

- VAS Locations
- Flow Monitoring Points (Static Presence)
- Intensions Survey and Needs Assessment Locations

## Why collect data on **displacement** and **human mobility**?

Our ability to provide humanitarian assistance in a timely manner is highly dependent on knowledge of the human mobility trends and patterns. Humanitarian actors and national authorities require operational and actionable information on the location and composition of the affected population in order to deliver services and respond to needs in a timely manner. DTM South Sudan's toolbox is designed to meet critical information gaps during all phases of response, from preparedness, to intervention and recovery, supporting response to immediate needs whilst feeding into the identification of durable solutions.

### DTM Data Collection Activities



#### Village Assessment Survey

Detailed information on gaps in available services ranging from a payam- to facility-level analyses in locations of high or potentially high return allows partners and national authorities to plan for transition and recovery programmes.



#### Intensions and Perception Surveys

This tool not only provides humanitarian partners with information of potential upcoming population movement in order to plan and scale responses, it also details initial reasons for displacement and current motivations for remaining at the location of displacement.



#### Needs Assessments

These ad-hoc assessments commonly complement intentions surveys and provide stakeholders with multisectoral data on the most immediate needs of displaced populations.



#### Flow Monitoring

Flow Monitoring provides a better understanding of the demography, destinations, origins and reason for movement at key transit points on South Sudan's international borders or in-country transportation hubs. Data on migratory trends measure as a proxy for the nation's condition overall by highlighting forces driving displacement. In 2017, DTM recorded 57,753 individuals through Flow Monitoring exercises.

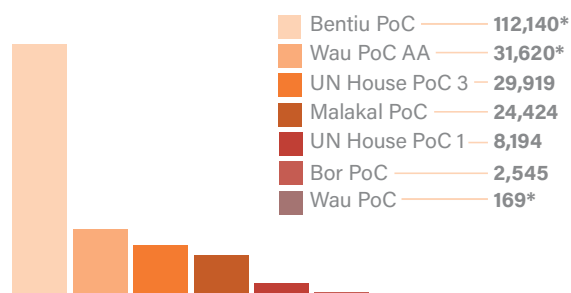
Site-level Flow Monitoring measures entries and exits at PoC sites and collective centres to allows partners, notably CCCM, to align operations to the evolving needs of site populations. Increased entries can, for example, signify a deteriorating situation of the surrounding areas.



#### Registration

Biometric and paper-based registration enables beneficiaries to access humanitarian aid and allows partners to efficiently allocate available resources. 578,334 individuals were recorded via BMR in 2017.

### Biometric Registration Inside PoC Sites



\*Headcount figures from December 2017

### Flow Monitoring

