

1 July - 31 December 2018

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) measures mixed migration flows at two transportation hubs linking Wau with Juba and Abyei Administrative Area (AAA). In contrast to other Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in the country, DTM has observed more men and boys travelling alone as only 39 per cent were women and girls. The average household size was 2.0 individuals. This compares to 64 per cent women and girls represented in DTM's data collection in the AAA-based FMP during the same period, with an average travelling household size of 4.7 individuals. Movement was most commonly linked to family and livelihoods rather than conflict.

7,524
Individuals observed

2.0 individuals
Average HH size

Nationalities:

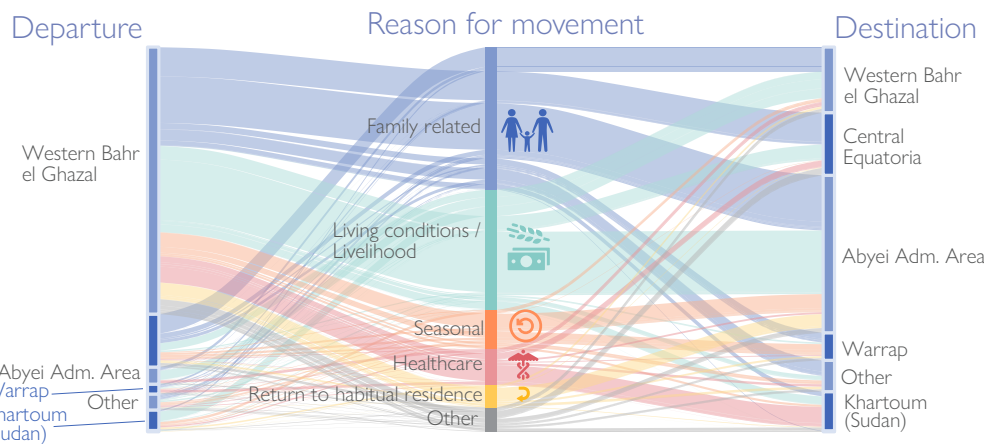
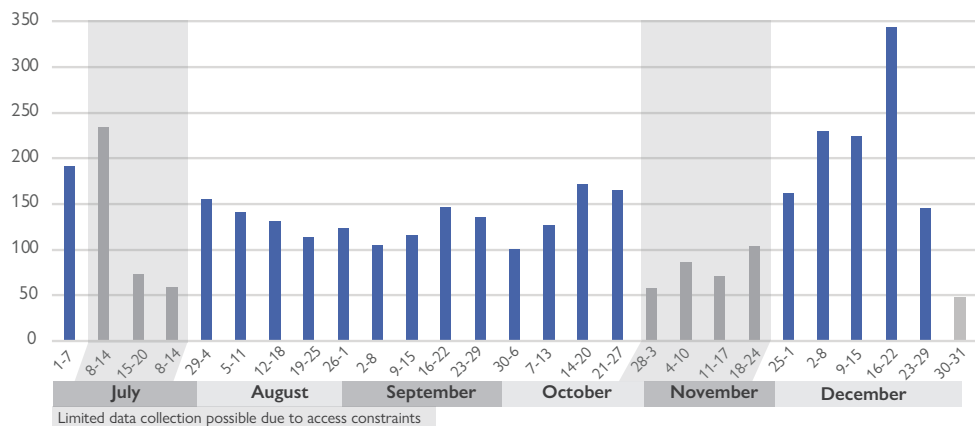
South Sudanese	89%
Sudanese	9%
Other	1%

