



25 Flow Monitoring Points  
1,615 average no. of respondents / FMP



40,373 individuals surveyed<sup>1</sup>  
3.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size



1,946 displaced individuals<sup>3</sup>  
4.8% 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, 25 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in December 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). A new FMP, Roriak, had been introduced. Activities at Rubkona Suksita were temporarily moved to Bentiu IDP Camp (Canoe Station) due to flooding. The FMP Malakal Bus Station continues to be suspended. Questions pertaining to physical and mental disabilities have been removed from the questionnaire and will not be reported on from this month onwards. 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  
(December 2021)

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

FMP Status

- Open
- Suspended



### Reasons for displacement<sup>3</sup> by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 1,091)	Internal (n = 651)	Incoming (n = 203)
Conflict	16.0%	5.7%	76.8%
Natural Disaster	71.8%	80.0%	2.5%
Food Insecurity	12.2%	14.3%	20.7%

One displaced individual was surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

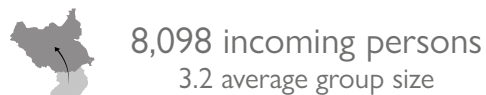
Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced <sup>5</sup> return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	467 (31 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	144 (0 refugees)	235 (29 refugees)
From abroad	1,884 (650 refugees)	57 (8 refugees)	99 (39 refugees)

1,769 possible voluntary returnees (of which 1,279 from abroad), 26 forced returnees (7 from abroad) and 274 relocated individuals (156 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

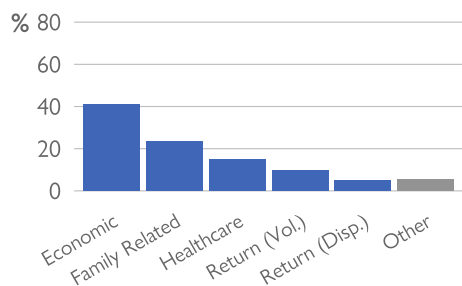
### Long / medium term<sup>4</sup> total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	401 (335 refugees <sup>5</sup> )	36 (7 refugees)	+365 (328 refugees)
DRC	60 (50 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	+60 (50 refugees)
Sudan	1,412 (83 refugees)	683 (6 refugees)	+729 (77 refugees)
Ethiopia	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)
Kenya	264 (226 refugees)	216 (88 refugees)	+48 (138 refugees)
CAR	36 (23 refugees)	9 (0 refugees)	+27 (23 refugees)

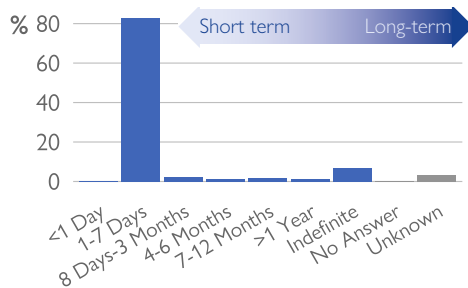
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (67), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (566), 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.



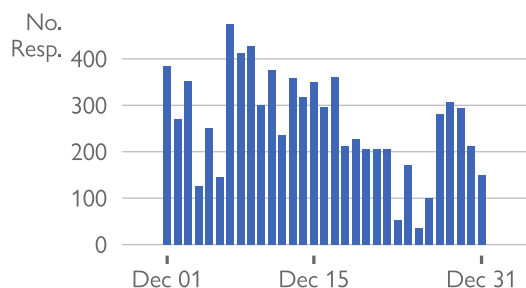
### F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



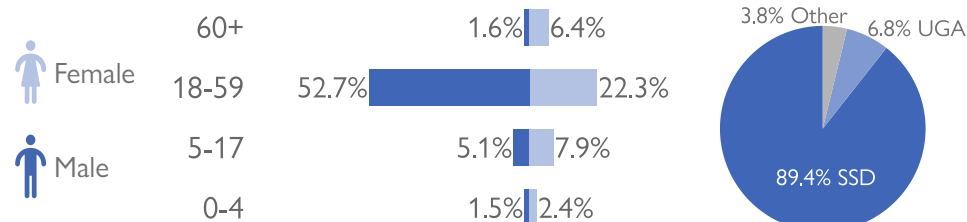
### F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



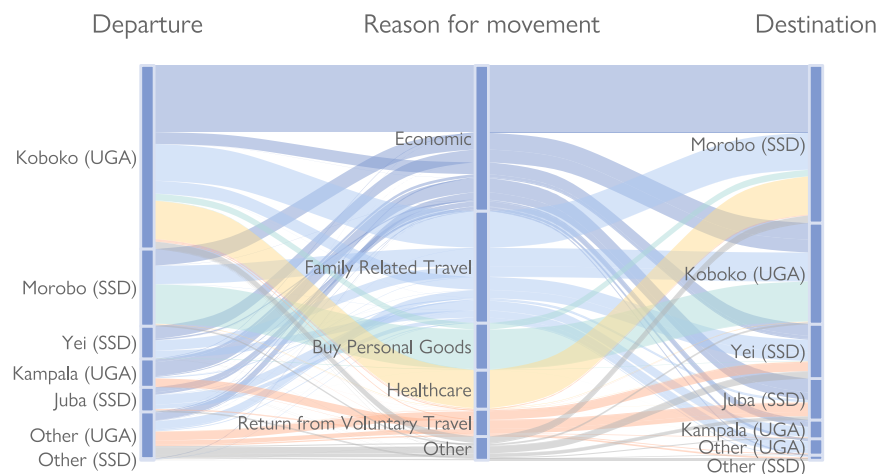
### F.5 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



