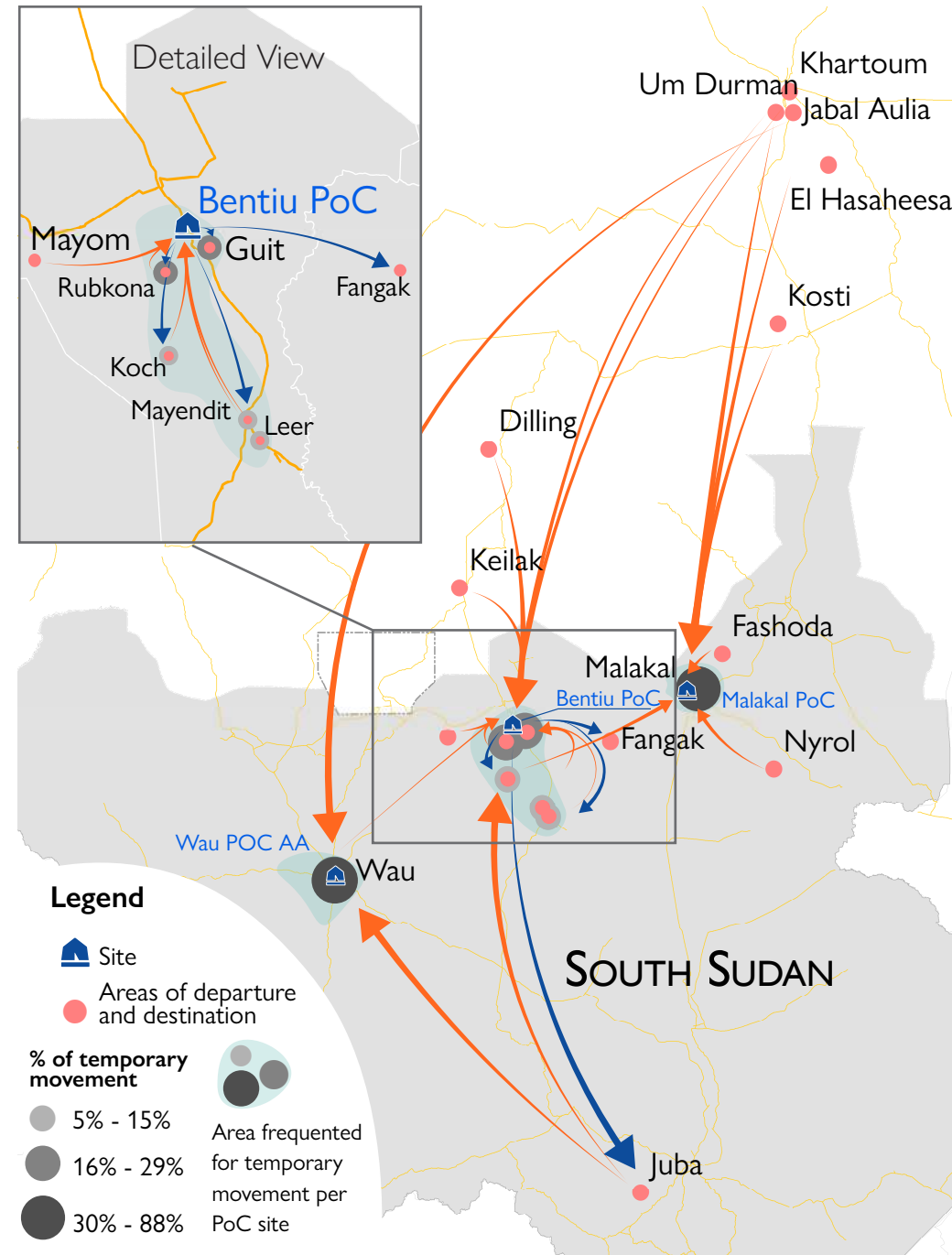


IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 2,127 households representing 4,234 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site and Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site during the reporting period. Wau PoC AA stood out as 45% of respondents indicated intending to permanently leave the site, most commonly due to improved living conditions at destinations. Temporary travel (overnight up to more than six months) away from the site was also often long-term at the Wau PoC AA site. While temporary travel was common for residents at Malakal PoC Site, the vast majority lasted or was intended to last for less than a week and largely limited to the same county. DTM interviewed more individuals who were new to Bentiu PoC site than persons intending to permanently leave, with family being the main motivation to enter the site.

