

Malakal PoC: Displacement Site Flow Monitoring

1 September - 30 November 2018

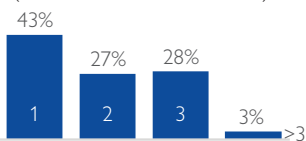
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) keeps track of movement into and out of Malakal Protection of Civilian (PoC) site. DTM interviewed 3,519 households representing 3,898 individuals from September to November 2018. Malakal distinguishes itself from other PoC sites by its proportionally large commuter population that leaves in the morning and returns on the same day (70% of measured flow), hence the small average household size the mobile population, and a relatively small proportion of new arrivals or permanent exits (3%). Same-day travellers (62% women and girls) most commonly farmed or fished in near-by locations such as Eastern Malakal (43%) and, to some extent, Ogot (11%).

A quarter of the interviewed population returned or embarked on an overnight trip (up to over four months, i.e. long-term) from the site (26%), mostly engaging in other livelihood activities in Malakal or Fashoda (68% and 7% of all temporary leaves) with some mid (2 weeks to 3 months) to long-term leavers spending time in Sudan (16% of same group). Nearly half of all new arrivals to the site intended to stay for more than a month (48%), most commonly arriving for family or livelihood reasons in locations such as Malakal, (9%), Juba (9%) or Renk (9%). Those intending to permanently leave the site (2% of all interviewed) aimed for locations within Malakal (41%) or Fashoda (20%) because of perceived improvements in living conditions there or because of a deterioration of living conditions in the site. Please note that percentages are rounded up and may not add up to exactly 100.

3,519 interviews
3,898 individuals**

62% Women / girls
38% Men / boys

of times displaced
(n=2,630 known cases)



Type of flow

% of individuals



index

Same-day travel, not overnight	70%	44% entering 26% exiting	page 2
Temporary travel 1 night to >4 months	26%	8% entering 19% exiting	page 3 page 5
New entries / Permanent exits	3%	2% new arrival 1% perm. exit	page 4 page 6

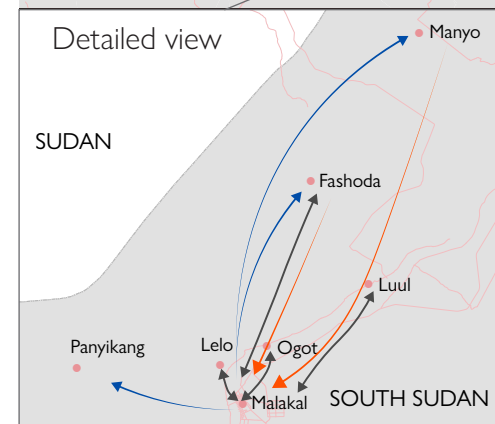


PoC site population:

29,190 individuals*
(51% women and girls)

Movement Trends Malakal PoC

- ↔ Temporary movement
- ← New arrival
- Permanent exit
- Areas of departure and destination
- Road



* DRC headcount October 2018 **71% new interviews (29% had answered before, leaving the site regularly)

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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 : **303** individuals, **8%** of all interviewed



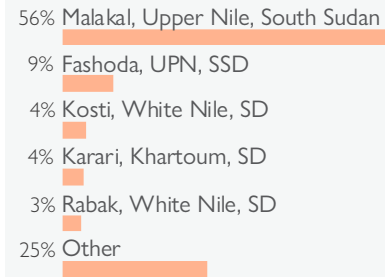
DTM encountered 303 individuals returning from an overnight trip, representing 14 per cent of all entering respondents. Stays away from the site were said to have lasted between one to seven days in more than half of all cases (56%), between two weeks and three months in 17 per cent of cases and longer than four months in 26 per cent of cases.

In comparison to same-day travelers, those returning from overnight journeys included children under 18 (21%) with 61 per cent being women and girls. The largest group were women between the ages of 18 and 45 years (37%).

