

# Wau PoC AA: Displacement Site Flow Monitoring

## 1 September - 30 November 2018

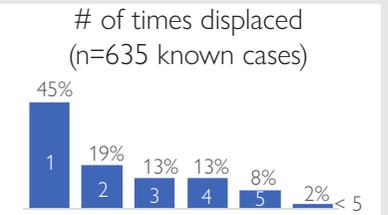
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 1,473 households representing 4,315 individuals (62% women and girls) entering or exiting Wau Protection of Civilians site Adjacent Area (PoC AA site) between 1 September and 30 November 2018. A comparatively sizable proportion of this cohort were new arrivals (11%) and permanent exits (23%) as opposed to same-day travel (18%, no overnight travel) or temporary leave (48%, overnight travel short to long-term over four months). Same-day travelers were especially represented by adult women collecting firewood (92%) in Wau North or family visits (62%) in Wau North and South.

Overnight trips lasting up to over four months (with intention of returning to site) were most common in locations within Wau County (90%). Combining returning and departing temporary travelers, 41 per cent spent time away from the PoC to visit family or friends. Of 473 individuals who had never been at the site before, the vast majority intended to stay more than the day and nearly three-quarters intended to stay more than six months (73%). A third of interviewed individuals intended to permanently leave the site (34%), of which more than half were under 18 years of age (53%) and 55 per cent women and girls. The most common reason to leave was linked to perceived improvements of living conditions at destinations within Wau County. Please note that percentages are rounded up and may not add up to exactly 100.



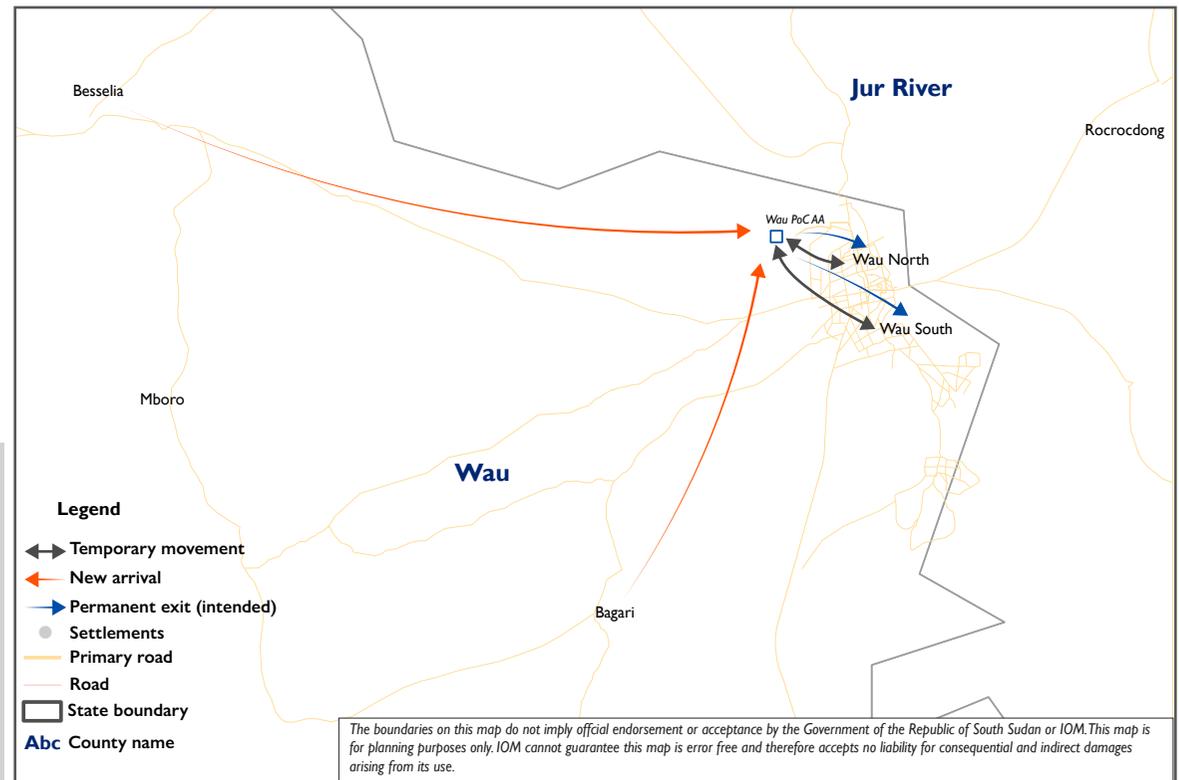
PoC site population:  
**16,744 individuals\***  
(51% women and girls)