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 traveler profile for the given month. Kindly consult headcount data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.

December movement profile¹

| Travel category | PoC site | Entry | | Exit | | # of individuals |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | Bar | % | Bar | % | |
| Same-day travel | Bentiu PoC | | 9% | | 12% | Bentiu PoC 2,713 |
| | Wau PoC AA | | 1% | | 2% | 114,330 |
| | Malakal PoC | | 32% | | 19% | 617 |
| Temporary travel | Bentiu PoC | | 19% | | 50% | 15,272 |
| | Wau PoC AA | | 13% | | 26% | 904 |
| | Malakal PoC | | 29% | | 17% | 29,190 |
| New entries Permanent exits | Bentiu PoC | | 7% | | 4% | Interviewed |
| | Wau PoC AA | | 13% | | 45% | Population ² |
| | Malakal PoC | | 3% | | 1% | |



The arrows on this map represent the main flows of departure and destination. Please be aware of the differing numbers arriving to and departing from the various PoC Sites. Arrows do not reflect the size of population flow and sites such as Malakal PoC Site have seen minimal influx and outflow in the reporting period.

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.

1. Percentages are rounded up and may not add up to exactly 100%.
 2. DTM headcount Dec for Bentiu and Wau. DRC headcount Oct 2018 for Malakal



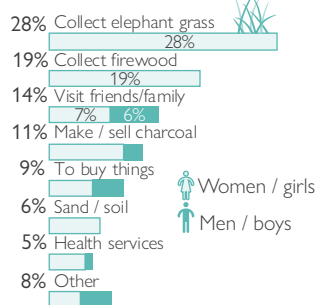
Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 551 IND.



The vast majority of same-day travelers (not overnight) were represented by women and girls (83%) with an average age of 33.6 years of age overall. The collection of elephant grass was the most common activity for same-day travelers making up over a quarter of all travelers of this category (28%). The collection of elephant grass as well as firewood (19%) was exclusively carried out by women and girls.

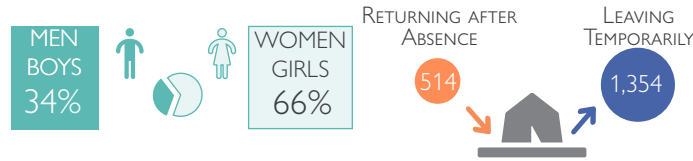
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Since IOM flow monitoring activities were interrupted and only resumed during November 2018, no comparison data is available from the previous month.

Temporary travel (overnight up to over 6 months)

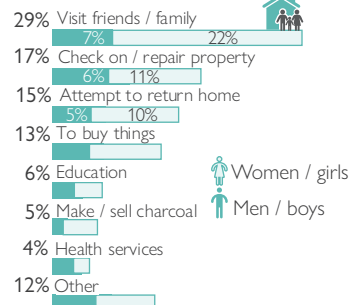
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 462 HOUSEHOLDS (1,868 INDIVIDUALS)



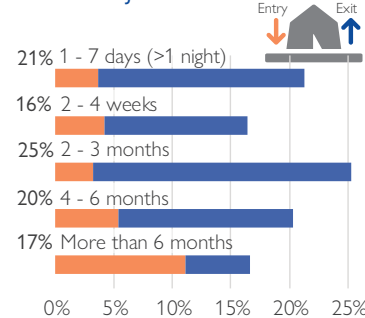
Amongst 1,868 interviewed temporary leavers, two-thirds were women or girls (66%) and 61% were children (under 18 years old). Visiting family and friends was the most common activity (29%) followed by persons checking on / repairing property (17%). Combined, a third (32%) of temporary travel is linked to return (17% check on property & 15% attempt to return home). It is also worth noting that 79% of all temporary exits were made to reach former homes. Return attempts most commonly failed due to a lack of services, in particular healthcare.

A tenth of temporary travel took place to Sudan but the most common locations were in Unity, notably Rubkona and Guit (29% and 22%). Some 5% of returning travellers had spent time at displacement sites. Whilst 21% left for under a week, 17% reported journeys of over 6 months.