### F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

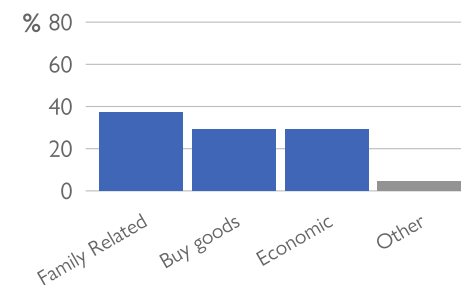


### F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

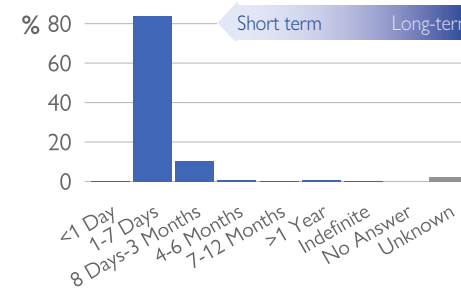


44.6% on foot 29.2% taxi / car 9.3% bus 16.9% other

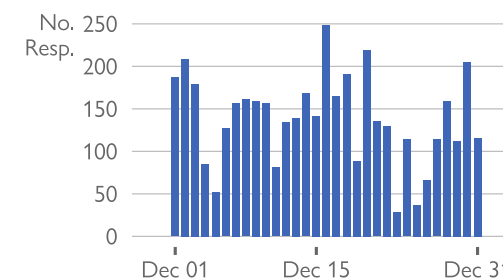
### F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)




### F.8 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.



4,391 incoming persons  
3.0 average group size



6,348 people surveyed  
3.2 average group<sup>2</sup> size

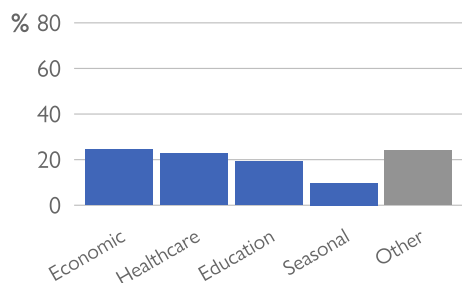


0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.0% of respondents

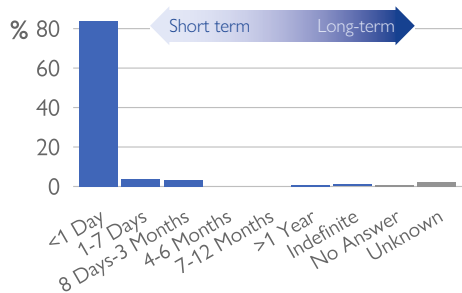


1,957 outgoing persons  
3.8 average group size

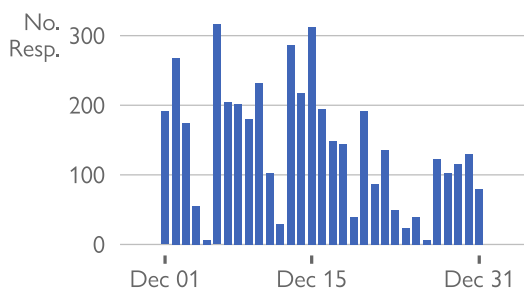
## F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



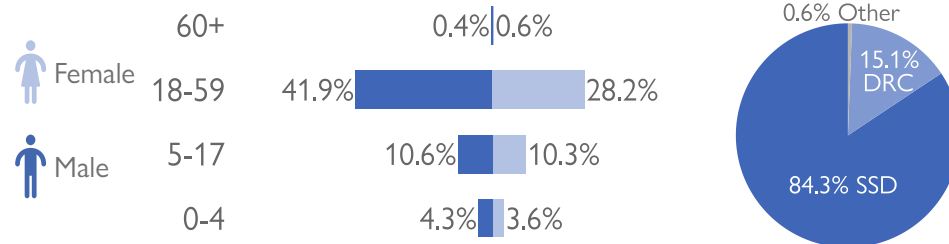
## F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



