

IOM South Sudan Flow Monitoring Weekly Report Key Highlights: 17—23 November, 2017



Juba Gumbo Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 1,240 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) during the reporting period (up from 1,206 the previous week). 600 individuals (48%) were children of which 122 were under five years old (10%). 478 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (39%). The majority of the transiting population were women (731 women making up 59%) while 509 men were recorded transiting the Park (41%).
- **Arrivals:** 555 individuals came from Uganda citing Juba as intended destination. The main reason for movements was reported to be “shortage of food” (61%) followed by “to seek education opportunities” (11%).
- **Departures:** 654 individuals were recorded leaving Juba of which the vast majority intended to reach areas in Uganda (620 Inds – 50%). The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (52%) followed by “insecurity” (17%) and “to join rest of family” (14%).

Juba Customs Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 562 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Customs FMP. Among these, 234 were male (42%) and 328 were female (58%). 32 per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 18 per cent were girls less than 5 years old.
- **Arrivals:** 177 individuals arrived Juba through this location during the reporting period and the majority (135 individuals represented arriving from Uganda) indicated “to join the rest of family” as main reason for the movement (36%) followed by “shortage of food” (30%).
- **Departures:** 382 individuals moved from Juba with the main destinations being Uganda (245 individuals) and Yei (98 individuals) in Central Equatoria State. The main reasons for movements to Uganda were “shortage of food” (41%) followed by “joining the rest of the family” (27%).

Bentiu PoC FMP

- **Demographic data:** a total of 1,269 individuals were recorded moving in (247) and out (1,022) of the Protection of Civilian Camp (PoC). Among these, 948 were women (75%) and 321 men (25%)
- **Arrivals:** people entering the PoC mainly arrived from Leer (22%), Juba (18%), Rubkona (13.4%), Koch (12.6%), Mayom (12%), Mayiendit (9%) and Sudan (4%). The main reason for movement was cited to be “to join rest of family” (31%), “Insecurity” (33%) and “shortage of food” (22%)
- **Departures:** people leaving the PoC were primarily going to Rubkona (60%), Guit (24%), and Koch (12%). The main reason for leaving the PoC was to “join the rest of the family” (45%).

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.