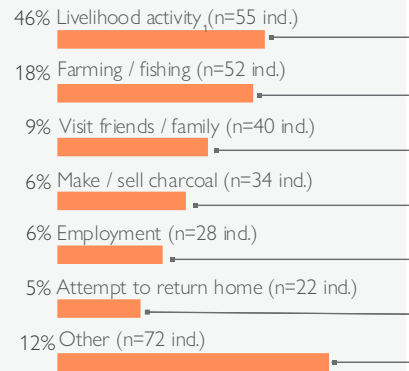
Overall, nearly a quarter of all overnight travelers (of all lengths) were in Sudan (23%) of which 10 per cent were in White Nile and 13 per cent in Khartoum State. Individuals returning from long-term journeys, representing a quarter of the target population (26%, >4 months) had been in Sudan in 70% of cases. Short-term trips of one to seven days occurred most commonly within the same county (83%).

Nearly half of all overnight stays away from the site were to engage in livelihood activities different from the typical commuter activities cited by same-day travelers / commuters (farming / fishing, coal or firewood). Half of this group had left for a short-term journey (51% for 1-7 days) within Malakal County and 42 per cent for a long term stay (>4 months). The latter group most commonly returned from Sudan (83%), notably White Nile State (74%). The second most common activity was farming or fishing (18%) mostly within Malakal County (71%) or Fashoda (23%). Six per cent had spent time at other displacement sites, namely Aburoc and White Nile refugee camps in Sudan.

Counties where residents stayed

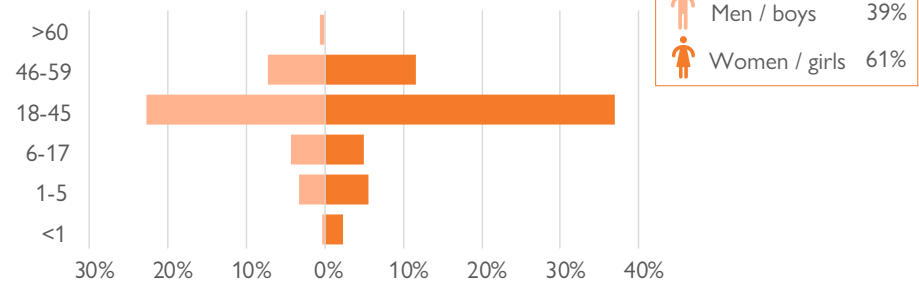


Reasons for stay away from site

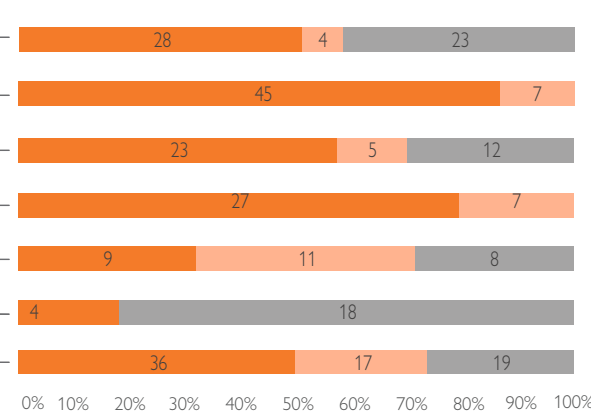


Amongst the 303 individuals returning to the site after an absence, eight per cent had attempted to return to their former home. Reasons for returning to the site were primarily to be with the family followed by conflict induced food and personal insecurity.

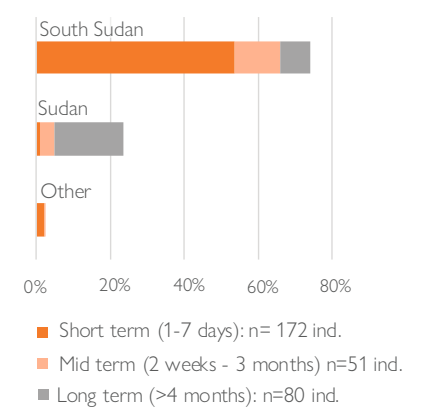
Demographics



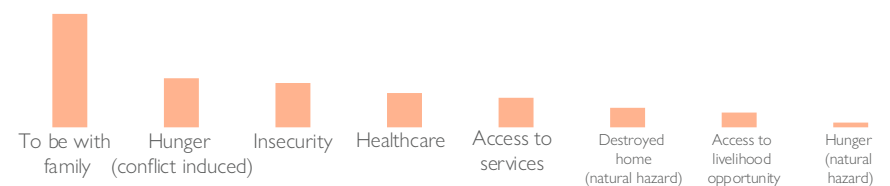
% of entering ind. having been away from site for given period by reason for absence



