

Displacement Site Flow Monitoring Quarter 1, 2020

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducted **22,837 interviews** representing 63,065 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis) during the first quarter of 2020.

Both Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites saw a considerable proportion of overnight travel dedicated to return related activities. Residents at Bentiu PoC site checked on property mainly in Rubkona, Koch and Guit. Attempted return movements were dedicated to the same three counties for Bentiu PoC site and undertaken in Fashoda, Panyikang and Renk in the case of Malakal PoC site residents. When asked why these return movements failed, respondents mostly cited a lack of access to services at destinations, especially healthcare.

Wau PoC AA has seen a larger proportion of permanent exits amongst interviewees than in previous months. Whilst the site's movement profile remained mostly unchanged between April 2019 and February 2020, March 2020 saw a larger proportion of intended permanent exits amongst interviewed persons. Among 240 individual intended permanent exits, most were directed at Wau South and North payams (over 99.5%) where living conditions were perceived to have improved. Some 40 per cent of those permanently leaving reported leaving behind family at the site. Interviewed groups permanently exiting were primarily constituted of adult women (36%: 18 years and older) and children (54%: under 18) with adult men making up only 10 per cent.

Movements away from Wau PoC AA seemed more often permanent and confident than movements away from Bentiu PoC site which were more commonly not intended to be permanent. Even permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site are more commonly done in partial households than in the case of Wau PoC AA (87% vs. 40%).

Travel to and from Sudan was especially common for Malakal PoC site in the first quarter of 2020 as 22 per cent of overnight travel included departure points / destinations in Sudan, especially Khartoum, Kosti and Um Durman. *Destinations and departure maps: p. 6-8*

Methodology

By interviewing a cross-section of all people passing through the gates, DTM aims to provide partners and policymakers with a better understanding of movement dynamics and factors underpinning short, medium and long-term absences. Please note that interviews are conducted 7 days a week from 8am to 5pm at the sites' main gates. Respondents are chosen randomly. Due to the large volume of flow, findings remain indicative only. The aim of displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) is to provide an approximate traveller profile for the given month. Kindly consult population count data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.¹

New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

TOP REASON FOR FNTRY:

FOLLOWED BY

Healthcare

Insecurity



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:



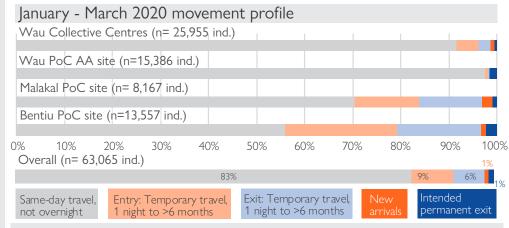
Life is now better at destination

FOLLOWED BY

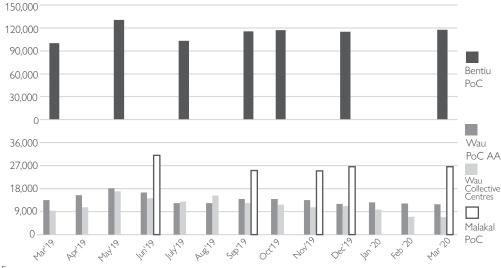
Family

Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	13,557 (4,108)	8,167 (4,424)	15,386 (6,547)	25,955 (7,758)
†††† Site Population	118,385 (16,324)	27,928 (8,517)	12,483 (3,476)	7,220 (1,774)



Population count trends since January 2019 (population counts)



For more information: displacement.iom.int/south-sudan Or contact southsudandtm@iom.int









^{1.} Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.

^{2.} Figures are from latest population counts or taken from the DTM biometric registration data base. For interviewed persons, note there is potential for the same people to be interviewed more than once per month since motivations can change over time.

^{3.} March 2020 DTM population counts: Cathedral (822 households [HHs] 3,096 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (68 HHs, 218 ind., 50%F), St. Joseph (48 HHs, 184 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (95 HHs, 245 ind., 62%F), Masna (741 HHs, 3,477 ind., 56%F)





INTERVIEWED AT
BENTIU POC GATES
Quarter 1, 2020
4,108 households
13.557 individuals

Return related activities amongst temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 32 per cent (1,771 ind. movements) of individual movements in the first quarter of 2020 – a proportion that has gradually more than doubled since August 2019 returning to a value similar the first quarter of 2019. Return related activities were mainly carried out in Rubkona, Guit, Koch and Mayendit Counties.

