Flow Monitoring Registry

January 2022

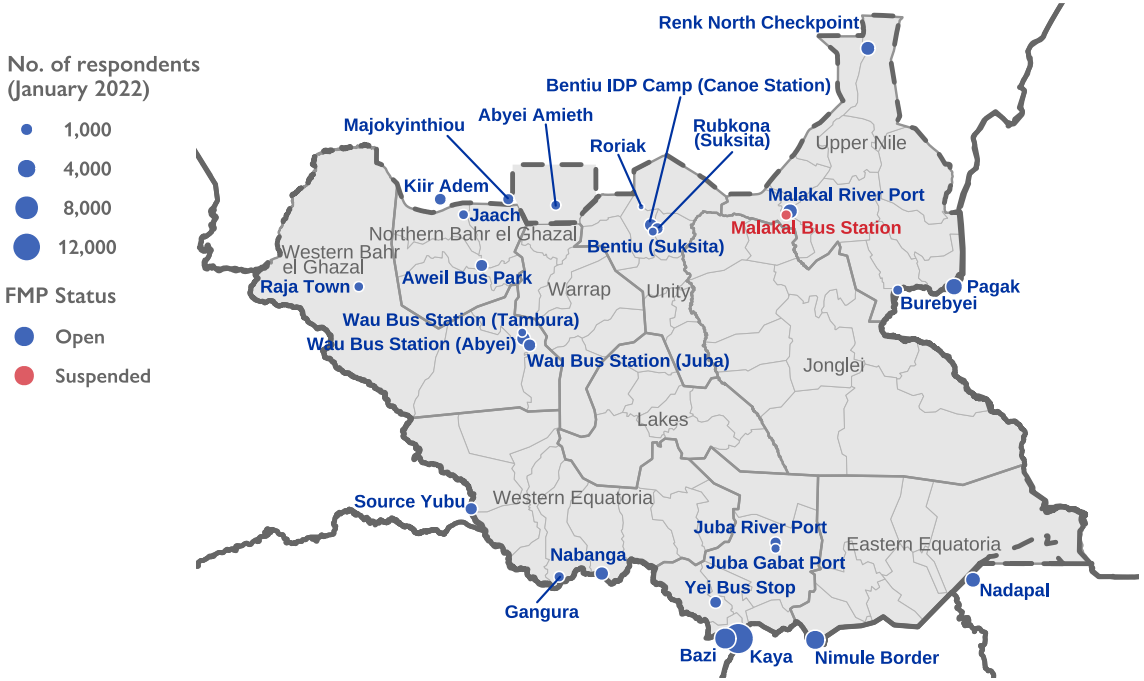
Publication: 06 April 2022

27 Flow Monitoring Points
1,743 average no. of respondents / FMP

47,051 individuals surveyed[1]
3.2 average group[2] size

2,662 displaced individuals[3]
5.7% 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, 27 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were active in January 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). In January, the FMP in Raja Town was reopened. 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. Figures are only indicative of existing trends among respondents at the active FMPs since DTM does not have full coverage of cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous.



Reasons for displacement[3] by direction of travel

Reason for disp.	Outgoing (n = 890)	Internal (n = 1,299)	Incoming (n = 455)
Conflict	23.6%	42.4%	48.1%
Natural Disaster	61.0%	48.6%	39.1%
Food Insecurity	15.4%	9.0%	12.7%

18 displaced individuals were surveyed in transit through South Sudan.

Long / medium term[4] flows of South Sudanese to South Sudan (exc. IDPs)

Place of departure	Voluntary return	Forced[3] return	Voluntary relocation
From SSD	540 *(51 refugees[5])*	102 *(0 refugees)*	212 *(30 refugees)*
From abroad	2,071 *(805 refugees)*	27 *(7 refugees)*	166 *(69 refugees)*

1,357 possible voluntary returnees (of which 875 from abroad), 46 forced returnees (15 from abroad) and 295 relocated individuals (108 from abroad) reported an unknown intended duration of stay or unknown length of stay at the location of departure.

Long / medium term[4] total migration flows by country

Country	Inflow	Outflow	Net flow
Uganda	538 *(340 refugees[5])*	174 *(17 refugees)*	+364 *(323 refugees)*
DRC	55 *(32 refugees)*	18 *(0 refugees)*	+37 *(32 refugees)*
Sudan	1,496 *(264 refugees)*	401 *(4 refugees)*	+1,095 *(260 refugees)*
Ethiopia	0 *(0 refugees)*	0 *(0 refugees)*	0 *(0 refugees)*
Kenya	270 *(240 refugees)*	299 *(98 refugees)*	-29 *(+142 refugees)*
CAR	19 *(9 refugees)*	2 *(0 refugees)*	+17 *(9 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 (171), 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.

All our products are available on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
For more information, please contact southsudandtm@iom.int

Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
UKaid from the British people
Canada

FMR South Sudan – Uganda

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

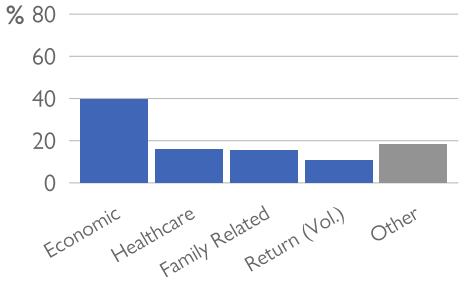
11,489 incoming persons
3.3 average group size

