



24 Flow Monitoring Points
1,774 average no. of respondents / FMP



42,574 individuals surveyed¹
3.2 average group² size



2,320 displaced individuals³
5.4% 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, 24 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in November 2021, surveying internal flows and cross-border

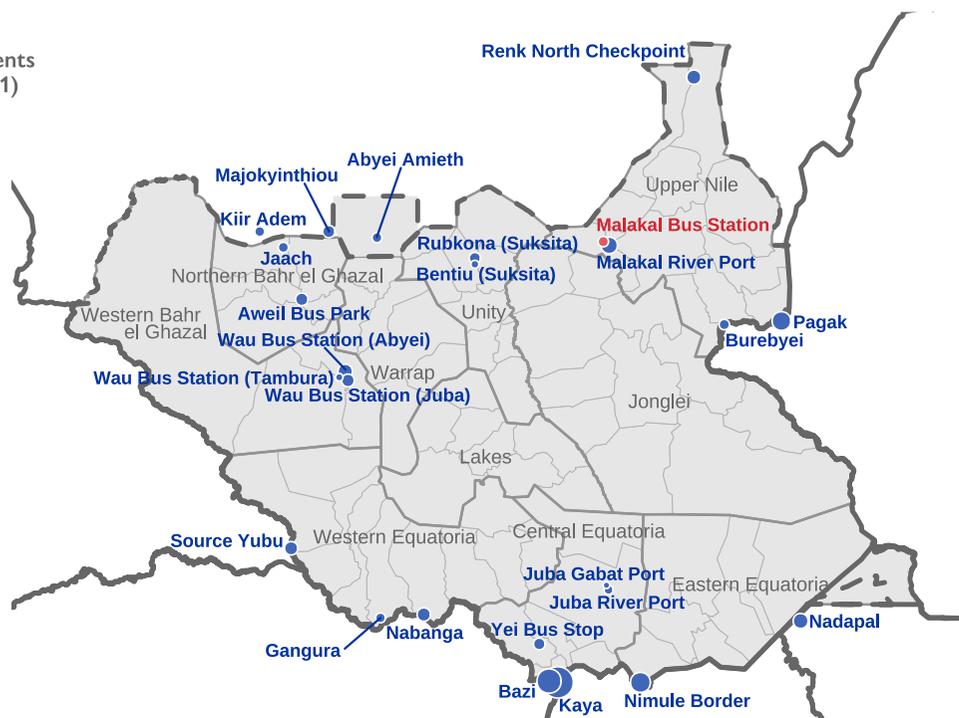
travel with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN) and the Central African Republic (CAR). The FMP Malakal Bus Station continues to be suspended. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

No. of respondents (November 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 = 586)	Internal (n = 1,670)	Incoming (n = 64)
Conflict	19.6%	15.4%	31.2%
Natural Disaster	62.5%	65.6%	0.0%
Food Insecurity	17.9%	19.0%	68.8%

No 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	368 (18 refugees ⁵)	16 (0 refugees)	105 (17 refugees)
From abroad	1,626 (785 refugees)	38 (1 refugee)	126 (61 refugees)

1,366 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,010 from abroad), 38 forced returnees (13 from abroad) and 317 relocated individuals (125 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

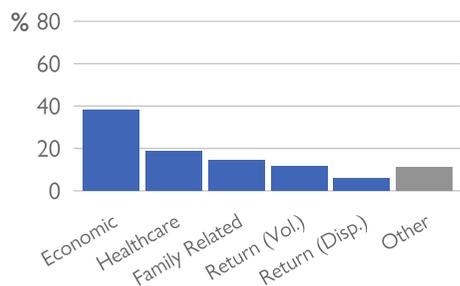
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	509 (440 refugees ⁵)	30 (10 refugees)	+479 (430 refugees)
DRC	47 (40 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+47 (40 refugees)
Sudan	859 (22 refugees)	429 (36 refugees)	+430 (-14 refugees)
Ethiopia	183 (174 refugees)	28 (3 refugees)	+155 (171 refugees)
Kenya	199 (165 refugees)	222 (159 refugees)	-23 (+6 refugees)
CAR	33 (13 refugees)	4 (0 refugees)	+29 (13 refugees)

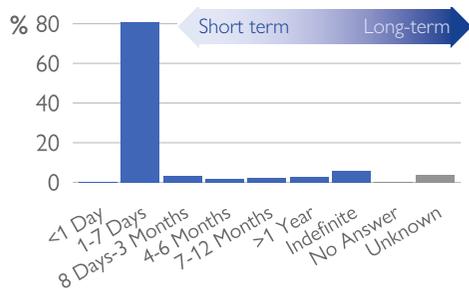
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (49), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (613), 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.



