



29 Flow Monitoring Points
1,875 average no. of respondents / FMP



54,361 individuals surveyed¹
3.4 average group² size



3,942 displaced individuals³
7.3% 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, 29 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in February 2022, 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 Bentiu IDP Camp Bus / Canoe Station and Rotriak (Lalop) FMPs temporarily opened to support Rubkona (Suksita) FMP, while activities at Malakal Bus Station continue to be suspended. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.

No. of respondents (February 2022)

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

FMP Status

- Open
- Suspended



Reasons for displacement³ by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 1,328)	Internal (n = 942)	Incoming (n = 1,659)
Conflict	23.0%	5.7%	30.5%
Natural Disaster	61.0%	49.5%	15.8%
Food Insecurity	16.0%	44.8%	53.7%

Additionally, 13 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	670 (24 refugees ⁵)	177 (11 refugees)	230 (34 refugees)
From abroad	2,259 (953 refugees)	24 (4 refugees)	165 (102 refugees)

980 possible voluntary returnees (of which 478 from abroad), 5 forced returnees (0 from abroad) and 347 relocated individuals (111 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

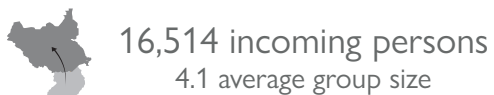
Long / medium term⁴ total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	685 (541 refugees ⁵)	192 (66 refugees)	+493 (475 refugees)
DRC	50 (44 refugees)	2 (0 refugees)	+48 (44 refugees)
Sudan	1,589 (313 refugees)	396 (39 refugees)	+1,193 (274 refugees)
Ethiopia	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)	0 (0 refugees)
Kenya	189 (167 refugees)	233 (118 refugees)	-44 (49 refugees)
CAF	22 (3 refugees)	5 (0 refugees)	+17 (3 refugees)

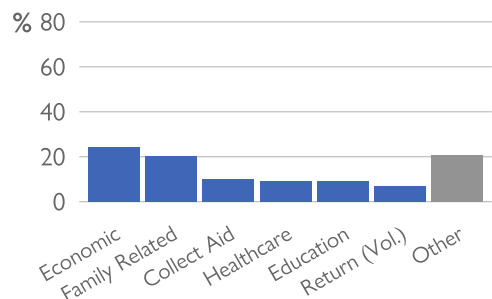
The boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or by IOM. The map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that the map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential or indirect damages arising from its use. [1] Respondents going to or coming from non-neighbouring countries (118), as well as respondents whose locations of departure and destination are both outside South Sudan (721), 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

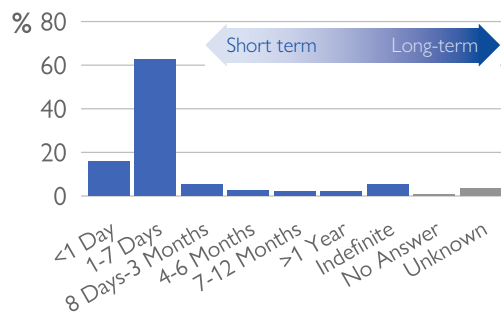
February 2022



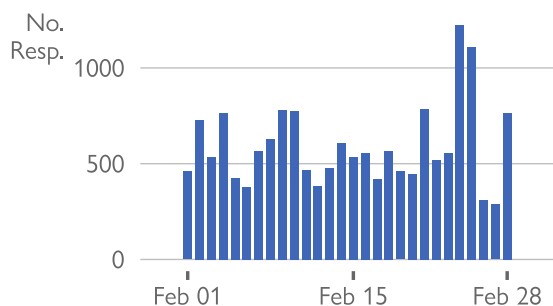
F.3 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)⁴