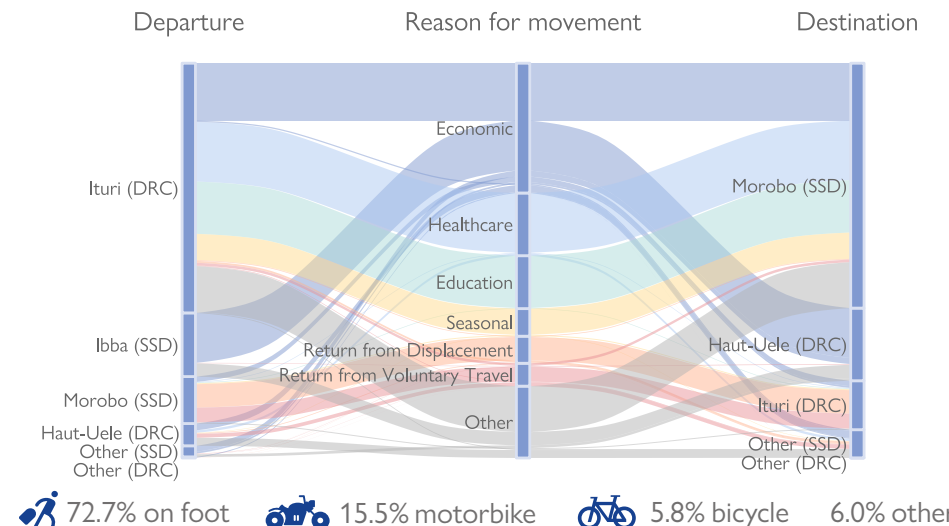
## F.13 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



## F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

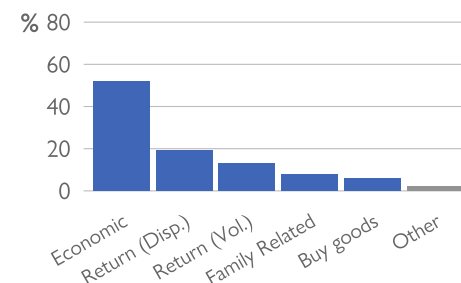


## F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

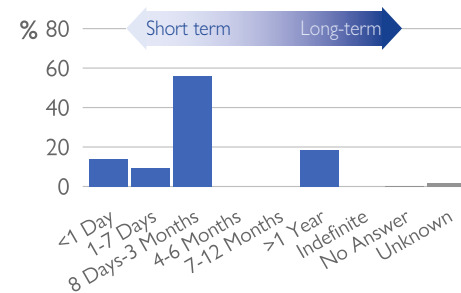


72.7% on foot 15.5% motorbike 5.8% bicycle 6.0% other

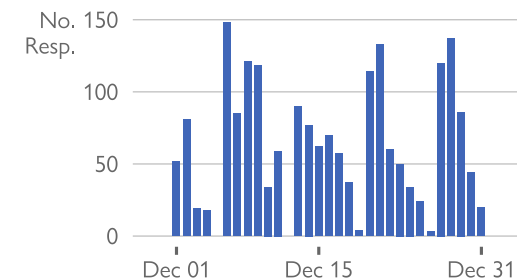
## F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.15 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.16 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.



3,797 incoming persons  
3.8 average group size



5,858 people surveyed  
3.4 average group<sup>2</sup> size

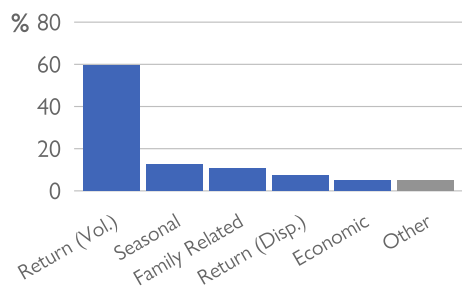


794 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
13.6% of respondents

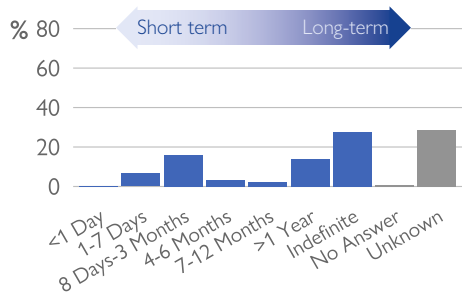


2,061 outgoing persons  
2.9 average group size

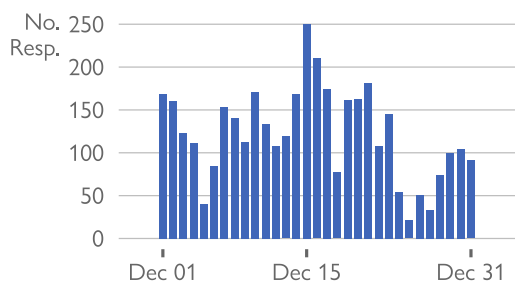
## F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.21 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



