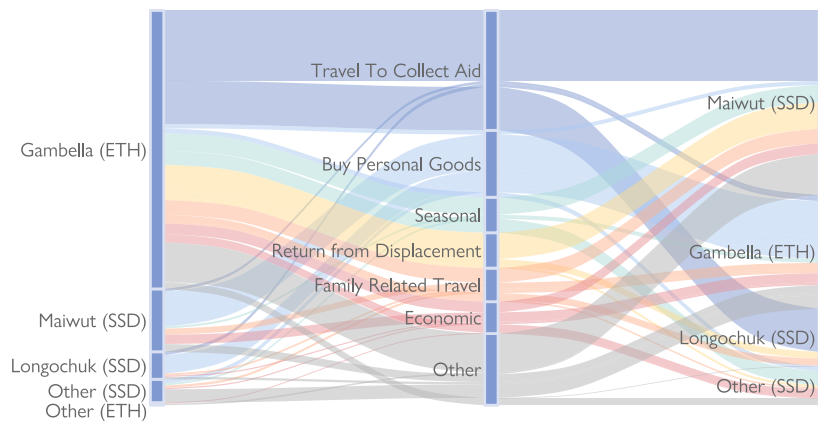
55 persons with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



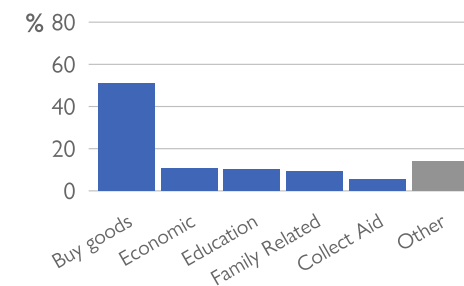
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

Departure Reason for movement Destination

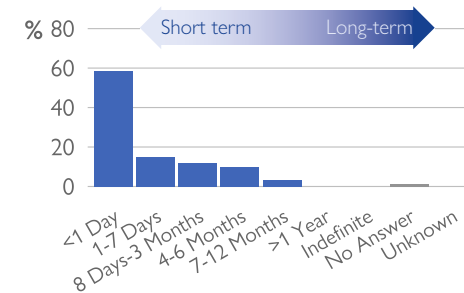


48.3% bus 31.8% on foot 6.8% taxi / car 13.1% other

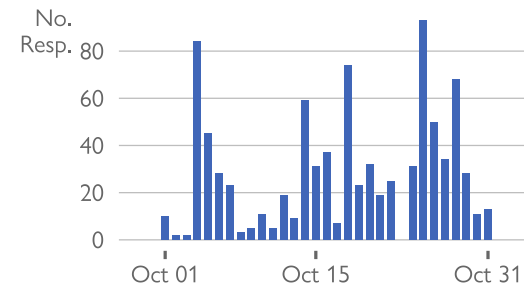
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



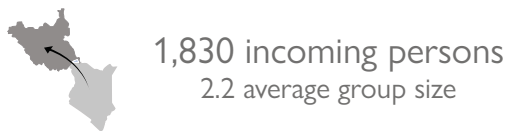
F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



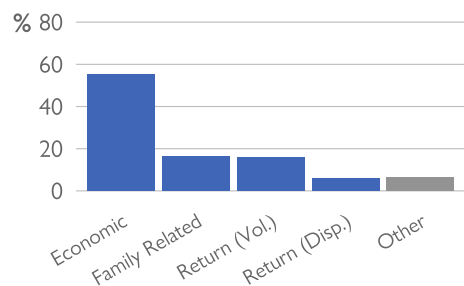
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

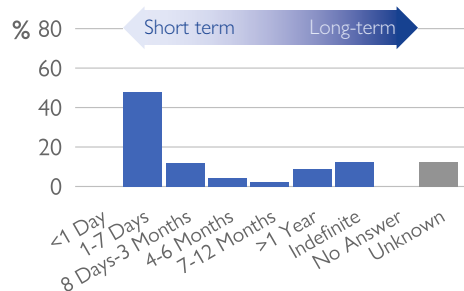
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



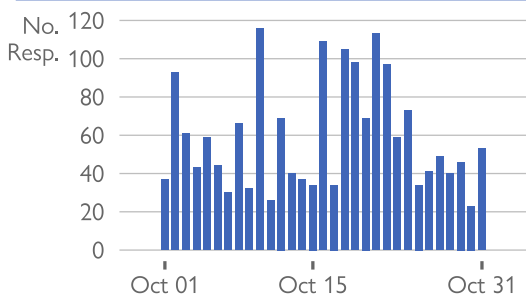
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