**1,473 interviews**  
**4,315 individuals\*\***  
62% Women / girls  
38% Men / boys



### Main movement to and from Wau PoC AA during reporting period

Type of flow	% of individuals	index
Same-day travel not overnight	<b>18%</b> 9% entering 9% exiting	page 2
Temporary travel 1 night to >4 months	<b>48%</b> 19% entering 29% exiting	page 3 page 5
New entries / Permanent exits	<b>34%</b> 11% new arrival 23% perm. exit	page 4 page 6



\* Head-count as of November 2018, end of reporting period, \*\*Travellers can be interviewed more than once, but not on the same day

# ENTRIES: residents spent time away from site for one night or more

# of respondents entering who were away for 1 day to over 4 months : **834** individuals, **19%** of all interviewed



Nearly half (49%) of all individuals who were interviewed entering Wau PoC AA (1,687 ind.) had been away from the site more than one night. This is the highest rate amongst Bentiu, Malakal and Wau PoC sites (including Wau collective centres). Only 14 per cent of those entering Malakal PoC site had been away for more than a night (same-day travel / commuting for livelihood and education reasons is more common at Malakal PoC site than Wau).

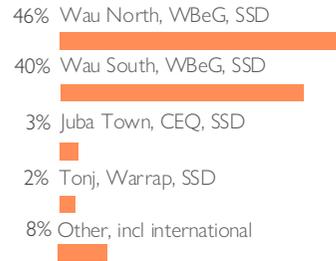
More than half of all returning residents were women and girls (61%) with 38 per cent under the age of 18. Nearly half (42%) of all individuals pertaining to this group were adult women (18-59 years) compared to 17 per cent of men in the same age bracket.

The most common reason for having temporarily left the site was to visit family or friends (46%), usually for less than a week (60%). The second most cited reason for having left the site was to seek healthcare services (18%), which mostly also took less than a week (61%). Nine per cent had left the site for livelihood activities (different from farming / fishing / coal). This group was more likely to return from a mid-term length journey as 64 per cent left for a period between two weeks and three months.

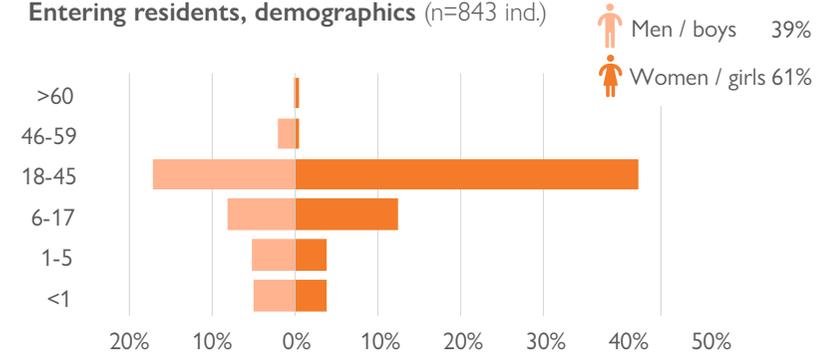
Over half of those, who had left to locations in Wau County, left for a short period, up to a week, (53%) with 42 per cent leaving for a mid-term period of time (2 weeks to 3 months). Longer stays of over four months were rare (5%). Those who had left for Juba had been either away for a mid-term period (70%) or for long stays (30%). On a payam level, Wau North (46%) and Wau South (40%) were the most common locations residents had stayed. Juba and Tonj represent less common destinations in third and fourth place.

DTM interviewed 46 individuals who had tried to return to their former home but decided to come back to the site. Access to livelihoods and family were equally the most common reasons for abandoning return plans.

