

January – April 2019

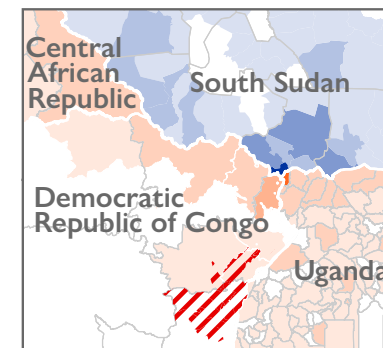
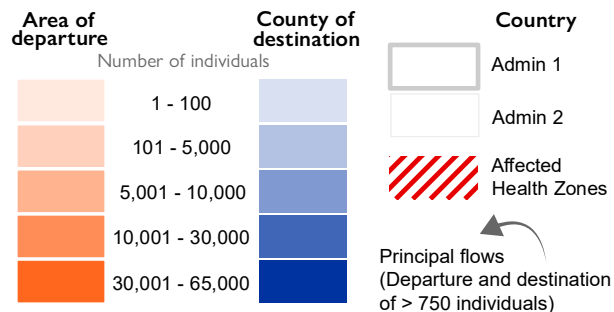


98,799 people surveyed on arrival to South Sudan

4.1 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). In total, 21 FMPs were active between January and April 2019. This report complements DTM's monthly EVD

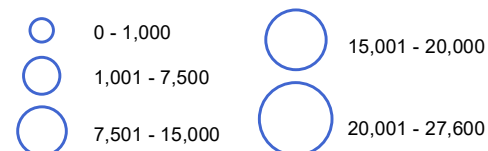
Preparedness Dashboards ([January](#), [February](#), [March](#) and [April](#)) by providing an insight on mobility trends to South Sudan from the three high-risk countries over the first four months of 2019. Participation in the survey is voluntary and the data collected is only indicative of actual flows. Time trends may be driven by operational as well as contextual factors.



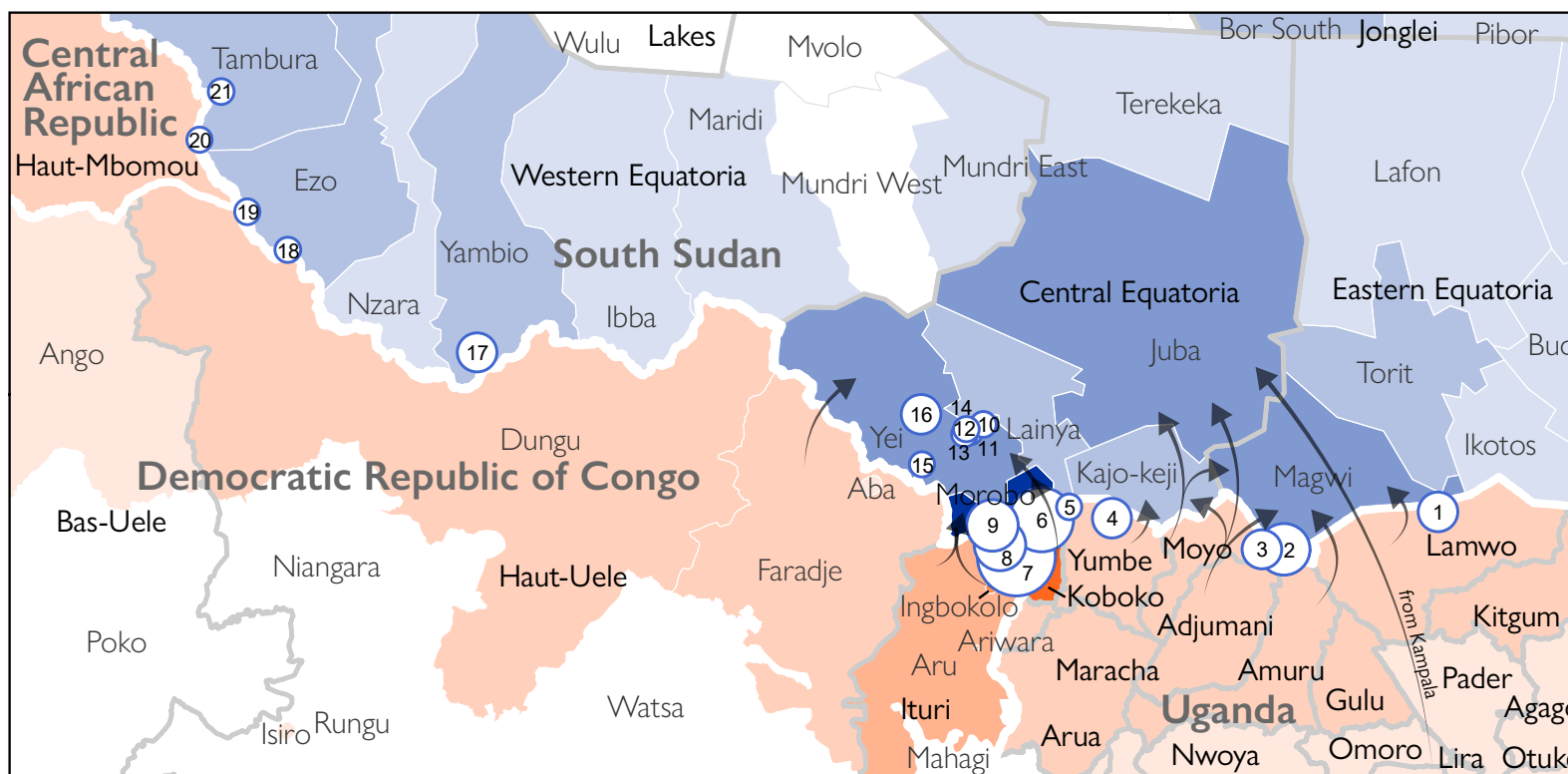
Areas of departure are shown at the district level in Uganda, territory in DRC and prefecture in CAR. Areas of destination in South Sudan are shown at the county level.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)