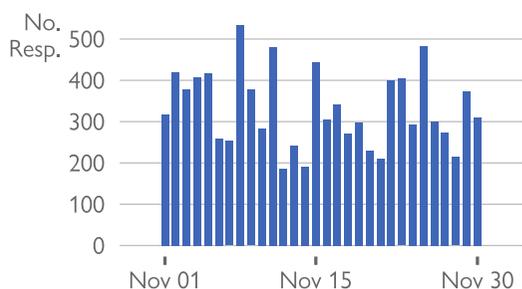
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



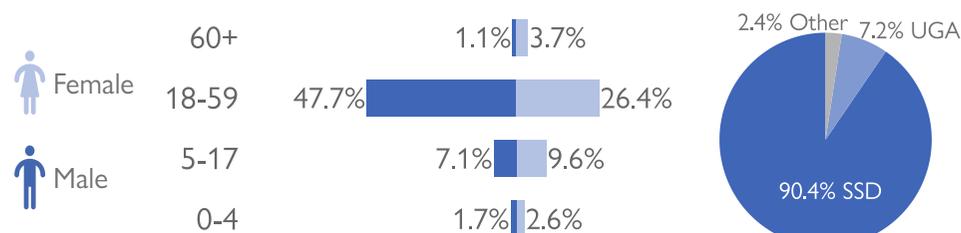
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



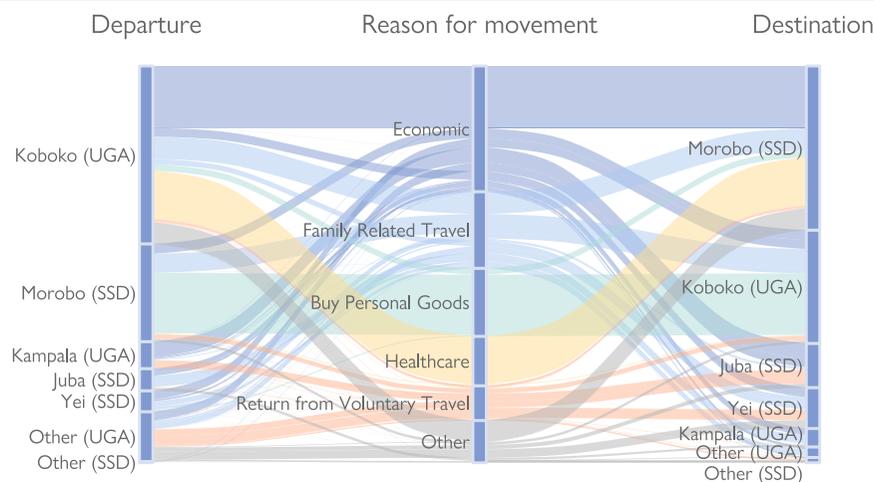
F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



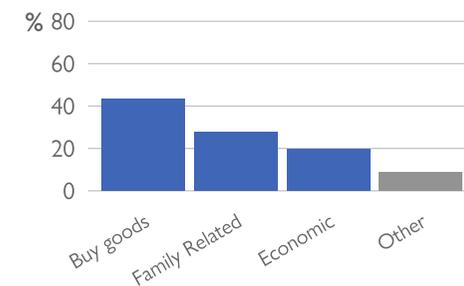
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



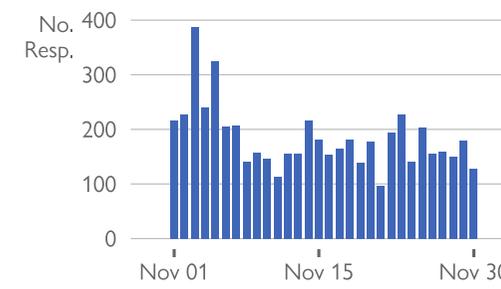
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