1,003 pregnant or lactating women

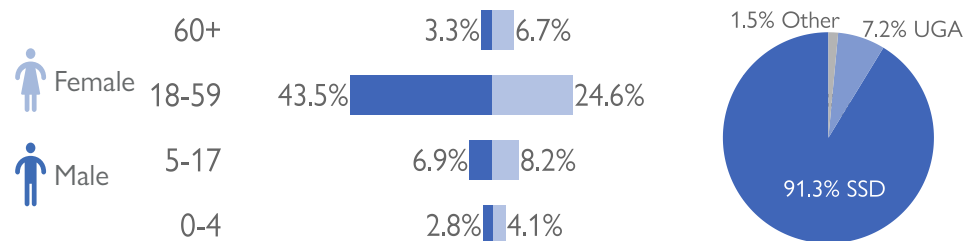


51 unaccompanied children

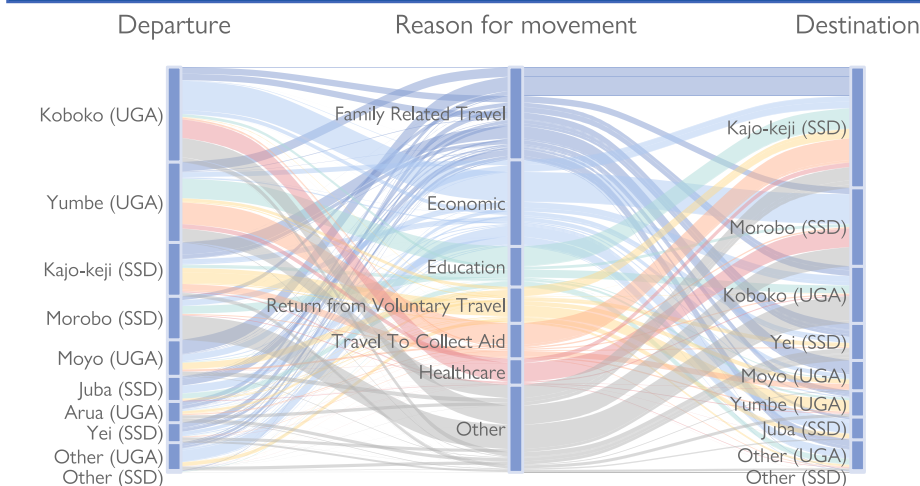


147 persons with special needs over 60

F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

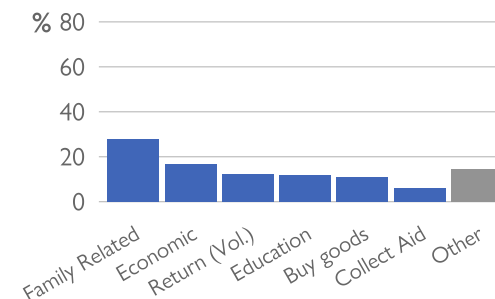


F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel

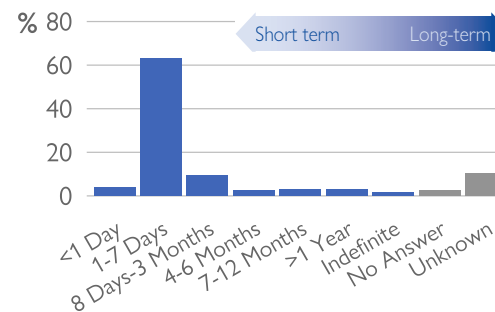


42.2% on foot 20.0% motorbike 19.3% taxi / car 18.5% other

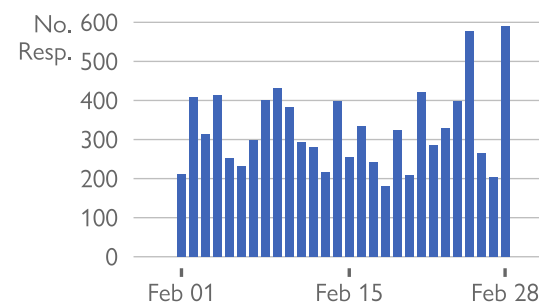
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



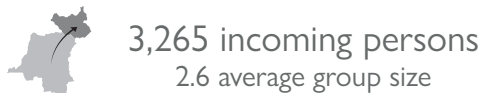
F.8 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



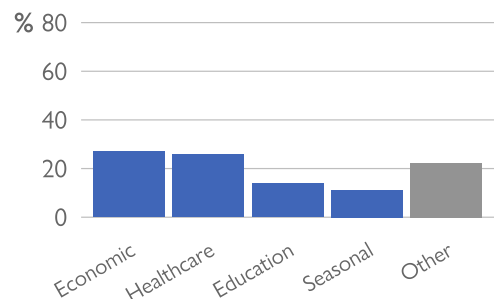
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.5, F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

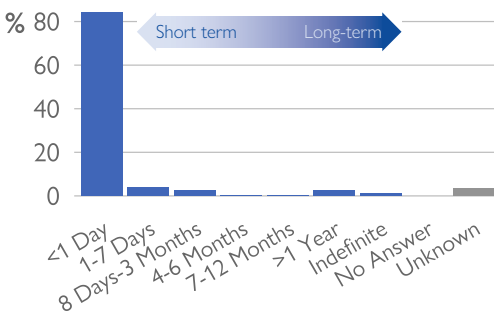
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.



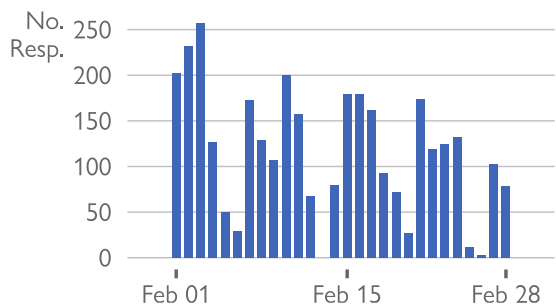
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



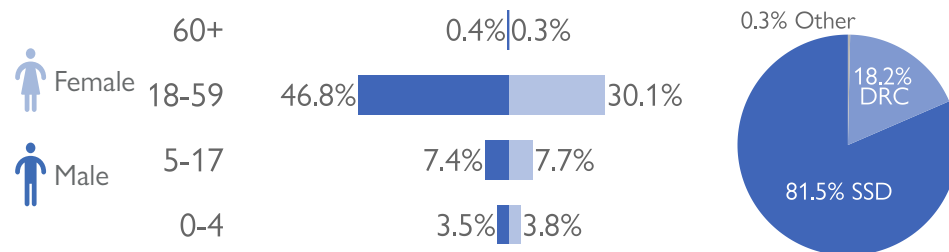
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



