

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducted 4,700 interviews representing 11,661 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) and Wau Masna Collective Centre in June 2020.<sup>1</sup>

While new arrivals at **Bentiu PoC site** were heavily dominated by family members joining site residents from Sudan in 2019 as for example in May-July 2019 when 82 per cent arrived from Sudan, cross-border movement restrictions in the second quarter of 2020 have severely dampened such travels. Among randomly interviewed persons at the site's gates, DTM encountered only 8 newly arriving individuals compared to an average of over 300 a month in May-July 2019. COVID-19 mobility restrictions are further reported on in DTM's COVID-19 Mobility Update.

**Malakal PoC site** has seen an increased proportion of new arrivals among interviewed individuals. While DTM has not interviewed significant numbers of new arrivals or permanent exits throughout the past year, new arrivals made up six per cent of interviewed persons in June 2020. Over half of all new arrivals were female (58%) and most cited either family or healthcare as reasons for entry.

**Wau PoC AA** saw a slightly higher than usual proportion of persons permanently exiting the site during the reporting period. Nearly two-thirds of these were female (65%) and the main reasons for exits were related to better conditions at destinations as well as re-joining family. In a similar fashion to the nearby PoC AA, **Masna Collective Centre** saw few movements in and out of the site apart from the same-day travellers.

## 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. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%

1. Up to March 2020, IOM DTM also conducted DSFM at other Wau collective centres. However, the Diocesan Major Response Team on COVID-19 decided to close these as communicated on 6 April 2020. As of 12 April 2020, Nazareth, Cathedral, St. Joseph and Lokoloko (3,743 ind. in March 2020 according to DTM population count) are empty.  
 2. Figures are from latest population counts (biometric registration figure for Malakal PoC site). 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.

## New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

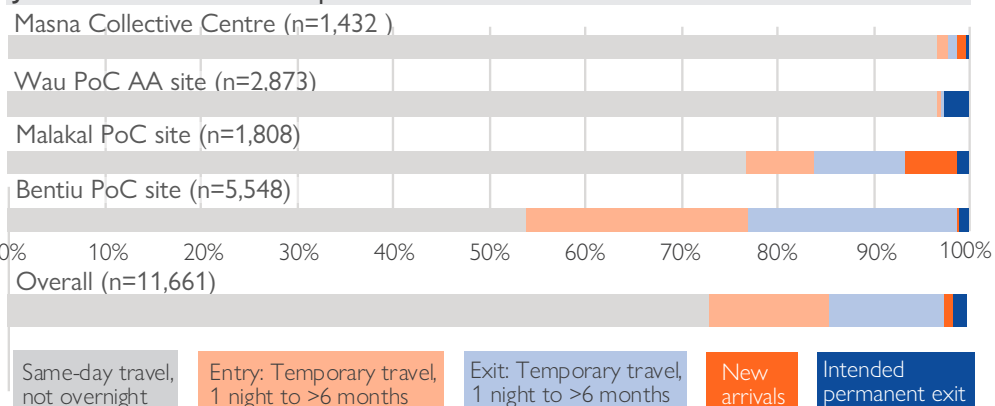
TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination

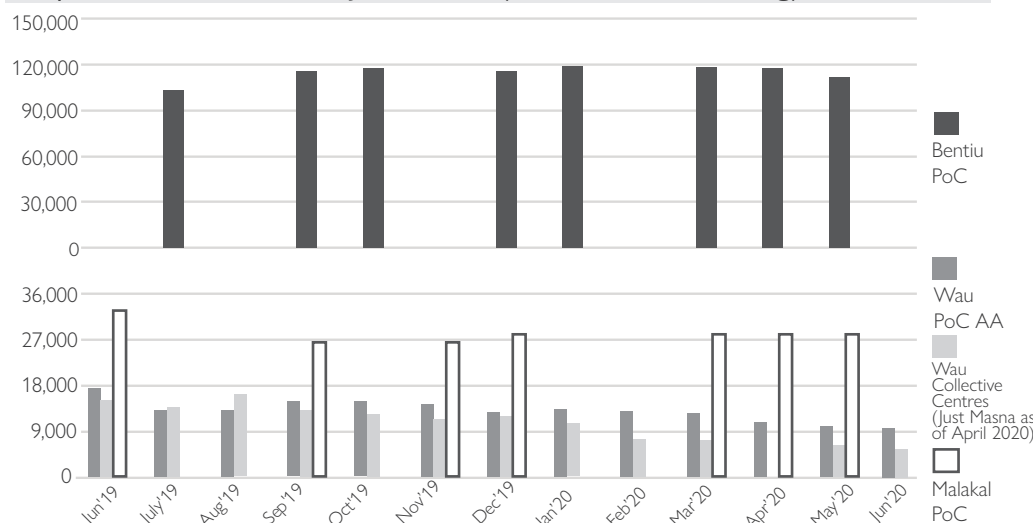
## Site population and # of persons interviewed<sup>2</sup>

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Masna Coll. Centre
Interviewed at Gates	5,548 (1,660)	1,808 (1,111)	2,873 (1,227)	1,432 (702)
Site Population	111,766 (15,959)	27,930 (8,519)	9,990 (2,897)	6,016 (928)