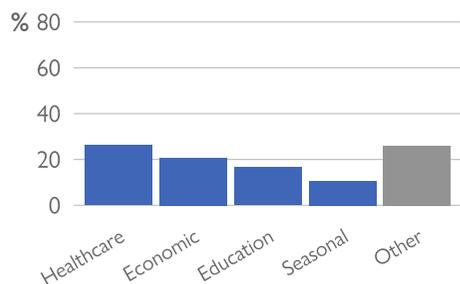
5,497 incoming persons
3.1 average group size

7,718 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

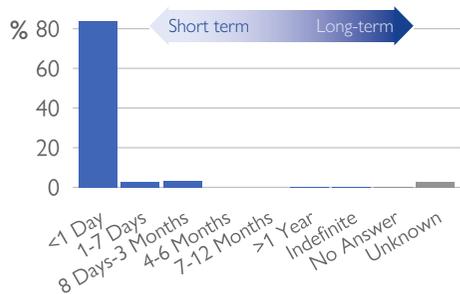
48 displaced¹ persons
0.6% of respondents

2,221 outgoing persons
3.7 average group size

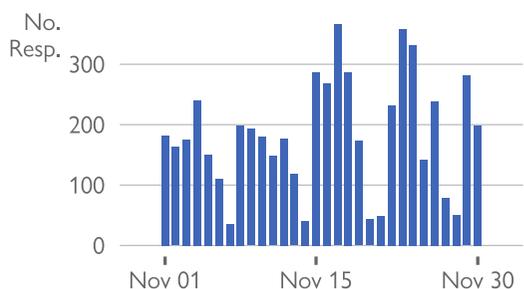
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



687 pregnant or lactating women



16 unaccompanied children



21 persons with mental or physical disabilities



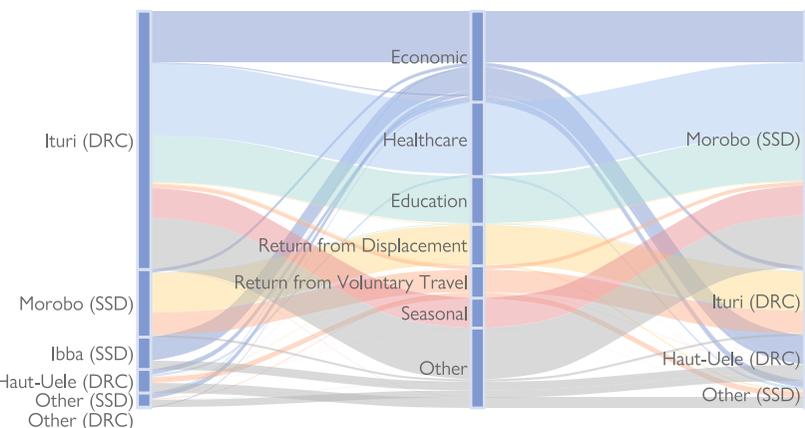
52 persons with special needs over 60

F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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

Departure Reason for movement Destination



75.2% on foot



13.7% motorbike



5.0% bicycle

6.1% other

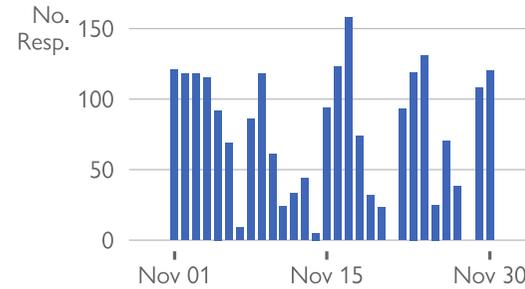
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



2,287 incoming persons
3.0 average group size



4,478 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

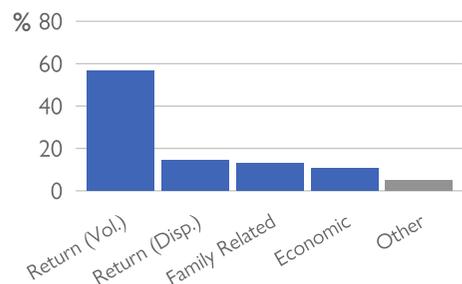


351 displaced¹ persons
7.8% of respondents



2,191 outgoing persons
3.0 average group size

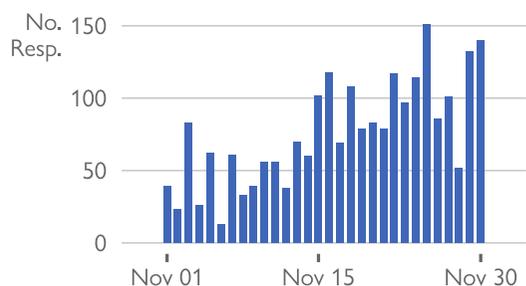
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