Movements in and out of Bentiu PoC site remain characterized by a **larger proportion of over-night and longer term stays away from the site** compared to other assessed sites where travellers tend to return before nightfall (41% of respondents were overnight travellers at Bentiu PoC site compared to 8% for all travellers put together at other assessed sites). **Travels to and from Sudan** made up 5 per cent of overnight movements (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) representing a steady decrease

Female residents remain significantly more mobile than their male counterparts. Whilst 47 per cent of the site's population is female, women and girls made up 81 per cent of same-day travellers (no night spent away from site and visitors) and 71 per cent of temporary travellers (at least one night spent away from site).

Between November 2019 and March 2020, returns from temporary journeys away from the site peaked in January and February 2020. Nearly three-quarters of these movements were carried out by female site residents (72%). Reasons for temporarily leaving Bentiu PoC site in these two months were mainly related to visits (29%) and food distributions (21%). Travel for food distributions away from the site were commonly directed at Rubkona, Koch and Guit. Nearly a quarter of these had been away for over four months (24%) but for half the trip lasted less than a week (50%). The total number of temporary travels saw a slight decline in March 2020 for both returning and embarking travelling site residents.

Travels to and from Sudan made up 5 per cent of overnight movements in the first quarter of 2020 (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) representing a steady decrease since the middle of the rainy season 2019 when it averaged a quarter of all recorded overnight travel (June-August 2019, average of 26%). Travel to and from Uganda made up one per cent overnight travels between January and March 2020.

Temporary travel (short—long term) Same-day travel TOTAL INTERVIEWED: TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 1,484 HOUSEHOLDS (5,520 INDIVIDUALS) 2,512 HH (7,576 IND.) **→** 2,349 LEAVING RETURNING | AFTER ABSENCE TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND REASON FOR MOVEMENT **REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE** INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH Male 1 Female Female 28% Visit friends/family 22% Collect elephant grass 15% More than 6 months Attempt to return home 10% 21% Collect firewood Check on / repair property 5% 4 - 6 months 11% Make / sell charcoal 4% 11% 12% Food distribution 10% Sand / soil 9% 2 - 3 months 5% Collect firewood 8% Washing clothes 3% 6% 4% Education 8% Food distribution on-site 32% 2 - 4 Weeks 3% Cattle camp visit 5% Visit friends/family 3% Uncomfortable living conditions 5% To buy things **39**% 1 - 7 days 3% Health services 10% Other 9% Other SHARE OF MAIN DESTINATIONS NON-RESIDENTS*: 22%

95%

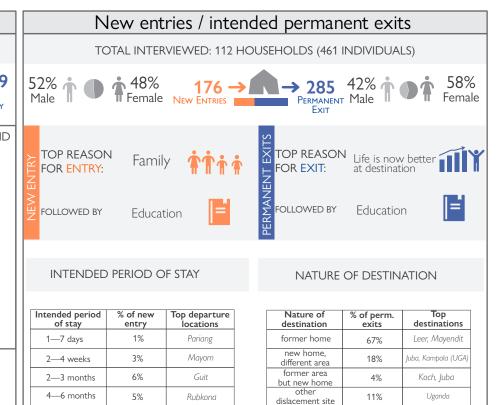
of destinations were

within Unity State

of destinations

County

were in Rubkona



Mavom, Um Durmar

and Khartoum (SDN)

For more information on locations of departure and destination, blease refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

86%

Probably >6months

Main reasons for movement

in and out of the site:

2. Elephant grass

1. Firewood





Malakal PoC site

15,064 (54%) **1**12,863 (46%)

INTERVIEWED AT MALAKAL POC GATES Quarter 1, 2020 4,424 households 8.167 individuals

last quarter of 2019. Monthly averages across movement categories have not evolved by more than one per at four per cent- a group mainly motivated livelihood activities visits. cent.