516 pregnant or lactating women

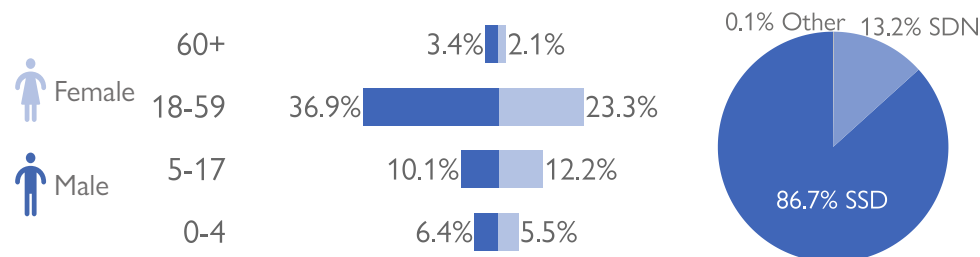


3 unaccompanied children

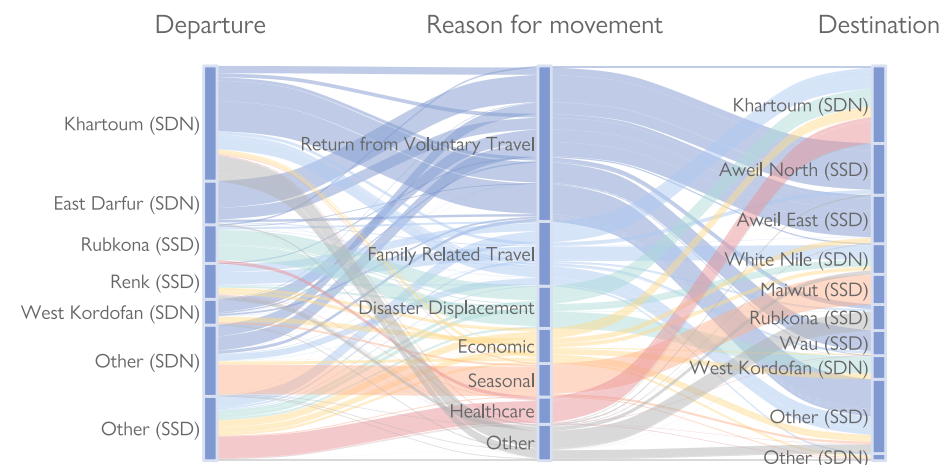


71 persons with special needs over 60

## F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

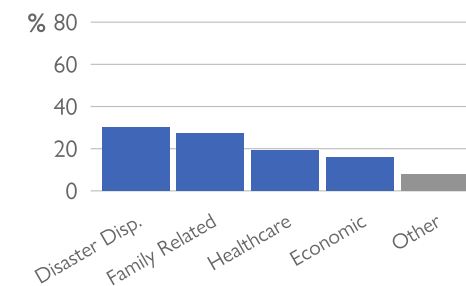


## F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

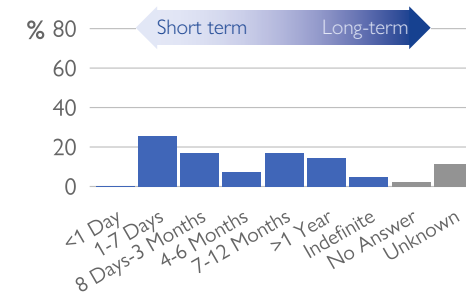


39.9% taxi / car   20.1% bus   11.1% truck   28.9% other

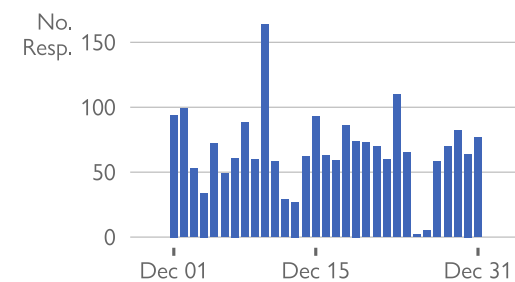
## F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.23 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.24 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.

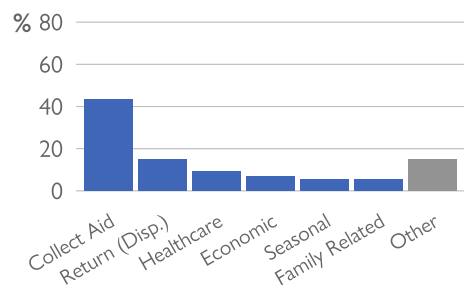
 2,624 incoming persons  
17.2 average group size

 3,652 people surveyed  
15.5 average group<sup>2</sup> size

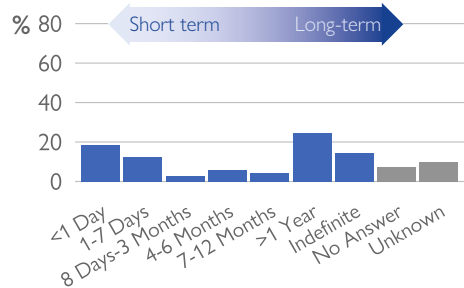
 84 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
2.3% of respondents