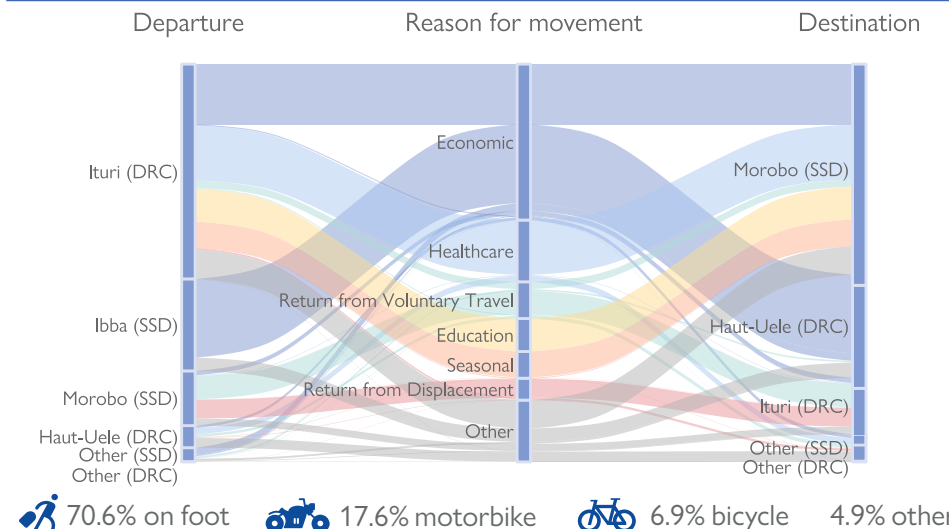
F.13 Time trend (incoming)⁴



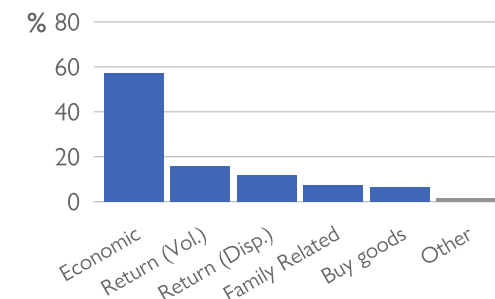
F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



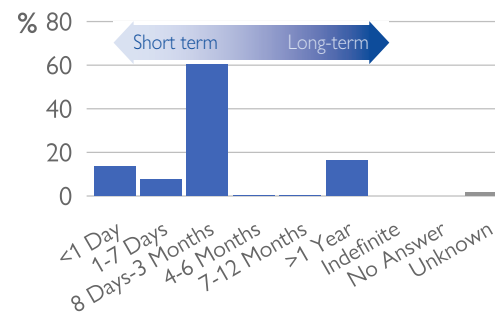
F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel



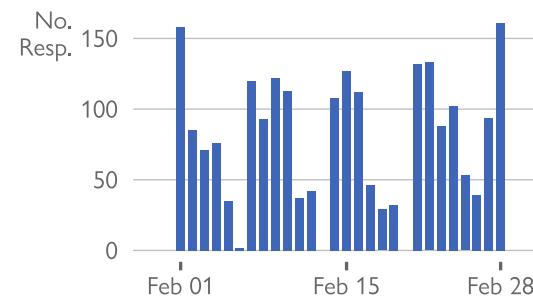
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.



3,064 incoming persons
3.8 average group size



5,185 people surveyed
3.5 average group² size

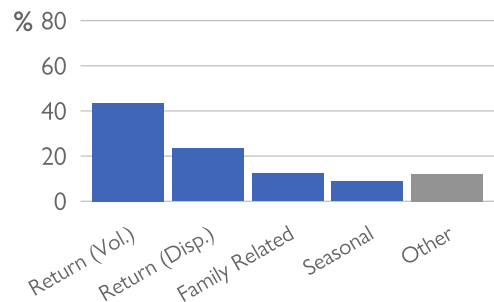


685 displaced¹ persons
13.2% of respondents

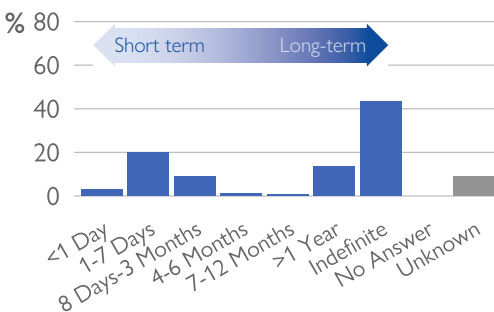


2,121 outgoing persons
3.2 average group size

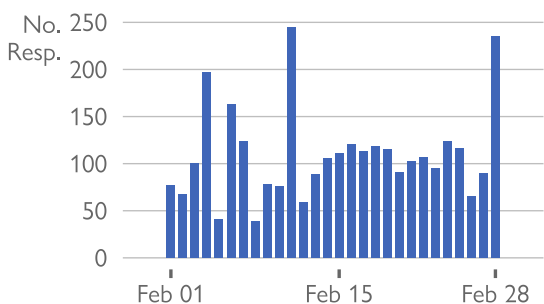
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