Countries of stay by period



If you have attempted to return home, why did you come back to the site? (n=23 ind.)



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

of respondents entering for the first time : **85** individuals, **2%** of all interviewed



DTM interviewed 85 individuals who were entering the site for the first time, representing only four per cent of all entering respondents. Of these, 28 per cent were not intending to stay the night. Thirty-nine per cent estimated remaining at the site for more than six months.

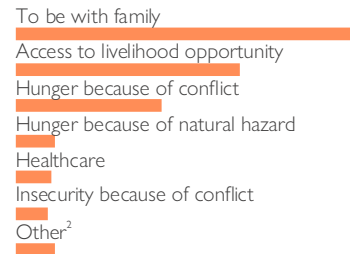
Just under a third of all new arrivals were children under the age of 18 years (31%) and 49 per cent were women and girls.

The main reason for arrival was to join other family members, followed by access to livelihood opportunities. Those intending to remain at the site for more than six months coming solely for family reasons made up 16 per cent of new arrivals.

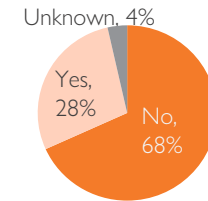
Overall, nearly a third of new arrivals came from Malakal (32%). A quarter of all new arrivals were visitors from Malakal itself not intending to stay the night, and who entered the site for livelihood related reasons. Juba arrivals made up nine per cent of new-comers who were either staying for over three months (6%) or for up to a week (4%, percentages are rounded up), most commonly to be with family. A further nine per cent arrived from Renk, all of whom had the intention of remaining at the site for more than three months, mainly coming because of food insecurity and for family reasons.

Over two-thirds reported not having any other family members living at the site, whilst 28 per cent did.

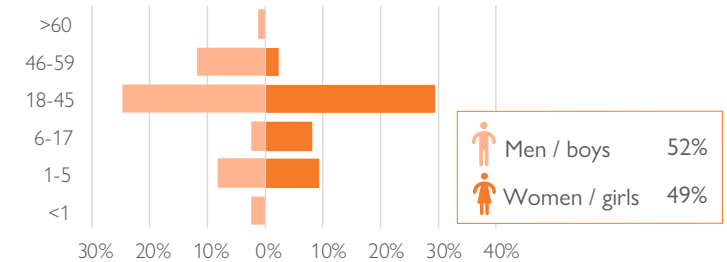
Primary and secondary reasons for entry¹



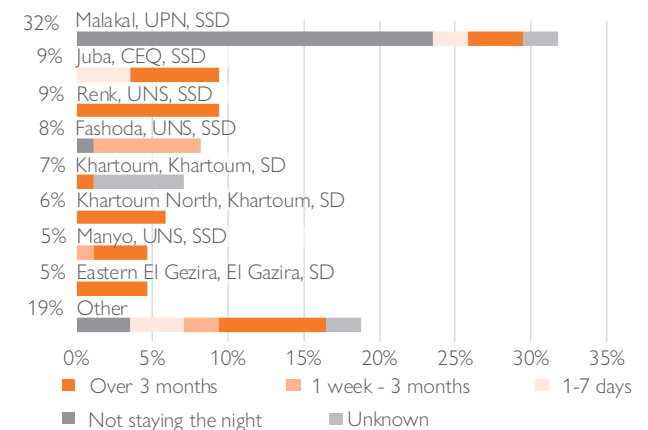
Do you have family already living in the site?



