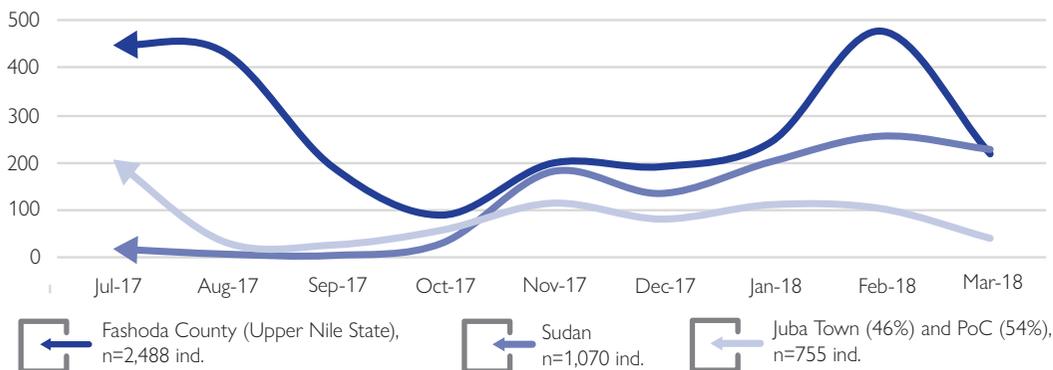


Malakal PoC site stands out as having consistently witnessed a larger inflow of people than outflow. During the nine-month reporting period, 5,297 individuals (2,384 households) were recorded entering and 543 individuals exiting (202 households). While influx reduced from July to October 2017, one can observe a significant increase by February 2018. Twenty per cent of arrivals cited Sudanese locations of pre-departure (notably Khartoum and White Nile States). Just over three quarter arrived from in-country locations (78%) of which the majority were from Upper Nile State itself (77% of South Sudan arrivals), followed by Central Equatoria (9% of South Sudan arrivals). Sixty-six per cent of arrivals from within Upper Nile State were reported to be from Fashoda, followed by Malakal (19%) and Panyikang (9%). Exits have been sparse and were most commonly in the direction of neighbouring Sudan (59%), notably to Khartoum and White Nile State. 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.

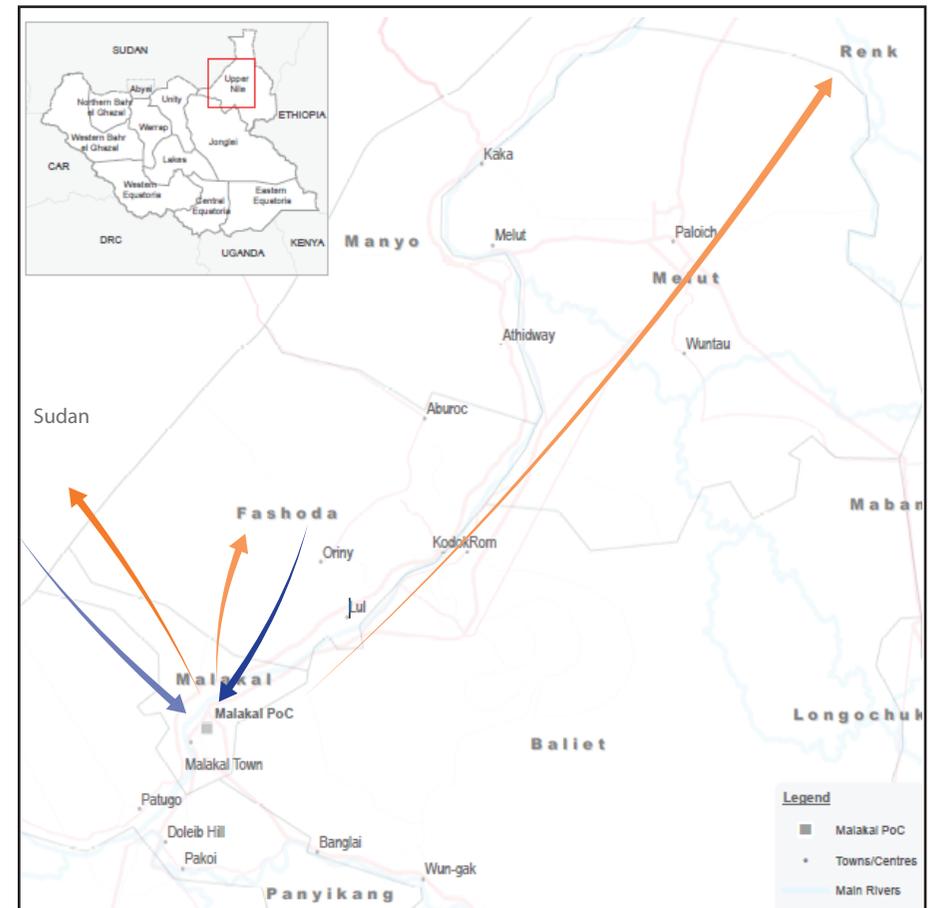
F.1 Malakal PoC site entries vs. exits July 2017 - March 2018