39% **61%**

11% **27%**
Girls Women

13% **48%**
Boys Men

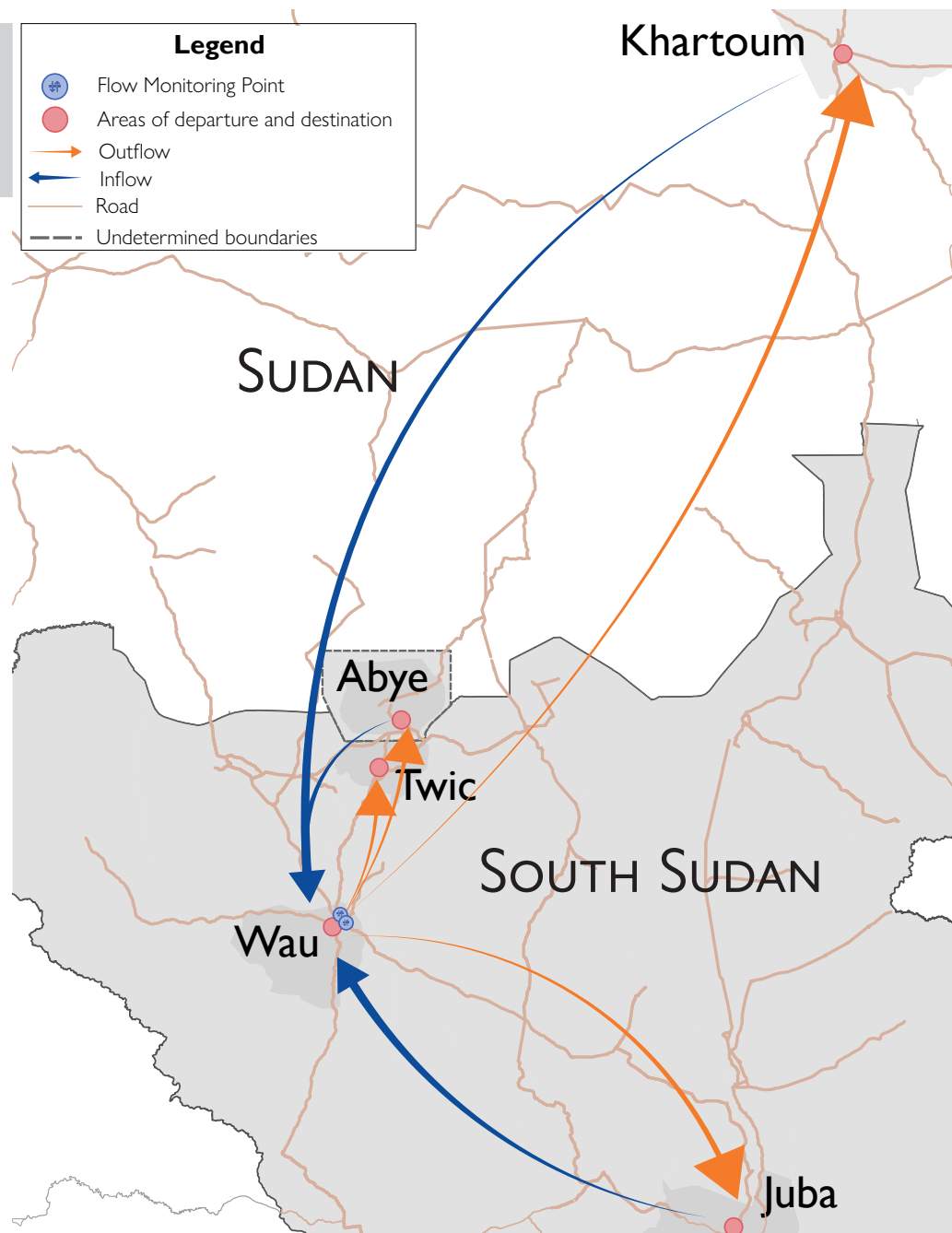
Number of individuals recorded travelling through Wau's long-distance bus stations