Number of individuals



- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Aweno Olwiyo | 12 Yei RRC Office |
| 2 Elegu | 13 Lutaya |
| 3 Panjala | 14 Logobero |
| 4 Kerwa | 15 Lasu |
| 5 Birigo | 16 Tokori |
| 6 Busia | 17 Gangura |
| 7 Oraba | 18 Bangaingai |
| 8 Bazi | 19 Nabia Pai |
| 9 Okaba | 20 Source Yubu |
| 10 Yei Airstrip | 21 Dingimo |
| 11 Yei Bus Stop | |



Notes: [Group definition] individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which usually corresponds to the household. [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error. [Map] 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 that this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and/or indirect damages arising from its use.

Geographical patterns

As shown in the map on the front page, **most of the flows to South Sudan from neighbouring countries affected by EVD (DRC) or at risk of EVD transmission (Uganda and CAR) involve contiguous cross-border regions.**

In particular, there are strong flows from Koboko District (Uganda), Ingbokolo Town, Aru territory and Ariwara Town (Ituri, DRC) towards Morobo County in Central Equatoria. This reflects a highly porous border with strong social and economic links between communities on either side of the border.

Medium- and long-distance flows primarily involve people travelling to Juba County from Adjumani, Yumbe and Kampala Districts in Uganda. Most people heading to Juba are surveyed at Elegu / Nimule (77.4% of respondents travelling to Juba) or Panjala (20.9%), on the Uganda-SSD border.

Overall, the main reported areas of departure were Koboko District in Uganda (44.1% of respondents) and Ingbokolo Town (12.5%) and Aru Territory (9.0%) in Ituri Province, DRC. The main reported counties of destination were Morobo (65.3% of respondents), Magwi (8.6%), Juba (8.1%) and Yei (7.5%).

No respondents appear to have come from health zones affected by EVD. Ten respondents reported coming from Irumu and Mambasa Territories in Ituri, which include health zones affected by EVD. Two of these were surveyed at Source Yubu while on a business trip and reported coming from Mambasa town, which is not affected by EVD. The remaining six, surveyed at Bazi and reporting to have come from Irumu territory, listed sub-areas of departure that are compatible with locations in Aru and Ingbokolo, suggesting the recorded territory of departure may be due to a mistake. No respondents reported coming from North Kivu.

Time trends

F1 shows the daily number of travellers surveyed on arrival to South Sudan from DRC, Uganda and CAR. This includes people departing from other countries but surveyed at EVD-dedicated FMPs along the three borders at risk for EVD transmission. The figure should be read in conjunction with F4-F7, which show trends disaggregated by country of departure.

Overall, 98,799 people were surveyed on arrival to South Sudan between January and April 2019, with the following breakdown by month: **19,736 in January, 22,292 in February, 31,745 in March and 25,026 in April.**

The number of respondents increased progressively between January and March, with the seven-day rolling mean peaking at 1,267 daily respondents on 28 March. A temporary dip was observed in the second half of February due to a training taking place at some of the FMPs along the border with Uganda. The number of respondents trended downwards in April, with a sharp drop at the end of the month when multiple trainings were organised to roll-out a revised questionnaire.