## June 2020 movement profile



## Population trends since June 2019 (not Flow Monitoring)

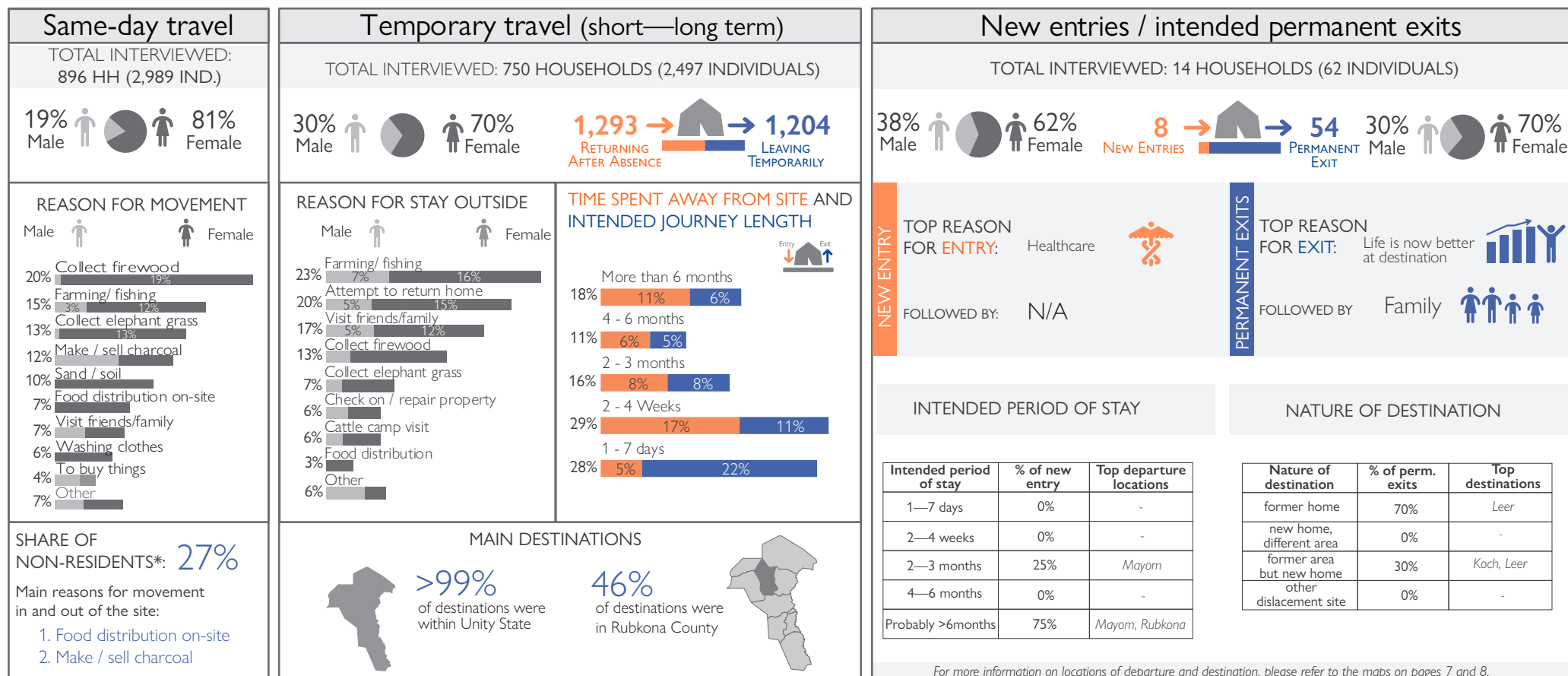


Bentiu PoC site has continued to witness the largest proportion of overnight travel among assessed sites. Nearly half of all interviewed individuals at the gates were either on their way to embark on a journey lasting more than one night away from the site (22%) or returned from overnight trips (23%). Some 44 per cent of these individuals left had left on trips for over a month. These longer-term trips, including absences of over six months, were mainly directed at locations within Rubkona (especially Ngop), Guit (especially Wathnyona) and Koch (especially Norbor) counties in contrast to observations in 2019 before COVID-19 movement restrictions when trips to neighbouring Sudan were more common. Nearly a quarter of overnight travel from Bentiu PoC site was in direction of Sudan in May-July 2019.

Sudan in 2019 as for example in May-July 2019 when 82 per cent arrived from Sudan, cross-border movement restrictions in the second quarter of 2020 have severely dampened such travels. Among randomly interviewed persons at the site's gates, DTM encountered only 8 newly arriving individuals compared to an average of over 300 a month in May-July 2019 (small proportion of overall new arrivals that were among interviewed persons).

Among all 5,548 tracked individuals, three quarters were female (76%) suggesting that girls and women continue to be more mobile than their male counterparts. The collection of firewood was almost exclusively carried out by female residents and has been identified as an activity during which girls and women are vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) as reported by the GBV Sub-Cluster.