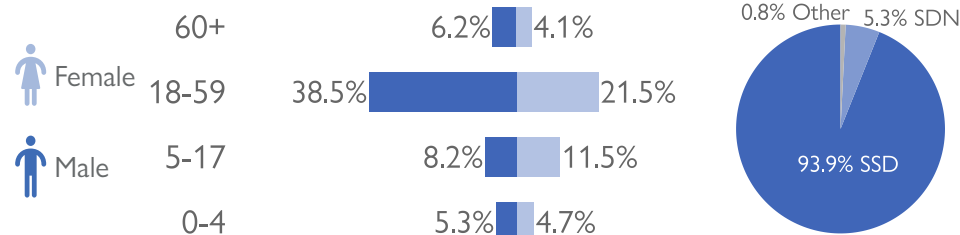
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



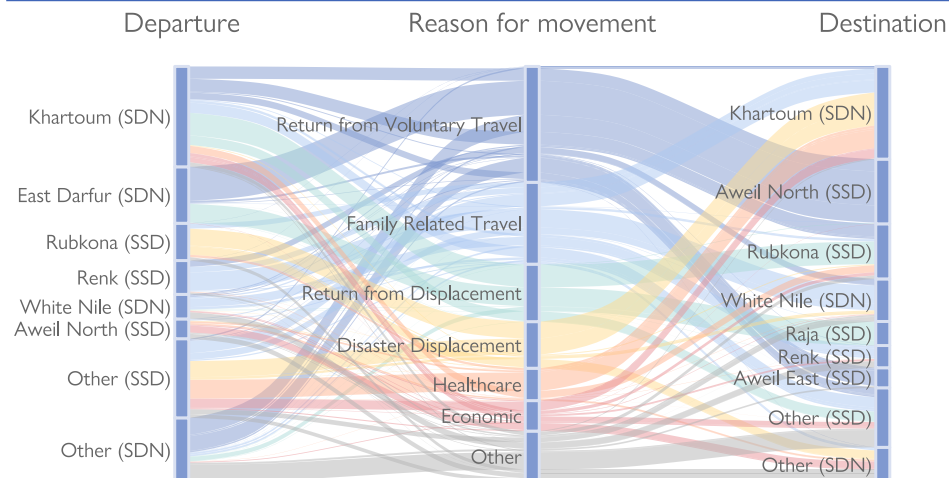
F.21 Time trend (incoming)⁴



F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

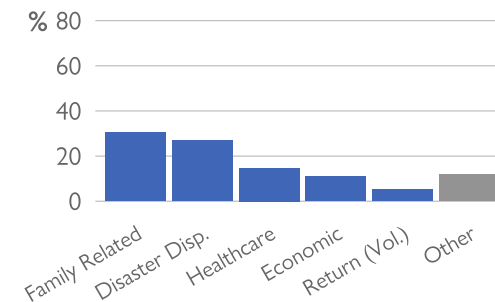


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

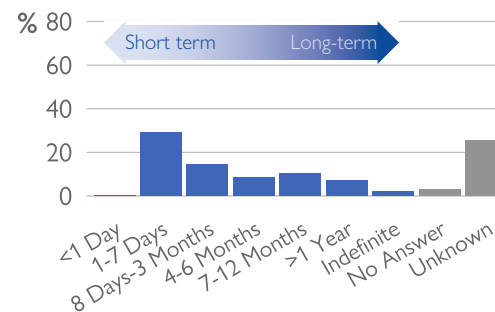


25.3% truck 23.2% taxi / car 23.1% bus 28.4% other

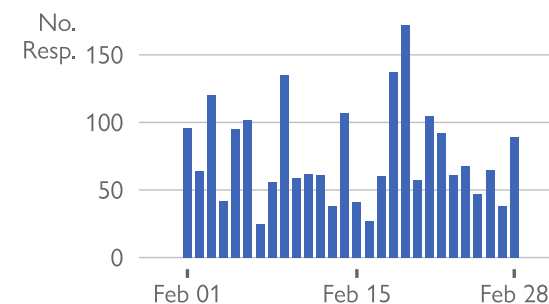
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

FMR South Sudan – Ethiopia

February 2022

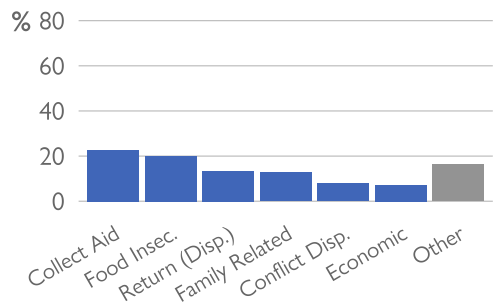
 3,405 incoming persons
14.3 average group size

 4,814 people surveyed
15.4 average group² size

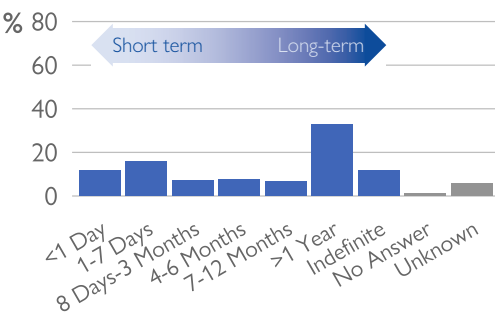
 1,011 displaced¹ persons
21.0% of respondents