223 pregnant or lactating women



2 unaccompanied children

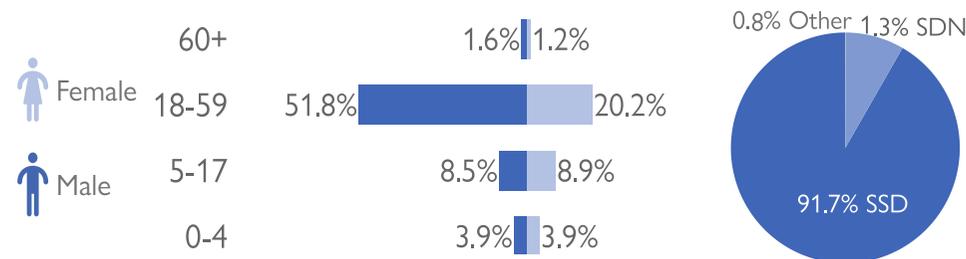


18 persons with mental or physical disabilities

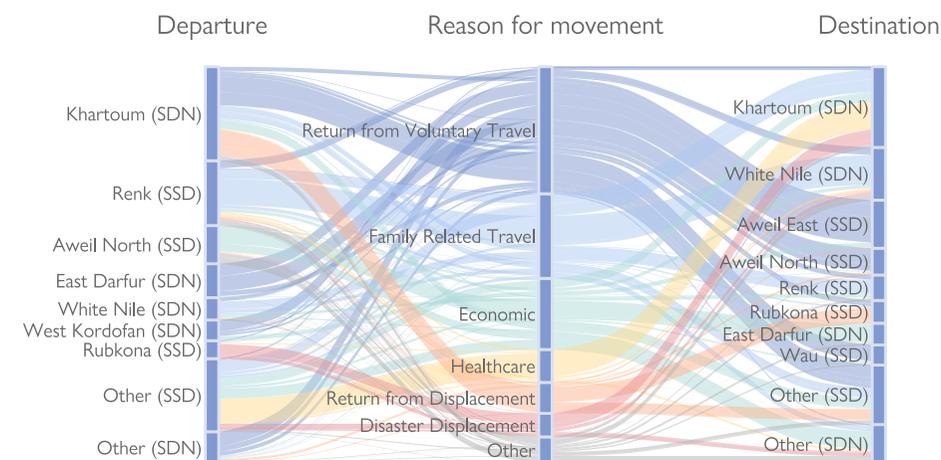


36 persons with special needs over 60

F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

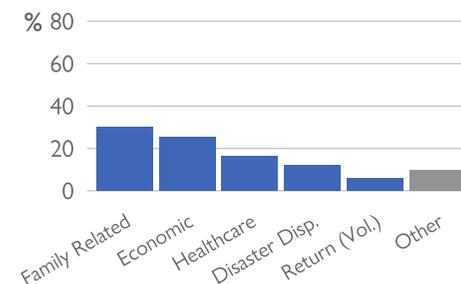


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel



50.4% taxi / car, 17.5% bus, 11.3% on foot, 20.8% other

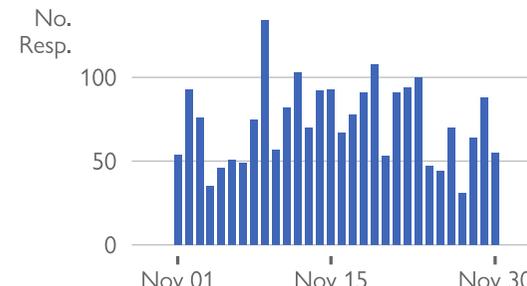
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