17,808 people surveyed
3.3 average group[2] size

380 displaced[1] persons
2.1% of respondents

6,319 outgoing persons
3.2 average group size

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

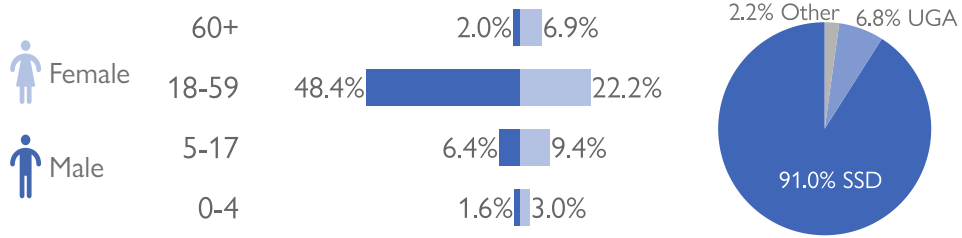


622 pregnant or lactating women

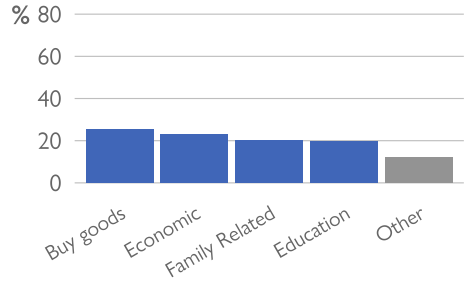
0 unaccompanied children

7 persons with special needs over 60

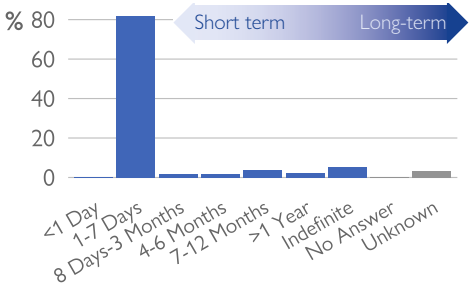
F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



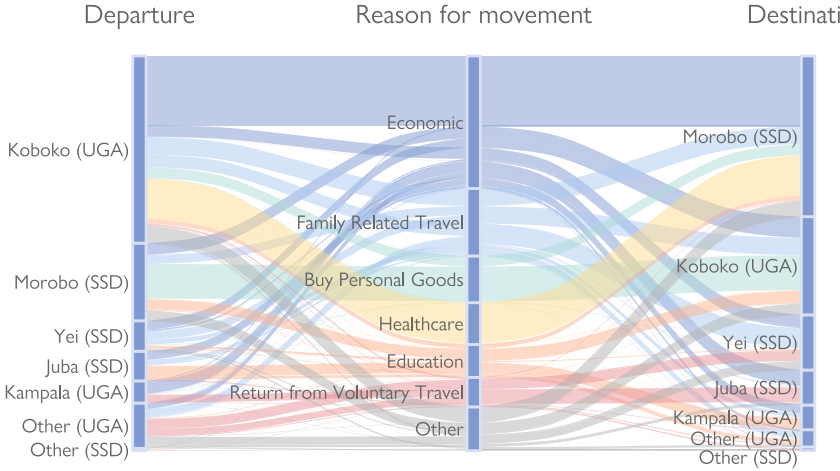
F.6 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



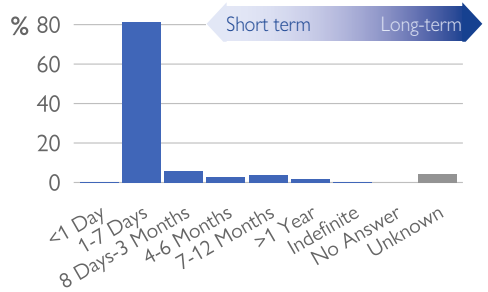
F.4 Duration of stay (incoming)



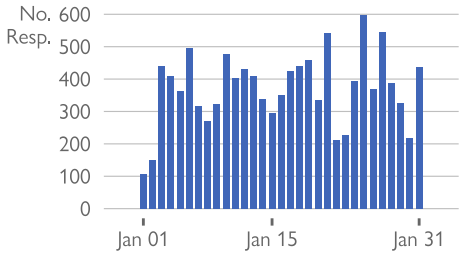
F.2 Flows between South Sudan and Uganda by reason for travel



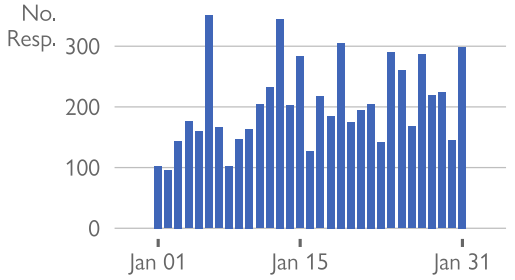
F.7 Duration of stay (outgoing)



F.5 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.8 Time trend (outgoing)[4]



44.1% on foot | 29.7% taxi / car | 10.9% bus | 15.3% 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.3, F.6] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.5, F. 8] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.

