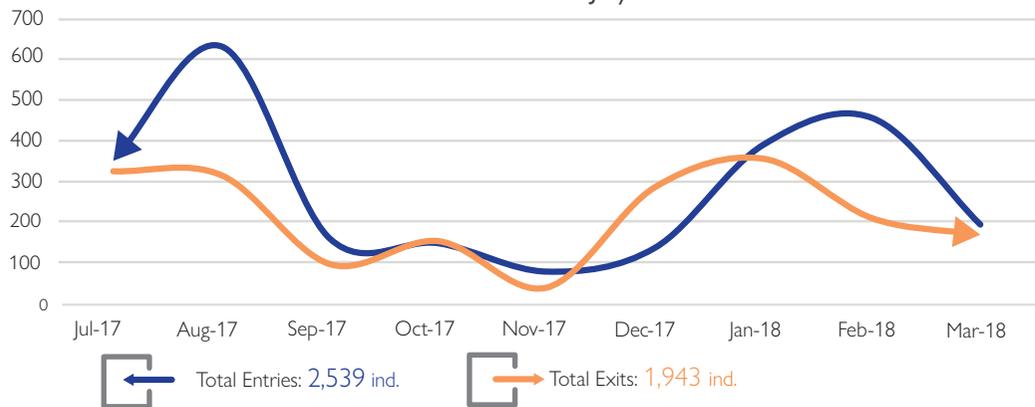
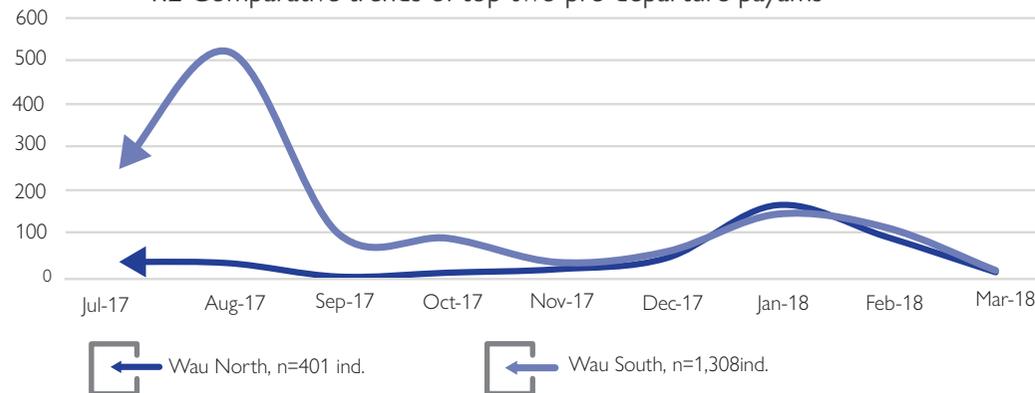


IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix recorded a total of 2,539 individuals entering and 1,943 individuals exiting Wau's Protection of Civilians Adjacent Area (PoC AA) site during the reporting period, July 2017 to March 2018 (F.1). Please note that whilst DTM targets travellers with more long-term intentions for interviews, departures do not necessarily signify permanent return or relocations to a third area as much of the movement is circular. Movement into and out of the site was very localised, as 67 per cent of entering individuals and 64 per cent of exiting individuals came from / left for Wau North and South Payams (Wau County) (F.2). For comparison, only 16 per cent of arrivals at Malakal PoC site were from the same county during the same period. Apart from 3.5 per cent of arrivals from Sudan, all IDPs living at the site came from in-country locations.

