

# IOM South Sudan Flow Monitoring Weekly Report Key Highlights: 10—16 November, 2017



## Juba Gumbo Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 1,206 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) during the reporting period (down from 1,753 the previous week). 617 individuals (51%) were children of which 120 were under five years old (10%). 497 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (41%). The majority of the transiting population were women (698 women making up 58%) while 508 men were recorded transiting the Park (42%).
- **Arrivals:** 463 individuals came from Uganda citing Juba as intended destination. The main reason for movements was reported to be “shortage of food” (63%) followed by “to seek education opportunities” (18%).
- **Departures:** 731 individuals were recorded leaving Juba (60.6%) of which the vast majority intended to reach areas in Uganda (697 Inds – 58%). The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (49%) followed by “insecurity” (13%) and “to join rest of family” (12%).

## Juba Customs FMP

- **Demographic data:** 752 individuals were recorded transiting through the Juba Customs FMP. Among these, 299 were male (40%) and 453 were female (60%). 32 per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 20 percent are girls less than 5 years old.
- **Arrivals:** 199 individuals arrived Juba through this location during the reporting period and the majority (189 individuals represented arriving from Uganda and Yei in Central Equatoria) indicated “shortage of food” as main reason for the movement (32%) followed by “joining the rest of the family” (30%).
- **Departures:** 560 individuals moved from Juba with the main destinations being Uganda (251 individuals) and Terkeka (170 individuals) in Central Equatoria State. The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (46%) followed by “joining the rest of the family” (29%).

## Bentiu PoC FMP

- **Demographic data:** a total of 1,814 individuals were recorded moving in (236) and out (1,578) of the Protection of Civilian Camp (PoC). Among these, 1,420 were women (78%) and 394 men (22%)
- **Arrivals:** people entering the PoC mainly arrived from Leer (24%), Koch (23%), Mayom (14%), Mayiendit (10.6%), Juba (8.5%), Rubkona (8%), and Guit (5%). The main reason for movement was cited to be “shortage of food” and “Insecurity” with 33% each and “to join rest of family” (18%).
- **Departures:** people leaving the PoC were primarily going to Rubkona (63%), Guit (21%), and Koch (8%). The main reason for to leave the PoC was to “join the rest of the family” (49%).

## 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.