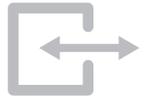


F.2. Comparative trends of top three pre-departure locations

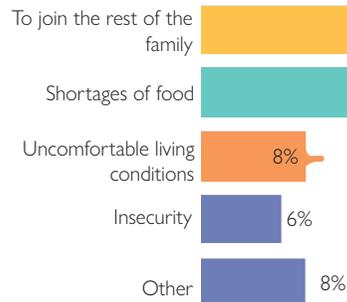


Main flows in and out of Malakal PoC site

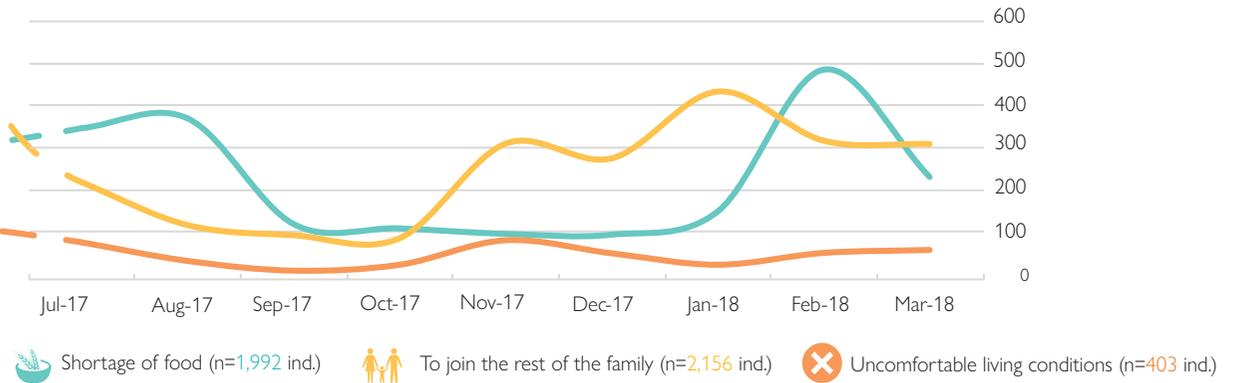




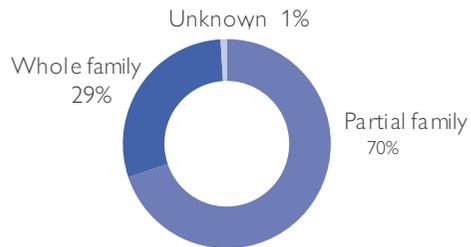
F.3a Malakal PoC site entry reasons (n=5,297)



