

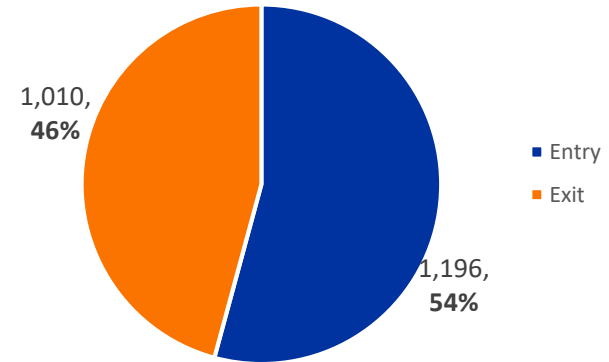
Wau PoC AA & Collective Sites* Flow Monitoring 1-31 January 2018

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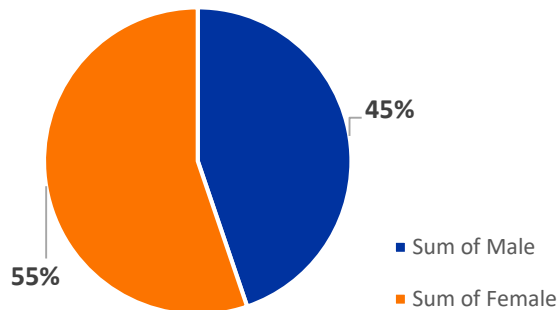
The flow monitoring component of DTM tracks movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the patterns and trends of population flows and profiles and intentions 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 and collective sites are returnees. Some indicate an intention to return to the site within the course of six months. During the reporting period slightly more people entered than left the sites (F.1&2). Apart from Juba (3%) and Khartoum, Sudan (3%), the vast majority of people arrived from within Western Bahr el Ghazal.

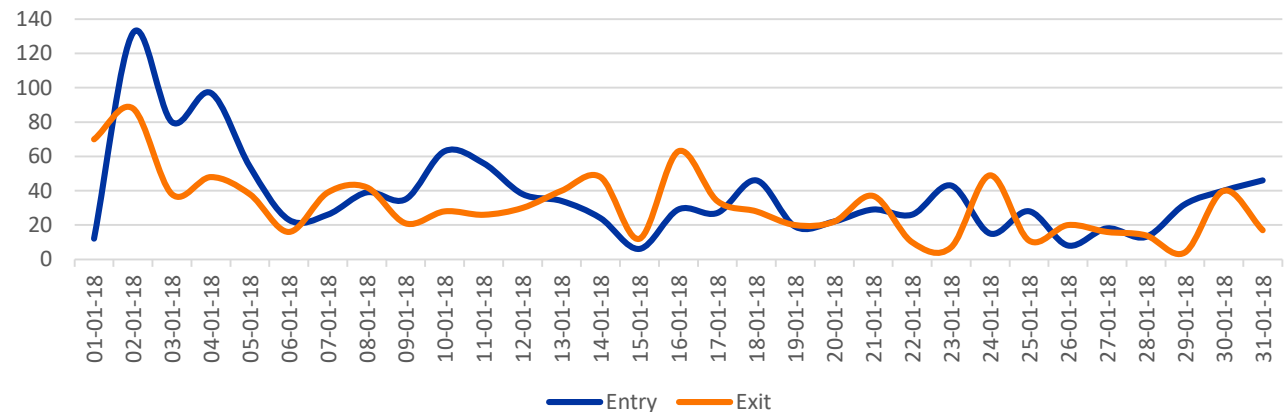
F.1 Entries vs Exits Wau PoC AA
January 2018