 1,028 outgoing persons  
12.4 average group size

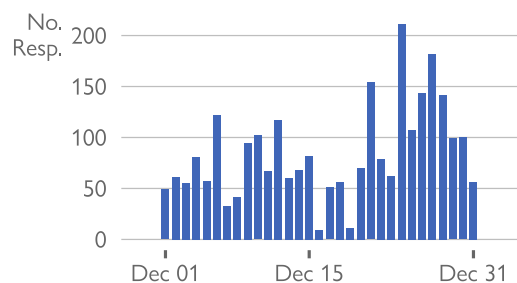
## F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.29 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



762 pregnant or lactating women

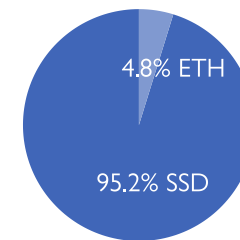
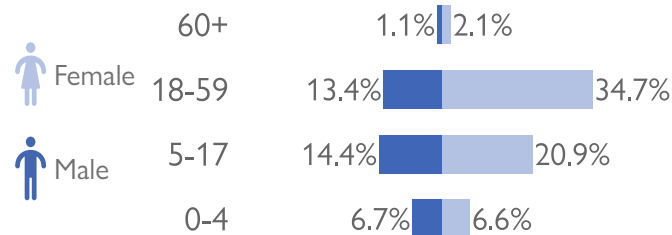


59 unaccompanied children

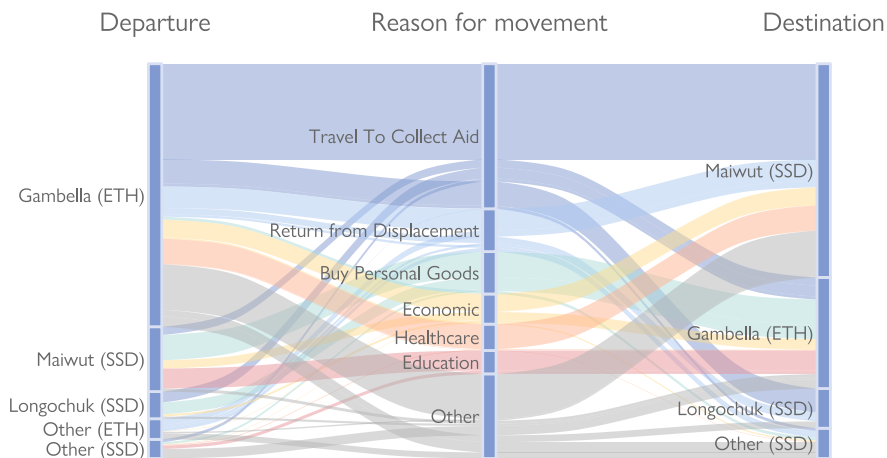


99 persons with special needs over 60

## F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

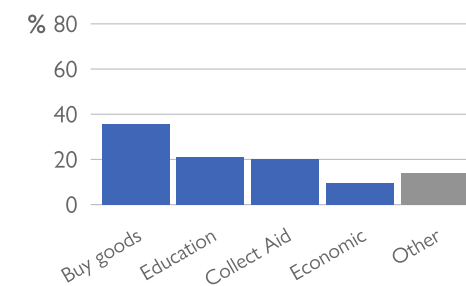


## F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

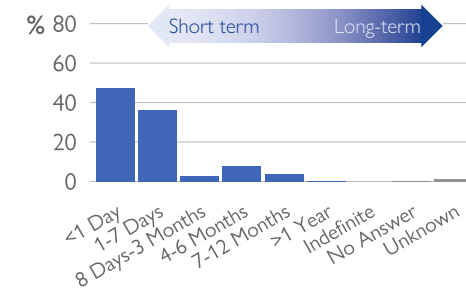


 43.2% bus  34.3% on foot  9.8% three-wheeler 12.7% other

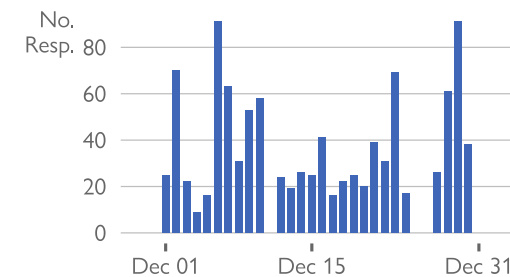
## F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



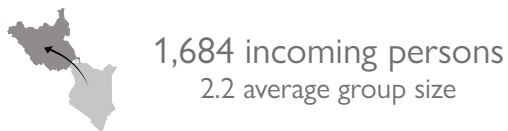
## F.32 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



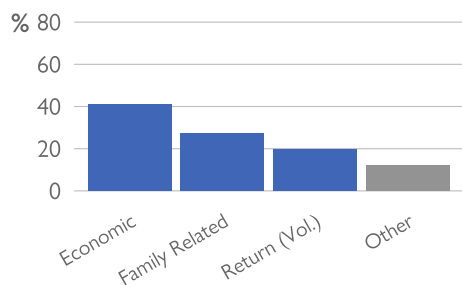
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