COVID-19 mobility restrictions are further reported on in DTM's COVID-19 Mobility Update. While new arrivals were heavily dominated by family members joining PoC site residents from



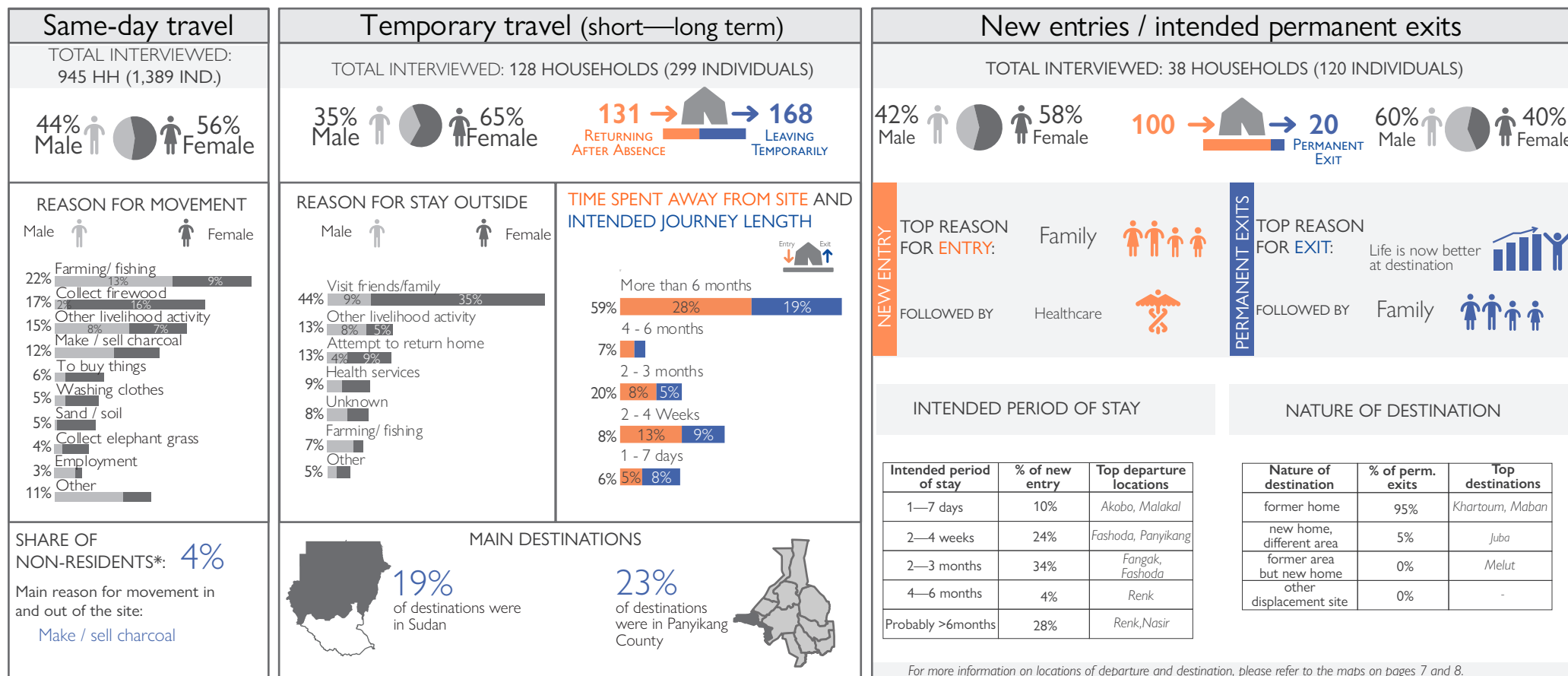
\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.



Malakal PoC site has seen an increased proportion of new arrivals among interviewed individuals. While DTM has not interviewed significant numbers of new arrivals or permanent exits throughout the past year, new arrivals made up six per cent of interviewed persons in June 2020. Over half of all new arrivals were female (58%) and most cited either family or healthcare as reasons for entry. The data confirmed that 85 per cent of interviewed new arrivals had family connections within the site. While just over a quarter intended to stay at the site long-term for over six months (28%), 58 per cent planned to stay between two and four months. Eight per cent cited hunger due to conflict and arrived from Akobo, Jonglei State. Most others cited departure points within Upper Nile State (62%), in particular Fashoda, Panyikang and Renk.

Travel to and from Sudan made up 19 per cent of overnight travel despite COVID-19 related cross-border movement restrictions. While most travelled across the border to visit friends and family (41%), over a third had left to seek healthcare services abroad (36%). Many of these Sudan trips lasted longer than six months. Long term travel made up a significant proportion tracked journeys. Nearly half of all overnight travel was reported to have lasted or planned to last over six months, mostly to Fashoda (30%), Khartoum, Sudan (16%) and Kosti, Sudan (12%).

Most other overnight journeys including travel within South Sudan were related to livelihood activities. However, 13 per cent reported attempts to return – mostly to places in Panyikang and Malakal County itself.