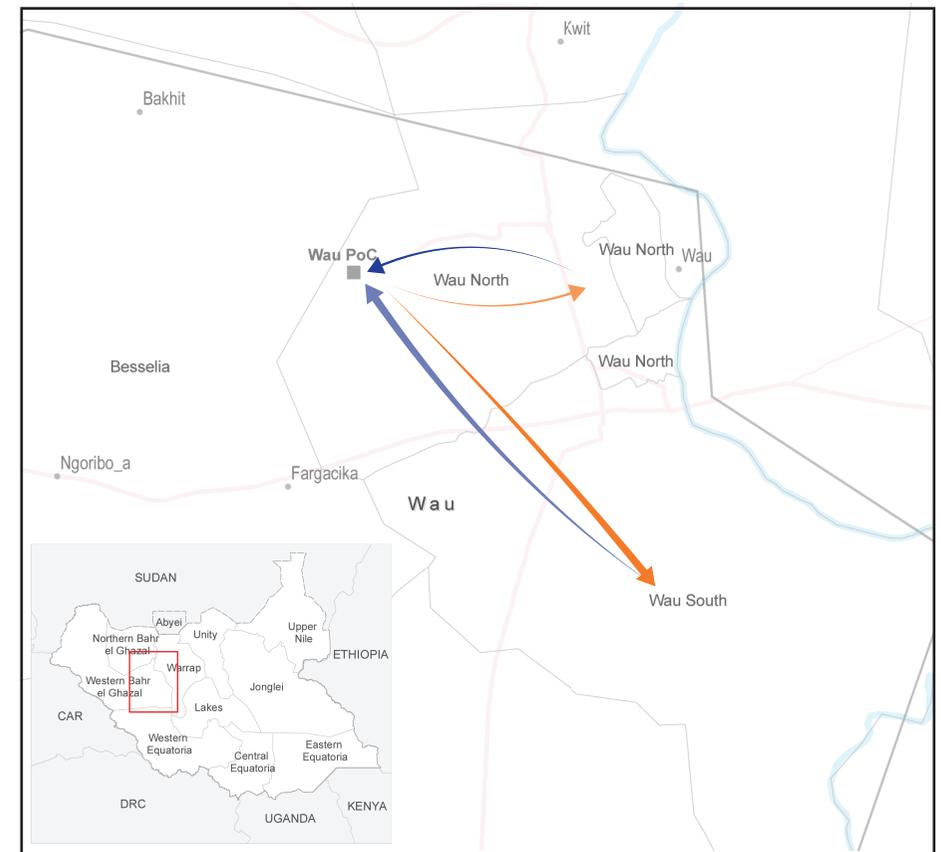
F.1 Wau PoC AA site entries vs. exits July 2017 - March 2018



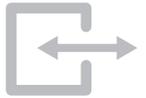
F.2 Comparative trends of top two pre-departure payams



Main flows in and out of Wau PoC AA site



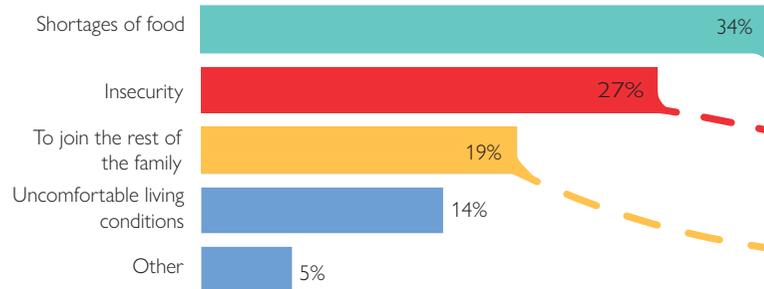
The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.



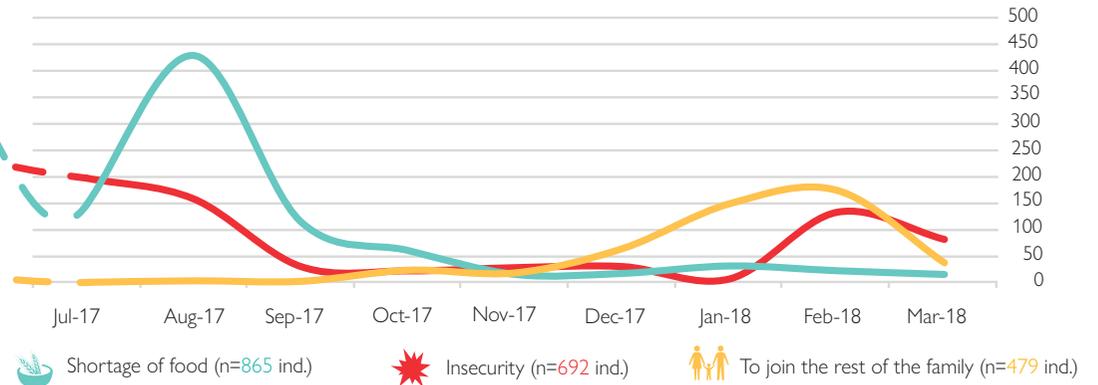
All pre-departure locations, n=2,539 ind.