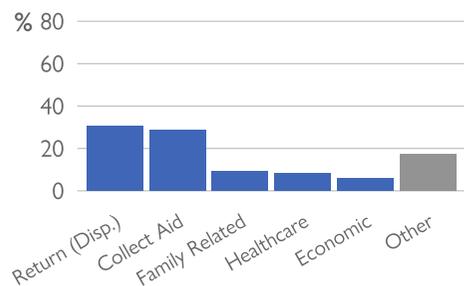
 2,411 incoming persons
14.6 average group size

 3,689 people surveyed
13.4 average group² size

 96 displaced¹ persons
2.6% of respondents

 1,278 outgoing persons
11.6 average group size

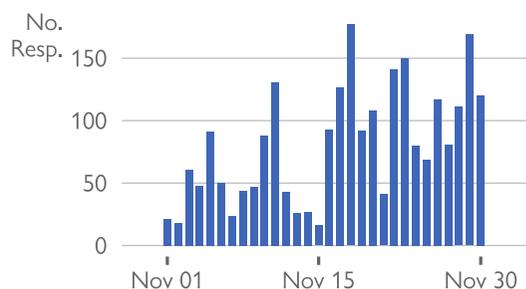
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴



801 pregnant or lactating women



56 unaccompanied children

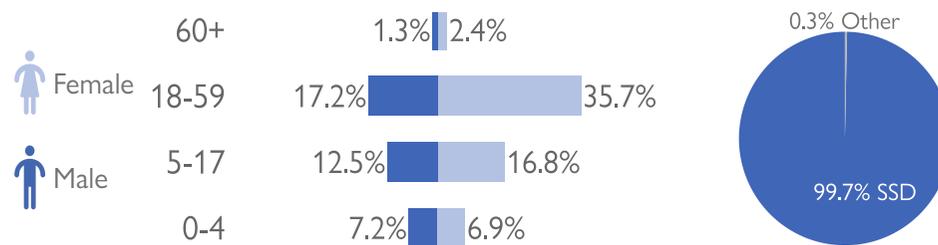


136 persons with mental or physical disabilities



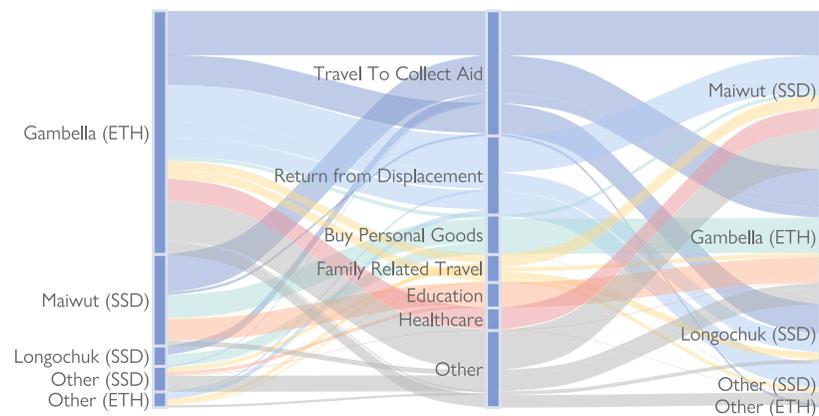
124 persons with special needs over 60

F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



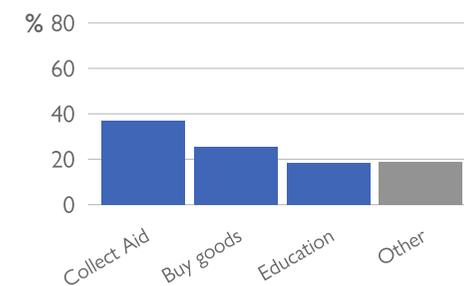
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

Departure Reason for movement Destination



 39.8% bus  28.9% on foot  12.3% three-wheeler 19.0% other

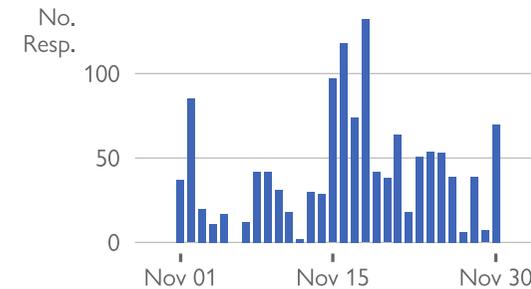
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