FMR South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

4,630 incoming persons
2.8 average group size

7,136 people surveyed
3.1 average group[2] size

0 displaced[1] persons
0.0% of respondents

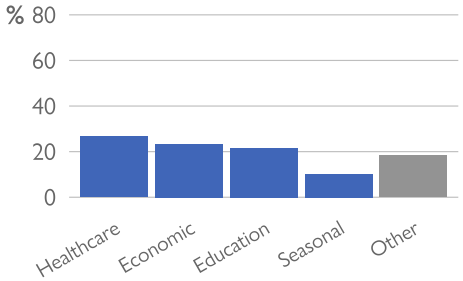
2,506 outgoing persons
3.8 average group size

613 pregnant or lactating women

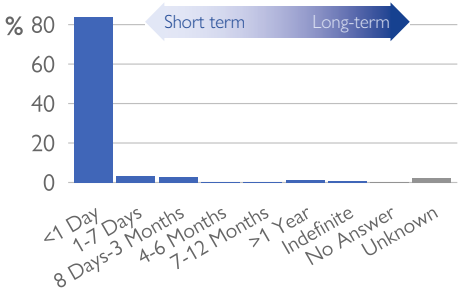
5 unaccompanied children

53 persons with special needs over 60

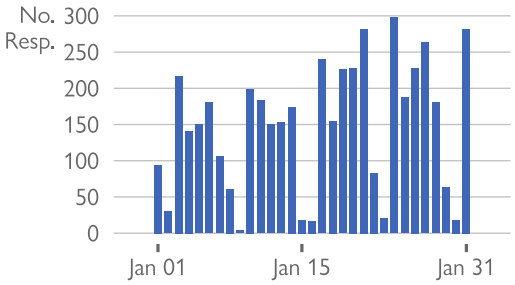
F.11 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



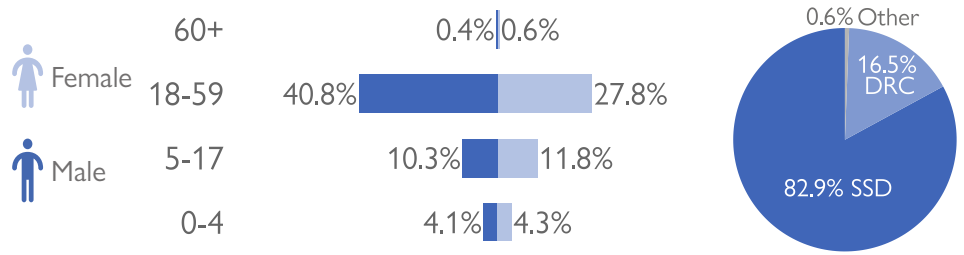
F.12 Duration of stay (incoming)



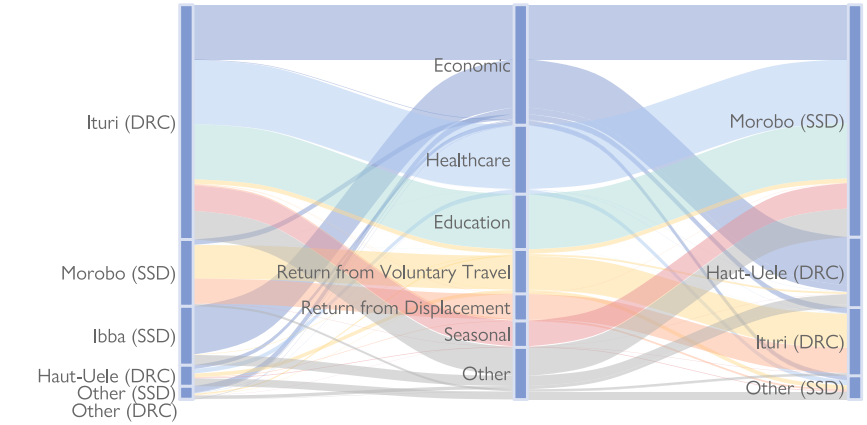
F.13 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.9 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

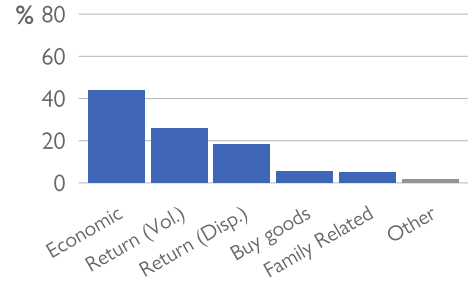


F.10 Flows between South Sudan and DRC by reason for travel

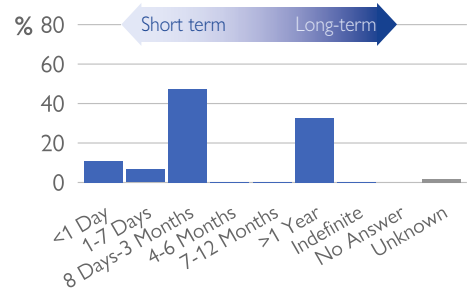


75.3% on foot | 12.9% motorbike | 6.5% bicycle | 5.3% other

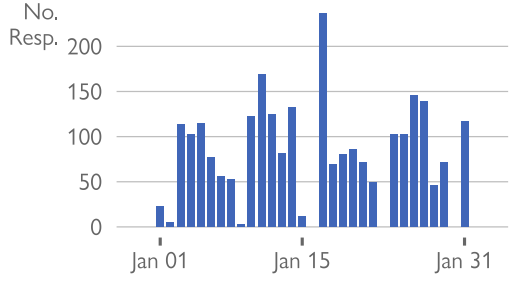
F.14 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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.

