

Wau PoC AA Site Flow Monitoring

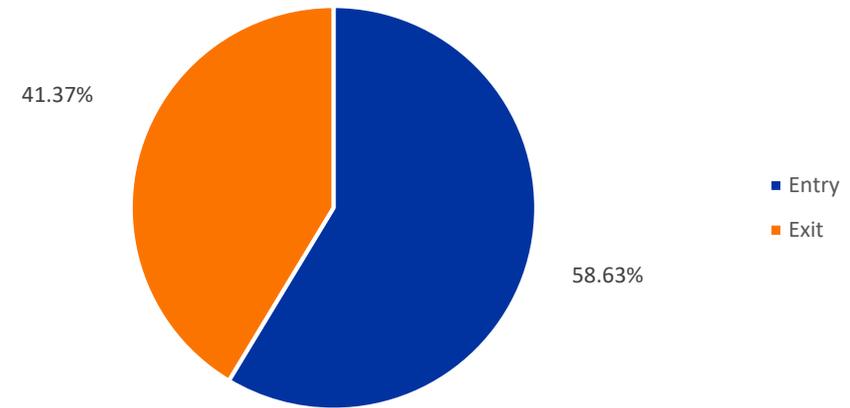
1 Jan – 31 Mar 2018

Publication: 25 April 2018

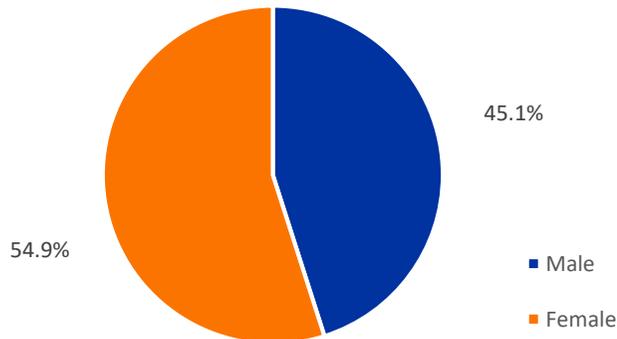
The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population flows and profiles and intentions 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.

Persons exiting PoC sites should not be seen as returnees as these population movements are often cyclical as opposed to permanent. Wau PoC AA site has witnessed relatively more inflows than exits over the three months (F.1&2). The majority of all entering individuals arrived from within Western Bahr el Ghazal (87%), whereas six per cent came from Juba and five per cent came from Khartoum, Sudan. The majority (93%) of all exiting individuals left to areas within Western Bahr el Ghazal.

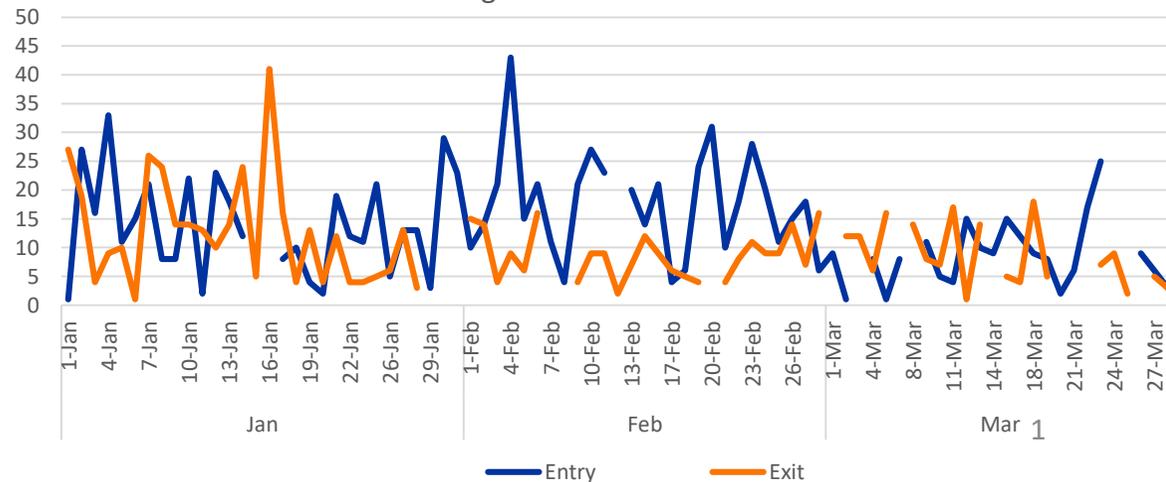
F.1 Entries vs. Exits Wau PoC AA site
1 Jan - 31 Mar 2018