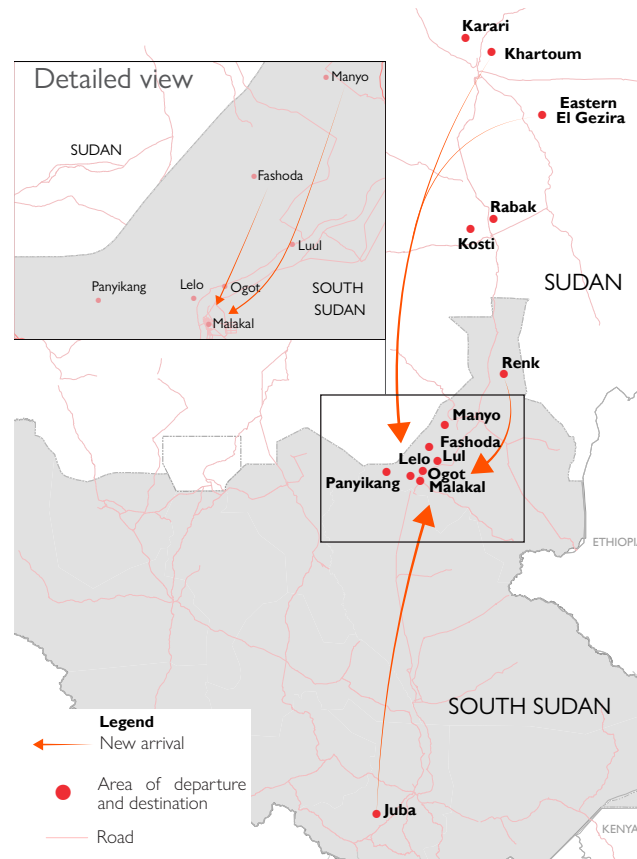
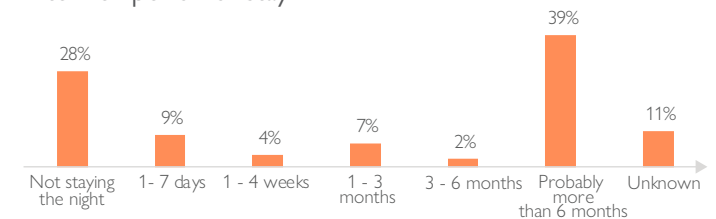
Demographic Profile



Departure location by intended period of stay



Intended period of stay



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

of respondents intending to leave temporarily: **741** individuals, **19%** of all interviewed



> 1 night up to over 4 months

DTM encountered 741 individuals intending to leave the site for more than a night (41% of all exiting respondents).

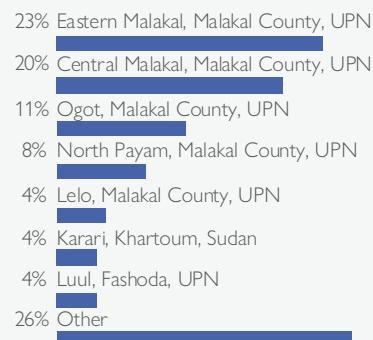
Nearly half of all individuals intending to temporarily leave the site were women between the ages of 18 and 45 (42%) and 70 per cent of the overall group were women and girls. Children under 18 years made up only 20 per cent of temporary exits.

Most temporary stays away from the site were planned for one to seven days (81%). Plans to leave for more than four months represented only 9 per cent and plans to leave for a mid-term period of two weeks to three months represented ten per cent of temporary exits.

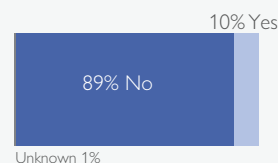
A quarter left to engage in livelihood activities other than farming / fishing or coal (26%), mostly within Malakal (85% of this cohort) for less than a week (81%). The second most common reason to temporarily leave was to visit family / friends (18%), time spent most commonly in Malakal (77%) for less than a week (80%).

The majority of destinations were within South Sudan (87%), primarily within Upper Nile State (86%). 12.5 per cent intended to reach destinations in Sudan, notably Khartoum (9%). Two-thirds of all temporary leavers were heading for destinations in Malakal County for fewer than seven days, most commonly engaging in livelihood activities or visiting family (30% and 19% of Malakal short-term trips respectively).