FMR South Sudan – Sudan

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

3,492 incoming persons
4.9 average group size

5,754 people surveyed
3.8 average group[2] size

530 displaced[1] persons
9.2% of respondents

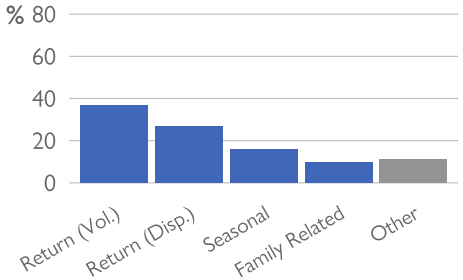
2,262 outgoing persons
2.9 average group size

419 pregnant or lactating women

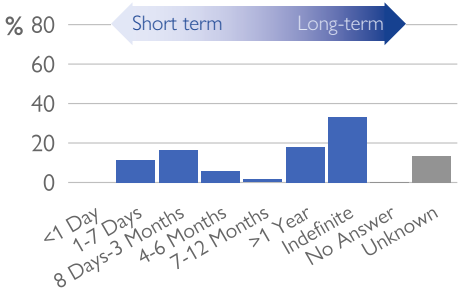
8 unaccompanied children

95 persons with special needs over 60

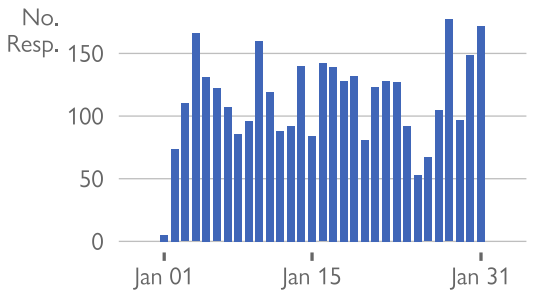
F.19 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



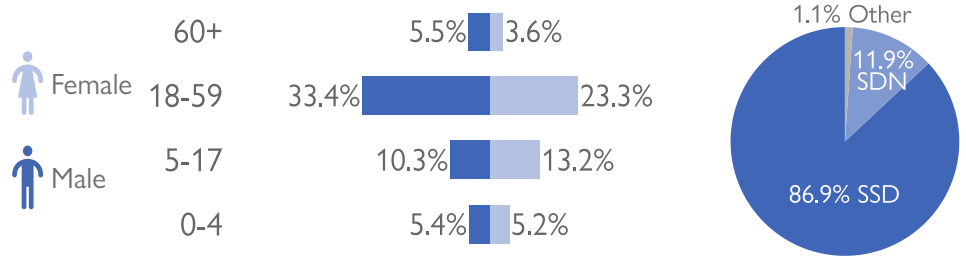
F.20 Duration of stay (incoming)



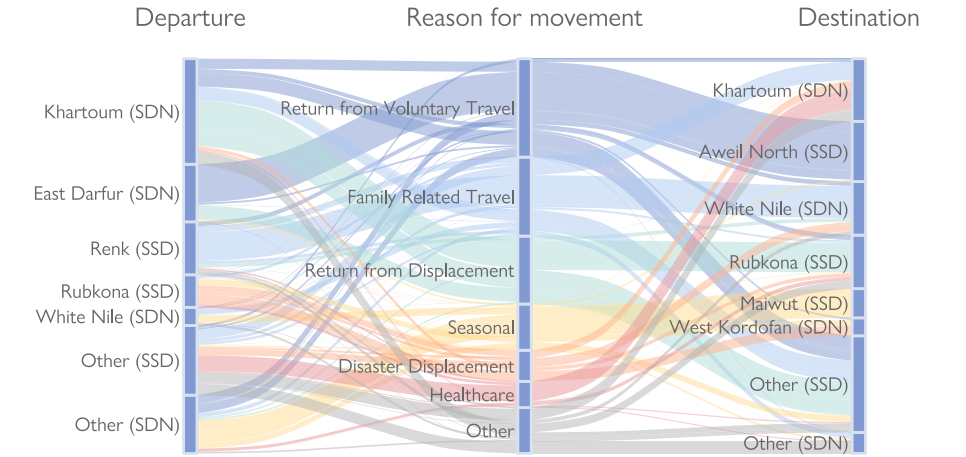
F.21 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.17 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

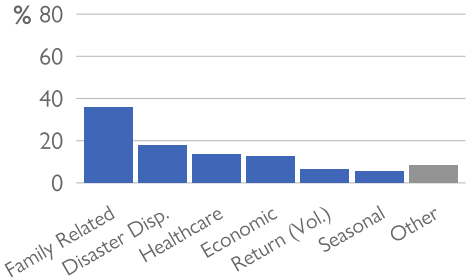


F.18 Flows between South Sudan and Sudan by reason for travel

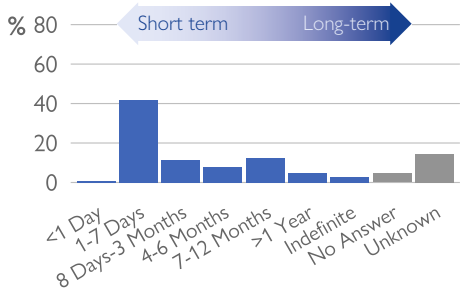


29.8% taxi / car | 24.3% bus | 18.9% on foot | 27.0% other

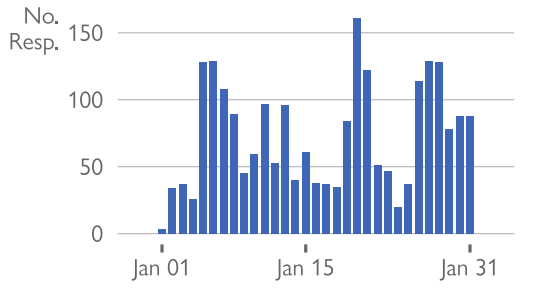
F.22 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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

January 2022

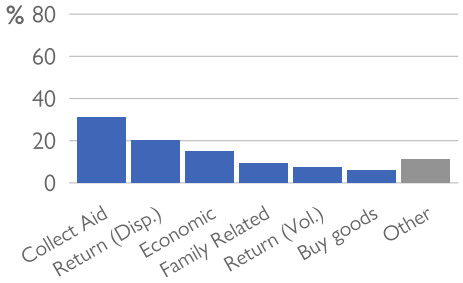
2,031 incoming persons
10.6 average group size