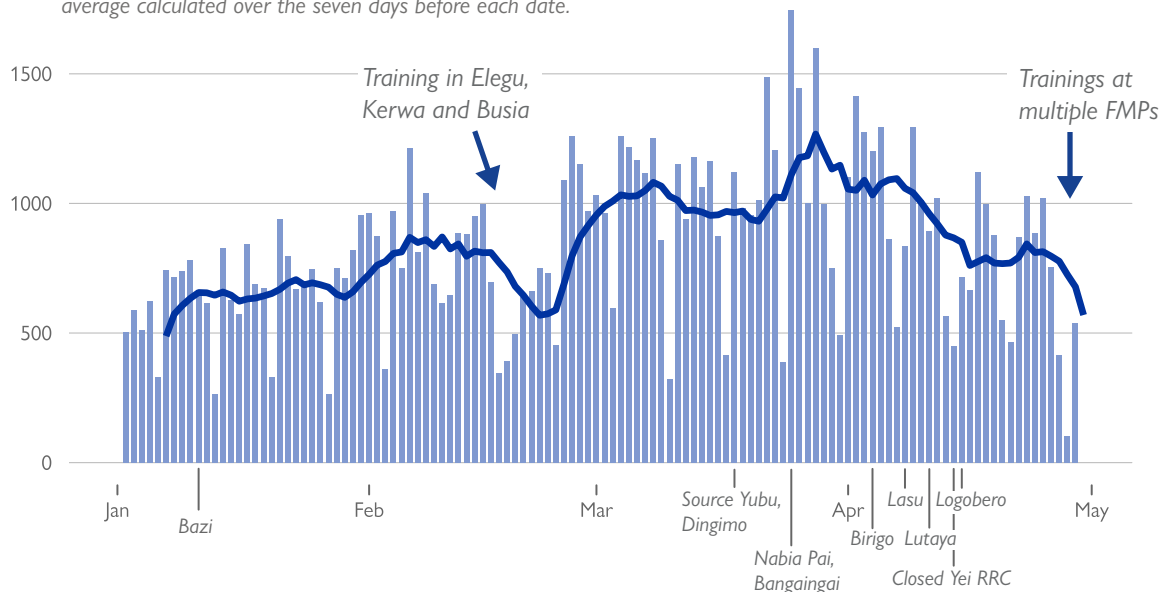
A number of operational and contextual factors are likely to have influenced the observed trends in the number and composition of people surveyed on arrival to South Sudan, including:

- A progressive improvement in the ability of enumerators to track flows at busy border points.
- The opening of new FMPs and organisation of trainings for enumerators affecting data collection activities, as well as regular weekend closures at some FMPs.
- Temporary security and other access issues affecting movement through specific FMPs.
- The beginning of the rainy season in April, affecting road conditions and agricultural work.
- The implementation of new verification procedures during food distribution in Uganda, affecting the amounts made available to South Sudanese refugees.



F1. DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS SURVEYED ON ARRIVAL TO SOUTH SUDAN AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN

The opening and closing of FMPs are marked on the timeline at the bottom of the figure. The 7-day rolling mean is the average calculated over the seven days before each date.



FMR EVD Trends by country of departure

January – April 2019

F2-F5 show the daily number of travellers surveyed on arrival to South Sudan from each of the three neighbouring countries at risk of EVD – Uganda, DRC and CAR – as well as from other countries but transiting through EVD-dedicated FMPs. The trend for respondents coming from Uganda (F2) is similar to the overall trend shown in F1, which is explained

by the fact that arrivals from Uganda account for 69.3% of all respondents.

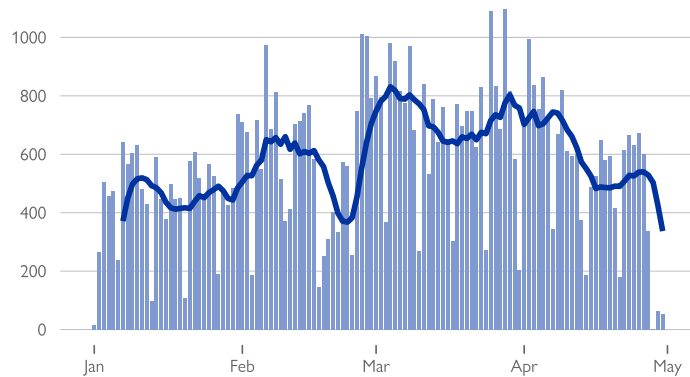
The trend for respondents coming from DRC (F3) increased in January as a result of the opening of Bazi FMP, after which it remained stationary before a further increase when Bangingai and Nabia Pai were opened in the second half of March. April

saw a downwards trend despite the opening of new FMPs in Lasu, Lutaya and Logobero.

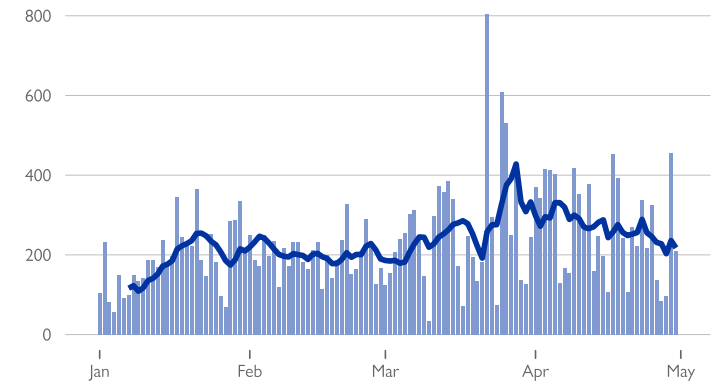
The number of respondents on arrival from CAR (F4) peaked in the second half of March, just after Source Yubu and Dingimo FMPs were opened, driven by insecurity around Obo town in Haut-Mbomou.