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

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

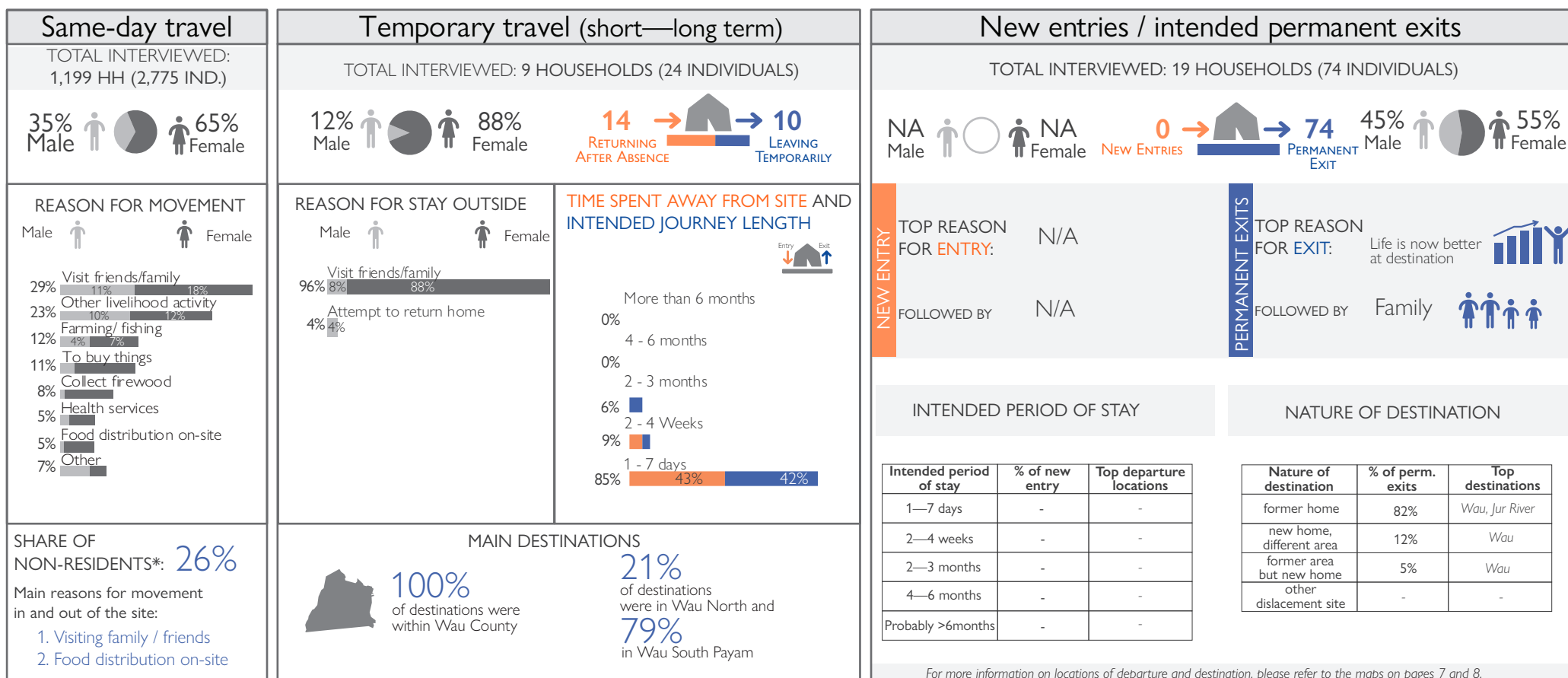


Wau PoC AA continues to see the smallest proportion of overnight travel among all assessed sites. Nearly all interviewed individuals (97%) were site residents leaving for the day without staying out overnight. Two thirds of these day trips were carried out by female residents (65%) for the purpose of visits or livelihood activities. While a fifth of visitors (not usually sleeping at the site) came to visit friends or family, another fifth cited on-site food distribution as reason for movement.

A small number of persons left the site overnight during the reporting period (less than 1% of interviewed households). These trips were nonetheless exclusively aimed at locations within Wau North (21%) and South (79%) Payam for the purpose of visits.

Wau PoC AA saw a slightly higher than usual proportion of persons permanently exiting the site during the reporting period. Nearly two-thirds of these were female (65%) and the main reasons for exits were related to better conditions at destinations as well as family. Destinations primarily remained within Wau North (65%) and South (22%) with 14 per cent heading to Rocrocdong Payam of neighbouring Jur River County. All permanently leaving persons reporting having lived at the site since 2013.

A quarter of same-day travellers reported not usually sleeping at the site (26%). These daytime visitors most commonly visited friends in family at the site or collected on-site food distributions.