2,750 people surveyed
11.7 average group[2] size

137 displaced[1] persons
5.0% of respondents

719 outgoing persons
16.3 average group size

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

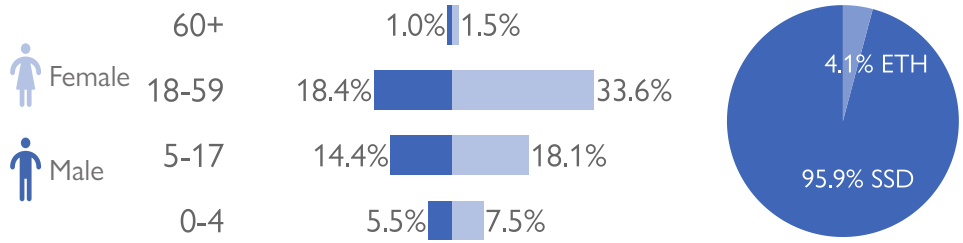


558 pregnant or lactating women

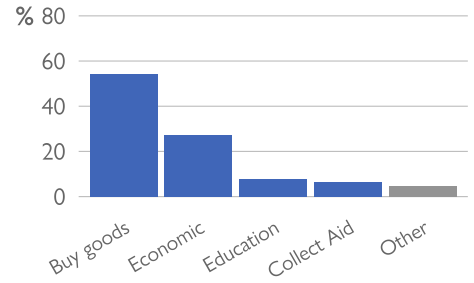
18 unaccompanied children

38 persons with special needs over 60

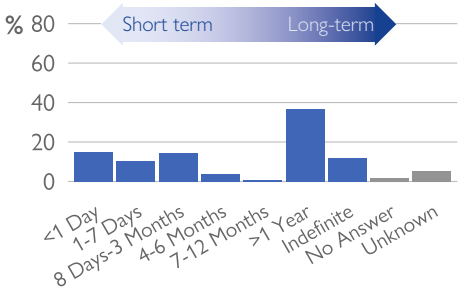
F.25 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



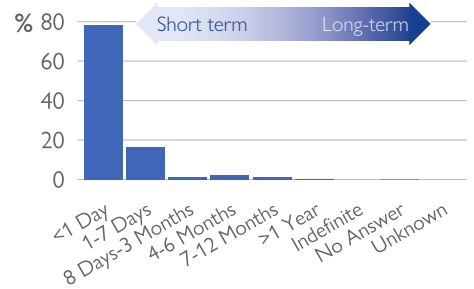
F.30 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



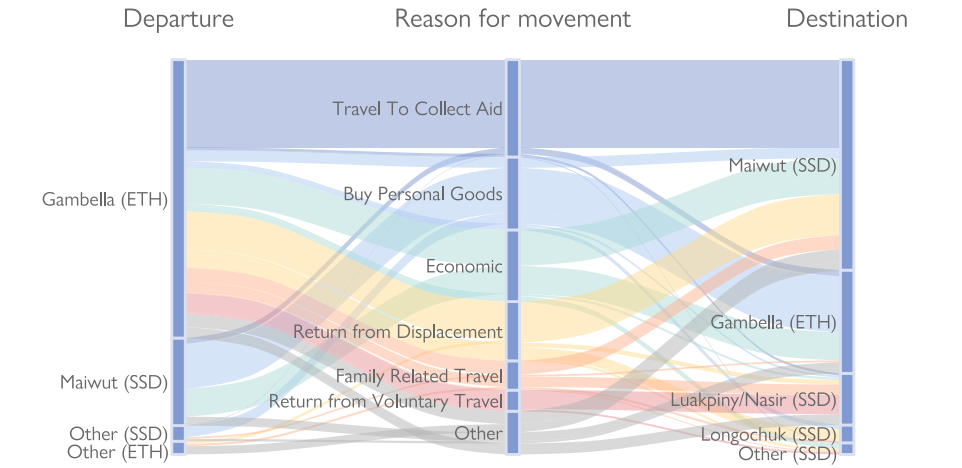
F.28 Duration of stay (incoming)



F.31 Duration of stay (outgoing)

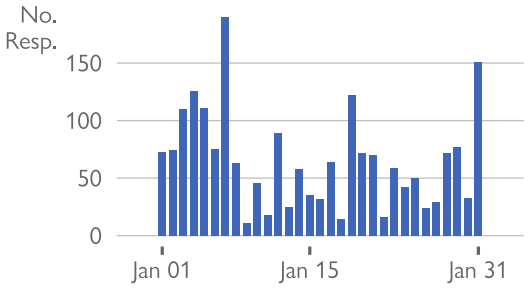


F.26 Flows between South Sudan and Ethiopia by reason for travel

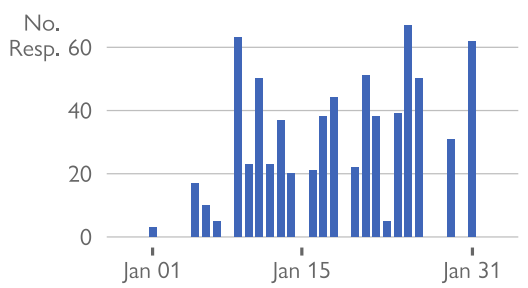


36.1% bus 25.9% three-wheeler 23.5% on foot 14.5% other

F.29 Time trend (incoming)[4]



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.