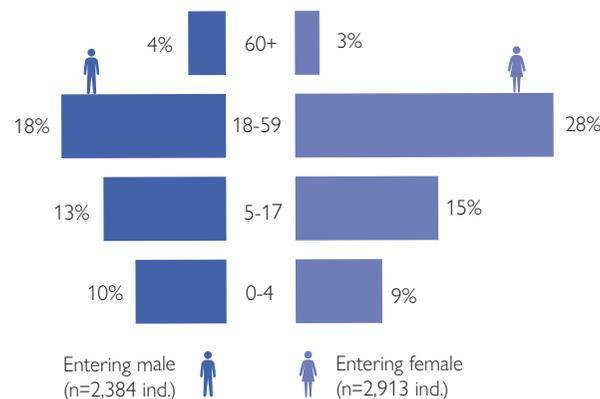
F.3b Top three reasons for entry into Malakal PoC site over time



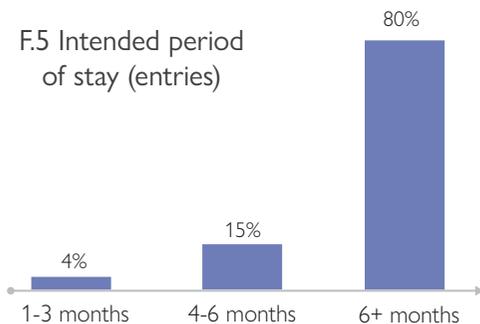
F.4 Whole vs. partial household entries (n=2,384 HHs)



F.6 Demographic profile of entering population (n= 5,297 ind.)



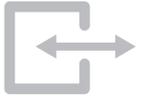
F.5 Intended period of stay (entries)



During the reporting period, the most common reasons for arrival at Malakal PoC site were family reunification (40%) and food shortages (38%) (F.3a&b). Reasons for movement varied by pre-departure location (F.7a&b). Over half of all individuals arriving from Fashoda cited food as reason to enter the PoC site (53%), a reason that was especially often cited in February 2018 as echoed by findings in the DTM Malakal Combined Assessment (February 2018).^{*} Whilst only one top reason for entry per household is recorded, reasons are generally multifaceted. The Malakal Combined Assessment suggests that an underlying sense of insecurity contributed to the decision to enter the site for many IDPs and that insecurity continues to represent a major obstacle to return. Overall respondents reported to have chosen Malakal PoC site rather than other locations to flee to because it was deemed safer (55%) with 35 per cent of IDPs citing safety and security as the highest rated pre-condition for return.

Two-thirds of all arrivals from Sudan and Juba cited family reunification as reason for entry (66% and 43% respectively). Former refugee arrivals from Sudan increased during the reporting period, many of whom joined their families in the PoC site.

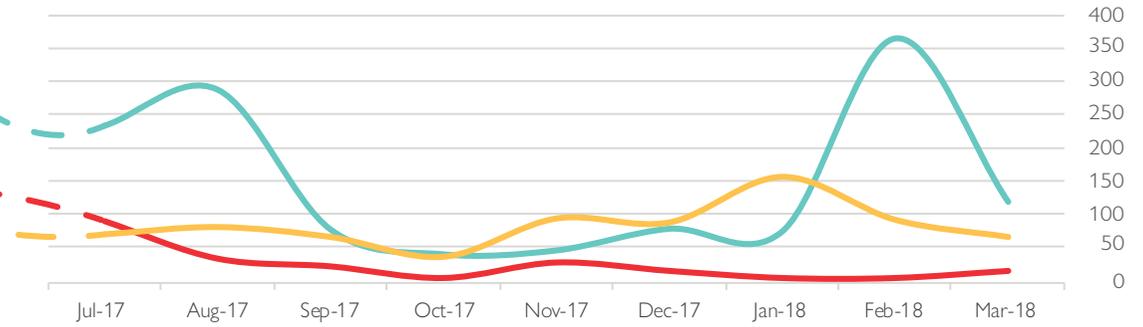
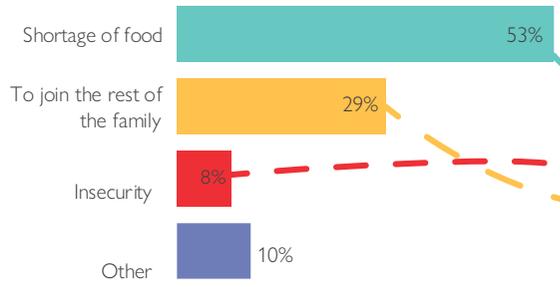
The vast majority intended to stay for more than six months at the site (80%) (F.5). Fifty-five per cent of the entering population was female. Thirty per cent of the adult population (18+) recorded arriving at the site during the reporting period is represented by women, as opposed to 22% being male (F.6).