 1,409 outgoing persons
18.8 average group size

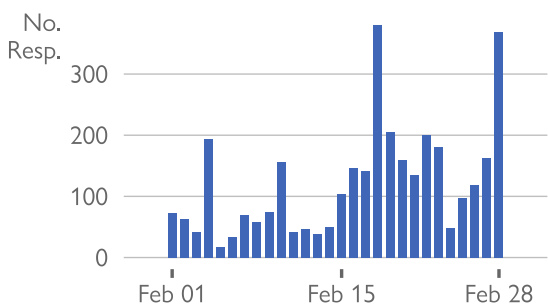
F.27 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.29 Time trend (incoming)⁴

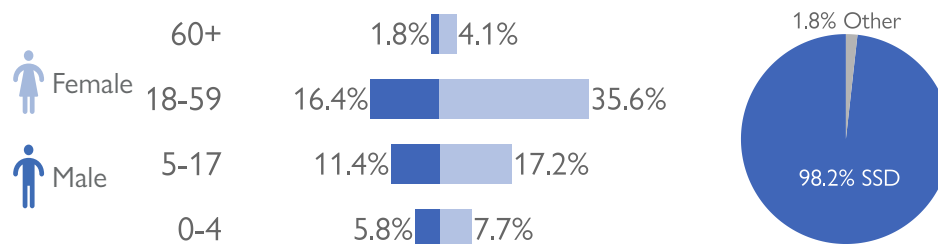


 920 pregnant or lactating women

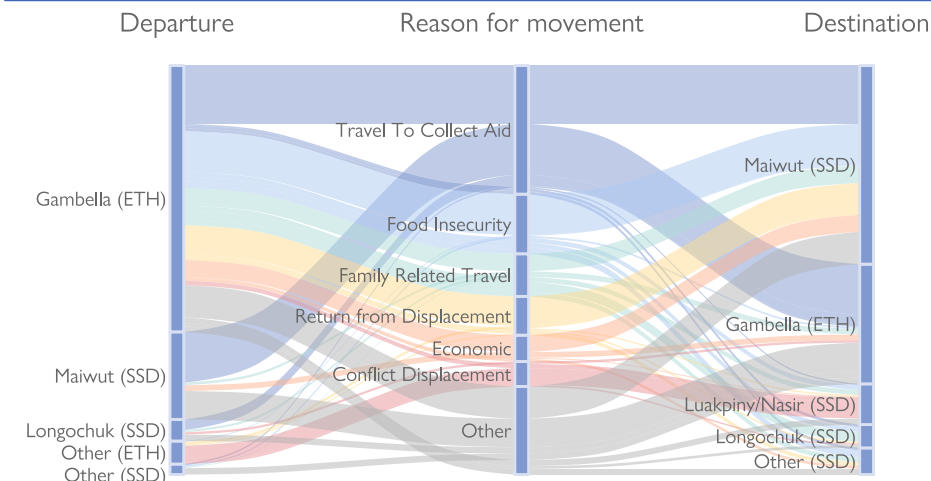
 73 unaccompanied children

 193 persons with special needs over 60

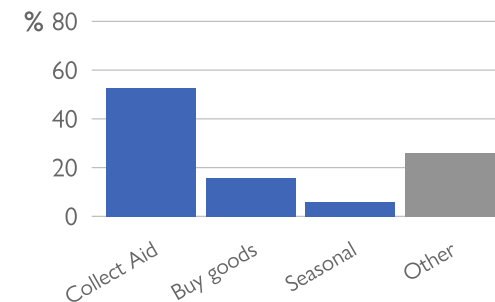
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



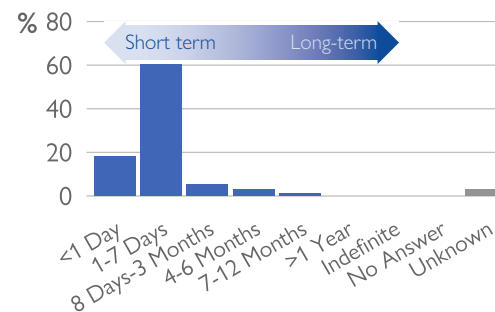
F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel



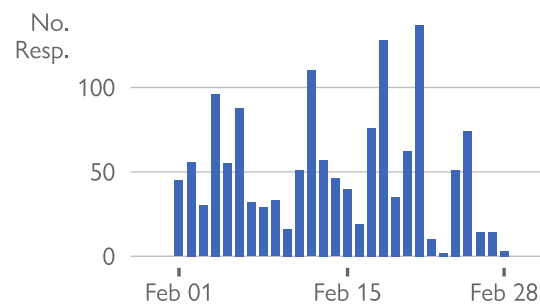
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.32 Time trend (outgoing)⁴



 44.5% bus  27.8% on foot  13.8% three-wheeler 13.9% other

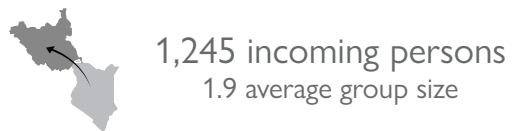
Notes: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as

displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.27, F.30] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.29, F.32] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day

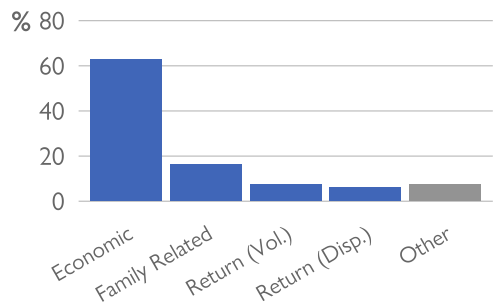
may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