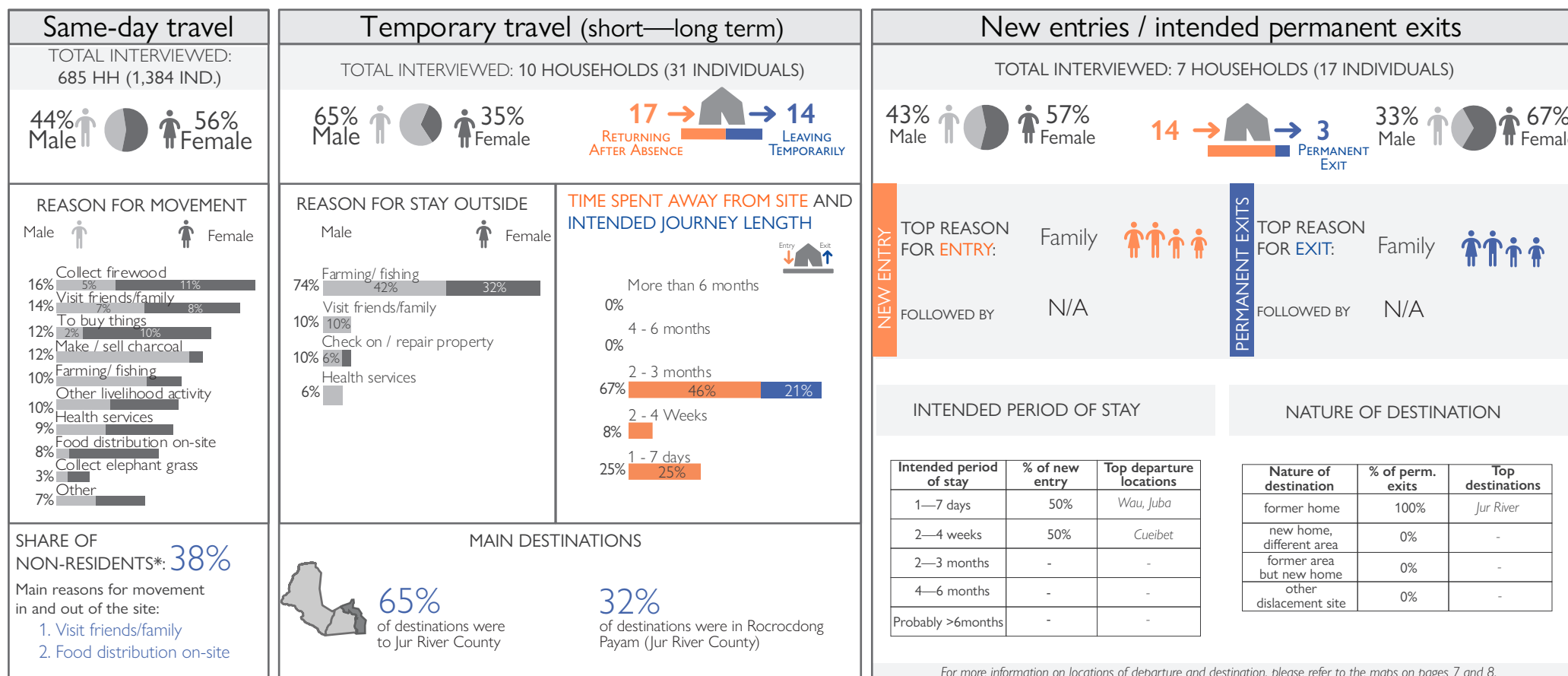
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In a similar fashion to the nearby PoC AA, Masna Collective Centre saw **few movements in and out of the site apart from the same-day travellers** usually moving for the collection of firewood, visits or to purchase items at external markets (56% female). Among assessed site, Masna had the highest proportion of same-day travellers claiming not to usually sleep at the site (38%) for whom visits and on-site food distributions were the main motivators to move into and out of the site.

DTM encountered very few newcomers who mostly arrived from Cueibit County (Lakes) as well as Juba and Wau itself without the intention to remain at the site beyond a two-month period.

Among the very persons interviewed who left for overnight trips, two-thirds reported that these lasted / would last 2-3 months (67%). As Masna hosts the largest proportion of Jur River IDPs, two thirds reported to travel this neighbouring county (65%) with a third heading to Kuarjena Payam (32%).