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

F.7b Top reasons for movement into Malakal PoC site over time by location of pre-departure

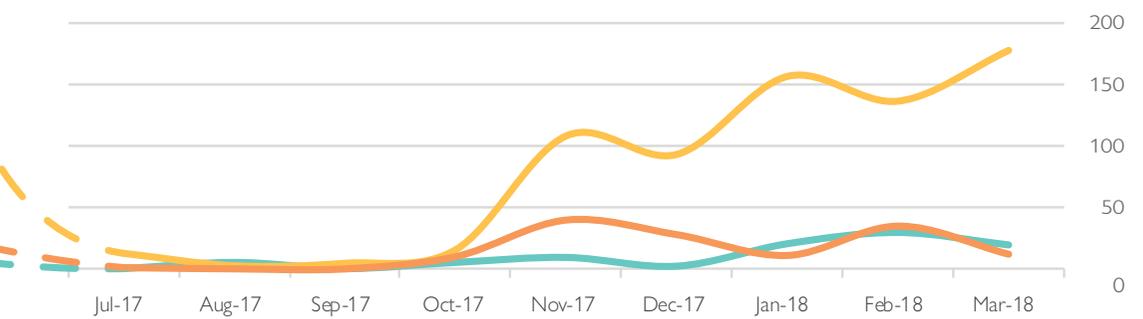
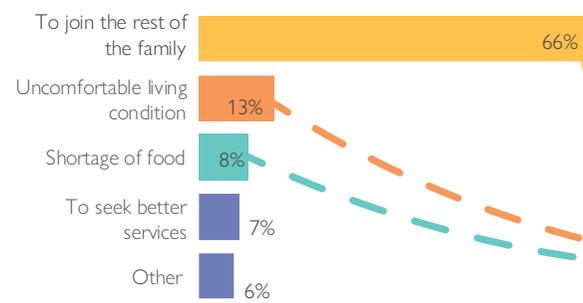
From Fashoda County,
n=2,488 ind.



Shortage of food (n=1,307 ind.) To join the rest of the family (n=741 ind.) Insecurity (n=191 ind.)



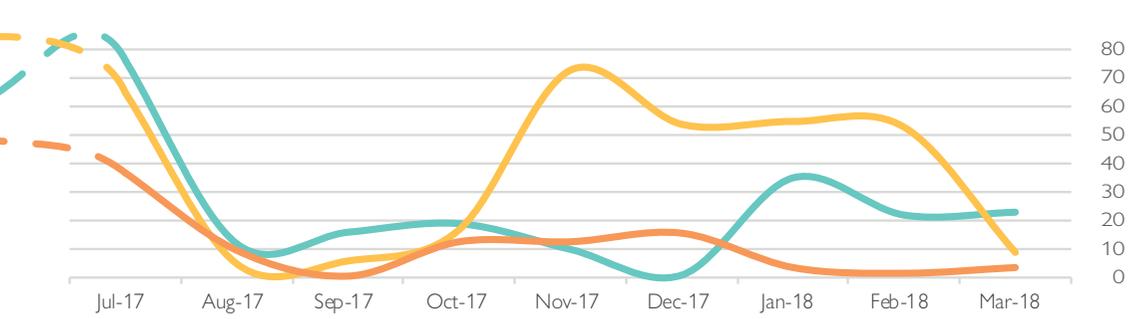
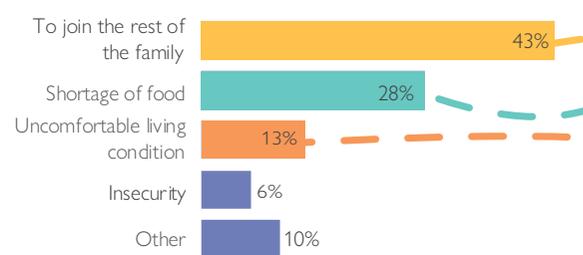
From Sudan,
n=1,070 ind.