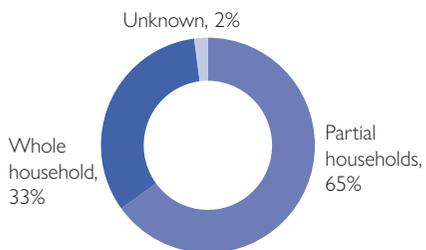
F.3a Wau PoC AA site entry reasons



F.3b Top three reasons for entry into Wau PoC AA site over time

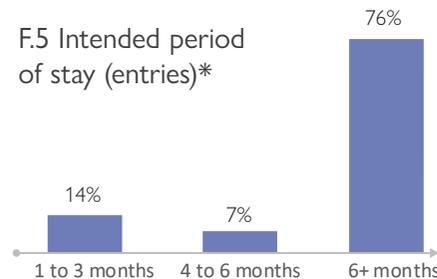


F.4 Whole vs. partial household entries (n=683 HHs)

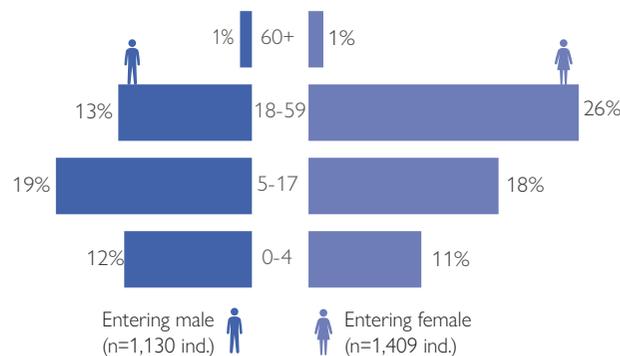


Two thirds of the entering population arrived as partial households (65%), and most intend to stay for more than six months (76%) (F.4&5).

F.5 Intended period of stay (entries)\*



F.6 Demographic profile of entering population



Whilst food shortages (34%), insecurity (27%) and family reunification (19%) were cited as the three main reasons for entry into Wau PoC AA site (F.3a), the reader is reminded that the motivations for entering the site are usually driven by a combination of interlinked factors. F.3b displays the evolution of total numbers of individuals having entered the site in a given month for the top three reasons. Food shortages were mentioned as reason for entry, especially in August 2017 (429 ind.) (F.3b). Proportional to a given month's total influx, food shortages peaked in September 2017 as being cited as reason for entry by 73 per cent of individuals. This proportion declined gradually to five per cent in February and nine per cent in March 2018. Family reunification as reason for entry rose from zero per cent in July 2017, to being cited by nearly half of all entering individuals in December 2017 (declining to 20 per cent in March 2018).

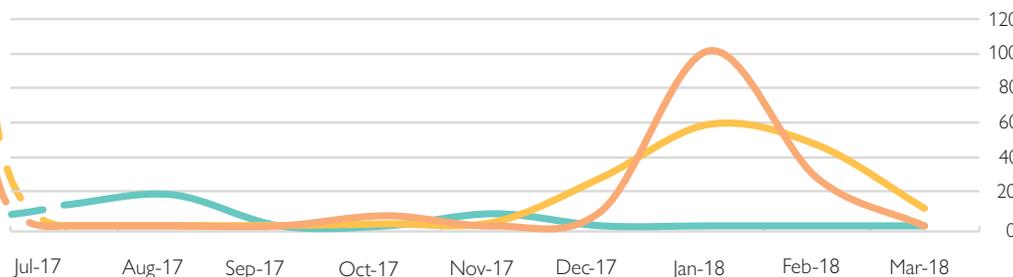
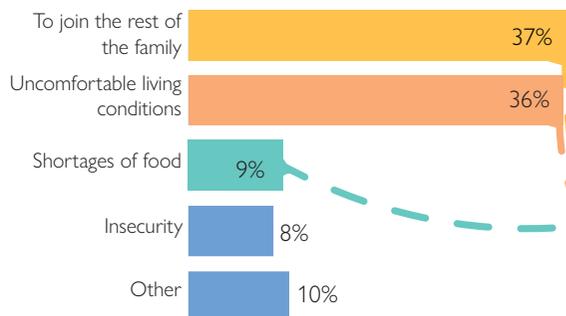
\*Unknown: 3%