52 pregnant or lactating women



6 unaccompanied children

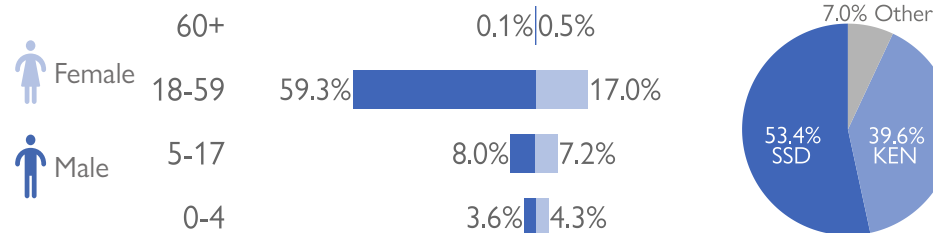


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

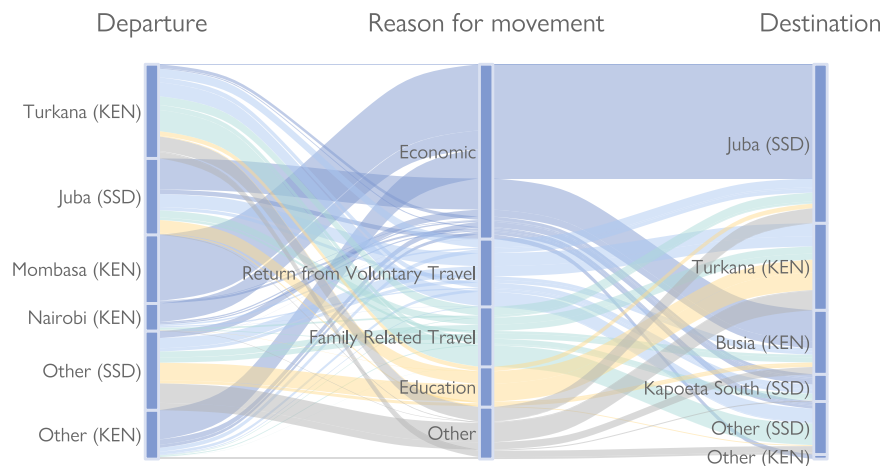


2 persons with special needs over 60

F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

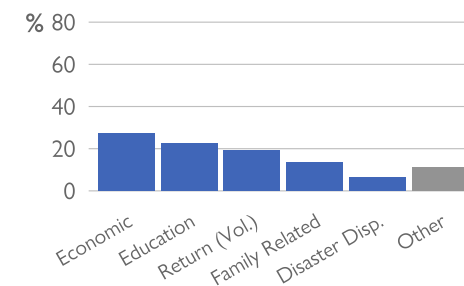


F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel

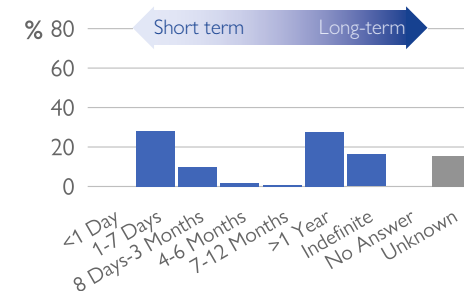


52.5% taxi / car 37.8% truck 9.6% bus 0.1% other

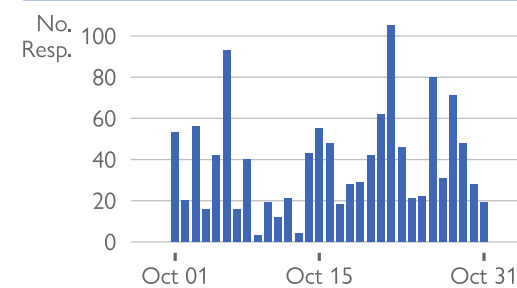
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

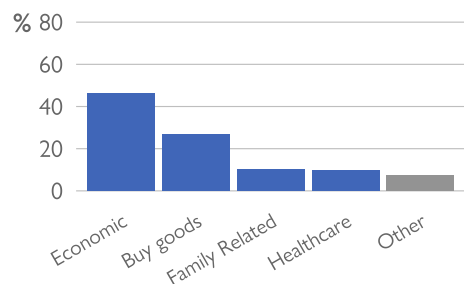
 488 incoming persons
3.1 average group size