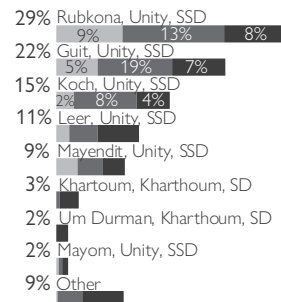
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



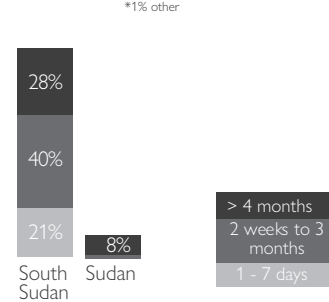
TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



COUNTY OF STAY

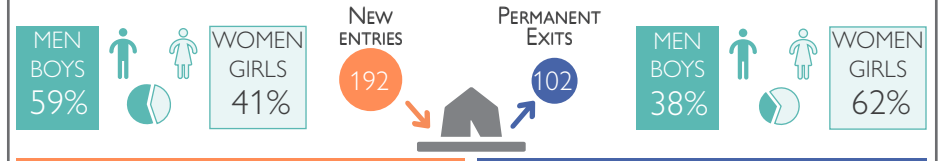


COUNTRY OF STAY



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 108 HOUSEHOLDS (294 INDIVIDUALS)

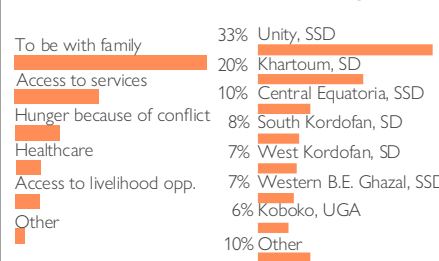


NEW ENTRY PERMANENT EXITS

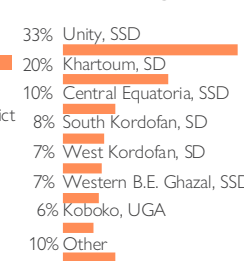
DTM interviewed 192 new arrivals of whom 40% arrived from Sudan, mainly Khartoum (20% overall). Arrivals from Sudan mainly cited family as primary reason for entry (72%) and access to services as secondary reason (42%).

New arrivals were represented by a majority of men and boys (59%). A third were children under 18 years (23%). The majority of new arrivals intended to stay for more than six months (69%) and only 3% intended to stay for less than 2 weeks.

REASONS FOR NEW ENTRY



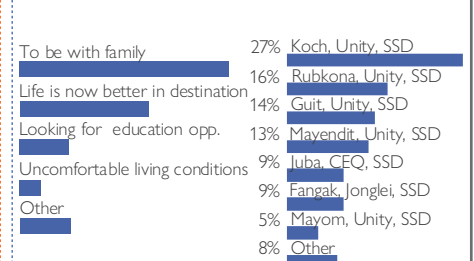
STATES OF DEPARTURE



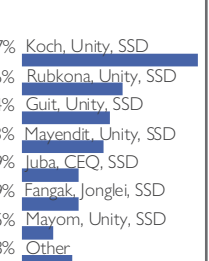
TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:



REASONS FOR PERMANENT EXIT



COUNTIES OF DESTINATION



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

| Intended period of stay | % of new entry | Top departure locations |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1-7 days | 0% | - |
| 2-4 weeks | 3% | Rubkona, Guit |
| 2-3 months | 8% | Panyjar, South Kordofan |
| 4-6 months | 20% | Leer, South Kordofan |
| Probably >6months | 69% | Juba, Wau, Mayendit |

NATURE OF DESTINATION

| Nature of destination | % of perm. exits | Top destinations |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| former home | 47% | Koch, Fangak |
| new home, different area | 33% | Guit, Koch |
| former area but new home | 14% | Koch, Leer and Rubkona |
| other displacement site | 7% | Juba, Kampala |



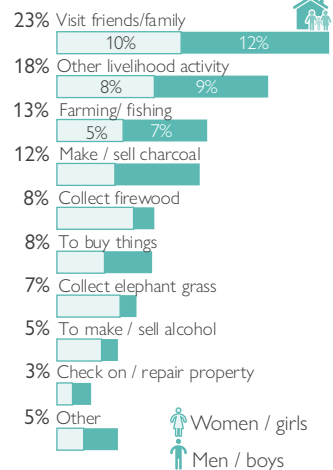
Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 456 IND.