Temporary travel away from the site was mostly undertaken to visit friends of family (32%). This was followed by attempts to return home which made up 12 per cent of overnight journeys mainly directed at locations in Fashoda, Panyikang, Renk and Malakal Counties. Female residents were more likely to have gone on these trips (67%).

Temporary travels – which often lasted more than six months – were directed at **destinations in Sudan** in 22 per cent of cases, especially Khartoum, Kosti and Um Durman.

Malakal PoC site's movement profile has seen little change in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the Malakal PoC site saw the lowest percentage of non-site dwelling visitors passing through its gates

New entries to Malakal PoC site were from Sudan in 35 per cent of cases with a peak in January. Compared to Bentiu (86%), new Malakal PoC site arrivals were less likely to plan on remaining for more than six months (41%).

Same-day travellers (return within the day) at Malakal PoC site who visit the immediate surrounding area and town are very common and most engage in a variety of livelihood activities including farming, fishing or charcoal / firewood related activities. In December, nearly two-thirds of same-day travellers were female (62%).

Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 3,396 HH (5,739 IND.)

38%





REASON FOR MOVEMENT

Male 1 Female 24% Collect firewood

13% Other livelihood activity

12% Farming/fishing

11% Make / sell charcoal

6% Washing clothes

5% Sand / soil

4% To buy things

4% Collect elephant grass

3% Education

3% Cattle camp visit

15% Other

SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS*: 4%

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:

- 1. Other liveihood activities
- 2. Visit friends / family

Temporary travel (short—long term) TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 967 HOUSEHOLDS (2,185 INDIVIDUALS) 41% → 1.071 RETURNING LEAVING AFTER ABSENCE TEMPORARILY

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH Female

32% Visit friends/family 36% More than 6 months 12% Attempt to return home 6% 4 - 6 months 9% Farming/ fishing 3%3% 5% Other livelihood activity 17% 2 - 3 months 4% Make / sell charcoal 4% Education 14% 2 - 4 Weeks 3% Collect firewood 2% Religious service 26% 1 - 7 days 2% Employment

MAIN DESTINATIONS

67% of destinations were within Upper Nile

2% of destinations were in Sudan



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 61 HOUSEHOLDS (243 INDIVIDUALS)

48% 172 → 71 38%
Female New Entries Permanent Male



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Healthcare

TOP REASON Family FOR EXIT:



Seeking FOLLOWED BY livelihoods



FOLLOWED BY Life is now better at destination



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	3%	Panyikang, Khartoum North (SDN)
2—4 weeks	14%	Juba, Panyikang
2—3 months	30%	Panyikang, Akobo
4—6 months	12%	Fangak, Akobo
Probably >6months	41%	Kosti, Rabak, Khartoum (SDN)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	52%	Fashoda, Panyikang
new home, different area	17%	Panyikang, Um Durman (SDN)
former area but new home	17%	Khartoum (SDN), Renk
other dislacement site	14%	Kosti (SDN)

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

17% Other / unknown





Probably >6months

100%

Wau

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

1 6,419 (51%) **1** 6,064 (49%)

INTERVIEWED AT WALL POC AA GATES Quarter 1, 2020 6.547 households 15.386 individuals

Wau PoC AA site has seen little change in movement dynamics since April 2019 with the vast majority The last time Wau PoC AA saw an increase in persons intending to permanently leave the site was during of movements being represented by residents coming and going during day-time hours. Residents at other sites the first quarter of 2019 albeit on a larger scale, in the months after the signing of the Revitalized like Bentiu PoC or even Wau collective centres seem more confident to stay out on overnight stays (see other Agreement on the Resolution of The Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). dashboards). Even fewer people left or returned for trips lasting longer than a day than in the previous months.

Whilst the site's movement profile remained mostly unchanged between April 2019 and February 2020 of family and friends (34%) followed by a variety of livelihood activities. (average 1%), March saw a larger proportion of intended permanent exits amongst interviewed persons. Intended permanent exits were directed at Wau South and North payams in over 99.5 per cent of cases where **Most interviewed travellers passing through the site's gates were female** — especially amongst living conditions were perceived to have improved. Some 40 per cent of those permanently leaving reported same-day travellers of which 76 per cent were female, mainly engaged in livelihood activities and visits. leaving behind family at the site. Interviewed groups permanently exiting were primarily constituted of adult women (36%: 18 years and older) and children (54%: under 18) with adult men making up only 10 per cent.

