

IOM South Sudan

Flow Monitoring Weekly Report

Key Highlights: 25 – 31 August 2017



Malakal PoC

- Significant decrease (by 63%) in exits from Malakal PoC in comparison to the last week. 65 individuals exited during this reporting period in comparison to 178 individuals last week.
- Majority of those who entered (91%) intending to stay at PoC more than 6 month. Shortage of food was the major reason to come to Malakal PoC (68%).

Bentiu PoC

- Significant decrease (by 55%) in exits from Bentiu PoC in comparison to the last week. 1,008 individuals exited during this reporting period in comparison to 2,259 individuals last week.
- Of those who left the PoC, the majority (80%) intend to stay for one to three months mainly heading to Rubkona (50%) and Guit (30%) for the reason due to join the rest of the family.
- Significant increase by 340% in entry to Bentiu PoC in comparison to the last week. 766 individuals entered during this reporting period in comparison to 225 individuals last week.
- Of those who entered, many came from Rubkona (24%), Leer (23%) followed by Koch (11%) and Mayom (11%).

Old Fangak

- Significant decrease (27%) was recorded from 274 individuals recorded previous week to 198 individuals on transit at Old Fangak during recording period.
- Majority (92%) came from PoCs in Juba (157 individuals) and Bor (26 individuals). Others came from refugee camps in Uganda (Bweyale) and Kenya (Kakuma), and cities like Kampala and Nairobi.

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.