DTM interviewed 456 individuals on day-trips crossing Malakal PoC site's gates. The overall sex ratio was relatively balanced with 52% represented by women and girls. Only the collection of firewood / elephant grass stood out as being clearly dominated by women and girls. A quarter of same-day travel was represented by family / friends visits (23%) followed by livelihood activities other than those listed (18%).

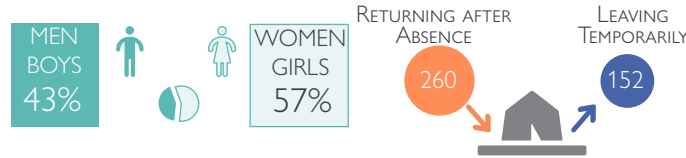
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Whereas for the reporting period, September to November 2018, visiting family only accounted for 4% of same-day travel, December saw a marked increase to 23%.

Temporary travel (overnight up to over 6 months)

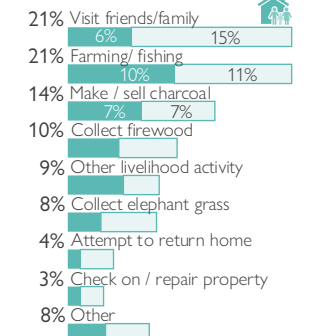
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 335 HOUSEHOLDS (412 INDIVIDUALS)



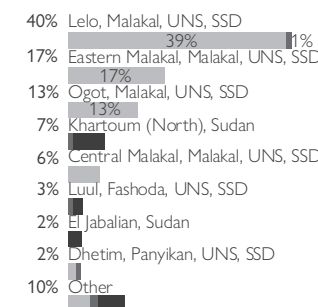
DTM interviewed 260 individuals returning from temporary travel and 152 embarking on a temporary journey away from the site (57% women and girls). Time spent away from the site was mainly used to visit family / friends (21%) and for farming and fishing (21%). As with same-day activities, activities linked to overnight stays were relatively equal in terms of sex ratio apart from visits which were more commonly carried out by women and girls.

Compared to other PoC sites, persons leaving Malakal PoC site less commonly left on longer term journeys with 80% of trips lasting less than 7 days. With some journeys reaching Sudan (13%), most remained within Malakal County.

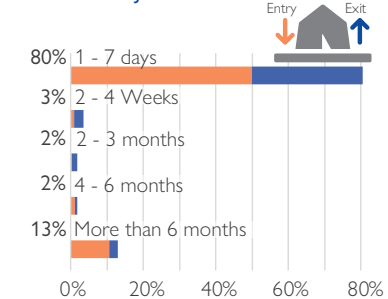
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



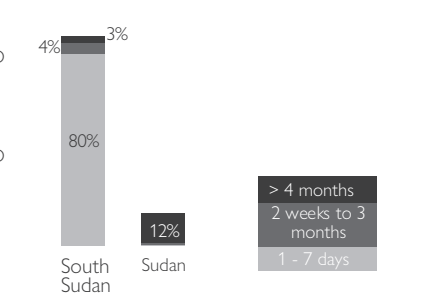
PAYAM OF STAY



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH

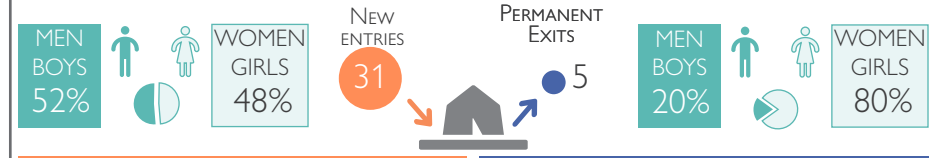


COUNTRY OF STAY



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 18 HOUSEHOLDS (36 INDIVIDUALS)



NEW ENTRY

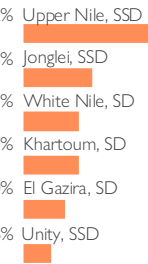
DTM interviewed a total of 31 person who had never been to Malakal PoC site. The majority intended to stay at the site for more than six months (69%), most commonly from El Gazira (Sudan) and Malakal itself.