A third of same-day travel, limited to locations in Wau that can be visit within the day, was limited to visits

Same-day travel Temporary travel (short—long term) TOTAL INTERVIEWED: TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 43 HOUSEHOLDS (114 INDIVIDUALS) 6,444 HH (15,026 IND.) 35% **65**% 24% ***** 76% → 36 T Female LEAVING RETURNING TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND REASON FOR MOVEMENT **REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE** INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH Male Female Female 34% Visit friends/family 77% Visit friends/family 6% More than 6 months Other livelihood activity 8% Other livelihood activity Collect firewood 2% 4 - 6 months 5% Living conditions 2% To buy things 4% 5% 2 - 3 months Health services 4% Health services 5% 4% Employment 3% Education 4% 2 - 4 Weeks 3% Education 2% Food distribution on-site 2% Attempt to return home 82% 1 - 7 days 1% Check on / repair property 56% 2% Employment 1% Other SHARE OF MAIN DESTINATIONS NON-RESIDENTS*: 10%

85%

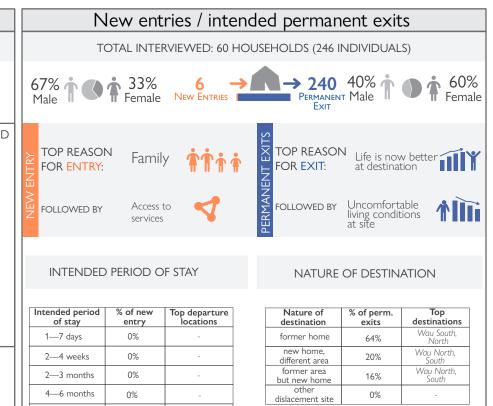
of destinations were

within Wau County

6%

of destinations

were in Sudan



Main reasons for movement

1. Visiting family / friends 2. Food distribution on-site

in and out of the site:





INTERVIEWED AT
WAU COLLECTIVE CENTRES
Quarter 1, 2020
7,758 households
25.955 individuals

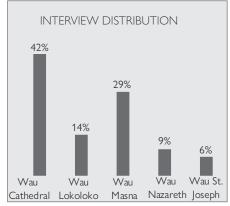
Similar but to a lesser degree than for Wau PoC AA (2%), available data indicates that overnight travel from Wau collective centres (8%) was less common than at Malakal (30%) or Bentiu PoC (44%) sites.

Some 29 per cent of overnight trips were directed at **Jur River** in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River (mainly Rocrocdong and Kuarjena) were undertaken from Cathedral (61%) and Masna (38%) mainly for livelihood activities and family / friend visits. DTM tracked twice as many resident returns to the site after journeys away than persons embarking on these journeys- especially from Cathedral where residents returned from trips that near equally undertaken in Wau and Jur River counties.

Across travel categories, Wau collective centres had the **most gender balanced traveller profile** in the first quarter of 2020 with 45 per cent of all tracked individual movements performed by males in contrast to Bentiu PoC site (24% male), Malakal PoC site (39% male) and Wau PoC AA site (25% male).

Wau collective centres furthermore continues to stand out for having the **highest proportion of non-residents travelling** in and out of the sites when combined in analysis. Over a third of same-day travellers reported not usually sleeping at the site (35%) and most cited visits and access to health services as reason for movement in and out of the sites.

DTM interviewed only 216 individuals **newly arriving** at Masna (142) ind.) and Cathedral (74 ind.). Nearly half of these arrive from Jur River (47%) with 10 per cent coming from Wau and 5 per cent from Juba.



Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 7,142 HH (23,803 IND.)