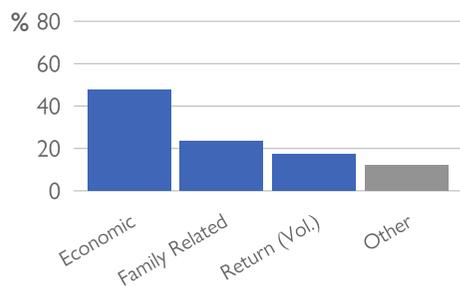
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

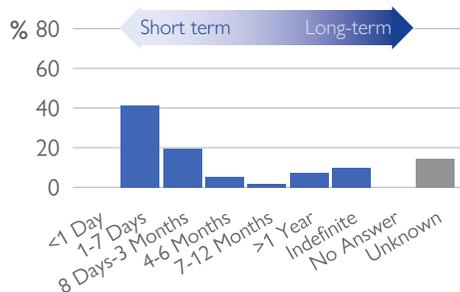
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



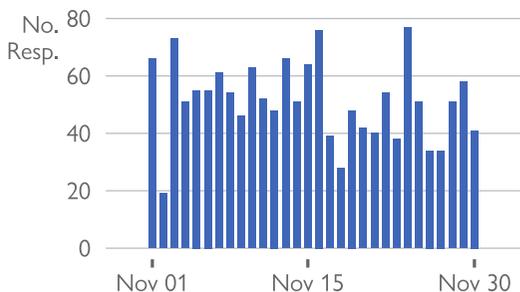
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



48 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

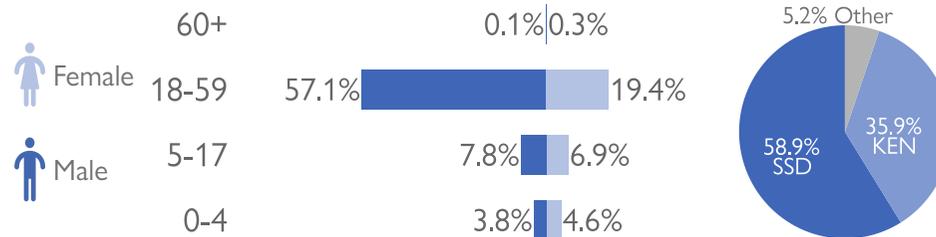


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

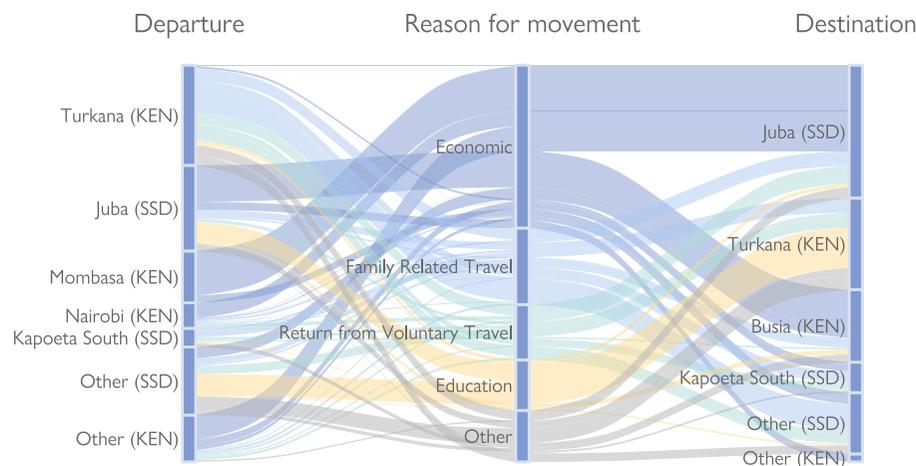


0 persons with special needs over 60

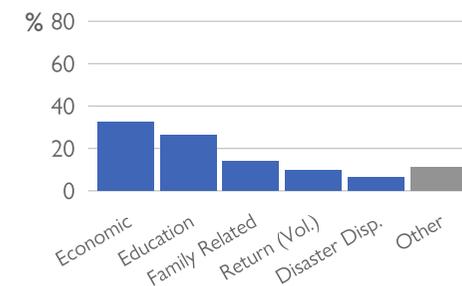
F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