FMR South Sudan – Kenya

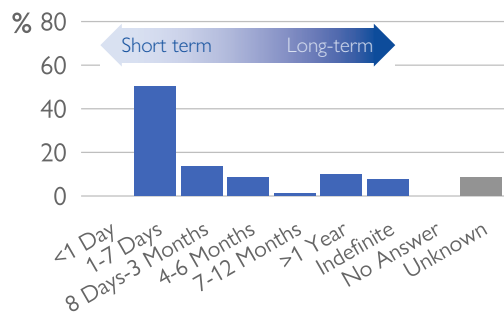
February 2022



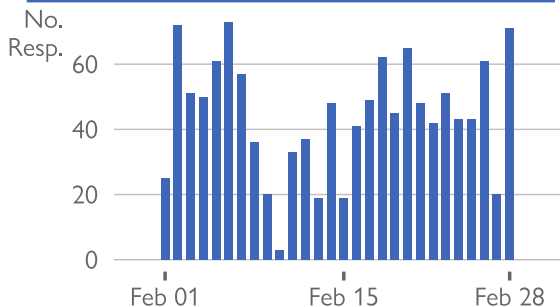
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.37 Time trend (incoming)⁴



57 pregnant or lactating women

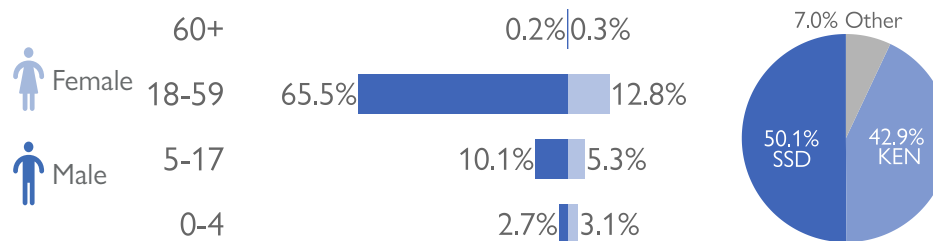


2 unaccompanied children

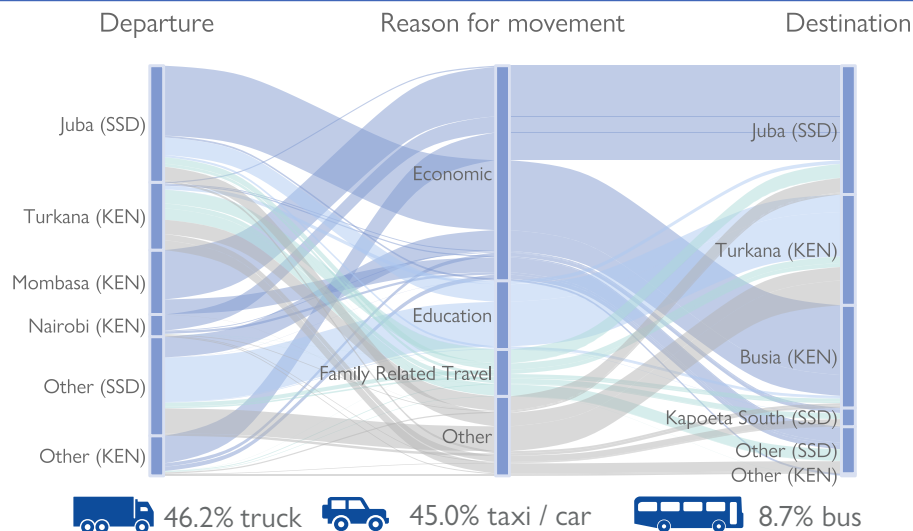


0 persons with special needs over 60

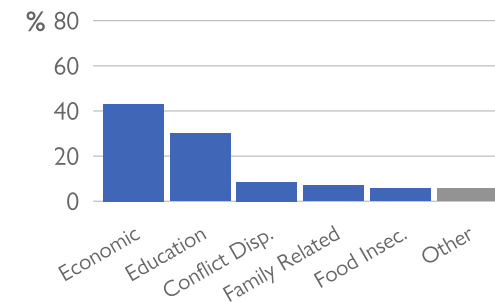
F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



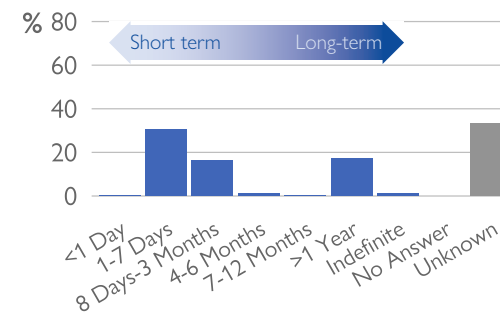
F.34 Flows between South Sudan and Kenya by reason for travel



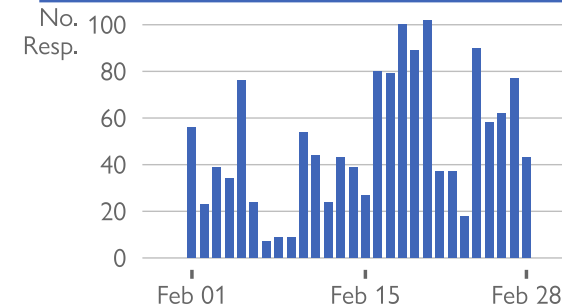
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