FMR South Sudan – Kenya

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

1,718 incoming persons
2.0 average group size

3,168 people surveyed
2.2 average group[2] size

289 displaced[1] persons
9.1% of respondents

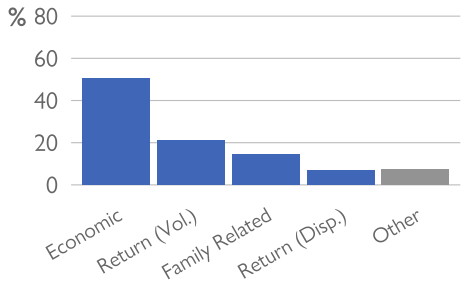
1,450 outgoing persons
2.5 average group size

72 pregnant or lactating women

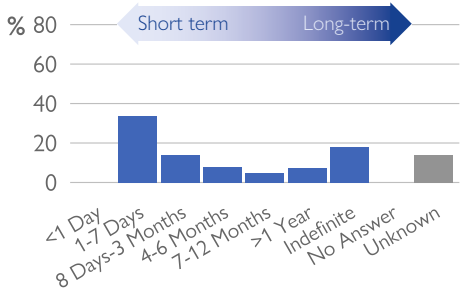
11 unaccompanied children

0 persons with special needs over 60

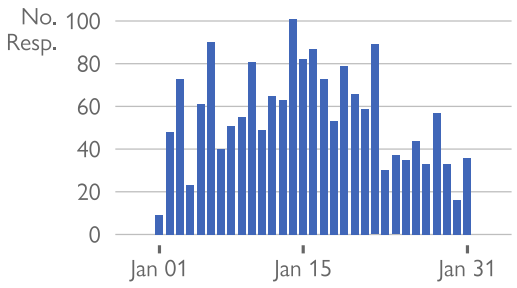
F.35 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



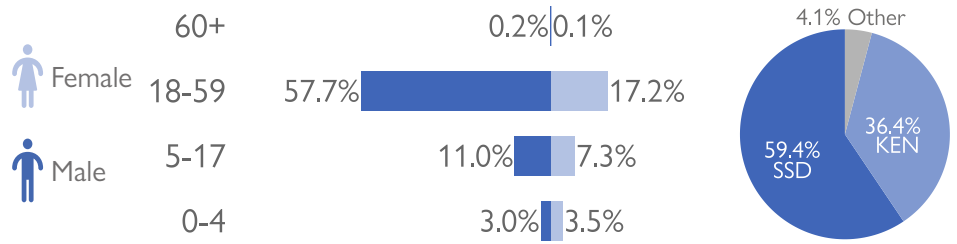
F.36 Duration of stay (incoming)



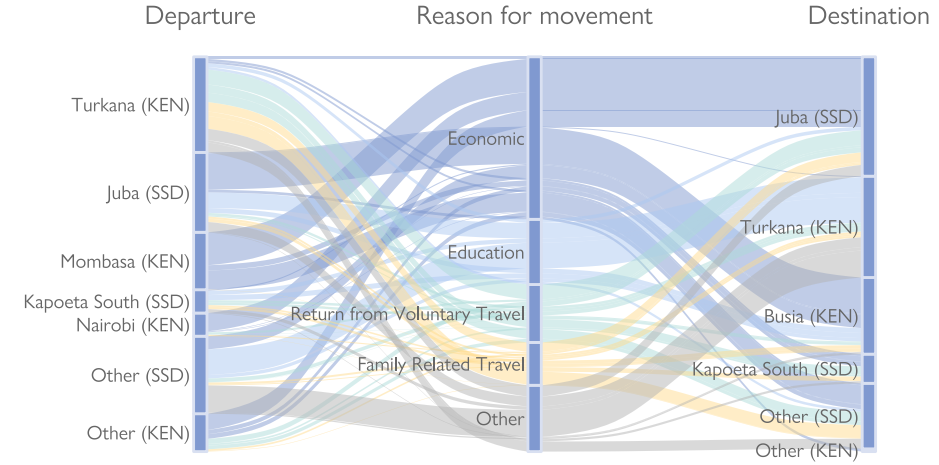
F.37 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.33 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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

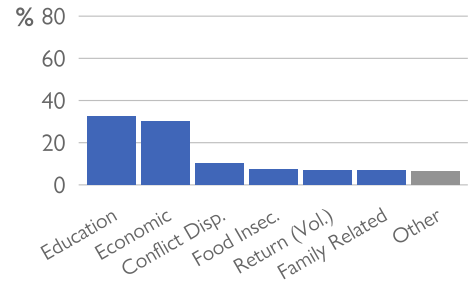


58.7% taxi / car

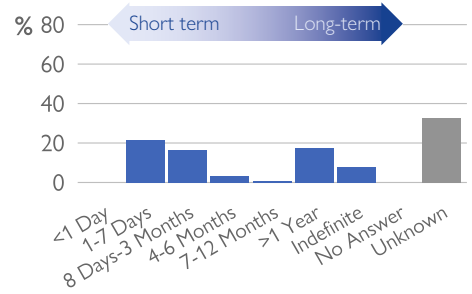
31.2% truck

10.1% bus

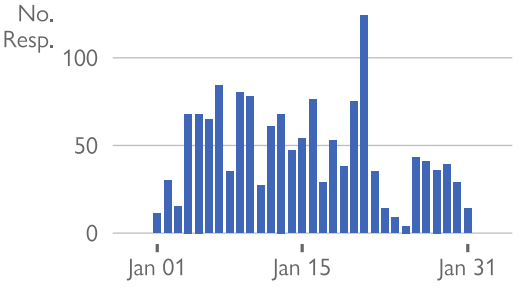
F.38 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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.