Intended destination payams



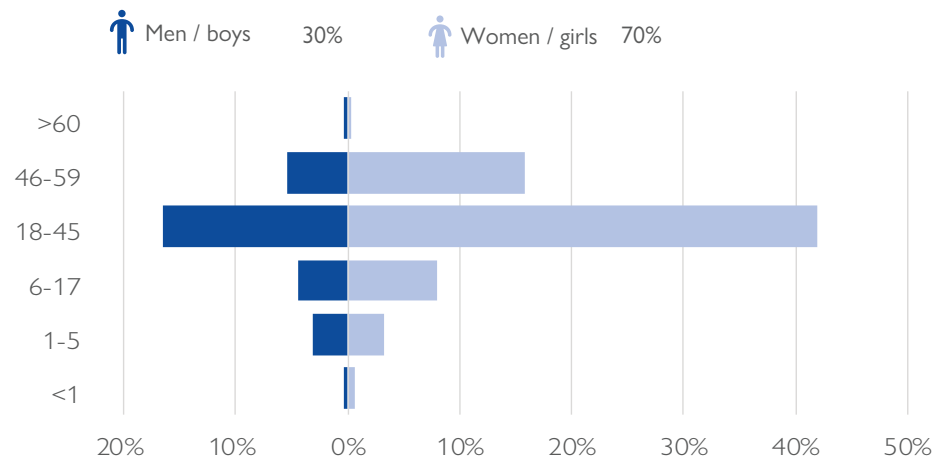
Are you going to your former home?



Destinations were former homes for ten per cent of individuals temporarily leaving Malakal PoC site.

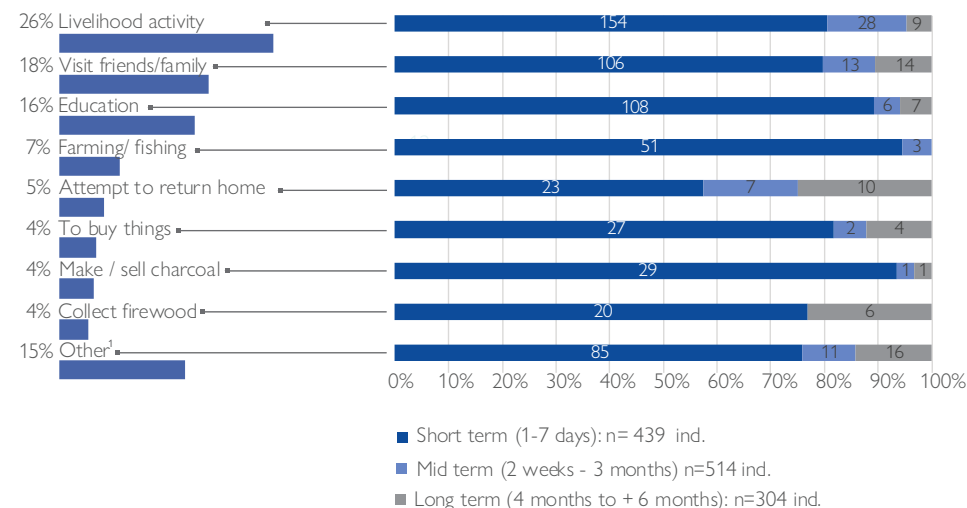
This compares to 82 per cent at Wau PoC AA site during the same period (residents of latter site are more often from the surrounding area). For those leaving to former homes, nearly half were within Malakal (45%), a third in Fashoda (34%) and 11 per cent in Sudan.

Demographic Profile



Reasons for intended stay away from site

% of entering ind. intending to be away from site for given period by reason for absence



INTENDED PERMANENT EXITS

of respondents intending to leave permanently: **41** individuals, **1%** of all exiting interviewed



During the reporting period, DTM interviewed only 41 individuals, representing 21 households, which intended to leave the site permanently. This group made up only two per cent of all exiting respondents, compared to 38 per cent in the case of Wau PoC AA during the same data collection period.