## Payams where residents stayed (n=834 ind.)

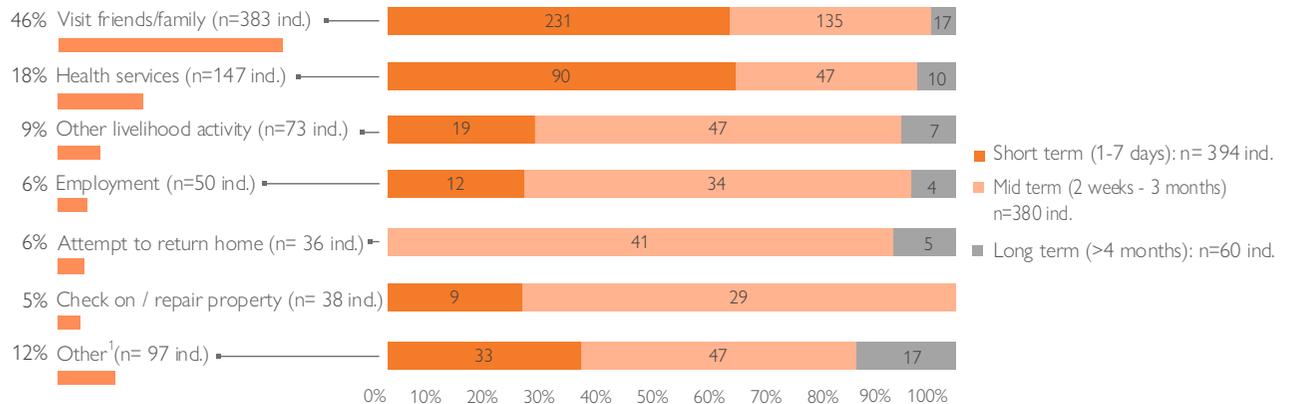


## Entering residents, demographics (n=843 ind.)



## Reasons for stay away from site

% of entering individuals away from site for given period by reason for absence



## If you have attempted to return home, why did you come back to the site? (n=46 ind.)



# NEW ARRIVALS TO THE SITE: "I have never been here before"

# of respondents entering for the first time : **473** individuals, **11%** of all interviewed



Some 473 persons, representing over a quarter of all entering respondents, declared to have never been at the site before (28%). Nearly three-quarter of these individuals estimated remaining at the site for more than six months. A further 17 per cent intended to remain between three and six months.

The majority of new arrivals were women and girls (59%). Women were represented more than twice as much in the 18-59 year age bracket compared to men (26% vs 12%). More than half of all newly arrived individuals were under 18 years old (56%).

Arrivals from Bagari (179 ind.) most commonly cited personal insecurity because of conflict (59%) and food insecurity because of conflict (34%) as reasons for their arrivals. Those coming from Besselia (207 ind.) more commonly cited conflict related food insecurity (56%) followed by personal insecurity (32%).

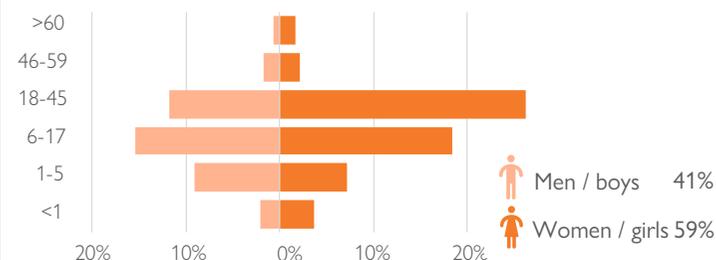
About 1.5 per cent of new arrivals came from other displacement sites (Wau Cathedral and Lokoloko collective sites).

At least 40 per cent of newcomers already had family residing in the site before arriving (189 ind.). Whilst Besselia is more represented as a place of departure, persons with family at the site upon arrival were more likely to be from Bagari (47% vs 25%). Amongst those with family at the site, only 6 per cent cited family as a primary reason for entry. More than half primarily arrived due to personal insecurity (53%).

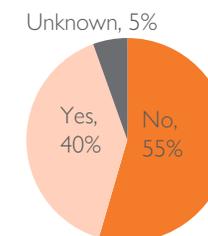
Those citing personal insecurity were more likely to plan for a stay between 3 and 6 months than the average new-comer (33% vs 17%) with 62% intending to stay over six months.