F.7a Entry reasons by county of pre-departure

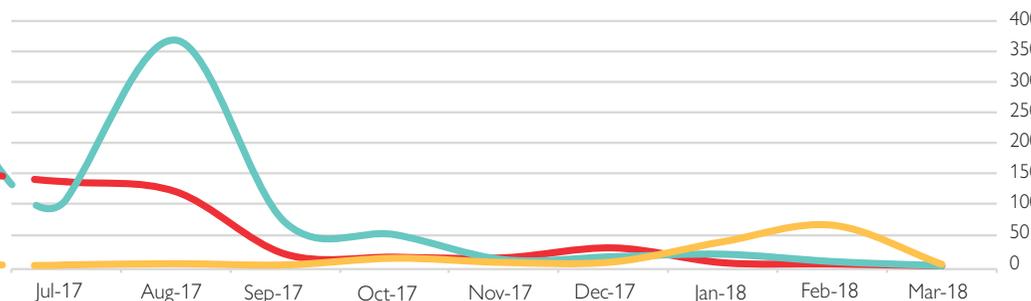
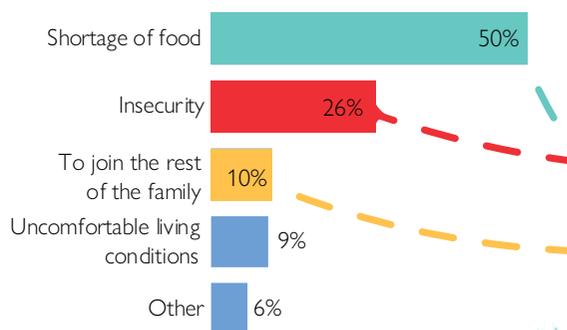
F.7b Top reasons for movement into Wau PoC AA site over time by payam

From Wau North,  
n=401 ind.



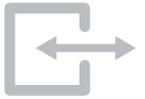
To join the rest of the family (n=147 ind.) 
 Uncomfortable living conditions (n=145 ind.) 
 Shortage of food (n=37 ind.)

From Wau South,  
n=1,308 ind.

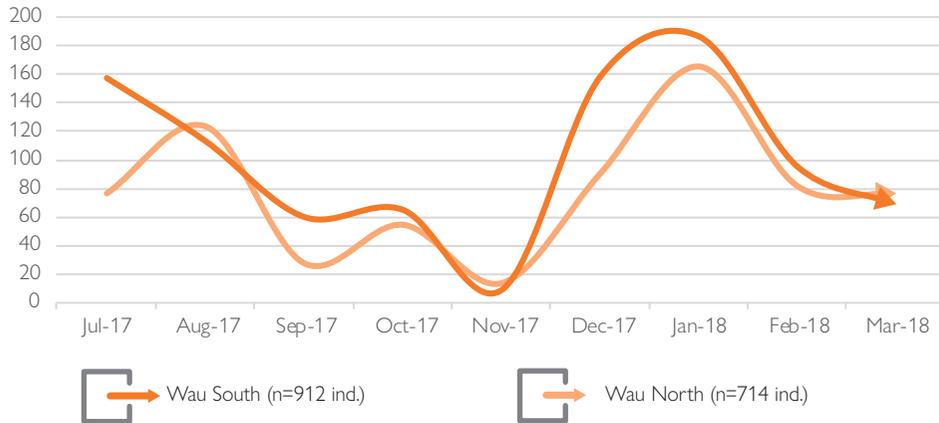


Shortage of food (n=651 ind.) 
 Insecurity (n=339 ind.) 
 To join the rest of the family (n=126 ind.)