45% † 1



REASON FOR MOVEMENT

Male Female

22% Visit friends/family

10%

11% Health services

0% Other livelihood activity

10% To buy things

7% Education

6% Food distribution on-site

6% Collect firewood

5% Religious service

4% Employment

4% Make / sell charcoal

16% Other

SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS**: 35%

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:

- 1. Visiting family / friends
- 2. Health services

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 513 HOUSEHOLDS (1,801 INDIVIDUALS)

Female

1,206 → 595

RETURNING
AFTER ABSENCE

TEMPORARIL

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE

38% Visit friends/family
14% 23%
20% Farming/ fishing
8% 12%
14% Other livelihood activity

8% Attempt to return home

6% Health services

4% Cattle camp visit

3% Make / sell charcoal

7% Other

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AN INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH

4% More than 6 months
4%
1%
4 - 6 months

19% 2 - 3 months 5% 14%

32% 2 - 4 Weeks 9% 239 43% 1 - 7 days

1 - 7 days 15% 28%

MAIN DESTINATIONS



48% of destinations were within Wau County

29% of destinations were to Jur River County

ere ty

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 103 HOUSEHOLDS (351 INDIVIDUALS)

47% **† 63**% Male **† 63**% Female





TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family



TOP REAS FOR EXIT:

TOP REASON Life is now better at destination

DLLOWED BY Insecur



FOLLOWED BY Uncomfortable living conditions at site



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	21%	Udici, Bagari
2—4 weeks	29%	Tonj, Abiriu
2—3 months	20%	Kuarjena, Damoloto
4—6 months	2%	Um Durman (SDN)
Probably >6months	21%	Kuarjena, Juba

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	74%	Wau South & North
new home, different area	19%	Wau South
former area but new home	7%	Wau South
other dislacement site	0%	-

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

^{*}March 2020 DTM population coun: Cathedral (822 households [HHs] 3,096 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (68 HHs, 218 ind., 50%F), St. Joseph (48 HHs, 184 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (95 HHs, 245 ind., 62%F), Masna (741 HHs, 3,477 ind., 56%F)

** Non residents are defined as same-day travellers travellers who do not usually sleep at the site

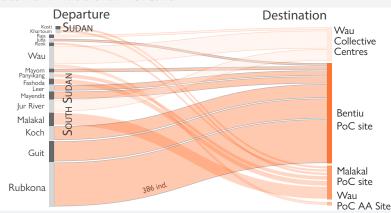
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Temporary travel (short—long term)

The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. The number of individuals is calculated taking into account those who returned from these areas (entry), as well as those who are going to these areas temporarily (exit).

Bentiu PoC site continues to produce the largest proportion of longer-term overnight travel. Overnight travel from Bentiu PoC site was limited to Unity State in 95 per cent of cases, mainly Rubkona (42%), Guit (21%) and Koch (15%). Journeys from Malakal PoC site were out of state in a third of cases (33%)- especially to locations in Sudan (22%). However, most trips were limited to Malakal (28%), Fashoda (19%) and Panyikang (12%). Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA remains rare and limited to Wau North / South in most cases (85%). Trips from Wau collective centres were also mainly limited to Wau County (48%) but with more frequent travel to Jur River (29%).

Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 50 individuals

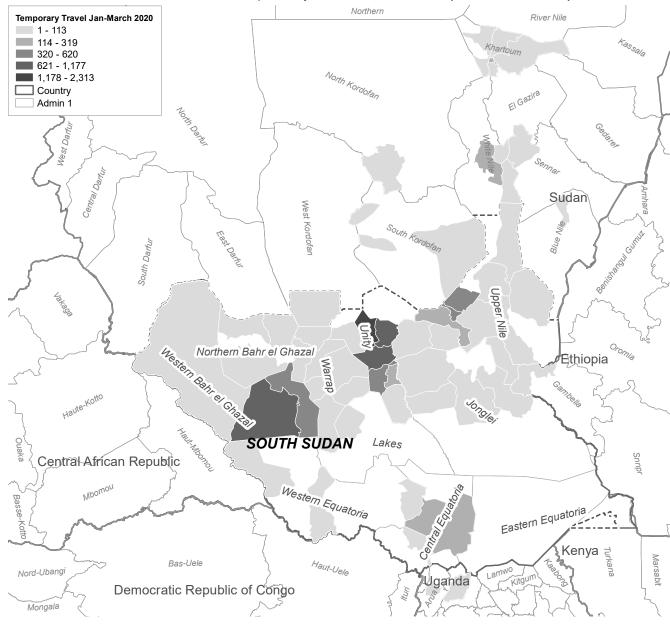


Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 50 individuals



Areas from and to which individual journeys were undertaken (all assessed sites)