 983 people surveyed
2.9 average group² size

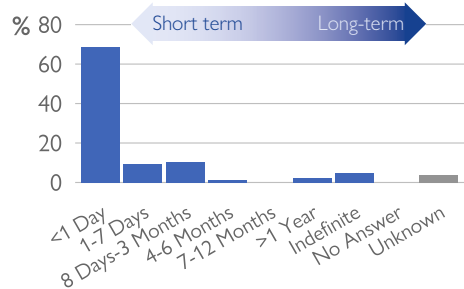
 0 displaced¹ persons
0.0% of respondents

 495 outgoing persons
2.8 average group size

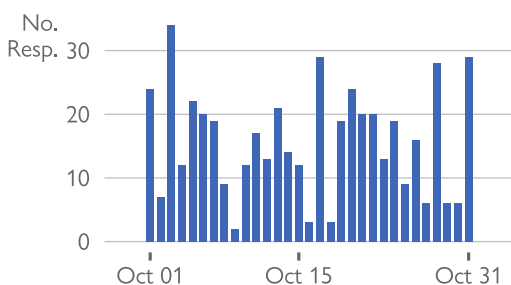
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.45 Time trend (incoming)⁴



15 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

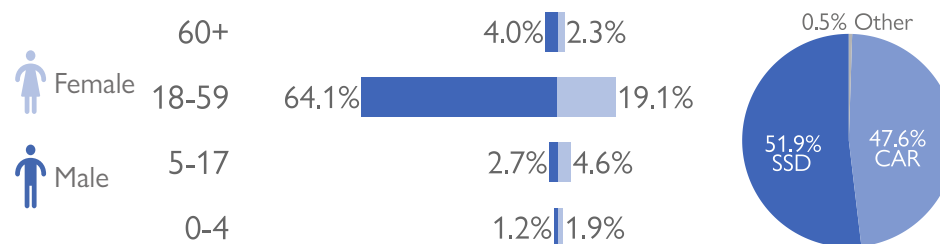


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

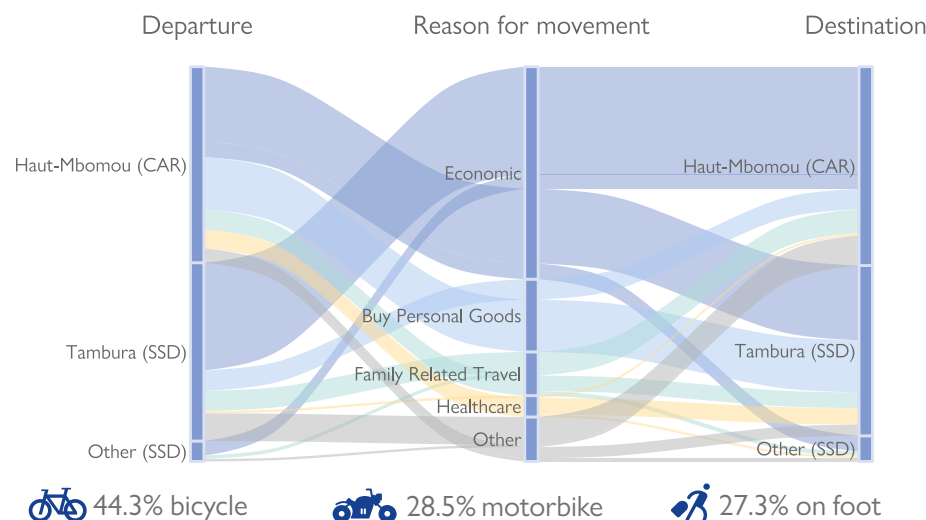


0 person with special needs over 60

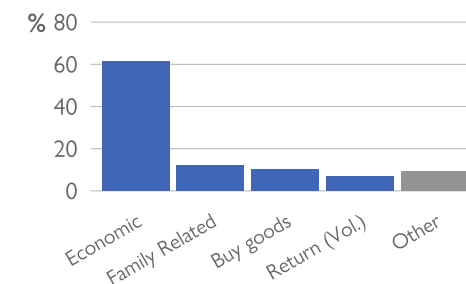
F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



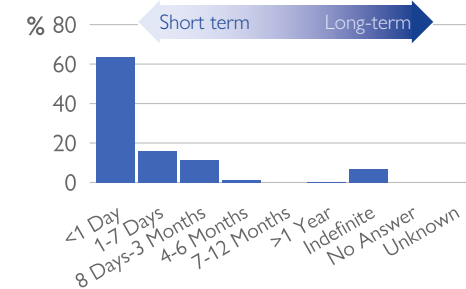
F.42 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