Those citing hunger as reason for entry were more likely to intend a longer stay of more than six months (75%). The vast majority of new arrivals came from within Wau County (88%) with six and two per cent from Raga and Jur River respectively. Besselia (44%) and Bagari (38%) were the two most common departure locations for individuals new to Wau PoC AA site.

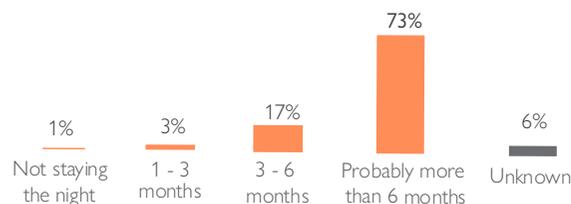
## Entering residents, demographics (n=843 ind.)



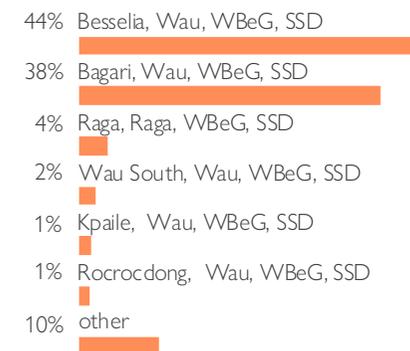
## Do you have family already living in the site?



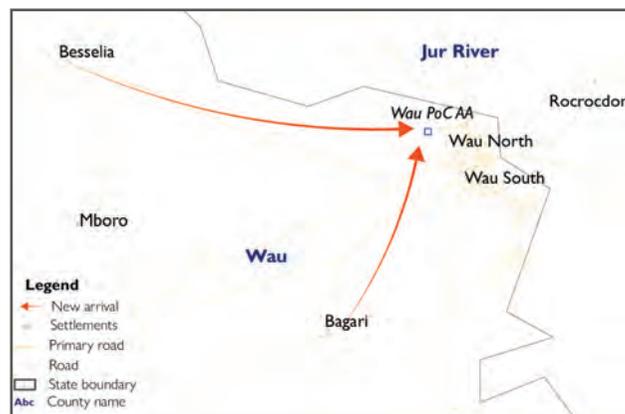
## How long do you intend to stay?



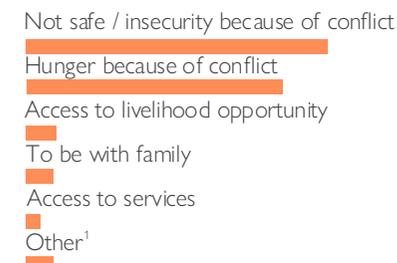
## Wau PoC AA: departure locations from new arrivals



## Main departure points for new arrivals



## Primary and secondary reasons for entry



# TEMPORARY EXITS: for one day or more, but not permanent

# of respondents intending to leave temporarily: **1,257** individuals, **29%** of all interviewed



**> 1 night up to over 4 months**

Nearly half of all exiting individuals amongst the interviewed population intended to leave the PoC site for a period between one night and more than six months (1,257 individuals, 48%). The majority of this group was women and girls (61%) and 37 per cent were children (under 18 years old).

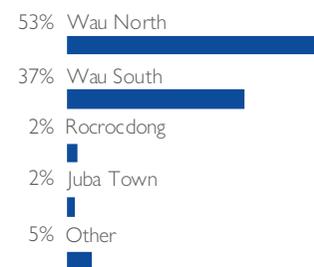
One fifth (19%) of these residents temporarily leaving the site had experienced displacement twice in their life-time. The remaining 81 per cent had only been displaced once. More than a third of temporary exits were due to visits of family or friends (37%), followed by temporary exits to prepare for returns (15%). More than half of all family visits were intended to last less than a week, i.e. one to seven days (54%).

The majority of residents temporarily leaving the site intended to stay within Wau North (53%) or Wau South (37%). Slightly more individuals leaving for Wau North than Wau South intended to leave for four months or longer (28% vs 20%) whilst the proportion of short term leavers was near equal (37% and 35%). In all known cases, individuals left for non-site settings.