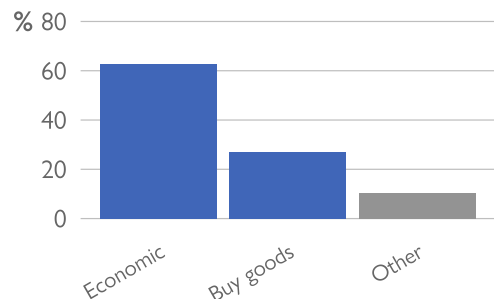
 395 incoming persons
3.1 average group size

 877 people surveyed
3.0 average group² size

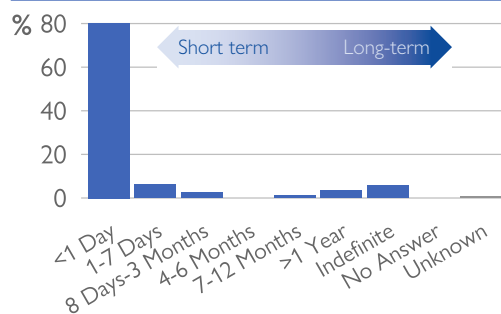
 0 displaced¹ persons
0.0% of respondents

 482 outgoing persons
2.9 average group size

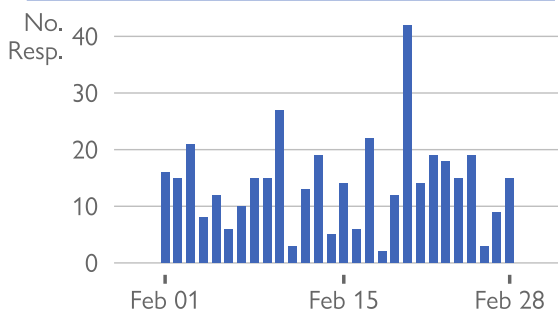
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)³



F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.45 Time trend (incoming)⁴



14 pregnant or lactating women

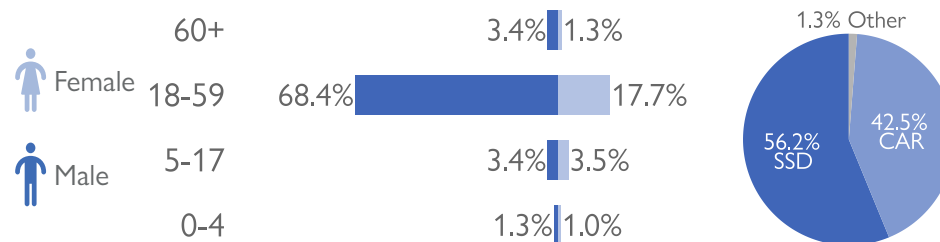


0 unaccompanied children

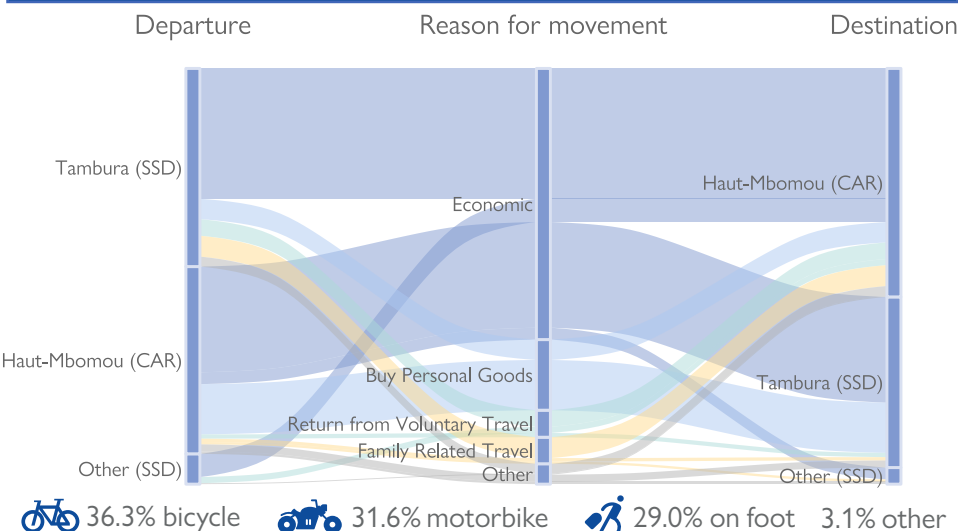


0 person with special needs over 60

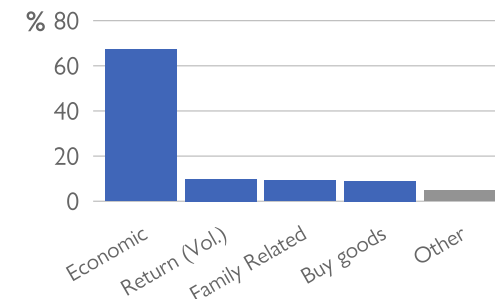
F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