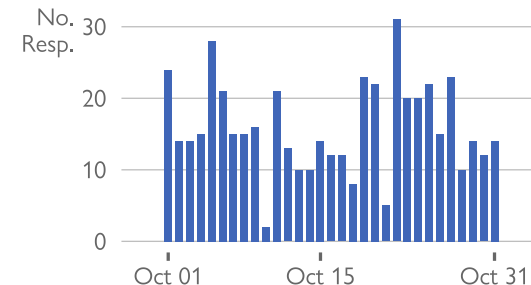
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

7,774 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

1,446 displaced¹ persons
18.6% of respondents

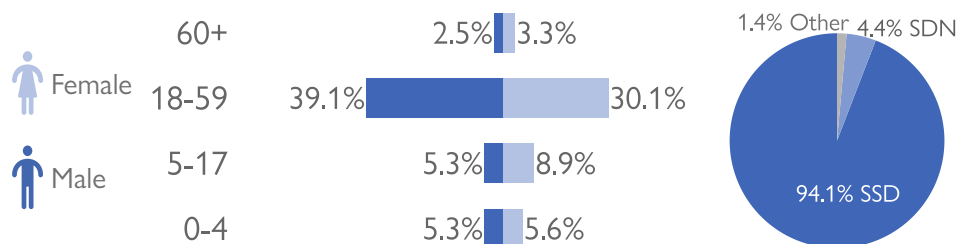
880 pregnant or lactating women

7 unaccompanied children

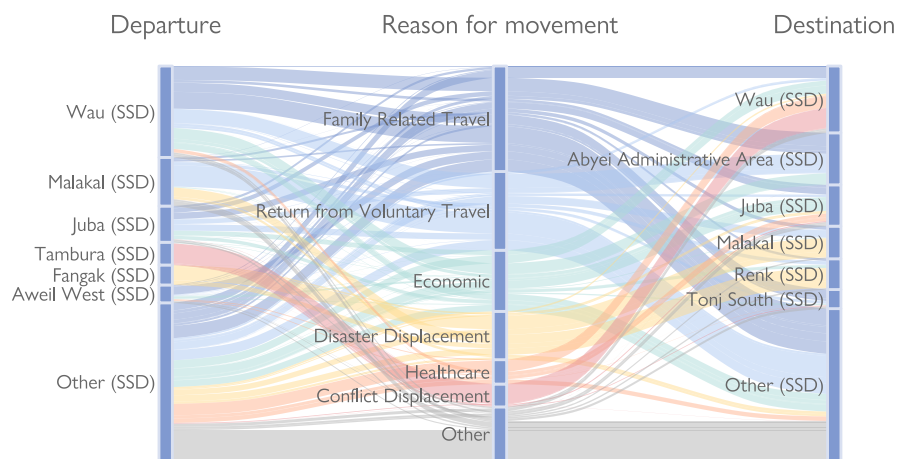
110 persons with mental or physical disabilities

326 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

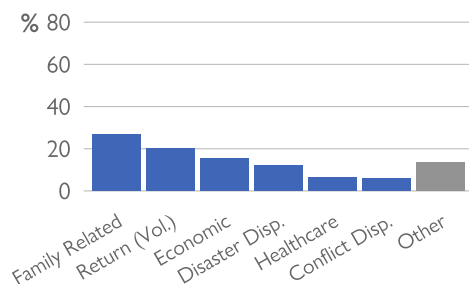


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

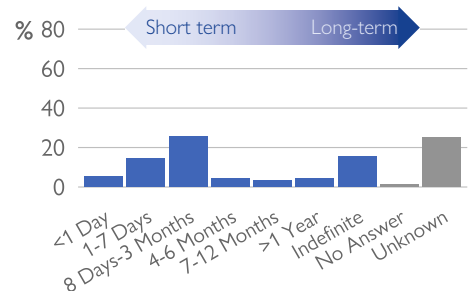


31.2% taxi/car 29.0% boat 28.8% bus 11.0% other

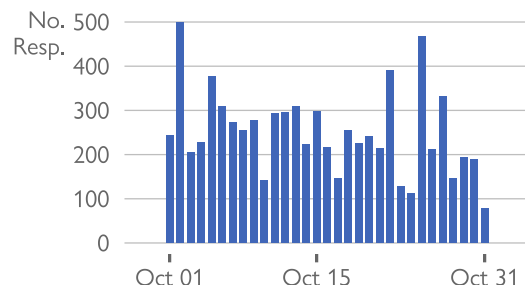
F.51 Reasons for movement³



F.52 Duration of stay



F.53 Time trend⁴



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