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

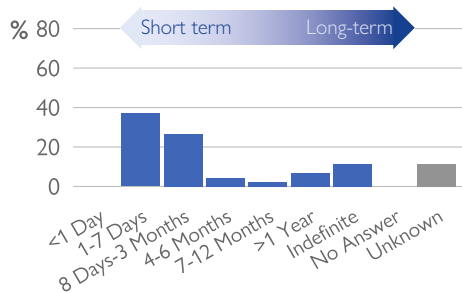
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



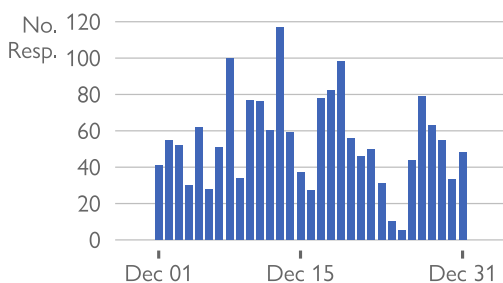
### F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



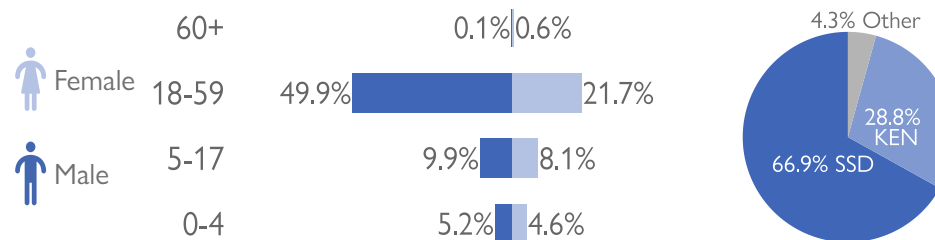
### F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



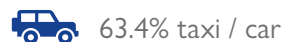
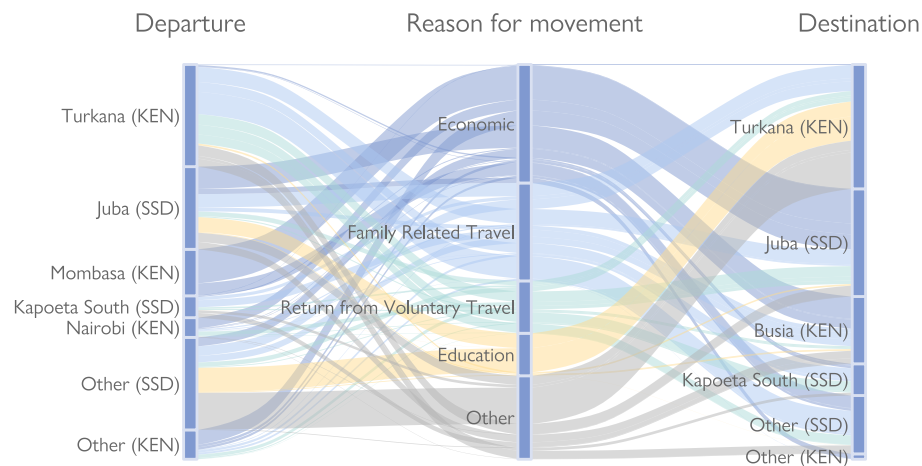
### F.37 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



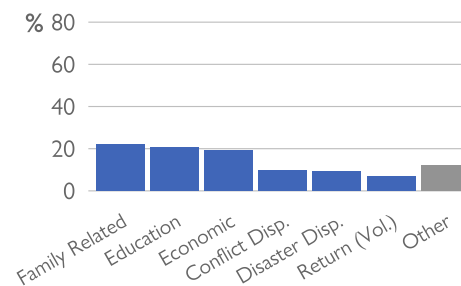
### F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



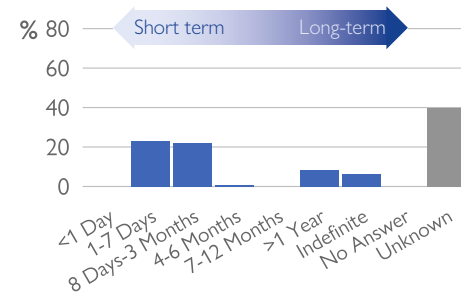
### F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel



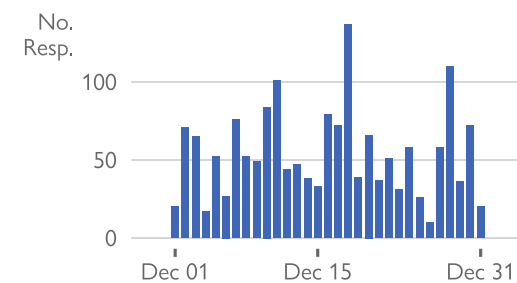
### F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



