

Juba City (3 FMPs - Gumbo Park, Customs Park & Juba Port)

- **Demographic data:** 1,967 individuals were recorded transiting through the FMPs in Juba City (Gumbo Park – 1,318 Inds, Customs Park – 497 Inds, Juba Port – 152 Inds) during the reporting period (down from 2,233 the previous week). 1,009 individuals (51%) were children of which 312 were under five years old (16%). 697 individuals were between the ages of 5 and 17 years (35%). The majority of the transiting population were women (1,140 women making up 58%) while 827 men were recorded transiting Juba (42%).
- **Arrivals:** 892 individuals arrived Juba through this location during the reporting period and the majority (695 individuals represented arriving from Uganda) indicated “shortage of food” (43%) as main reason for the movement followed by “to join the rest of family” (22%).
- **Departures:** 1,118 individuals were recorded leaving Juba of which the vast majority intended to reach areas in Uganda (715 Inds – 64%). The main reasons for movements were “shortage of food” (43%) followed by “to join rest of family” (25%) and “insecurity” (15%).

Old Fangak Port FMP

- **Demographic data:** 932 individuals were recorded transiting through Old Fangak Port. Among these, 444 were male (38%) and 488 were female (62%). Seventeen per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 23 percent are girls between 5 and 17 years old.
- **Arrivals:** Within the reporting period, 526 arrived the port from other countries, namely Sudan (461 inds), Uganda (43 inds) and Ethiopia (22 inds). The main reasons of movement were “To seek better services” (29%) followed by “to join the rest of family” (24%).
- **Departures:** 208 individuals transited the Port with the main destinations being Sudan (79 individuals), Kenya (43 individuals) and Uganda (34 individuals). The main reasons for movements to Sudan were “to seek healthcare” (39%) and “to seek better services” (33%).

Abyei Amiet Park FMP

- **Demographic data:** 584 individuals were recorded transiting Abyei Amiet Park. Among these, 221 were male (48%) and 363 were female (52%). 35 per cent of women were between 18 and 59 years old while 24 percent are girls between 5 and 17 years old.
- **Arrivals:** 488 individuals arrived at Amiet Park during the reporting period of which the majority were from Twic and Sudan (187 and 107 individuals respectively). Nearly half indicated “to seek healthcare facilities” (46%) as main reason for movement followed by “uncomfortable living condition” (26%).
- **Departures:** 558 individuals were recorded transiting through Amiet Park of which the vast majority intended to reach areas in Sudan (477 Inds – 85%). The main reasons for movements to Sudan were “to seek healthcare facilities” (57%) followed by “uncomfortable living condition” (31%).

ACTIVE FLOW MONITORING POINTS



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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) 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.