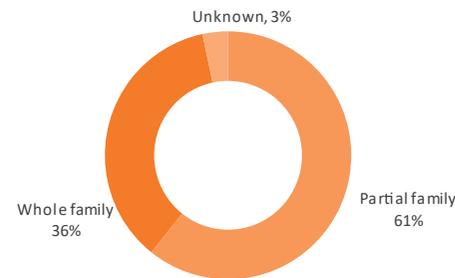
Sixty-four per cent of all entering individuals arrived from the payams Wau South (1,308 ind.) and Wau North (401 ind.). Whilst family reunification (37%), closely followed by uncomfortable living conditions (36%), were the most cited reasons for entries originating in Wau North, half of all IDPs leaving Wau South for the PoC AA site cited food shortages as reason for entry - especially in August 2017. Insecurity was also more commonly cited as a reason for entering the site for individuals arriving from Wau South (26%).



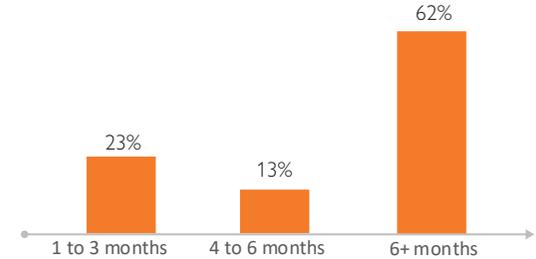
F.8 Comparative trends of top two destination locations



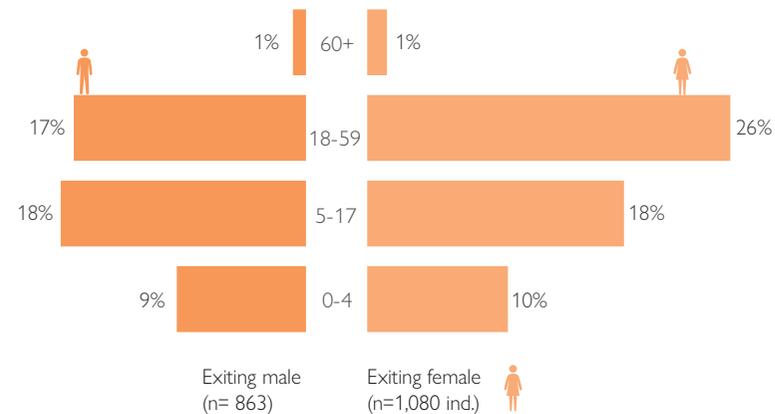
F.9 Whole vs. partial household exits (n=509 HHs)



F.10 Intended period of stay at next location (exits)



F.11 Demographic profile of exiting population



The number of people exiting the site declined from July to November 2017, from a total of 325 to 37 individuals respectively, before peaking at 356 individuals in January 2018.

Over one-third of exiting households were made up of whole households (36%) and 62 per cent of all exiting individuals intended to remain at their next destination for more than six months. Long intended periods of stay at destinations and movement in whole families can be indicators of more permanent returns / relocations. In comparison, only 18 per cent of exiting individuals from Bentiu PoC site intended to remain for more than half a year at their next destination (same reporting period). With a 56 to 44 per cent female vs. male ratio, the exiting population's demographic breakdown is more balanced than that of Bentiu PoC where women and girls represented 77 per cent of all leaving individuals.

Please note that this information is indicative only since DTM enumerators collect data of movement in and out of the PoC sites only during working hours at official gates on every day of the year to inform on movement as precisely as possible. Interviews are conducted with persons or households carrying luggage indicating potentially long-term movement and not, for example, with persons carrying firewood or other daily commuters. IOM DTM is currently piloting a new PoC Flow Monitoring tool to meet the evolving needs of humanitarian partners.



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