Family figured as top reason for entry followed by conflict induced insecurity. On a state-level most individuals arrived from within Upper Nile State (42%) and Jonglei (16%). However, 35% arrived from Sudan. Three quarter already had family at the site upon arrival (72%).

REASONS FOR NEW ENTRY



STATES OF DEPARTURE



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

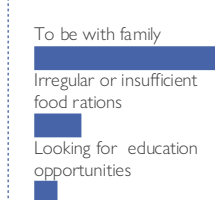
| Intended period of stay | % of new entry | Top departure locations |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1—7 days | 29% | Fashoda, Malakal |
| 2—4 weeks | 39% | Nyiroi, Um Durman (SD) |
| 2—3 months | 0% | - |
| 4—6 months | 10% | Kosti (White Nile, SD) |
| Probably >6months | 69% | El Gazira (SD), Malakal |

PERMANENT EXITS

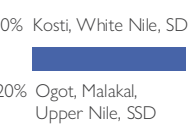
Only 5 individuals amongst all 904 interviewees intended to permanently leave the site. Of these, two women with children, four individuals intended to reach Kosti in White Nile State, Sudan and one Ogot within Malakal County.

The main reason for departure remained family followed by irregular and insufficient food rations. Education was cited as secondary reason. All left family behind at the site.

REASONS FOR PERMANENT EXIT



PAYAMS OF DESTINATION



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:



NATURE OF DESTINATION

| Nature of destination | % of perm. exits | Top destinations |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| former home | 80% | Kosti (White Nile, SD) |
| new home, different area | 0% | - |
| former area but new home | 20% | Ogot (Malakal) |
| other displacement site | 0% | - |



Same-day travel

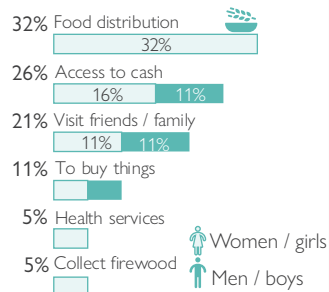
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 19* IND.



DTM interviewed 19 same-day travelers, of whom three quarter were represented by women and girls (73%) with an average age of 32.5 years.

A third was travelling for food distributions (32%), a group exclusively represented by women and girls. A quarter crossed the gates to access cash (26% of which 16% women and girls).

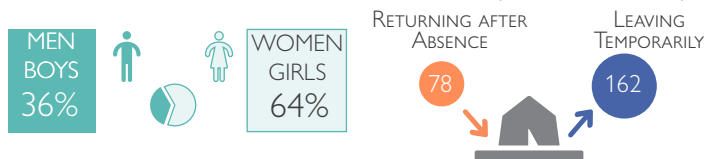
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



*Number of same-day travellers interviewed in December was noticeably low. This is linked to a combination of increases in other types of travels (temporary / new movement) as well as hesitancy of individuals travelling for just the day to make time to be interviewed.

Temporary travel (overnight up to over 6 months)

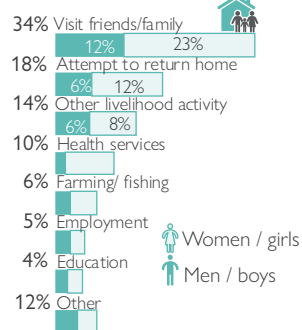
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 74 HOUSEHOLDS (240 INDIVIDUALS)



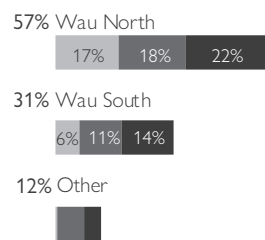
DTM interviewed 78 individuals returning from a stay away from the site and 162 individuals embarking on a journey with the intent of returning to the site. Combined, over a quarter of 240 temporarily absent individuals left for over six months (28%) whilst another quarter was absent for less than a week (23%). Two-thirds of travelers were women / girls, and more than half of all individuals were children under 18 years of age.

The most common activity was visiting family / friends (34% of which 23% women and girls) followed by attempts to return home (18%). Out-of-site activities predominantly took place in Wau North (57%) and Wau South (31%). Only 3% had left / intended to leave the country. Attempts to return home (as well as other activities) were mainly directed at Hai Lokoloko and Hai Baфра.