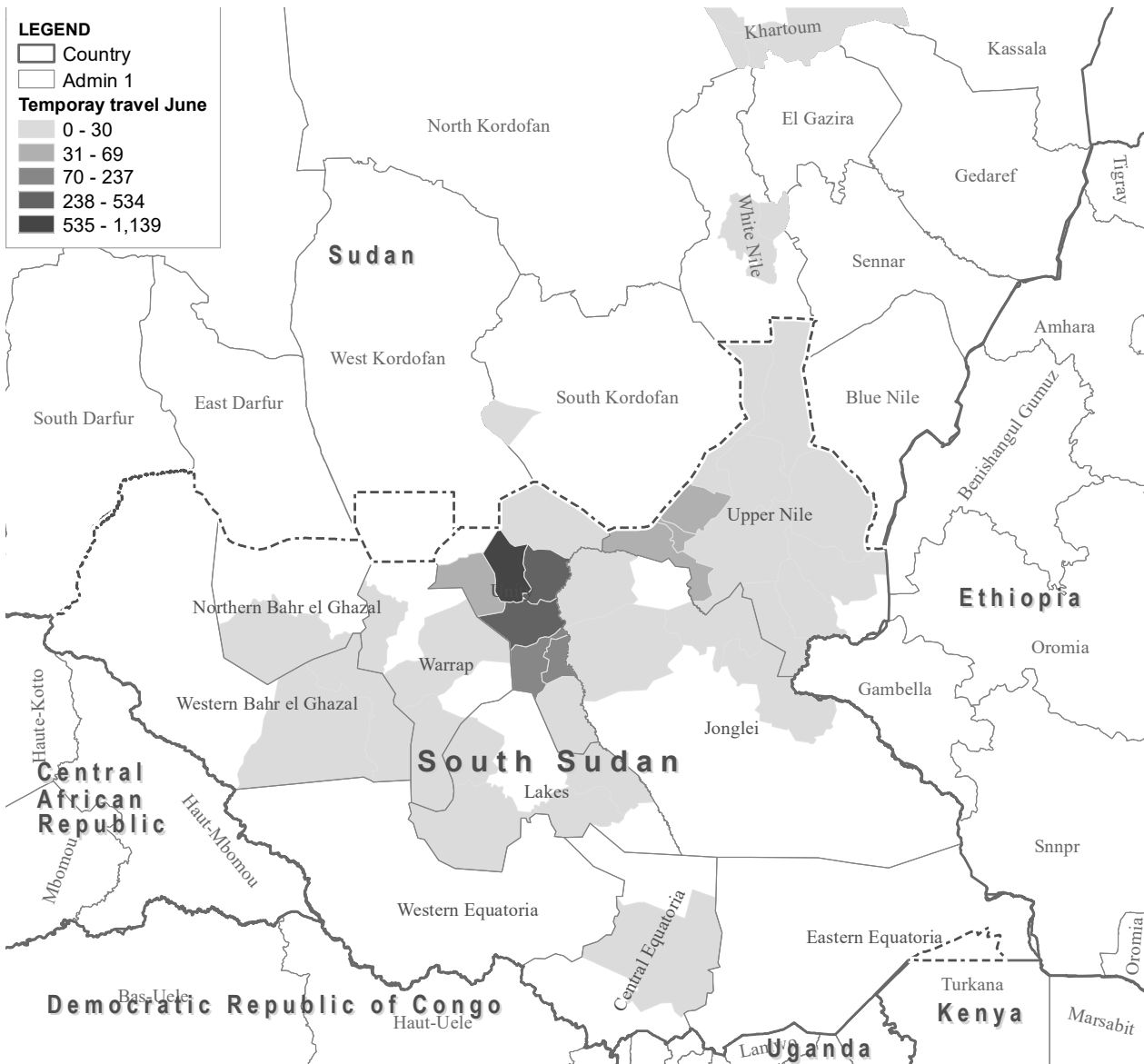
\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.

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

The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and Masna collective centre. 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).

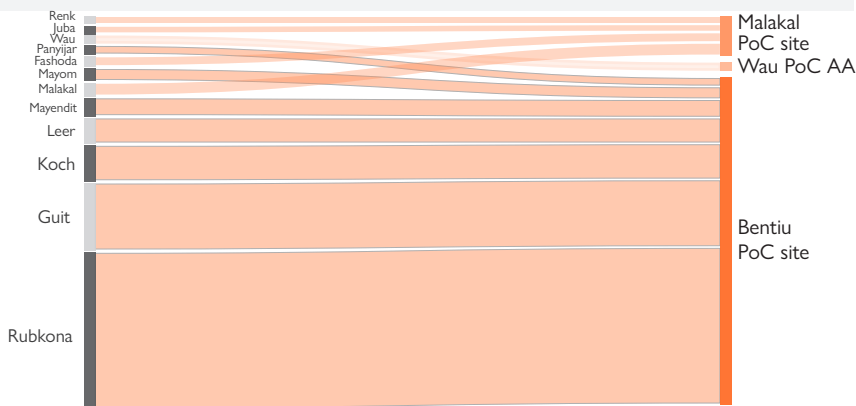
Bentiu PoC site residents travelled overnight on trips lasting up to several months in higher proportions than other sites with the main destinations being within Unity State (99%) – mostly Rubkona (46%), Guit (21%) and Koch (14%). Travel to and from Malakal PoC site by site residents was directed at Sudan in 19 per cent of cases (Khartoum and White Nile states) although most movements were limited to Upper Nile State (76%, mainly Panyikang 23%, Malakal 12% and Fashoda 15%). IDPs living at Wau PoC AA did not travel overnight in large numbers. The few that DTM encountered travelling overnight remained within the same county of Wau. Masna Collective Centre residents more commonly travelled to and from neighbouring Jur River County (65%) than within Wau County (19%).

Areas of destination for temporary travel in June 2020 (all assessed sites)



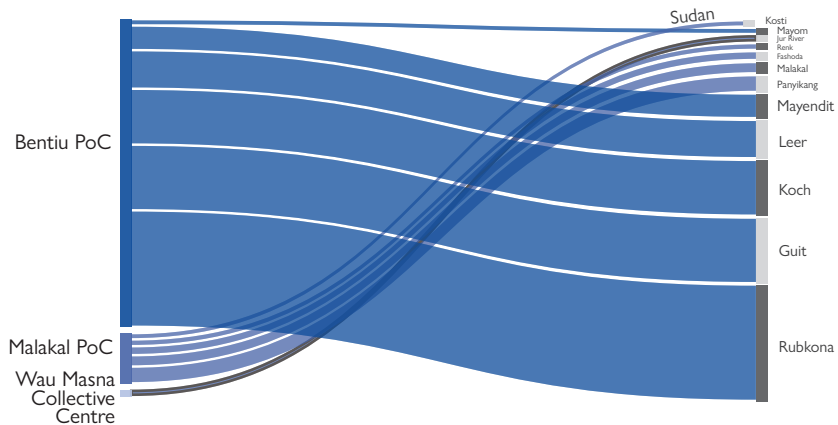
## Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 10 individuals