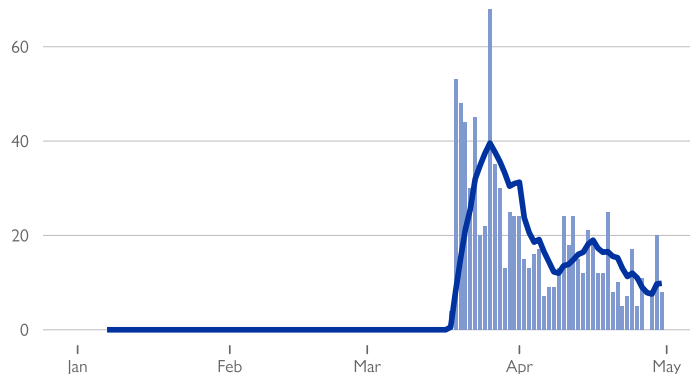
F2. DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS SURVEYED ON ARRIVAL TO SOUTH SUDAN FROM UGANDA AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



F3. DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS SURVEYED ON ARRIVAL TO SOUTH SUDAN FROM DRC AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN

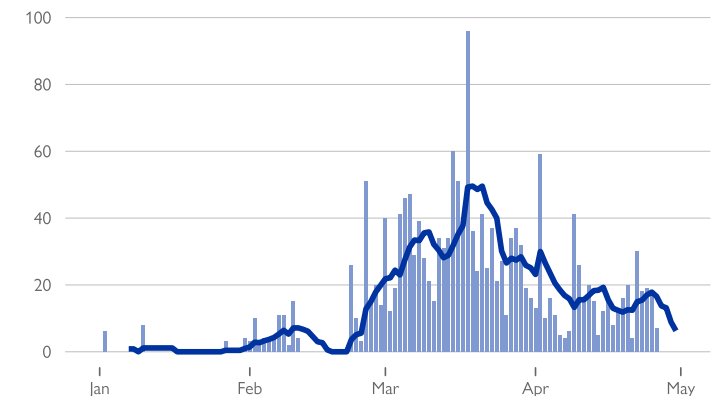


F4. DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS SURVEYED ON ARRIVAL TO SOUTH SUDAN FROM CAR AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



Other

F5. DAILY NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS SURVEYED ON ARRIVAL TO SOUTH SUDAN FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



F6-F11 show selected time trends in the composition of respondents according to six variable of relevance for EVD preparedness purposes. These are the share of respondents coming from refugee camps, the share going to Juba, the shares travelling for economic reasons and to access health care, and the shares travelling for a short-term and intending to stay over six months at destination. **Note that the sharp changes during the last week of April are due to FMP closures as a result of trainings and do not reflect underlying changes in the composition of flows.**

Overall, 18.0% of respondents came from refugee camps, 74.4% of whom from camps located in Uganda. The time trend was broadly stable (F6), despite a slight decrease at the beginning of February and temporary oscillations around the mean.

The share travelling to Juba County (F7; 8.1% over the whole period) peaked in March, when it represented 11.0% of all respondents. It was lowest in February (5.8%), though this may be partly due to the closure of Elegu FMP for a few days as a result of training.

The share of respondents travelling for economic reasons decreased mirroring temporary closures of FMPs along the

Uganda border and the opening of new FMPs along the DRC border (F8). Overall, 31.3% travelled for economic reason. This reason for travel was much more common among people who departed from Uganda (35.0%) as opposed to DRC (19.1%).

The share travelling to access healthcare was highest in January (21.2%), decreasing throughout the month and in February (F9). A slight increasing trend was again visible in March and April. There were stark differences between FMPs due to the presence or absence of health facilities in the neighbouring areas. The following FMPs reported over 3% of respondents travelling to South Sudan to access healthcare: Okaba (42.1%), Nabia Pai (33.0%), Bazi (26.6%), Oraba (19.5%), Kerwa (12.3%), Lasu (7.7%) and Bongaingai (6.2%).

As shown in F10, the share of respondents travelling short-term (up to seven days) increased throughout January (70.6%) and February (78.8%) before plateauing in March (78.1%). It remained broadly stable in April, aside for a decrease in the last week due to multiple FMP closures as a result of training.

