

IOM South Sudan

Flow Monitoring Weekly Report

Key Highlights: 4 – 10 August 2017



Bentiu PoC

- Continued trend of high number of exits over the past weeks. This week recorded 1,222 individuals exiting, comparable to the previous reporting week of 1,128 individuals. The overwhelming majority of people moving are women (57%) and children (40%).
- The majority of IDPs exiting are going to Rubkona and Guit counties for family reunification. The majority (79%) state they are staying outside the PoC for 1 to 3 months only.

Old Fangak Port

- Slight increase in transit movements through Old Fangak Port from 331 individuals the previous week to 450 individuals this week.
- The majority arriving in Fangak are coming from Khartoum (232 individuals) for family reunification followed by Ayod (61 individuals) due to shortage of food and insecurity and Leer (38 individuals) due to shortage of food and insecurity.
- 25 individuals were recorded going to Sudan (mainly Khartoum) mainly to seek education opportunities, healthcare services and due to uncomfortable living conditions.

Wau PoCAA

- Continued increase in new arrivals to Wau POCAA for the third week in a row with a spike of 297 individuals recorded entering compared to 165 last week. Majority of new arrivals indicate insecurity, shortage of food, health and family reunification as the main reason for coming. The majority are coming from Wau South, Wau North, Baggari and Raja.

ACTIVE FLOW MONITORING POINTS



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 collected by IOM or in partnership with trained local NGOs. The data collected through the flow monitoring point (FMP) will allow partners to better understand population movements and direct humanitarian assistance. The weekly snapshot highlights the key movement trends at certain FMPs during the reporting week while the attached dataset and dashboard provides detailed analysis for each FMP.