OM South Sudan
Flow Monitoring Weekly Report
Key Highlights:

24—30 November, 2017

Juba Gumbo Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 1,488 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) during the reporting period (up from 1,240 the previous week). 721 individuals (48%) were children of which 174 were under five years old (12%). 547 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (37%). The majority of the transiting population were women (830 women making up 56%) while 658 men were recorded transiting the Park (44%).
- **Arrivals:** 450 individuals came from Uganda citing Juba as intended destination. The main reason for movements was reported to be "shortage of food" (50%) followed by "to seek education opportunities" (15%).
- **Departures:** 933 individuals were recorded leaving Juba (62.7%) of which the vast majority intended to reach areas in Uganda (709 Inds – 76%). The main reasons for movements were "shortage of food" (48%) followed by "to join rest of family" (26%) and "insecurity" (12%).
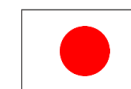
Juba Customs Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 523 individuals were recorded transiting through the Juba Customs FMP. Among these, 201 were male (38%) and 322 were female (62%). 33 per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 20 percent are girls less than 5 years old.
- **Arrivals:** 188 individuals arrived Juba through this location during the reporting period and the majority (166 individuals represented arriving from Uganda) indicated "shortage of food" (45%) as main reason for the movement followed by "to join the rest of family" (31%).
- **Departures:** 335 individuals moved from Juba with the main destinations being Uganda (246 individuals) and Terkeka (46 individuals) in Central Equatoria State. The main reasons for movements to Uganda were "shortage of food" (38%) followed by "joining the rest of the family" (37%).

Bentiu PoC FMP

- **Demographic data:** a total of 628 individuals were recorded moving in (158) and out (470) of the Protection of Civilian Camp (PoC). Among these, 393 were women (63%) and 235 men (37%). This represents a large reduction from the previous week in which 1,269 persons moved in (247) and out (1,022) of the site.
- **Arrivals:** people entering the PoC mainly arrived from Juba (29.8%), Koch (19.6%), Rubkona (13.2%), Mayom (10.8%), Leer (8.2%), Mayiendit (4.4%) and Sudan (8.9%). The main reason for movement was cited to be "to join rest of family" (39%), "shortage of food" (33%) and "to seek education opportunities" (10%).
- **Departures:** people leaving the PoC were primarily going to Rubkona (47%), Guit (22%), and Koch (15%). The main reason for to leave the PoC was to "join the rest of the family" (40%).

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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.