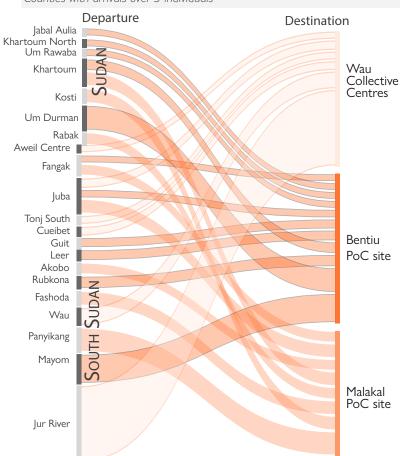
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of departure (new entries)

The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

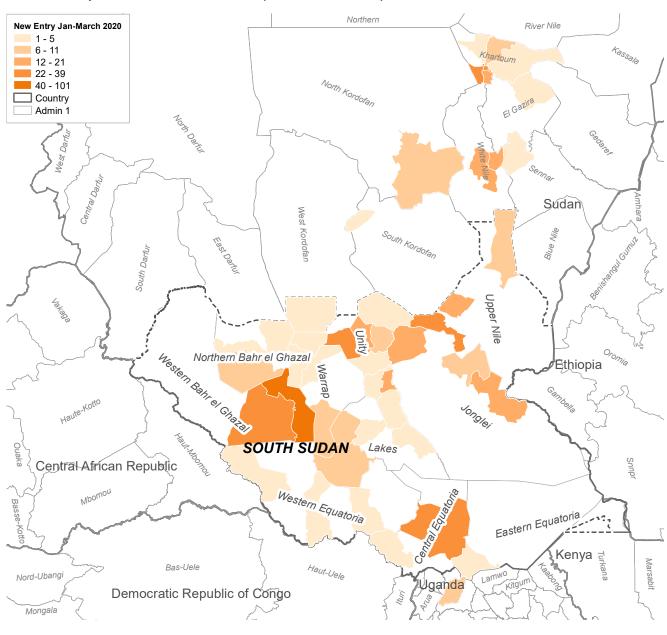
A large proportion of new arrivals at Bentiu PoC site continued to arrive from Sudan (43%, especially Um Durman) with one per cent each arriving from Uganda and Kenya. New arrivals from South Sudan mainly arrived from Mayom (21%) followed by Rubkona (8%) and Leer (8%). Over a third of new arrivals at Malakal PoC site came from locations in Sudan (35%, especially Khartoum and Kosti). Arrivals from South Sudan were often observed from Panyikang (17%), Fashoda (10%) and Juba (10%). Only six new arrivals to Wau PoC AA were interviewed and these came from Kpaile, Wau County. Wau Masna and Cathedral received a combined 216 new arrivals that were interviewed in comparison. These mostly arrived from Jur River (47%, especially Kuarjena) followed by Wau (10%) and Juba (5%).

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



Areas of departure for new arrivals (all assessed sites)





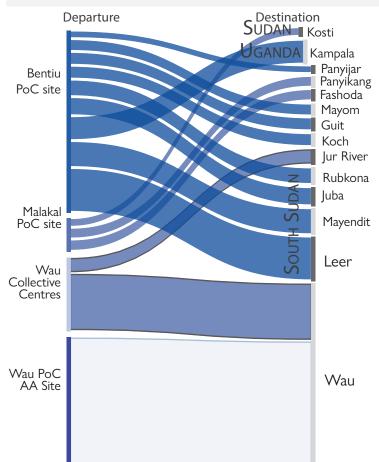
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of destination (permanent exits)

The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres.

Permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site were aimed at Ugandan destinations in 16 per cent of cases- mostly to refugee camps. Otherwise, the most common destinations were Leer (27%), Mayendit (15%) and Juba (10%). Intended permanent exits from Malakal were directed at Sudan for 30 per cent and in most other cases to locations near the site such as Fashoda (21%) and Panyikang (20%) with 10 per cent aiming to reach Akobo. Exits from Wau PoC AA were limited to Wau North and South while those who intended to permanently leave Wau collective centres also left for Jur River (16%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



Areas of destination for intended permanent exits (all assessed sites)