F.3 Gender Ratio entering and exiting individuals
Wau PoC AA site



F.2 Individuals Exiting Wau PoC AA site 1 Jan - 31 Mar 2018

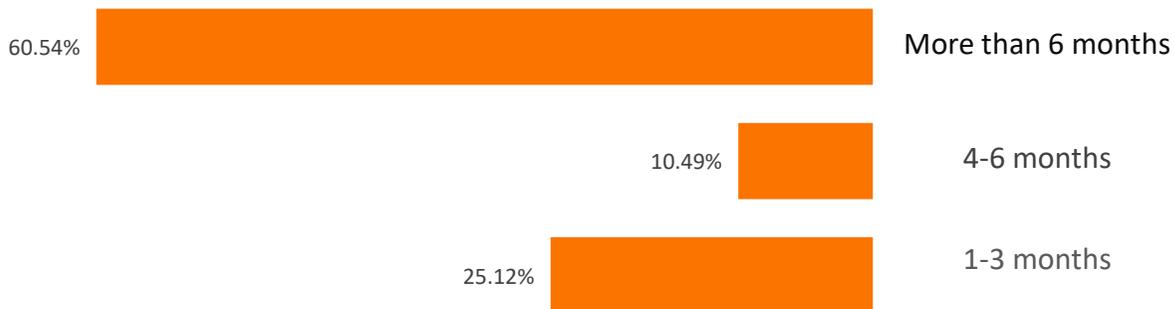


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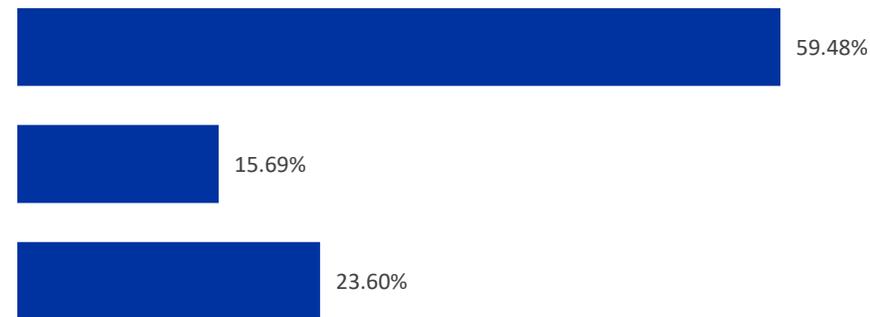
Intended periods of stay and reasons for movement

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F.4 Entries: intended period of stay (in site)
Wau PoC AA site 1 Jan - 31 Mar 2018



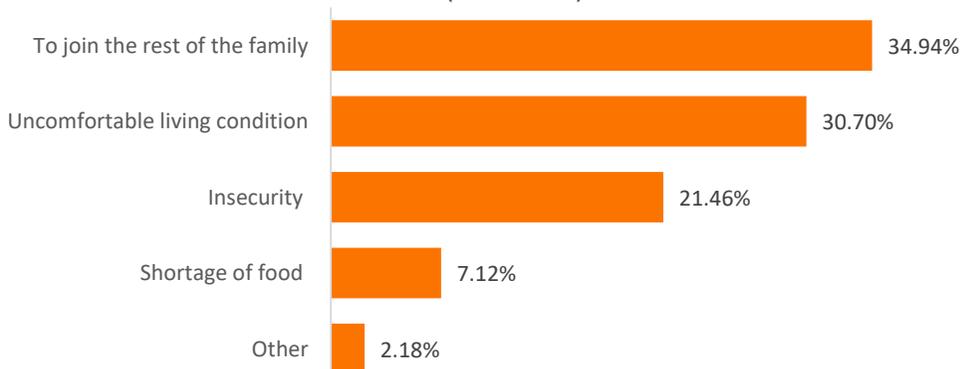
F.5 Exits: intended period of stay at the respective destinations Wau PoC AA site 1 Jan - 31 Mar 2018



Intended periods of stay: 60.5% of individuals entering the site intended to stay more than six months, while a quarter of the individuals are intended to stay 1-3 months (F.4). More than half of all individuals exiting the site intended to stay at the respective destinations for more than six months (F.5). The remainder reported intending stay for 4-6 months (15.7%) or 1-3 months (23.6%).

Reasons for movement: Over 30% of all individuals entering and exiting the PoC did so to join their families (F.6&7). Other reasons that drove people to move into the site were uncomfortable living condition (30.7%) and insecurity (21.5%). Those that left the PoC cited the desire to seek education opportunities (28.9%) or healthcare facilities (11.1%) alongside uncomfortable living conditions (20.2%).

F.7 Reasons for entries (1039 ind.) Wau PoC AA site



F.6 Reasons for exits (733 ind.) Bentiu PoC site