The share of respondents intending to stay over six months at destination decreased in January and February, with the seven-day rolling mean falling from 13.5% on 13 January to 5.2% on

3 March (F11), perhaps partly due to political uncertainty. The trend became increasing in March and April, though the sharp change in the last week of April is due to trainings interrupting data collection at multiple FMPs. Overall, long-term travel accounted for 8.4% of respondents.

Traveller characteristics by country of departure

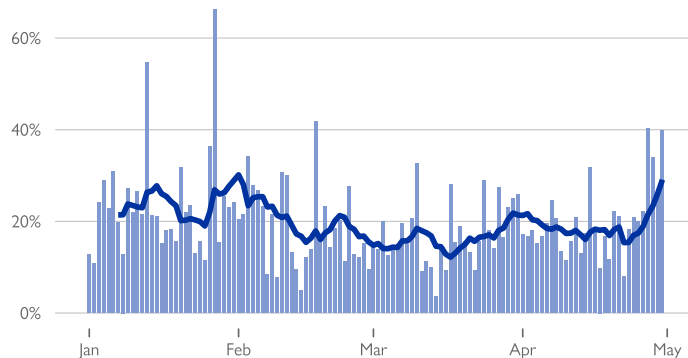
F12-23 illustrate the differences in the composition of travellers coming from Uganda, DRC, CAR and other countries. This is essential to understand how the opening of new FMPs affected the time trends in the composition of travellers.

The following points are particularly worth noting:

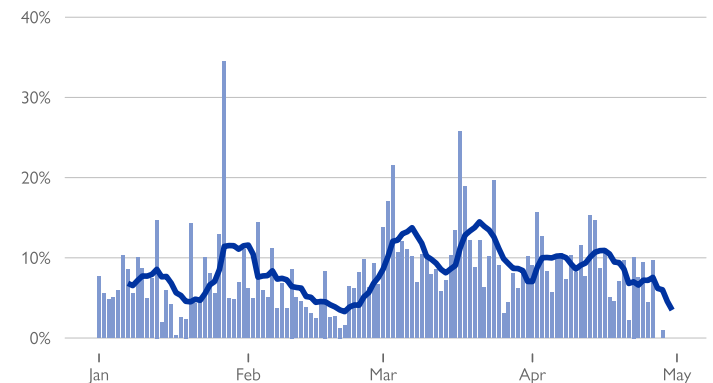
- There are important differences in reasons for travel: primarily economic among people coming from Uganda (35.0%), access to healthcare for DRC (27.1%), conflict displacement for CAR (80.8%) and economic for other countries (92.4%) (F12-15).
- Respondents from CAR are much more likely to stay long-term (73.1%) than those from DRC (13.4%) and Uganda (5.6%) (F16-18).
- Respondents on arrival from other countries through Uganda, DRC and CAR were primarily male adults (F23).



F6. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM A CAMP OR CAMP-LIKE SETTING AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



F7. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS TRAVELLING TO JUBA AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN