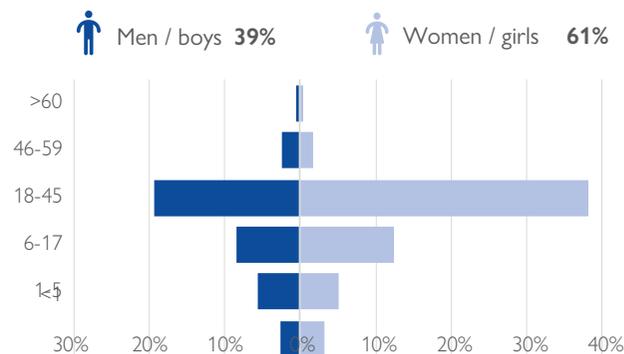
Intentions to return home temporarily were more commonly linked to long term leaves, meaning more than four months (74%) or between two weeks and three months, a mid-term length (21%). This could be interpreted as representing cautious returns with the safety net of PoC site shelter should return not be possible. Similarly, 10 per cent left the site to check on / repair property, but most commonly for a mid-term length of stay away from the site (63%).

Thirteen per cent left the site to engage in livelihood activities (different from coal or farming / fishing).

## Intended destination payams



## Demographic Profile

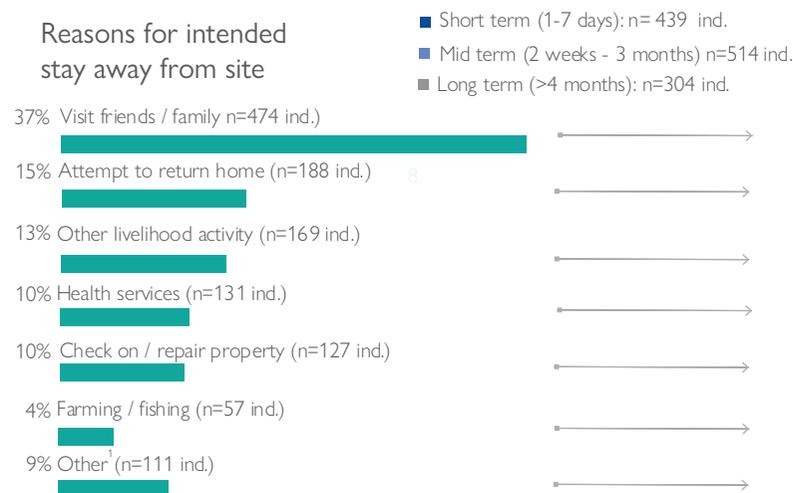


## Are you going to your former home?

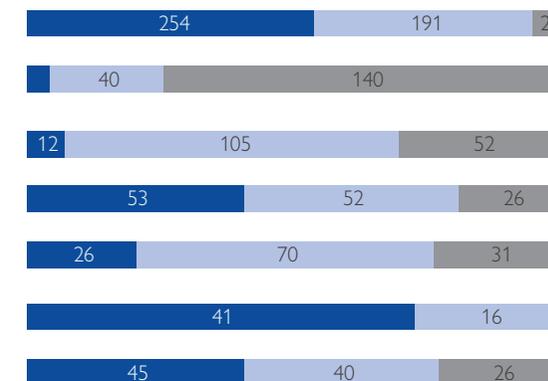


The majority left for their former home (82%). Of those who visited their former homes, 54 per cent went to Wau North and 37 per cent to Wau South. Locations within these two bomas varied widely with Hai Lokoloko and Hai Kalvario being the two top known bomas of destination (13% and 6% respectively).

## Reasons for intended stay away from site



## Entering ind. intending to be away from site for given period by reason for absence



# INTENDED PERMANENT EXITS

# of respondents intending to leave permanently: **991** individuals, **23%** of all interviewed



DTM encountered 991 individuals intending to permanently leave the site. These make up 38 per cent of all exiting respondents. The proportion of permanent exits was particularly high in September with 43 per cent, dropping to 27 and 31 per cent in September and November.

Slightly more than half of all individuals intending to leave permanently were women and girls (55%). Children under 18 years made up 53 per cent. The largest population group was adult women between 18 and 45 years old which made up 28 per cent of permanent exits, compared to 16 per cent of men in the same age bracket.

Three-quarters of all households intending to permanently leave Wau PoC AA (231 households) reported to still have family remaining at the site (74%).

