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 EVD-dedicated FMPs were active in May. 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.

- 14.9% motorbike
- 55.6% on foot
- 17.4% taxi/car
- 12.1% other

**Key insights**

- The number of people surveyed on arrival from countries at risk of EVD increased by 27.1% relative to April. This is likely explained by training activities carried out in April, pausing data collection for 2-3 days per FMP.
- 65.0% of respondents departed from Uganda, 31.6% from DRC and 3.4% from other countries.
- 24.2% came from Ituri, DRC, including 512 people from Ariwara and 7 from Irumu. Two people came from Goma in Nord-Kivu.
- 20.1% reported coming from a refugee camp, while 4.3% were heading to a camp within South Sudan.
- 8.3% reported Juba County as their intended destination.
- 4.3% were heading to a camp within South Sudan.
- Most movement is circular, with 70.1% of respondents intending to stay a week or less in South Sudan.

**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.