The demographic profile was near equally balanced in terms of gender (49% female) with a higher percentage of children than in previous categories of travelers (41%). Half of all households leaving Malakal PoC site (21 HHH) reported leaving behind family members (48%).

Weighing primary reasons twice as much as secondary reasons, the claim that living conditions at destinations have improved figured as the top reason to leave followed by uncomfortable living conditions at the site and insufficient or irregular food distributions. Primary reasons for leaving the site with an intention of not returning differed by the sex of respondents: males more commonly cited better living conditions at their destination (71% of 21 males) whilst reasons for females were more varied with the most cited motivation being uncomfortable living conditions at Malakal PoC site (35% of 20 females). Over half of those citing better living conditions at their destination were on their way to locations in Malakal County (52%).

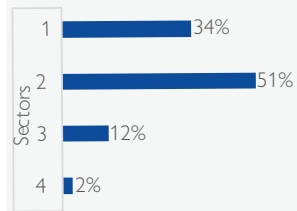
The most common destination was Malakal itself (41%), followed by Fashoda (20%), Panyikang (15%) and Um Durman in Sudan (7%).

Only 22 per cent of permanent leavers were on their way to their former home (compared to 72% for Wau PoC AA) and half left for the same area but to different homes (51%, mainly Malakal and Fashoda).

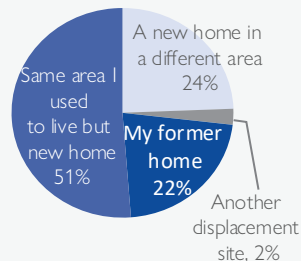
Reasons for leaving



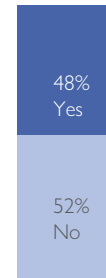
Which PoC site zone did you leave?



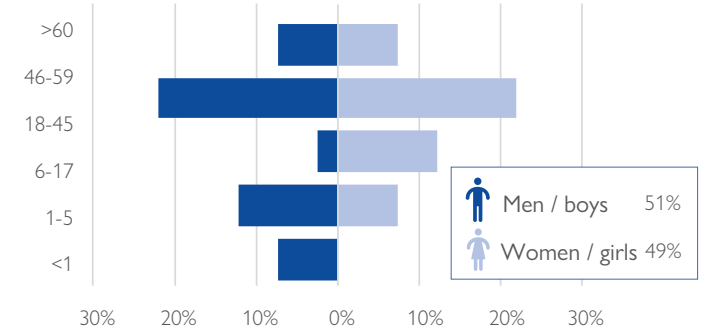
Nature of destination



Are you leaving family behind? (n=21 HHHs)



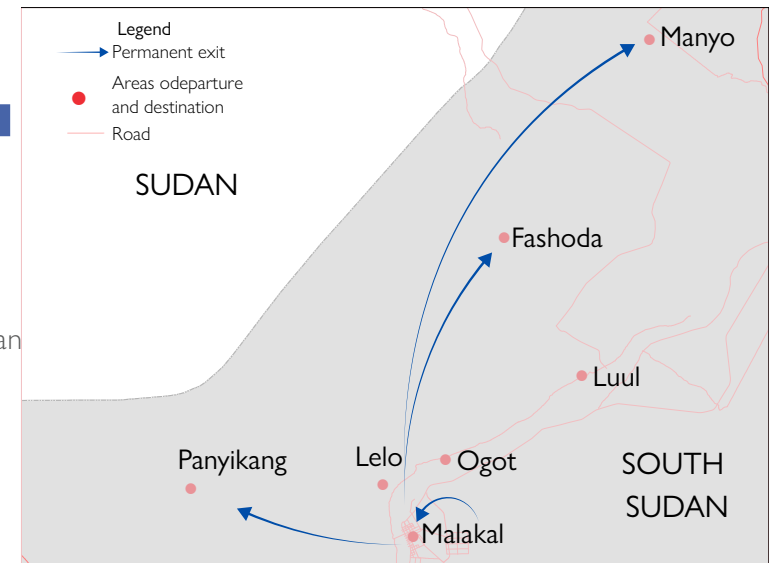
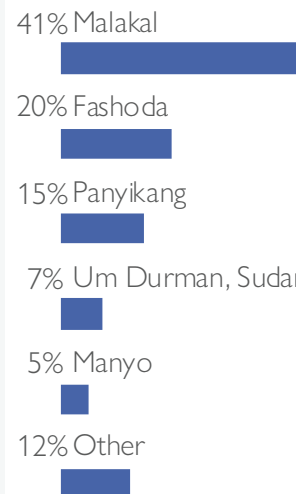
Demographic Profile