To join the rest of the family (n=707 ind.) Uncomfortable living conditions (n=137 ind.) Shortage of food (n=89 ind.)



From Juba (CEQ),
n=775 ind.



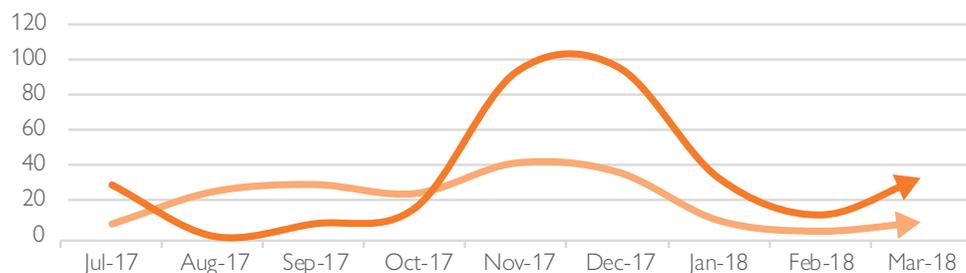
To join the rest of the family (n=337 ind.) Shortage of food (n=214 ind.) Uncomfortable living conditions (n=100 ind.)





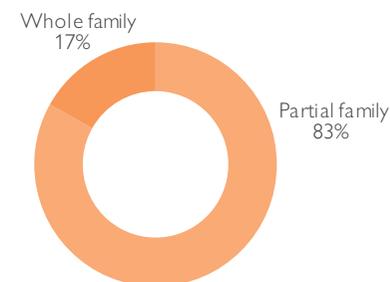
Long term trend overview: July 2017 - March 2018

F.8 Comparative trends of top two destination locations



Sudan (n=320 ind.)
 Upper Nile State (n=182 ind.)

F.9 Whole vs. partial household exits (n=202 HHs)



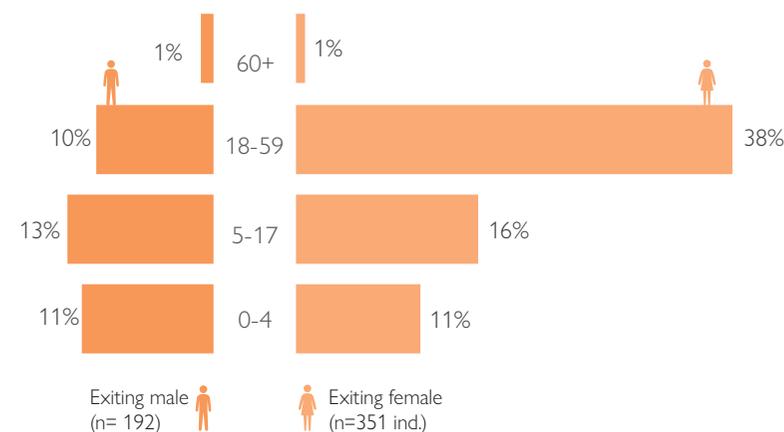
The overall flow of individuals leaving the PoC site was significantly lower than the measured influx during the reporting period. The number of individual exits peaked in November and December 2017 (F.1&8). The most common destinations were Sudan (59% - mostly Khartoum) and Upper Nile State (34% - mostly Fashoda and Renk) (F.8). Family reunification was the most commonly cited reason for exits, but many also sought health facilities in Sudan.

DTM interviewed 202 households (543 ind.) leaving the PoC site, of which 17 per cent travelled as whole households and 83 per cent as partial households (F.9). Nearly two-thirds of the exiting population was female (39% adult women vs 11% men). Thirty-eight per cent of individuals intended to remain at their next destination for more than half a year. This compares to 18 per cent for the same period at Bentiu PoC and 62 per cent at Wau PoC AA.

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



F.11 Demographic profile of exiting population



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.