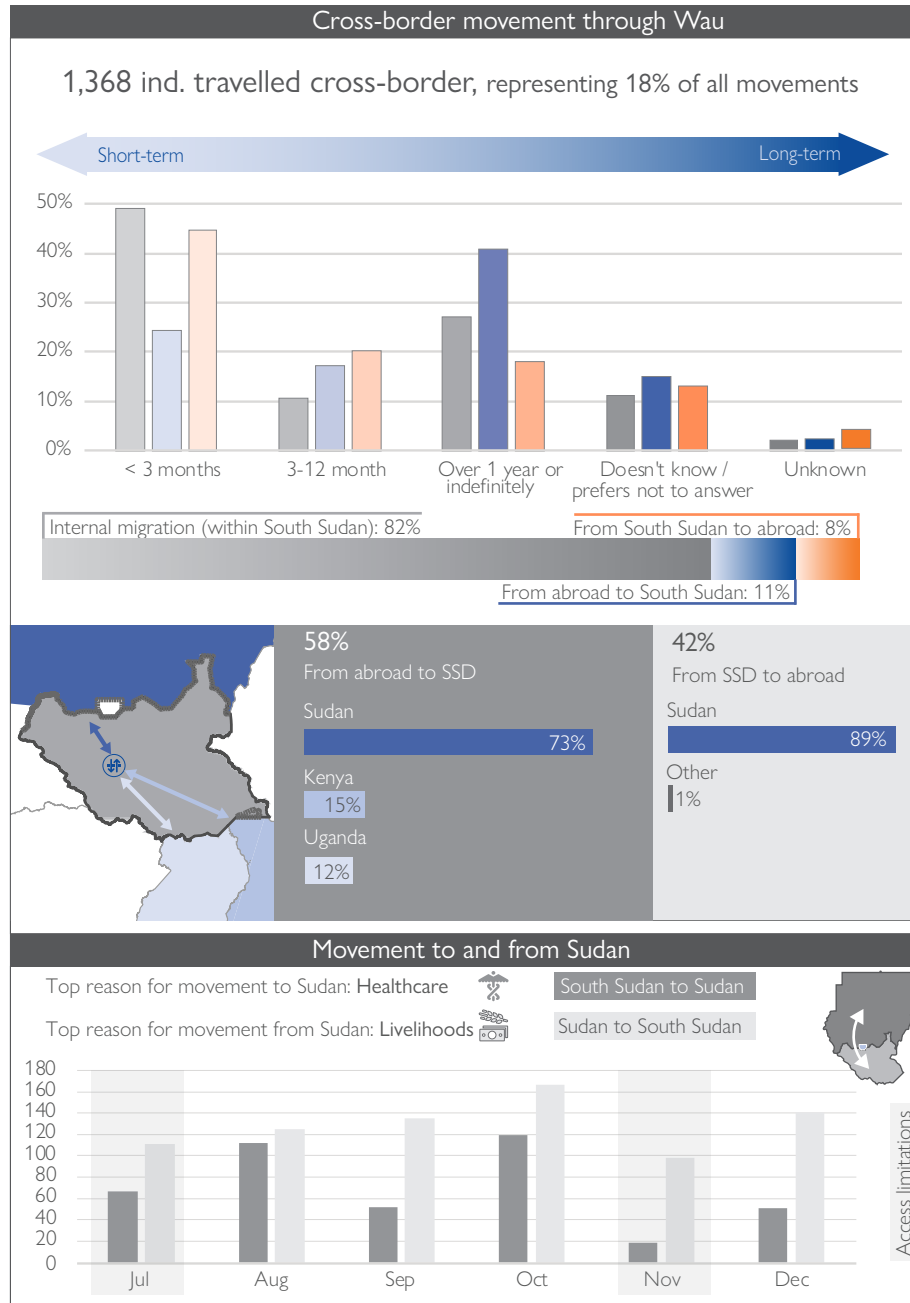
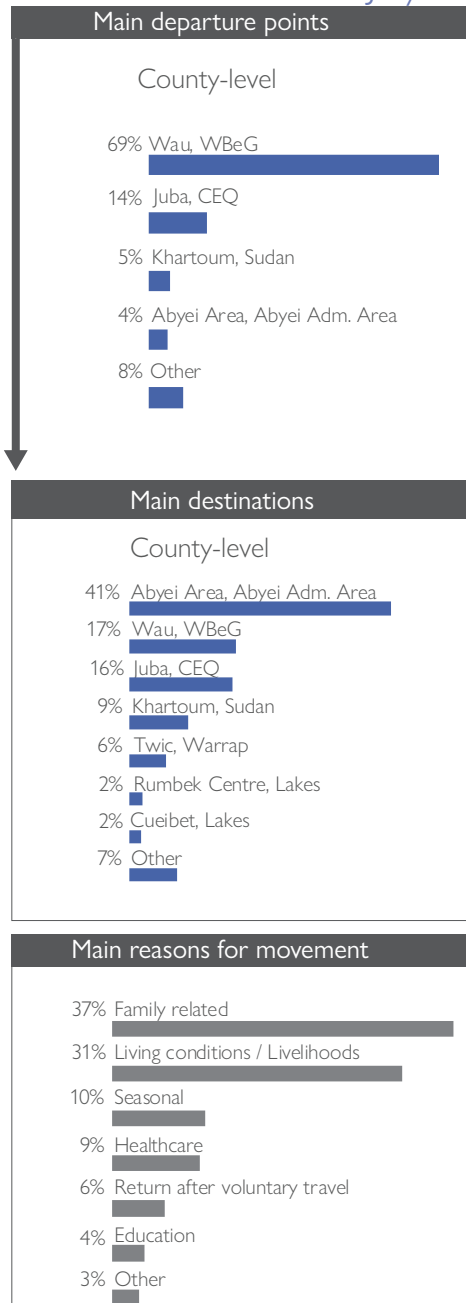
Transportation modes: **>99%** Bus **Other <1%**

Legend

- Flow Monitoring Point
- Areas of departure and destination
- Outflow
- Inflow
- Road
- Undetermined boundaries



The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.



METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement on a household and individual level through key transit points. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population dynamics and profiles and intentions of persons on the move irrespective of their status, 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. The data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allows partners to better understand population movements and inform humanitarian assistance.

IOM DTM strives to provide an as complete and accurate picture of migration trends as possible within the available humanitarian space and other structural constraints. FMPs are strategically selected following an assessment of high mobility locations to capture the most important flows. Data remains limited to the locations of FMPs, which is especially important to take note of in the current dynamic context brought about by the signing of the peace agreement. Data collection is carried out seven days a week but ceases at night from 17:00 to 08:00.

Whilst methodologically DTM aims to capture all passing migrants through its flow monitoring registry and obtain additional more detailed information about their journey as part of surveys conducted with a sample of those passing, the fluid movement of people in small groups at times makes it difficult to capture the full extent of the flow even during daytime hours. The remoteness of certain FMPs means that data uploads can be delayed because of poor connectivity. Security concerns can necessitate data being collected on paper instead of mobile applications, which can lead to delayed analysis. Security concerns can, furthermore, cause the complete closure or relocation of certain FMPs (all four Uganda-based FMPs remained open throughout the observation period). With roughly over 60 languages spoken in South Sudan, communication with respondents can be limited by linguistic abilities of local enumerators.

Though findings are limited to a select number of response options in the quantitative data collection tools used, IOM DTM communicates with its enumerators and updates its forms to adapt to the dynamic South Sudanese context.