A quarter aimed to move into a new home in a different area (24%, Malakal and Panyikang) and two per cent left for another displacement site (Maban).

More than half of permanent departures were from Sector 2 (51%), followed by sector 1 (34%). Those leaving because of uncomfortable living conditions or insufficient or irregular food distributions as primary reason, had lived in Sectors 2 (78%) and 3 (22%).

Main destinations



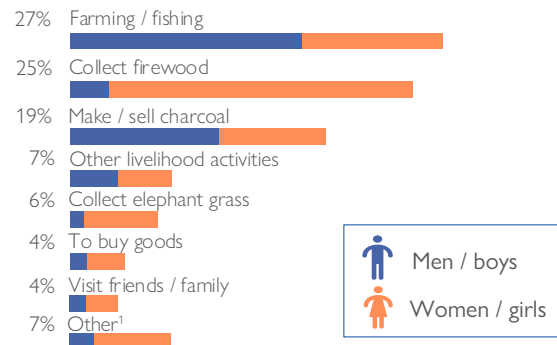
Same-day travellers and commuters (entering and exiting)

of same-day travellers and commuters: **2,728** individuals, **70%** of all interviewed

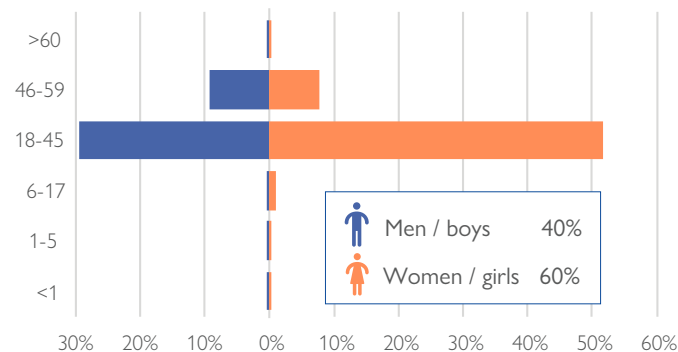
Same-day travelers were almost exclusively adults (98%). Same-day travel in Malakal is largely represented by the 18 to 45 year-olds (81%). The second most common age group to travel were 46-59 year olds representing 17 per cent of movements. DTM does not interview children under 15 as household representatives. With an average household size of 1.1 individuals, the likelihood of including children was very low, hence the low number of persons under 18 included in the data. Women and girls were more represented than men and boys at 62 per cent (women and girls as part of site population: 51% according to DRC headcount, October 2018).

Farming / fishing was the most common activity conducted outside of the PoC site without staying outside overnight (27%). Farming / fishing was more commonly cited by male respondents (17%) than female respondents (10%) and mainly took place in Eastern Malakal (44%), North Payam (13%) and Ogot (11%). Furthermore, a quarter of respondents reported leaving the site for the day to collect firewood (25%), an activity almost exclusively conducted by women and girls (22% out of 25%). Firewood was most commonly collected in Eastern Malakal (64%), Ogot (9%) and various other locations (27%). A fifth of same-day travelers made / sold charcoal, a livelihood activity in which men / boys and women / girls were active in almost equal proportions (11% and 8% respectively). Similar to firewood collection, women were also five times more represented amongst persons collecting elephant grass (6% overall of which 5% women and girls).

Same-day travel reasons



Same-day travel demographics



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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