## Embarking on a temporary journey

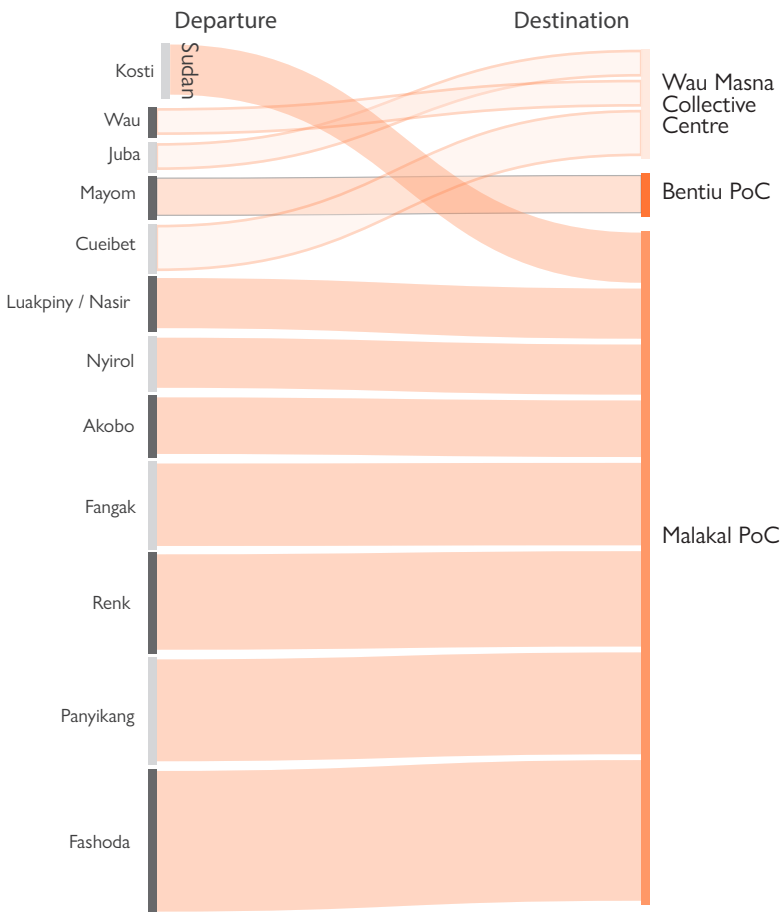
Counties with departures over 10 individuals



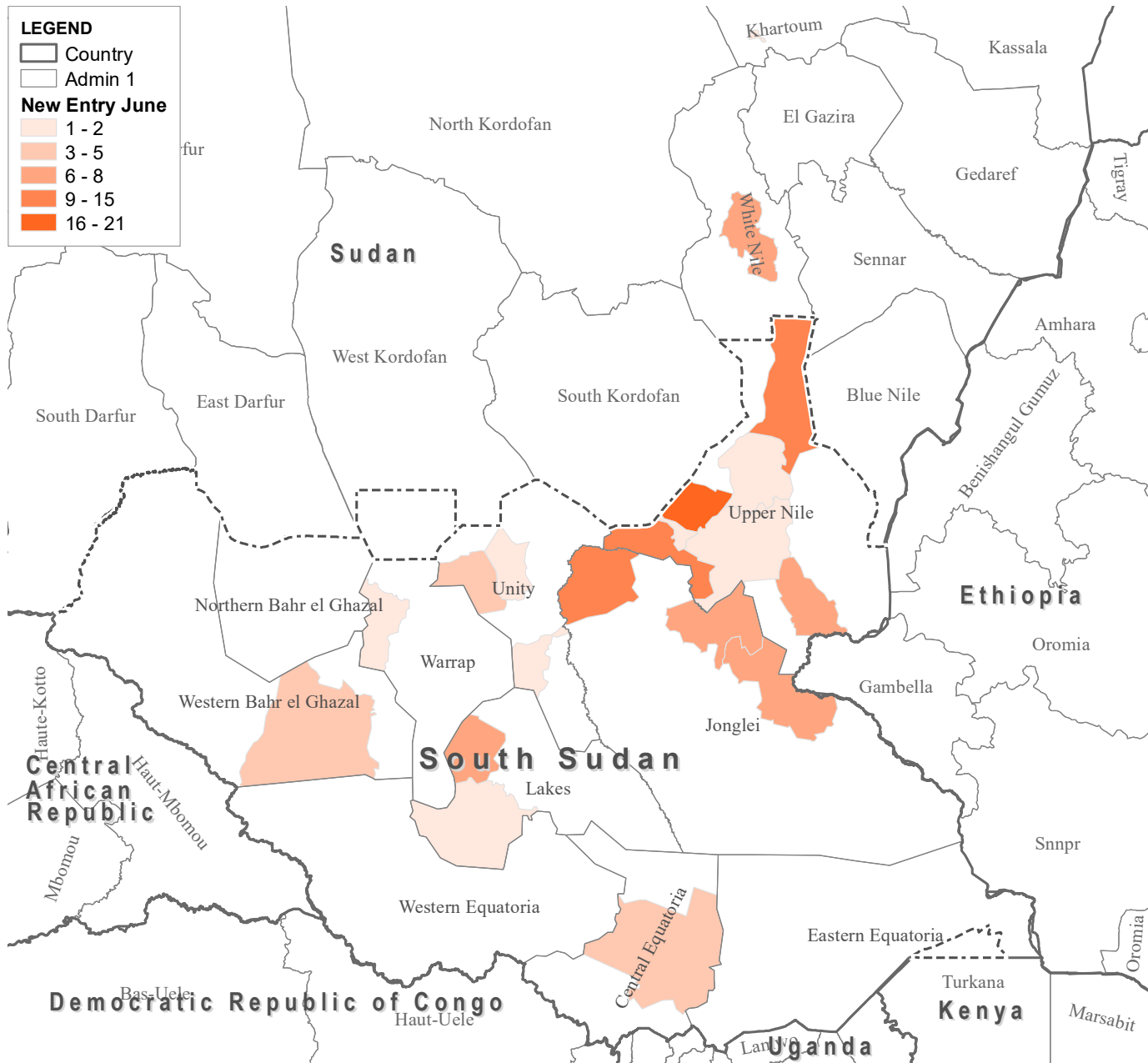
The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the assessed PoC sites and Masna collective centre.

