



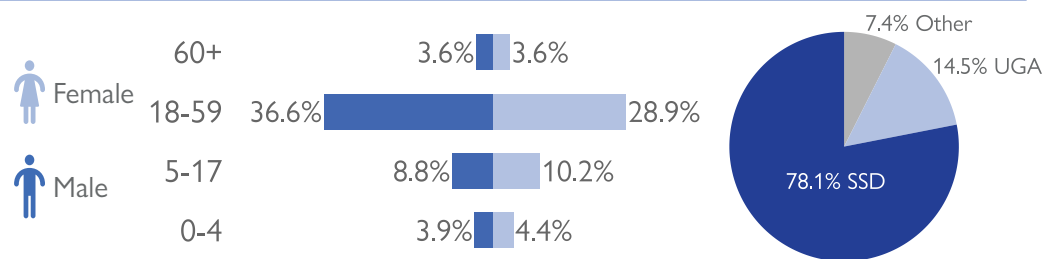
31,735 people surveyed on arrival to South Sudan

4.2 average group\* size

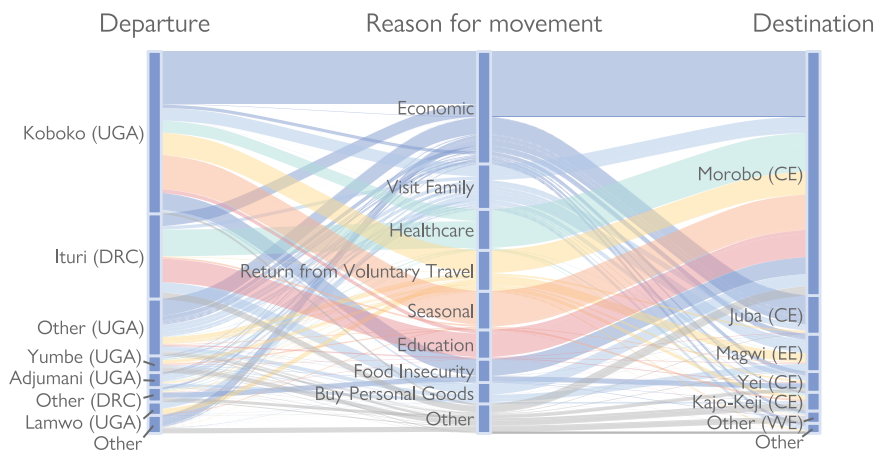
As part of IOM's Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities, DTM operates Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) on the borders with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). Seventeen FMPs were active in March, including four opened during the second half of the month on the borders with DRC and CAR. This dashboard highlights key entry routes to South Sudan (SSD) and presents the demographic profile of people surveyed on arrival from the three high-risk countries. Participation in the survey is voluntary and the data collected is only indicative of actual flows.

 57.2% on foot  13.6% taxi/car  13.0% motorbike 16.2% other

## F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



## F.2 Flows into South Sudan by reason for travel



## Key insights

- The number of people surveyed on arrival increased by 9,443 relative to February as a result of improved monitoring of border crossings.
- 69.2% departed from Uganda, 26.1% from DRC and 4.7% from other countries.
- 22.3% came from Ituri Province in DRC, though none from EVD-affected health zones.
- 10.7% reported entering South Sudan to access health care.
- 10.1% reported Juba County as their intended destination.
- The percentage of respondents who reported coming from a refugee camp is 18.3% for arrivals from Uganda and 10.1% for DRC.
- The data shows significant movement between Morobo and contiguous cross-border regions in both Uganda and DRC. Lower reported flows in other border areas may be due, in part, to access constraints affecting DTM's ability to track flows.