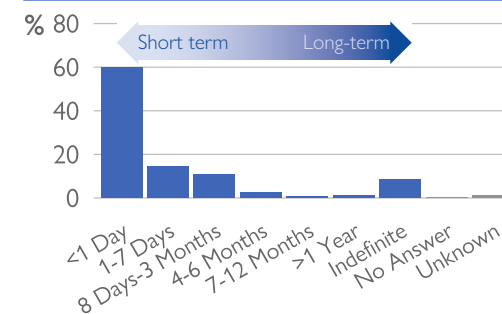
F.42 Flows between South Sudan and CAR by reason for travel



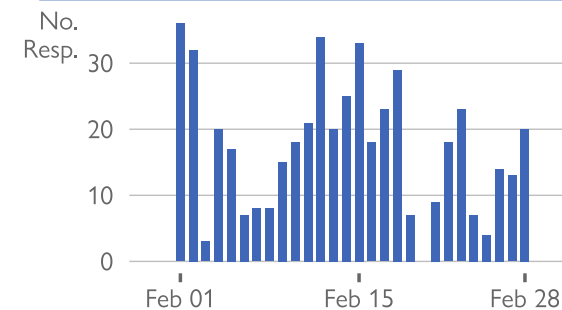
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)³



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.

 8,889 people surveyed
2.5 average group² size

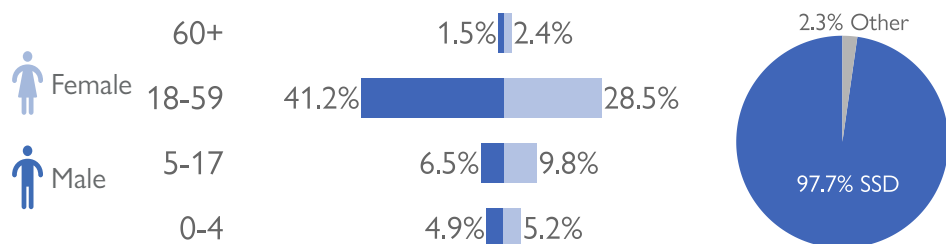
 942 displaced¹ persons
10.6% of respondents

 943 pregnant or lactating women

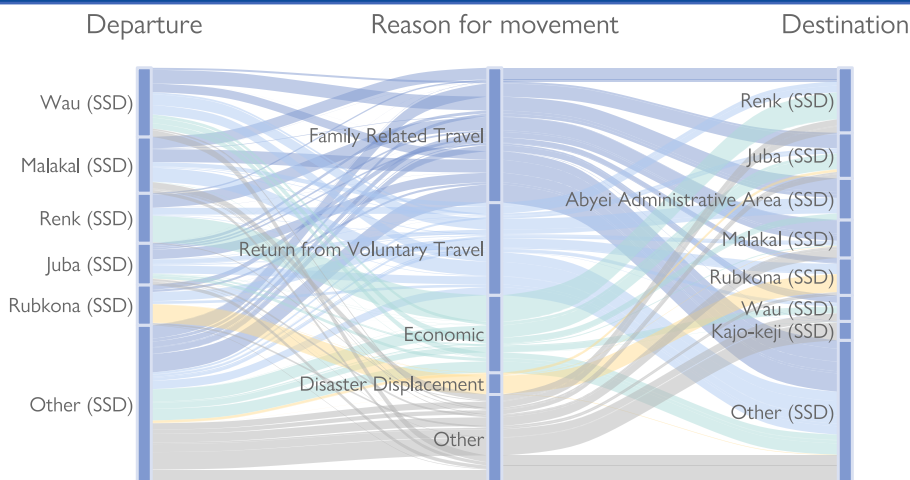
 3 unaccompanied children

 195 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

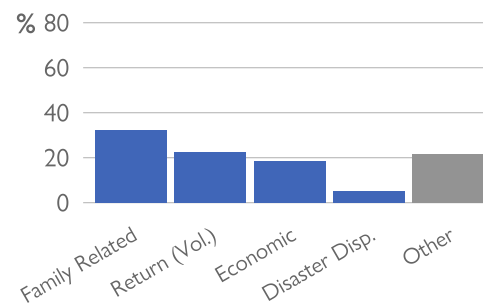


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

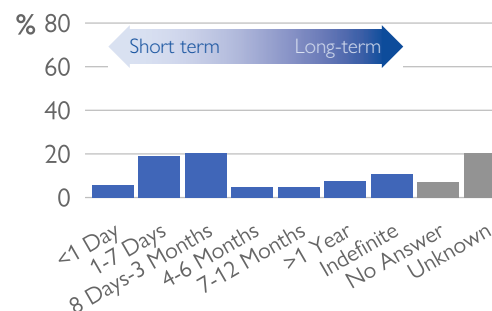


 40.0% boat  24.3% taxi/car  22.6% bus 13.1% other

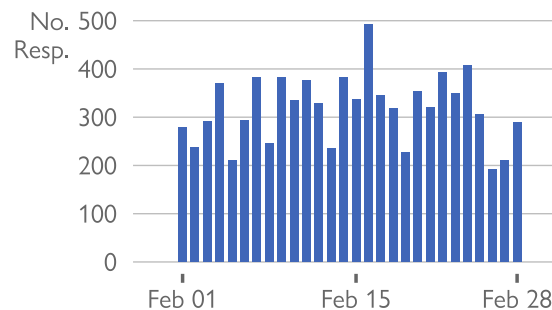
F.51 Reasons for movement³



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