FMR South Sudan – Central African Republic

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

510 incoming persons
3.4 average group size

1,027 people surveyed
3.4 average group[2] size

9 displaced[1] persons
0.9% of respondents

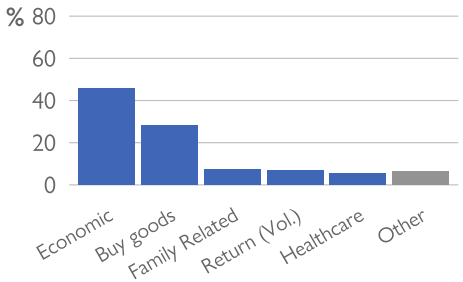
517 outgoing persons
3.5 average group size

17 pregnant or lactating women

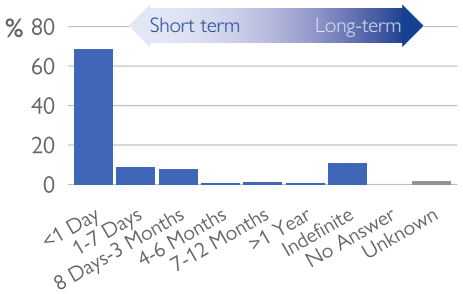
0 unaccompanied children

0 person with special needs over 60

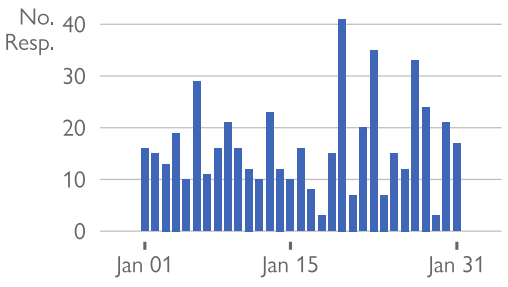
F.43 Reasons for movement (incoming)[3]



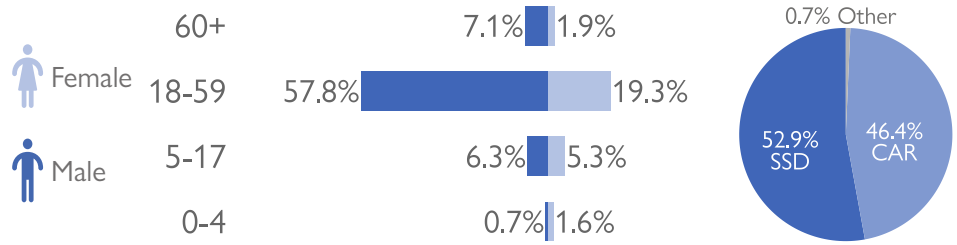
F.44 Duration of stay (incoming)



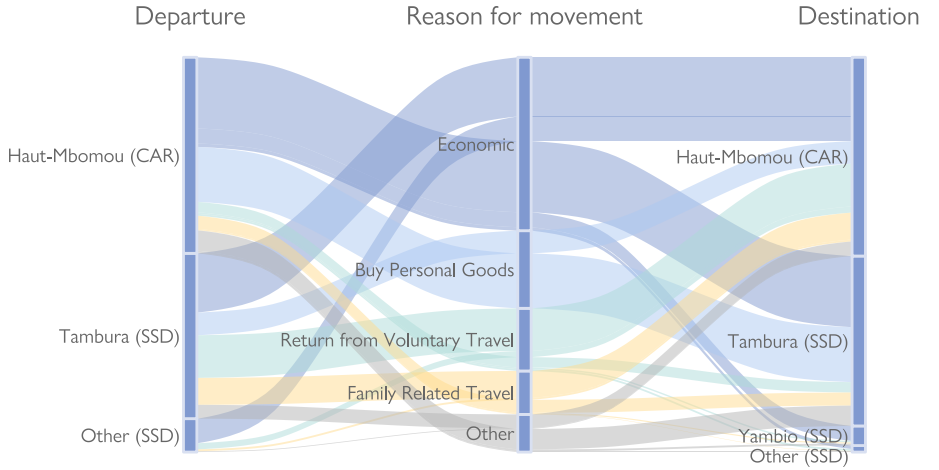
F.45 Time trend (incoming)[4]



F.41 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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

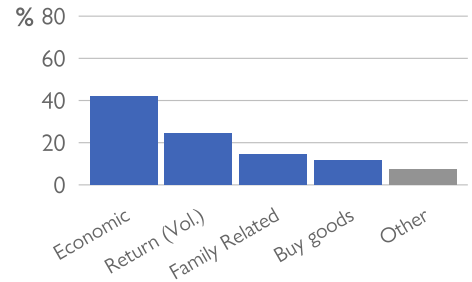


36.0% bicycle

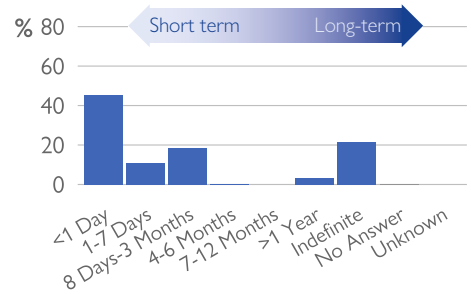
33.5% motorbike

30.5% on foot

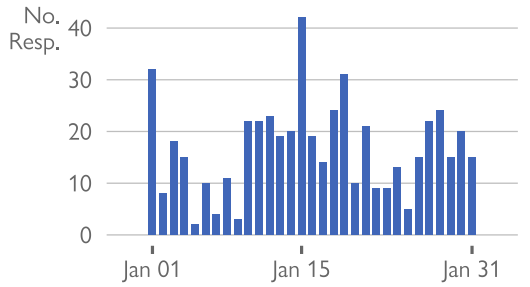
F.46 Reasons for movement (outgoing)[3]



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.