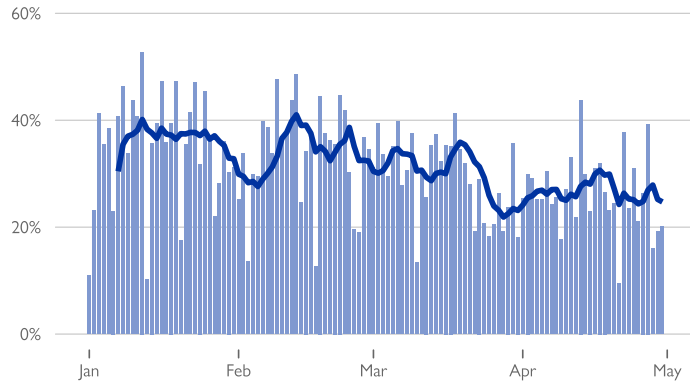


FMR EVD Selected time trends II

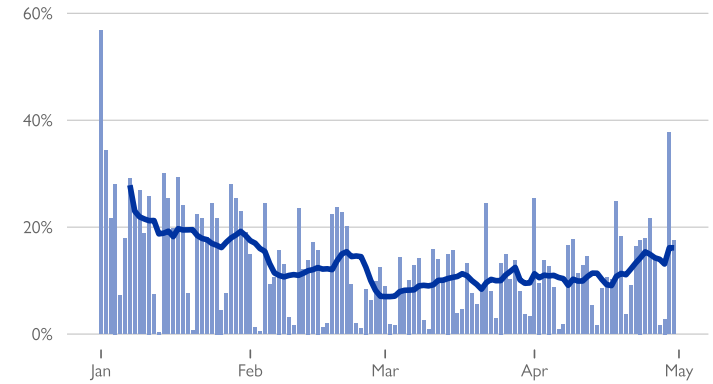
January – April 2019



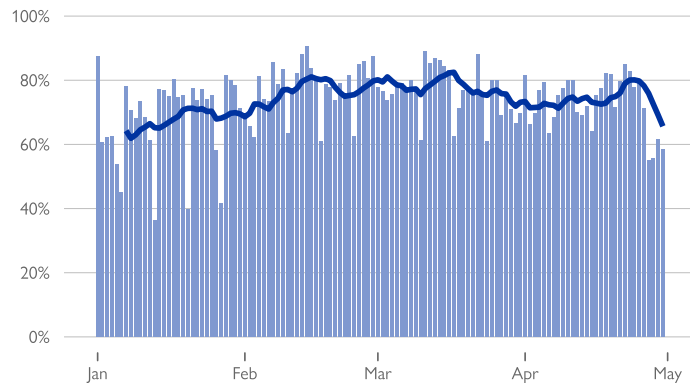
F8. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS TRAVELLING FOR ECONOMIC REASONS AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



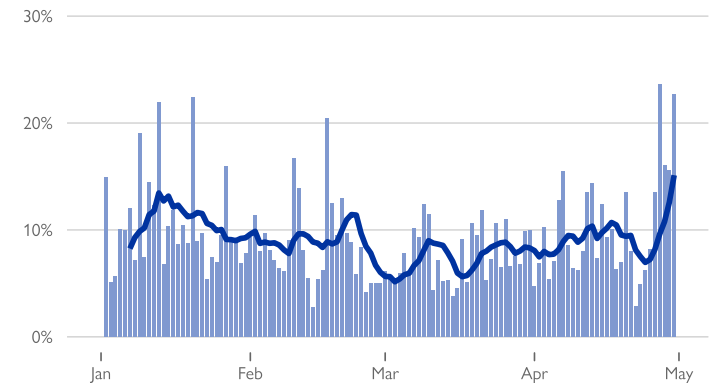
F9. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS TRAVELLING TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



F10. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS INTENDING TO STAY AT DESTINATION FOR UP TO SEVEN DAYS AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN



F11. DAILY SHARE OF RESPONDENTS INTENDING TO STAY AT DESTINATION FOR OVER SIX MONTHS AND 7-DAY ROLLING MEAN

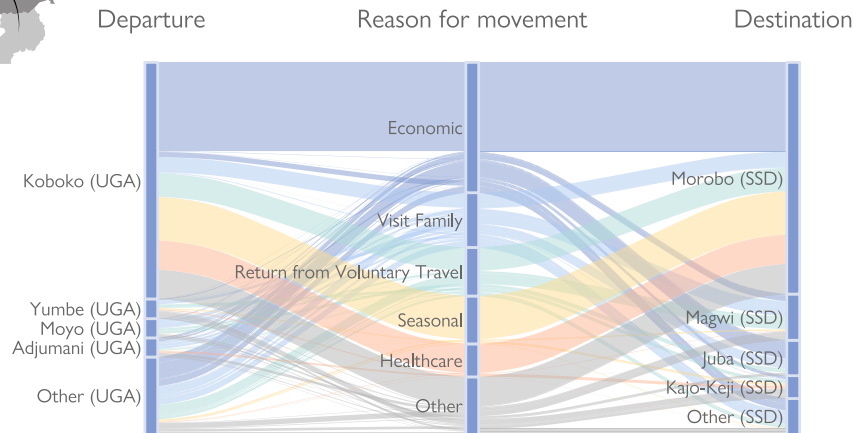


FMR EVD Reasons for travel

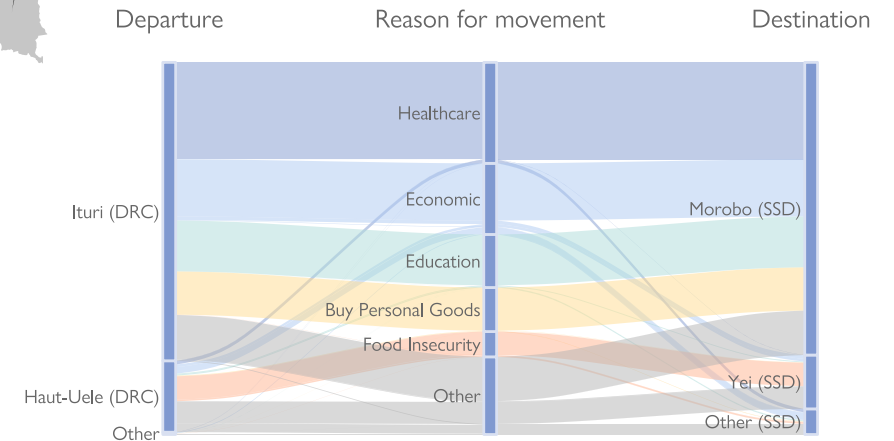
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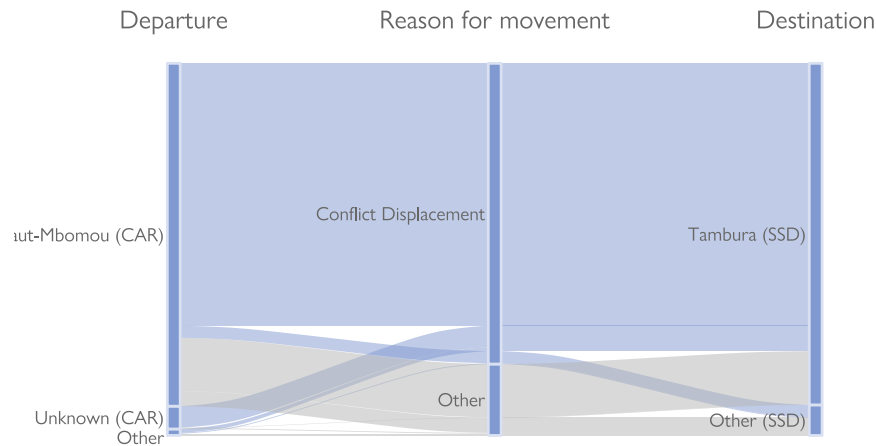
F12. MAIN FLOWS INTO SOUTH SUDAN FROM UGANDA BY REASON FOR TRAVEL



