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 being collected by IOM or in partnership with trained local NGOs. The data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow partners to better understand population movements and inform humanitarian assistance.

Not all persons exiting the PoC sites are returnees. Some indicate an intention to return to the PoC site within the course of six months. During the reporting period, a quarter of all movements accounted for people moving into the site (F.1&2). Whilst half of all entries came from within Unity State, 20 per cent came from Khartoum, Sudan and nine per cent from Juba.
Intended periods of stay: the vast majority of individuals entering the site claimed to intend staying for more than six months (F.4). Half of those exiting intended to return to the site within four to six months and ten per cent within one to three months (F.5). Over one third intended to leave for more than six months.

Reasons for movement: Family reunification was the main reason for movement in both directions (F.6&7). Other reasons that drove people to move into the site were food shortages (18%) or uncomfortable living conditions (10%). For those that left the PoC site, the reasons were not always known but a sizable proportion sought education opportunities (12%) (F.7).