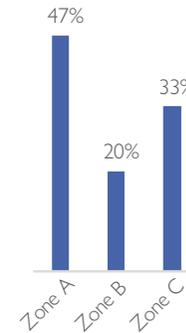
By weighing primary reasons for leaving twice as much as secondary reasons (number of individuals giving the response), better living conditions at a destination figure as the top reason for leaving the site. Three-quarters of these improved destinations were located in Wau North (75%) and just under one quarter in Wau South (23%), with two per cent in other locations. The second most important reason for leaving the site was uncomfortable living conditions.

Whether or not households left other family members behind did not influence the reasons for leaving apart from those citing better living conditions at their destination, the top overall and top primary reason for leaving the site: only 58 per cent of this group left family members at the site compared to 74 per cent overall. Gender did not seem to influence reasons for leaving the site in a significant way.

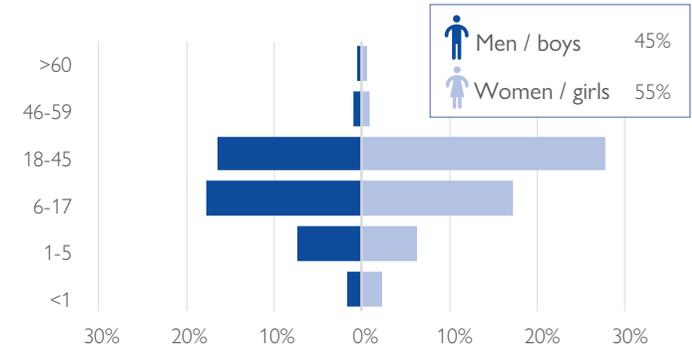
## Reasons for leaving weighted by primary and secondary reasons



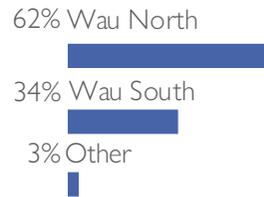
## Which PoC site zone did you leave?



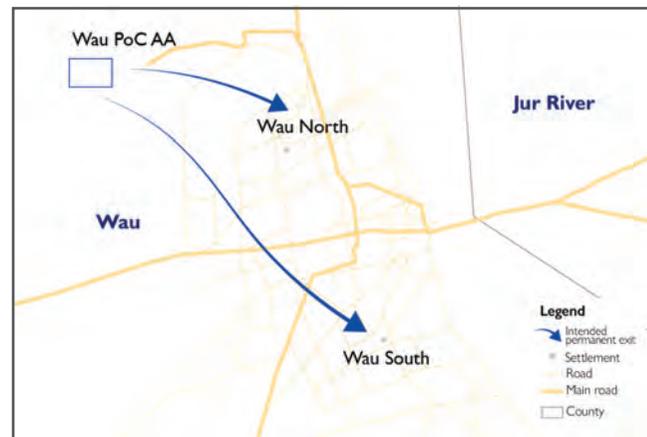
## Demographic Profile



## Main destination payams



## Main intended destination points



Overall destinations were almost exclusively within Wau County (97%) with nearly twice as many aiming for Wau North (62%) than Wau South (34%).

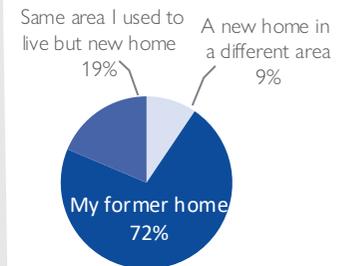
Three-quarter of all permanent returns (72%) were back to former homes (58% Wau North, 39% Wau South, 3% other). A fifth left to the same area they used to live in but to new homes (19%) and nine per cent left for new homes in different areas.

Nearly half of all permanent exits were from zone 1 (47%), followed by zone 3 (33%) and zone 2 (20%). Individuals leaving zone 2 cited uncomfortable living conditions slightly more frequently than those leaving the other zones.

