

# IOM South Sudan Flow Monitoring Weekly Report

Key Highlights: 20—26 October 2017



## Juba Gumbo Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 733 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) during the reporting period (up from 680 the previous week). 436 individuals (59%) were children of which 70 were under five years old (10%). 276 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (38%). The majority of the transiting population were women (429 women making up 59%) while 304 men were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Park (41%).
- **Arrivals:** 358 individuals came from Uganda citing Juba as intended destination. The main reason for movements was reported to be “shortage of food” (72%) followed by “to seek healthcare facilities” (16%).
- **Departures:** 375 individuals were recorded leaving Juba (52%) of which the vast majority intended to reach refugees camps in Uganda (75%). The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (68%) followed by “insecurity” (18%) and “to seek education” (5%).

## Juba Port FMP

- **Demographic data:** 133 individuals were recorded transiting through the Juba Port FMP. Among these, 30 were male (23%) and 103 were female (77%). Forty-two per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old.
- **Arrivals:** 36 individuals moved from Juba with the main destinations being Bor South in Jonglei State (24 individuals, or 67%) and Awerial (12 individuals, or 33%) in Lakes State. The main reasons for movements were “joining the rest of the family” (18 individuals, or 50%) followed by “shortage of food” (15 individuals, or 41%).
- **Departures:** 97 individuals arrived Juba through this port during the reporting period and the majority (78 individuals heading the states of Jonglei, Lakes and Unity) indicated “uncomfortable living conditions” as main reason for the movement (80%).

## Bentiu PoC FMP

- **Demographic data:** a total of 1,202 individuals were recorded moving in (184) and out (1,018) of the Protection of Civilian Camp (PoC). Among these, 876 were women (73%) and 326 men (27%).
- **Arrivals:** people entering the PoC mainly arrived from Koch (19%), Rubkona (14%), Leer (13%), Mayom (11%), Wau (9%) and Guit (8%). The main reasons for movement were cited to be “shortage of food” (35%) and “to join the rest of the family” (23%).
- **Departures:** people leaving the PoC were primarily going to Rubkona (54%), Guit (31%), and Koch (10%). The main reason to leave the PoC was to “join the rest of the family” (69%).

## ACTIVE FLOW MONITORING POINTS



*The above map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*

The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population flows and profiles and intentions of IDPs on the move through specific locations. Trained enumerators collect data on two types of movements: i) internal flows within South Sudan and ii) cross-border flows to and from neighboring countries, mainly Sudan and Uganda. Depending on the location, the data is being collected by IOM or in partnership with trained local NGOs. The data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) will allow partners to better understand population movements and inform humanitarian assistance. The weekly snapshot highlights the key movement trends at the busiest FMPs during the reporting week while the attached dataset and dashboard provides a detailed analysis for each FMP.