

IOM South Sudan

Flow Monitoring Weekly Report

Key Highlights: 11 – 17 August 2017



Juba Gumbo Park

- Slight decline in overall transit movements recorded through Juba Gumbo Park over the last three weeks from 1508 individuals last week to 1288 individuals recorded transiting this week.
- Of overall transit movements over the past three weeks, there is an increasing proportion of households coming from Uganda. Of those coming from Uganda, the majority (83%) are coming from refugee camps. The final destination of the majority is Juba (Munuki payam). A small proportion (2%) are going to UN House PoC 1 or 3. The main reason is shortage of food.
- Of overall transit movements over the past three weeks, there is a decreasing proportion of households going to Uganda.

Malakal PoC

- Significant decrease in entries to Malakal PoC in comparison to the last two weeks. 86 individuals were recorded entering during this reporting period in comparison to 270 individuals last week. The majority (87%) intend to stay for more than 6 months and are mainly coming from areas of Fashoda county (84%) for reasons due to shortage of food.
- The decrease may be attributed to lack of accessibility due to heavy rains.
- The number of exits remain consistently at zero for the past three weeks.

Wau PoCAA

- Decrease in the number of entries to Wau POCAA for the first time in one month with a total of 155 individuals recorded entering, a significant decrease from 297 last week. Majority of entries indicate insecurity, shortage of food and family reunification as the main reason for coming. The majority are coming from Wau South 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.