### F.39 Duration of stay (outgoing)



### F.40 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.

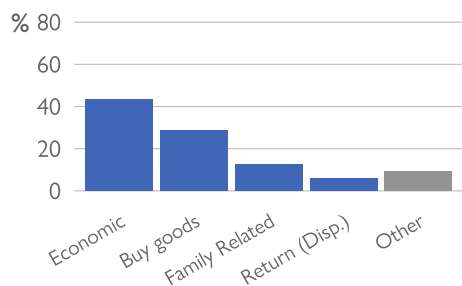
 449 incoming persons  
3.7 average group size

 968 people surveyed  
3.8 average group<sup>2</sup> size

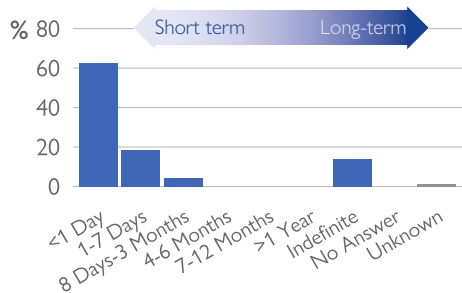
 0 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
0.0% of respondents

 519 outgoing persons  
3.9 average group size

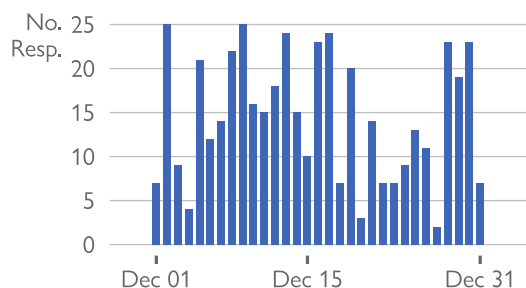
## F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)<sup>3</sup>



## F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



## F.45 Time trend (incoming)<sup>4</sup>



7 pregnant or lactating women

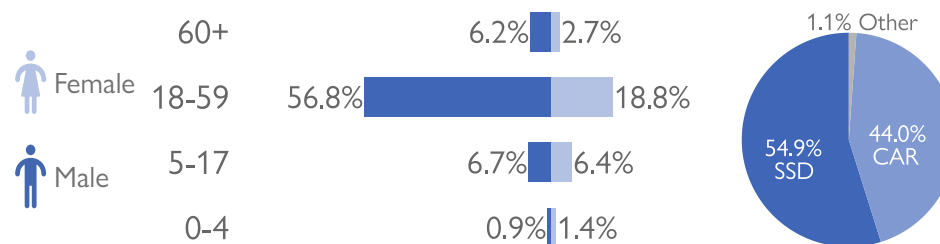


0 unaccompanied children

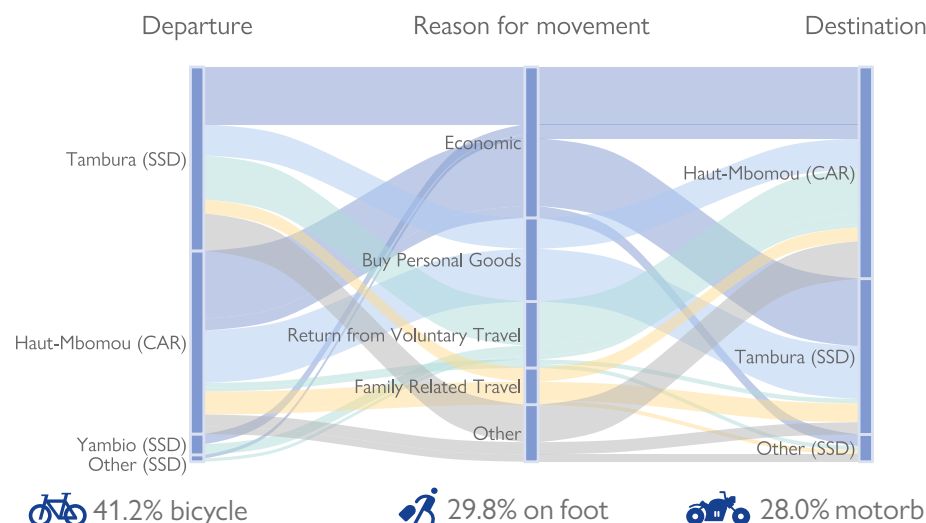


0 person with special needs over 60

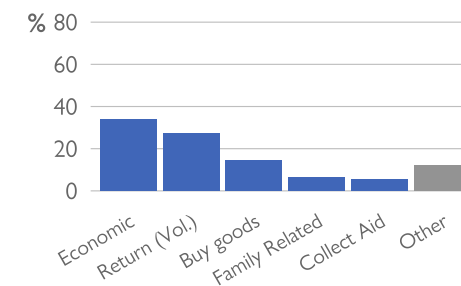
## F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



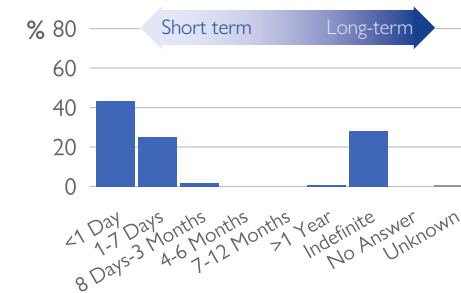
## F.42 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