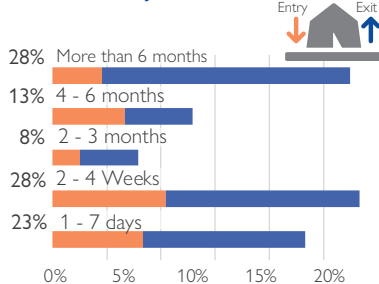
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



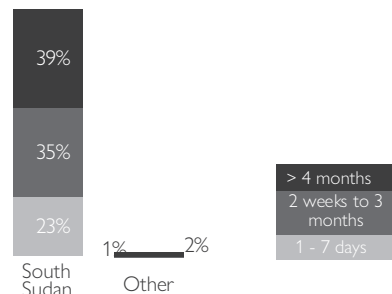
PAYAM OF STAY



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH

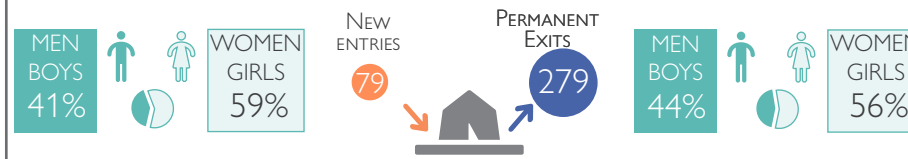


COUNTRY OF STAY



New entries / intended permanent exits

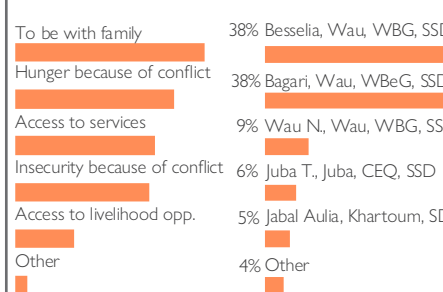
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 95 HOUSEHOLDS (358 INDIVIDUALS)



DTM interviewed 79 new arrivals (59% women and girls) of whom the majority estimated remaining for over six months (84%). Family figured as top reason for entry closely followed by conflict induced food insecurity.

The most common areas producing new arrivals were Besselia (38%) and Bagari (38%). All individuals citing conflict induced food insecurity or personal insecurity as primary reason for entry arrived from these two locations.

REASONS FOR NEW ENTRY

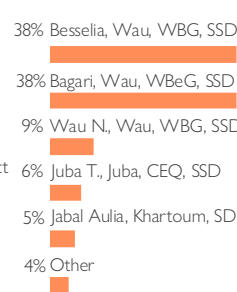


TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family



STATES OF DEPARTURE



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

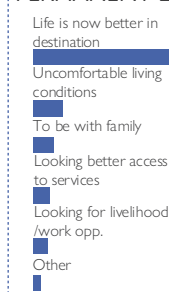
| Intended period of stay | % of new entry | Top departure locations |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1-7 days | 3% | Wau North |
| 2-4 weeks | 14% | Juba, Kator |
| 2-3 months | 0% | - |
| 4-6 months | 0% | - |
| Probably >6months | 84% | Bagari, Besselia |

PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 279 individuals intending to permanently leave the site, representing 45 per cent of all interviewed individuals that month. The most commonly cited reason for departure was that living conditions had now improved at their destination.

Wau North and South figured as main destination payams (65% and 34%). Often cited bomas by those reporting better living conditions were Hai Baфра (21%), Hai Lokoloko (20%) and Hai Kosti (13%). Over a third left behind family at the site (36%).

REASONS FOR PERMANENT EXIT

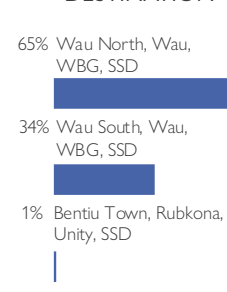


TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better in destination



PAYAMS OF DESTINATION



NATURE OF DESTINATION

| Nature of destination | % of perm. exits | Top destinations |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| former home | 75% | Wau North, Wau South |
| new home, different area | 7% | Wau North, Wau South |
| former area but new home | 17% | Wau North, Wau South |
| other | 1% | Wau North, Wau South |
| displacement site | 1% | Wau North, Wau South |