F13. MAIN FLOWS INTO SOUTH SUDAN FROM DRC BY REASON FOR TRAVEL

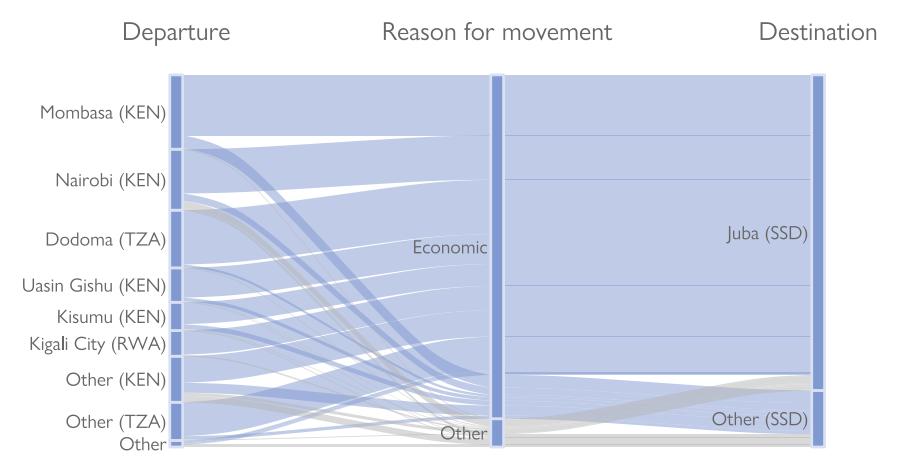


F14. MAIN FLOWS INTO SOUTH SUDAN FROM CAR BY REASON FOR TRAVEL



Other

F15. MAIN FLOWS INTO SOUTH SUDAN FROM OTHER COUNTRIES BY REASON FOR TRAVEL

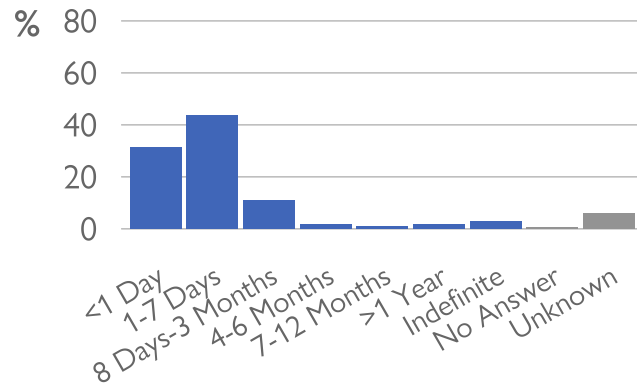


FMR EVD Intended duration of stay

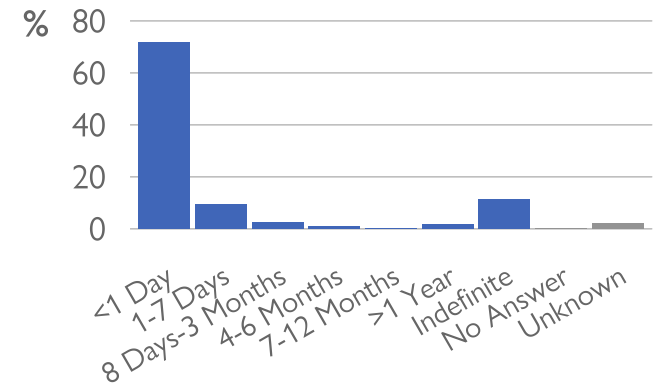
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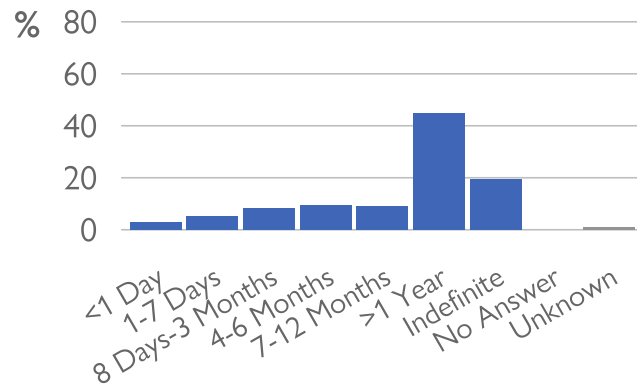
F16. INTENDED DURATION OF STAY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM UGANDA



