

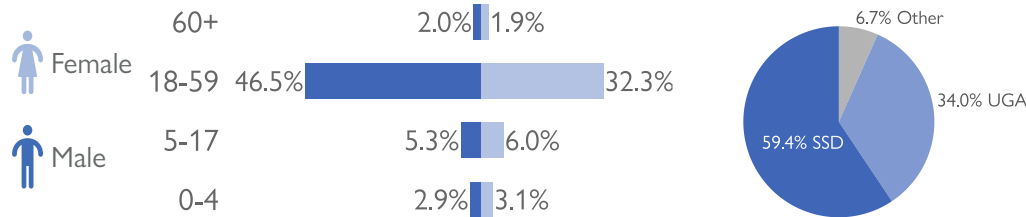


22,334 incoming individual journeys surveyed  
2.9 average group<sup>1</sup> size

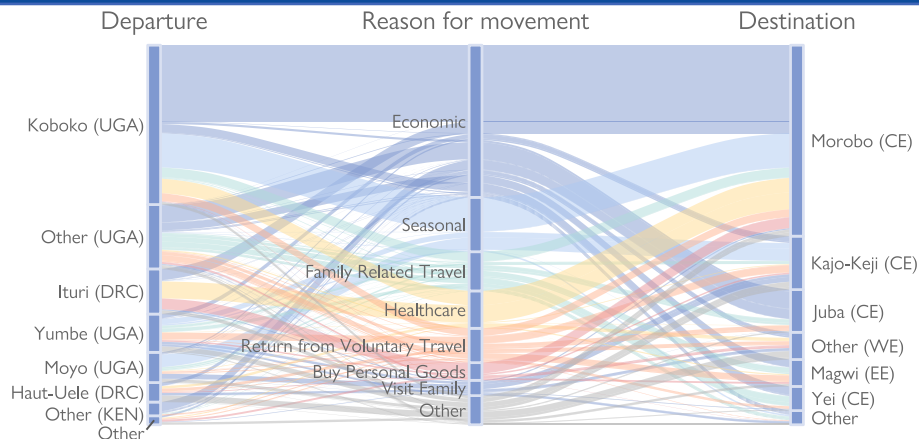
As part of IOM's Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities, DTM operates Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) on the borders with Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). In total, 22 EVD-dedicated FMPs were active in November, with Bazi and Okaba resuming operations on 18 November while data collection in Lasu and Tokori remained suspended as a security precaution<sup>2</sup>. This dashboard highlights key entry routes to South Sudan (SSD) and presents the demographic profile of people surveyed on arrival from the three neighbouring countries at risk of EVD transmission. Participation in the survey is voluntary and the data collected is only indicative of actual flows.

 50.1% on foot  14.8% motorbike  12.6% taxi/car 22.5% other

## F.1 Demographic distribution and nationality of respondents



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



### Key insights

- The number of incoming individual journeys surveyed in November decreased by 28.9% relative to October. This was driven by a temporary suspension in data collection at four FMPs in Morobo (Bazi and Okaba) and Yei (Lasu and Tokori) Counties due to security reasons. Flows from Ituri Province (DRC) are underrepresented relative to previous reports as a result of this interruption.
- 77.0% of respondents departed from Uganda, 17.1% from DRC (69.4% of whom from Ituri) and 5.9% from other countries.
- Twenty-five individual journeys were recorded from DRC territories that reported cases of EVD during the current outbreak (WHO)<sup>3</sup>. In addition, fourteen came from Kasese district in Uganda. Together, these flows account for less than 0.2% of the total number of individual journeys surveyed.
- 11.2% of respondents reported Juba County as their intended destination.
- 40.1% came to South Sudan for economic reasons, 14.2% for seasonal activities, 10.3% for family-related reasons and 9.9% to access health care.
- Most movement is circular, with 66.6% of respondents intending to stay a week or less in South Sudan.

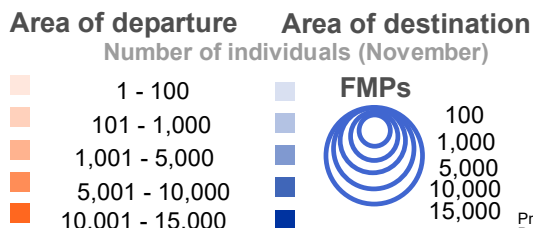
### Surveyed flows to South Sudan from territories (DRC) / districts (UGA) that reported cases of EVD during the current outbreak<sup>3</sup>

Departure (territory, district)	FMP name	Destination (county)	No. individual journeys surveyed
Kasese (UGA)	Elegu	Juba	11
Ariwara (DRC)	Gangura	Yambio	11
Ariwara (DRC)	Source Yubu	Wau	5
Irumu (DRC)	Bazi	Morobo	3
Kasese (UGA)	Elegu	Magwi	3
Ariwara (DRC)	Gangura	Nzara	3
Mambasa (DRC)	Elegu	Juba	2
Mwenga (DRC)	Elegu	Juba	1

Notes: [1] Individuals travelling together are surveyed as a group, which usually corresponds to the household. [2] Enumerators in Lasu nevertheless submitted data for four days in November. [3] This includes territories

that were affected since the beginning of the outbreak but that did not record any cases during the past 42 days. [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding error.

- |                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Aweno Olwiyo | 9 Okaba         | 16 Nabia Pai     |
| 2 Elegu        | 10 Yei Airstrip | 17 Source Yubu   |
| 3 Panjala      | 11 Yei Bus Stop | 18 Dingimo       |
| 4 Kerwa        | 12 Logobero     | 19 Jale (Litoba) |
| 5 Birigo       | 13 Lasu         | 20 Abaya         |
| 6 Busia        | 14 Gangura      | 21 Bori          |
| 7 Oraba        | 15 Bangaingai   | 22 Nabanga       |
| 8 Bazi         |                 | 23 Rasolo        |



Admin 1 Admin2 Affected Health Zones