Persons newly arriving at Bentiu PoC site arrived from Mayom (63%), Rubkona (25%) and Mayendit (13%). The higher than usual number of persons arriving at Malakal PoC site for the first time cited Sudan as departure country in nine per cent and Ethiopia in two per cent of cases with the remaining arrivals arriving from within Upper (62%) or Jonglei State (27%). While DTM did not encounter new arrivals at Wau PoC AA during the reporting period, IDPs entering Wau Masna Collective Centre for the first time mainly came from Cueibet of Lakes State (43%), Juba (21%) and Wau (21%).

## New arrivals



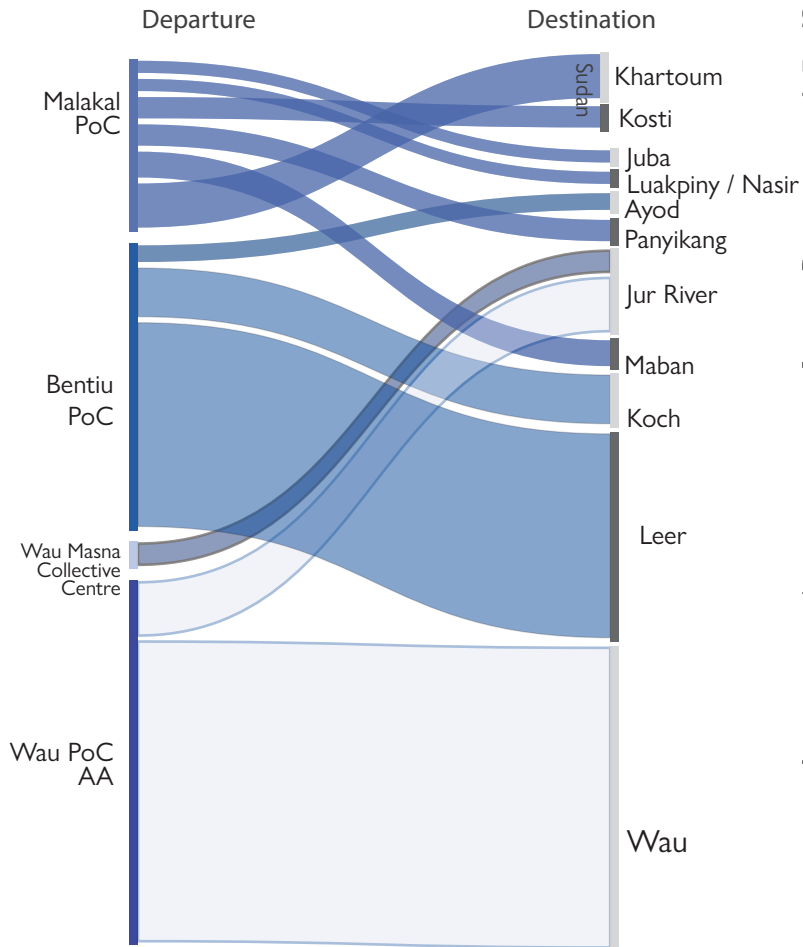
Areas of departure by number of new arrivals in June 2020 (all assessed sites)



The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from assessed PoC sites and Masna collective centre.

IDPs intending to permanently leave Bentiu PoC site mostly cited Leer County (80%) as final destination while those leaving Malakal PoC site embarked on journeys to Sudan in over half of all encountered cases (55% - Khartoum and White Nile). Other residents leaving Malakal PoC site cited Maban (20%) and Panyikang (15%). Wau PoC AA saw a relatively large number of permanent exits in June 2020 with 86 per cent claiming to travel to destinations within Wau County and 14 per cent in Jur River. All those leaving Masna Collective Centre during the reporting period who were interviewed by DTM cited Jur River County as destination.

## Permanent Exits



Areas of destination for persons intending to permanently leave in June 2020 (all assessed sites)