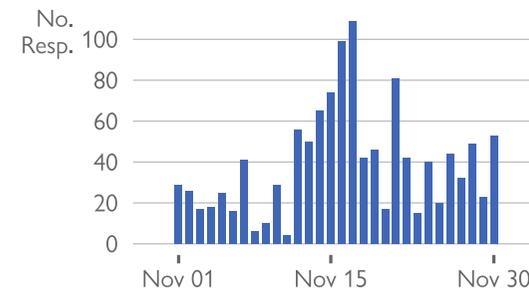
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

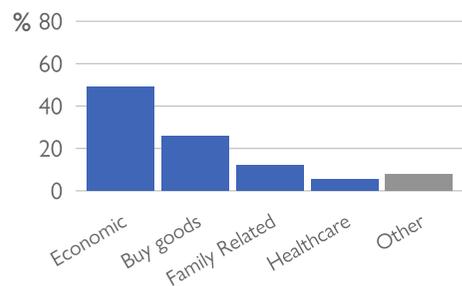
 512 incoming persons
3.4 average group size

 1,124 people surveyed
3.3 average group² size

 0 displaced¹ persons
0.0% of respondents

 612 outgoing persons
3.3 average group size

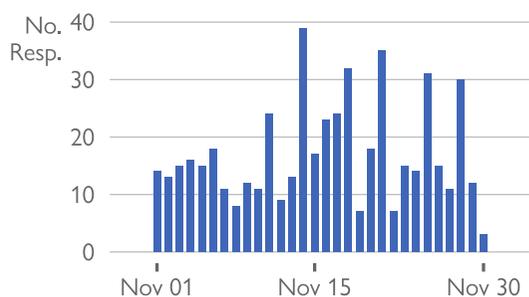
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.45 Time trend (incoming)⁴



7 pregnant or lactating women



0 unaccompanied children

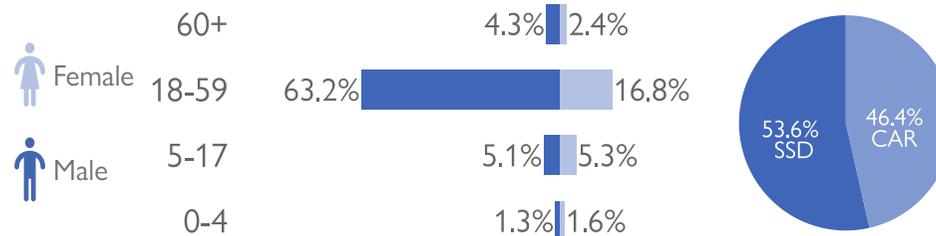


0 persons with mental or physical disabilities

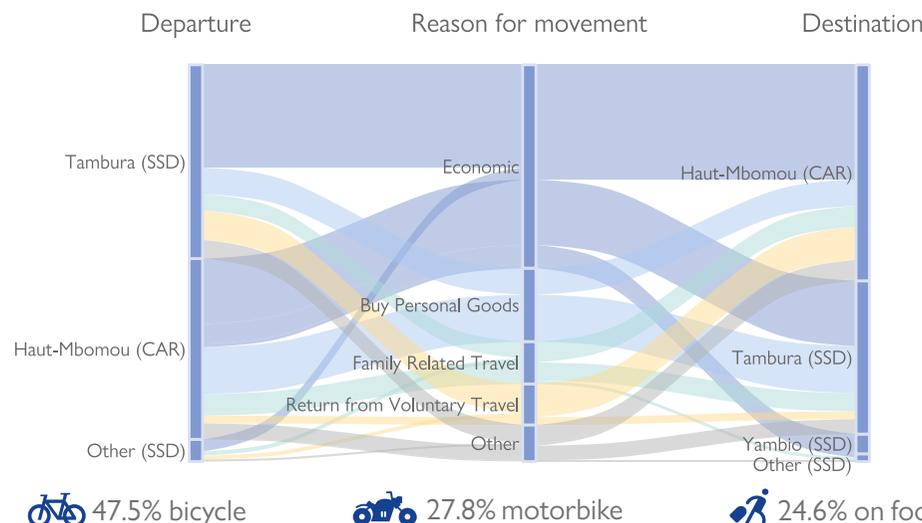


0 person with special needs over 60

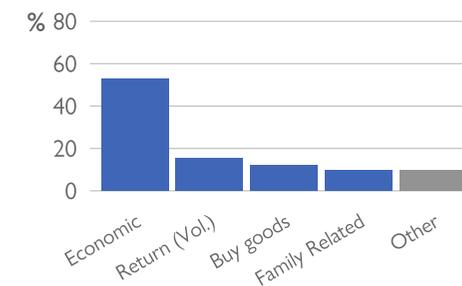
F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