F17. INTENDED DURATION OF STAY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM DRC

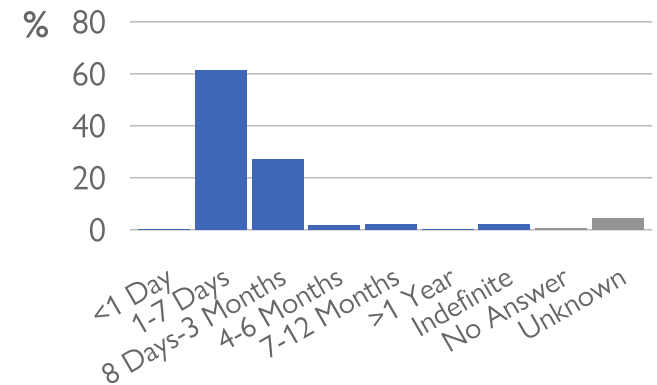


F18. INTENDED DURATION OF STAY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM CAR



Other

F19. INTENDED DURATION OF STAY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

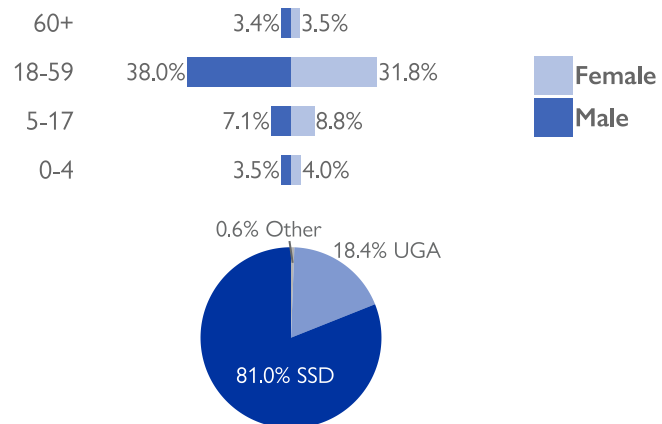


FMR EVD Demographics & nationality

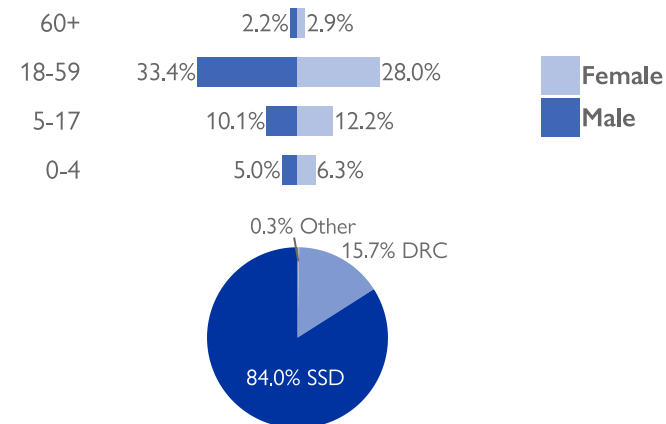
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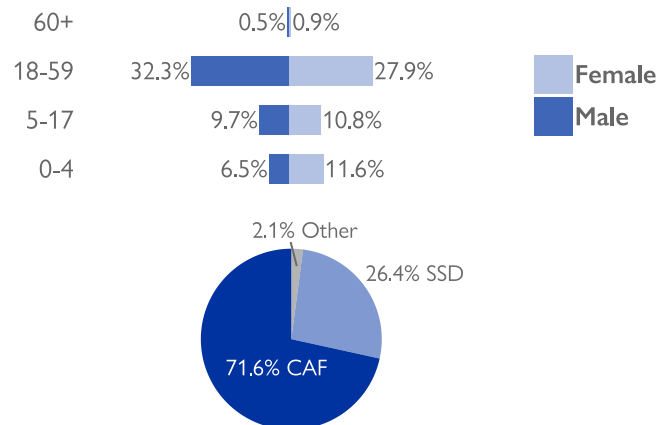
F20. DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM UGANDA



F21. DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM DRC



F22. DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM CAR



Other

F23. DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENTS COMING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