## Are you leaving family behind? (n=231 HHs)



## Nature of destination



# Same-day travellers and commuters (entering & exiting)

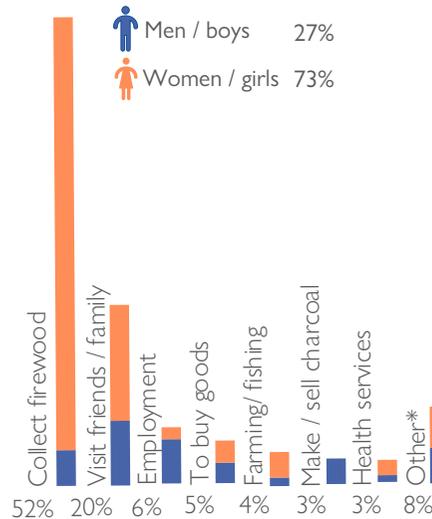
# of same-day travellers and commuters: **760** individuals, **18%** of all interviewed

Amongst respondents, 18 per cent were same-day travelers / daily commuters (760 individuals). These include persons engaging in livelihood activities, pursuing an education or engaging in other non-overnight trips.

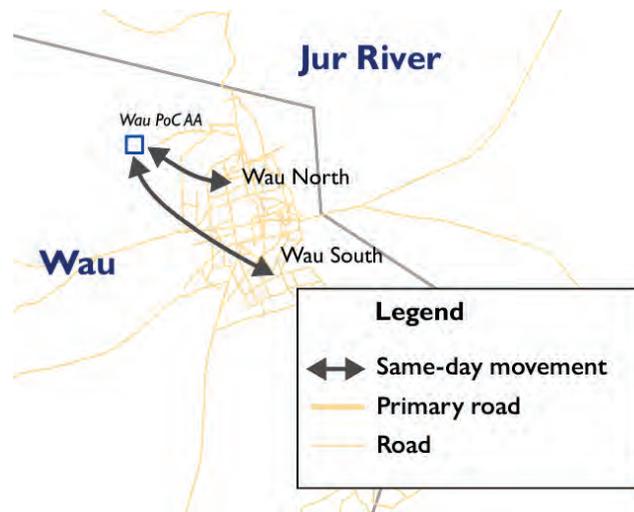
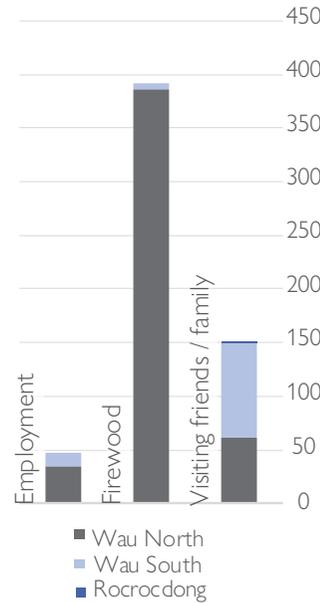
More than half of all persons leaving the site for less than a day left to collect firewood (52%). Family visits formed the second most common reason (20%), followed by employment (6%). Reasons for same-day movement varied by sex. The task of collecting fire-wood was almost exclusively performed by women and girl respondents (48% women and girls out of total 52%) whilst one should note that nearly three-quarter of all same-day travelers were women and girls (73%). A third of all same-day movement is represented by 18-45 year old women getting fire-wood. Family visits were equally dominated by women and girl travelers (13% out of 20%) whilst daily travel for employment was more common for men and boys (5% out of 6%).

Most daily commuters were between the ages of 18 and 45 (72%) with 6 to 17 year old children making up only 10 per cent. Same-day travellers / commuters between the ages from 46 to 59 composed 14 per cent of all travellers and those over 60 years old only two per cent.

**Same-day travel reasons**  
(n=760 individuals)



**Main activities by payam**



## METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix measures mixed migration at in-country transit hubs and border crossings. Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) measures population movements into and out of PoC sites in Malakal, Bentiu and Wau seven days a week from 8am to 5pm. The current tool is an adaptation of a previous Flow Monitoring questionnaire used at displacement sites, which aims to take into account new dynamics and to better cater to information needs of humanitarian partners.

Given the large flow of individuals passing through the gate on any given day, findings are indicative only. DTM interviews beneficiaries passing through the gate randomly to provide an as accurate as possible profile of the sites' mobile populations. This implies not prioritizing new-comers or permanent exits as not all would make themselves known and are not necessarily visibly distinguishable from other persons crossing the gates.

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