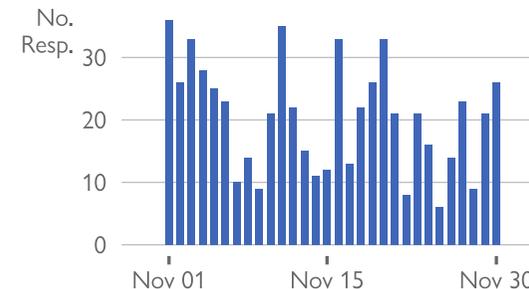
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

6,759 people surveyed
2.6 average group² size

1,670 displaced¹ persons
24.7% of respondents

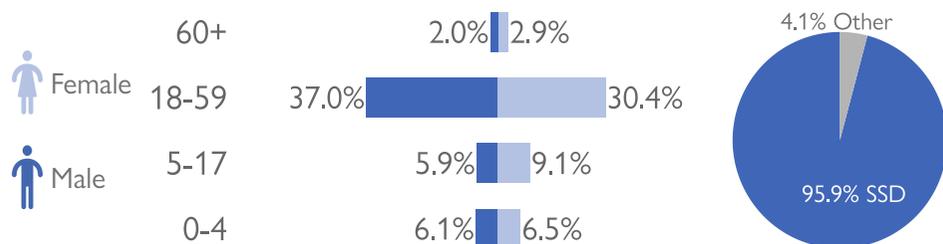
669 pregnant or lactating women

7 unaccompanied children

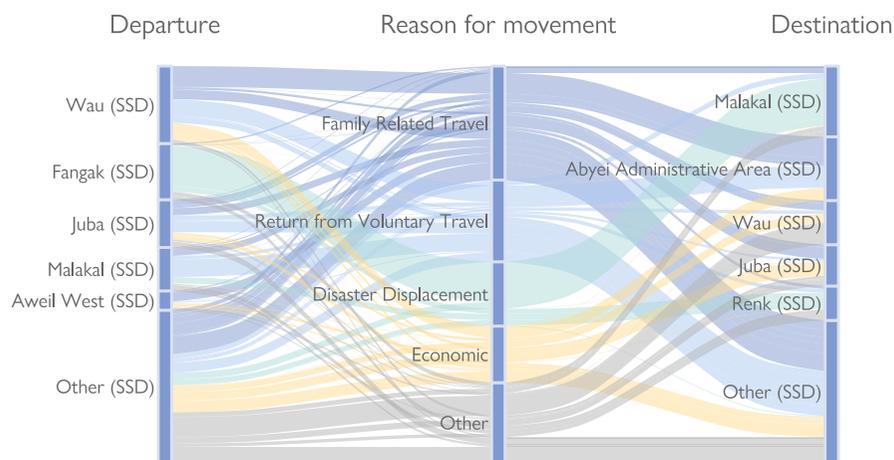
94 persons with mental or physical disabilities

257 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

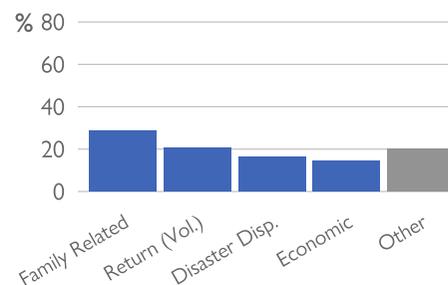


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel



41.2% boat 31.9% bus 19.4% taxi/car 7.5% other

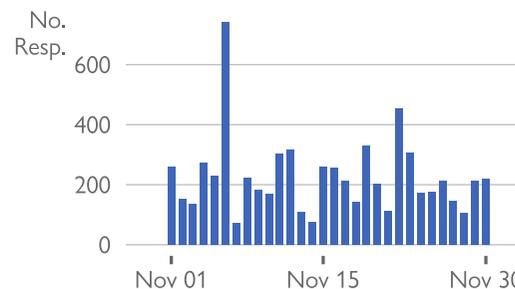
F.51 Reasons for movement³



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