F.3 Gender Breakdown Wau PoC AA & collective sites January 2018



F.2 Wau PoC & collective sites individual entries vs. exits
January 2018



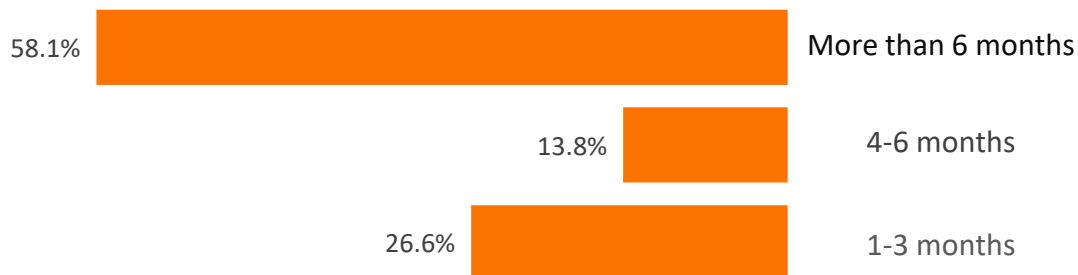
*Wau collective sites where Flow Monitoring is conducted: Nazareth, Cathedral, Masna, Lokoloko and St. Joseph. Wau PoC AA = Wau Protection of Civilians Adjacent Area

Wau PoC AA & Collective Sites

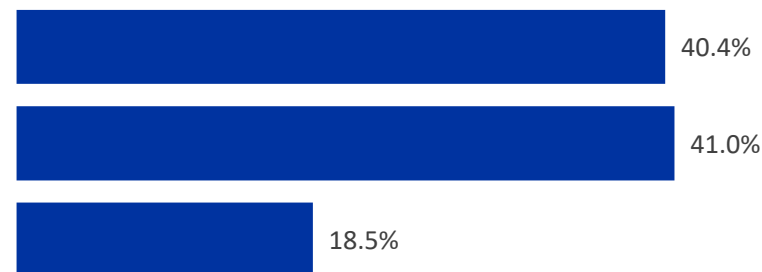
Intended periods of stay and reasons for movement

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F4. **Entries:** intended period of stay (in site) Wau PoC AA & collective sites January 2018



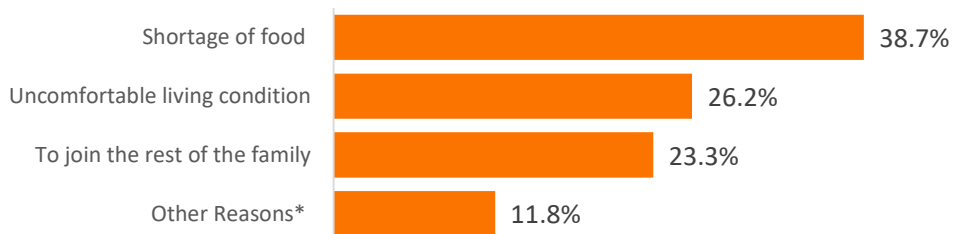
F.5 **Exits:** intended period of stay (away from site) Wau PoC AA & collective sites January 2018



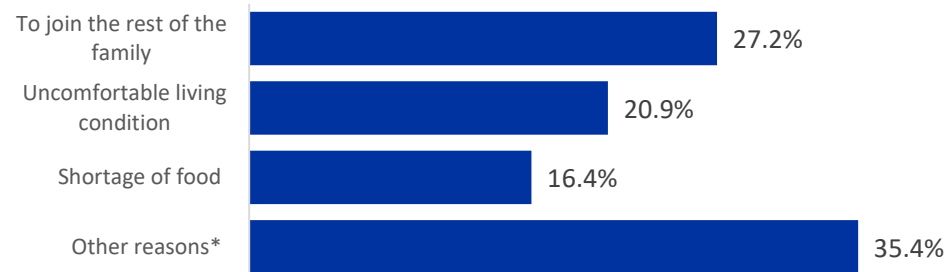
Intended periods of stay: More than half of all individuals entering the sites claimed to intend staying for more than six months and a quarter intended to stay for one to three months (F.4). Forty per cent of those exiting intended to return to the site within four to six months and another 40 per cent intended to leave for over six months (F.5).

Reasons for movement: the most commonly cited motivation for entering Wau displacement sites was food insecurity (39%) (F.6). Other reasons included uncomfortable living conditions and family reunification. Latter was the most common reason for people leaving the sites (27%) (F.7). IDPs leaving Wau sites furthermore cited uncomfortable living conditions and food shortages. Food shortages as reason to leave were especially pronounced in Masna and St. Joesph.

F.6 Reasons for **entries**, Wau PoC AA & collective sites January 2018



F.7 Reasons for **exits**, Wau PoC AA & collective sites January 2018



*Other reasons include: shortages of food, seeking healthcare, livelihood opportunities, education, insecurity and uncomfortable living conditions.