FMR Internal Movement

January 2022

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX SOUTH SUDAN

8,624 people surveyed
2.6 average group[2] size

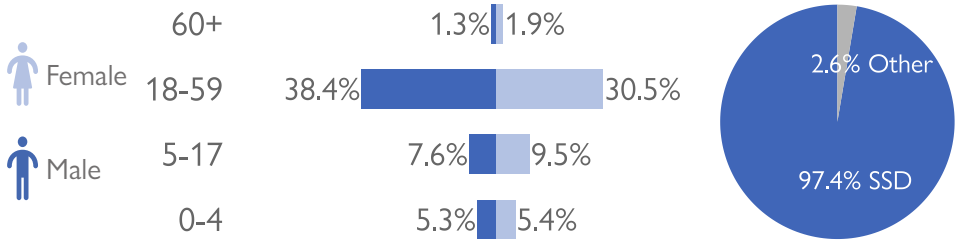
1,299 displaced[1] persons
15.1% of respondents

854 pregnant or lactating women

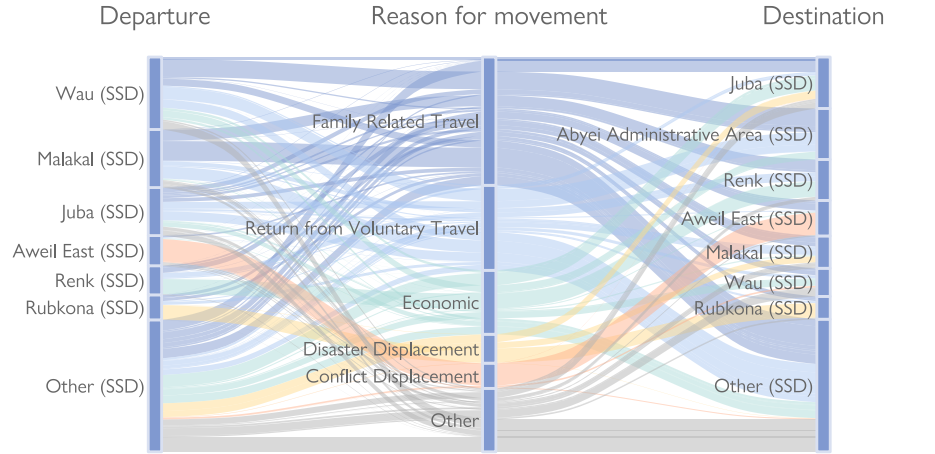
8 unaccompanied children

139 persons with special needs over 60

F.49 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents

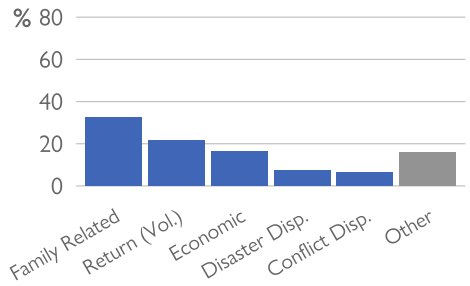


F.50 Flows within South Sudan by reason for travel

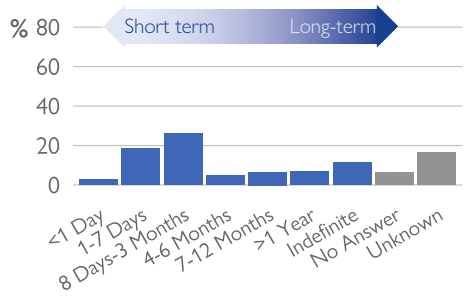


37.9% boat 27.4% bus 21.5% taxi/car 13.2% other

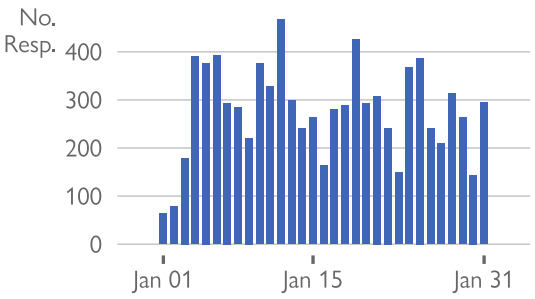
F.51 Reasons for movement[3]



F.52 Duration of stay



F.53 Time trend[4]



Methodology

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) surveys people's movement through key transit points within South Sudan and at its borders. The purpose is to **provide regularly updated information on mobility dynamics and traveller demographics, intentions and motivations**. Data is collected on both **internal and cross-border** flows.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are positioned at strategic border crossings and transport hubs, as determined by a preliminary assessment of high-transit locations. As a result, **the data is indicative of selected key flows** and does not provide a full or statistically representative picture of internal and cross-border movement in South Sudan.

The FMR methodology aims to track all non-local traffic passing through an FMP, usually between 8:00-17:00, during the week and on weekends. Trained enumerators briefly survey each group of travellers and collect disaggregated information about individual demographics and vulnerabilities. Participation in the survey is voluntary and children under 15 are not directly interviewed.

FMPs are not active overnight as a result of security constraints and operations may be temporarily suspended in periods of increased risk. Due to staffing constraints, full coverage may not be possible at times of exceptionally high movement through the FMP.

Notes: [Icons] Icons by Pedro Santos, Jaime M. Laurel, Simon Child, Mike Rowe, Tom Fricker and ProSymbols from the Noun Project. [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. 1. [Displacement] Individuals reporting forced movement due to conflict, natural disaster or food insecurity (if intention to stay over a week) are counted as displaced. 2. [Group] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which often corresponds to the household. 3. [F.51] 'Return (Vol.)' = returning from voluntary travel. 4. [F.53] The number of individuals surveyed on a given day may fluctuate as a result of staffing and access constraints, and does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals travelling.