

IOM South Sudan Flow Monitoring Weekly Report Key Highlights: 27 October – 02 November, 2017



Juba Gumbo Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 1,414 individuals were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) during the reporting period (up from 733 the previous week). 717 individuals (51%) were children of which 184 were under five years old (13%). 533 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (38%). The majority of the transiting population were women (825 women making up 58%) while 589 men were recorded transiting Juba Gumbo Park (42%).
- **Arrivals:** 581 individuals came from Uganda citing Juba as intended destination. The main reason for movements was reported to be “shortage of food” (81%) followed by “to seek education opportunities” (7%).
- **Departures:** 814 individuals were recorded leaving Juba (58%) of which the vast majority intended to reach refugees camps in Uganda (736 individuals – 52%). The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (45.5%) followed by “insecurity” (21%) and “to join rest of family” (7%).

Juba Customs FMP

- **Demographic data:** 696 individuals were recorded transiting the Juba Customs FMP. Among these, 281 were male (40%) and 415 were female (60%). Twenty-eight per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 23 per cent were girls less than five years old.
- **Arrivals:** 188 individuals arrived Juba through this location during the reporting period and the majority (of which 124 individuals arriving from Uganda and Yei in Central Equatoria) indicated “shortage of food” as main reason for the movement (66%).
- **Departures:** 508 individuals moved from Juba with the main destinations being Uganda (343 individuals, or 68%) and Terkeka (102 individuals, or 20%) in Central Equatoria State. The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (241 individuals, 47%) followed by “joining the rest of the family” (114 individuals, or 22%).

Bentiu PoC FMP

- **Demographic data:** a total of 1,600 individuals were recorded moving in (349) and out (1,251) of the Protection of Civilian Site (PoC). Among these, 1,118 were women (70%) and 482 men (30%)
- **Arrivals:** people entering the PoC arrived from Koch (17%), Rubkona (16%), Mayom (13%), Mayiendit (13%), Guit (9%) and Leer (8%). The main reason for movement was cited to be “shortage of food” (35%) and “Insecurity” (18%). Notable is also a number of individuals who arrived from other countries (Kenya – 16, Sudan – 20, Uganda – 11).
- **Departures:** people leaving the PoC were primarily going to Rubkona (54%), Guit (27%), and Koch (8%). The main reason for to leave the PoC was to “join the rest of the family” (49%).

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.