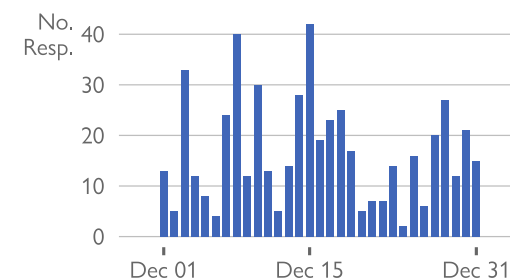
## F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)<sup>3</sup>



## F.47 Duration of stay (outgoing)



## F.48 Time trend (outgoing)<sup>4</sup>



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.

 7,187 people surveyed  
2.4 average group<sup>2</sup> size

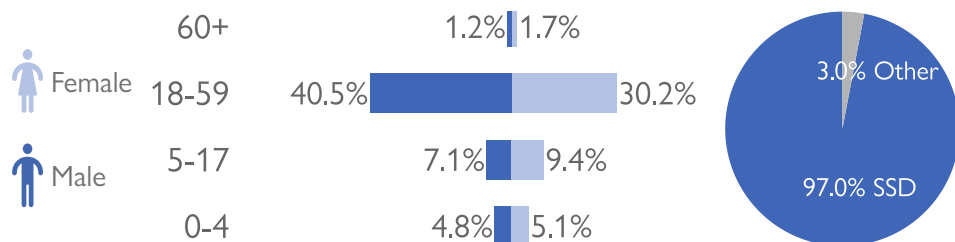
 651 displaced<sup>1</sup> persons  
9.1% of respondents

  
624 pregnant  
or lactating  
women

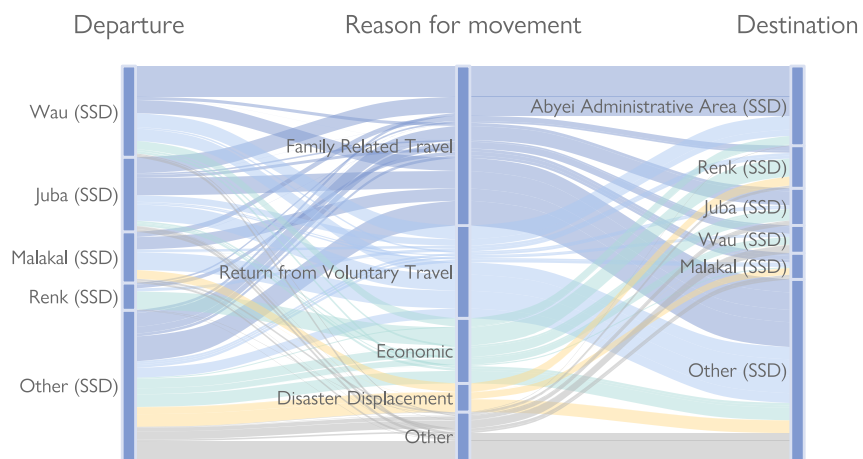
  
2  
unaccompanied  
children




  
119 persons  
with special  
needs over 60

## F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

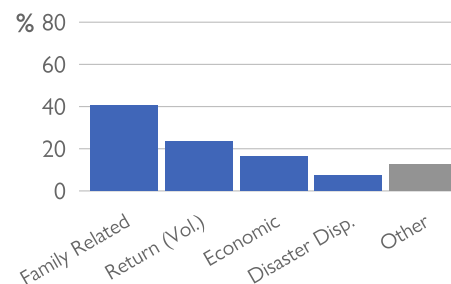


## F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

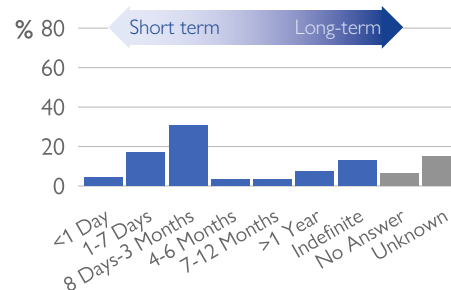


 35.3% bus  31.2% boat  24.2% taxi/car 9.3% other

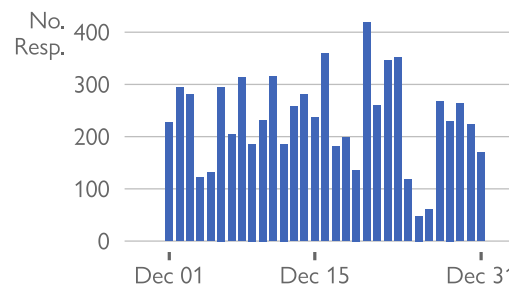
## F.51 Reasons for movement<sup>3</sup>



## F.52 Duration of stay



## F.53 Time trend<sup>4</sup>



## 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