

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 5,604 households (9,470 individuals) crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis) during January 2019.

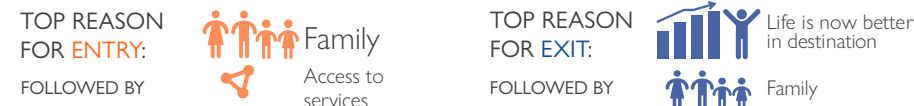
In line with previous trends, DTM continued to witness comparatively large proportions of intended permanent exits at Wau PoC AA during the reporting period: 44% of interviewed at the site in Dec 2018 and 45% in Jan 2019 cited that they intended to exit the site permanently.

Trends amongst those traveling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting period. In both December and January, 18% of entering individuals (new entries [6%] and persons returning from temporary absences [12%]) arrived from Sudan. These arrivals were primarily observed at Bentiu PoC site, with an increasing proportion of persons returning to Malakal PoC site from Sudan after longer absences. Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited family as their primary reason for entering the site, those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as healthcare and education. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites (98%).

For information on locations of travel please consult pages 7 (temporary movement), 8 (new arrivals) and 9 (intended permanent exits).

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. Kindly consult headcount data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.¹

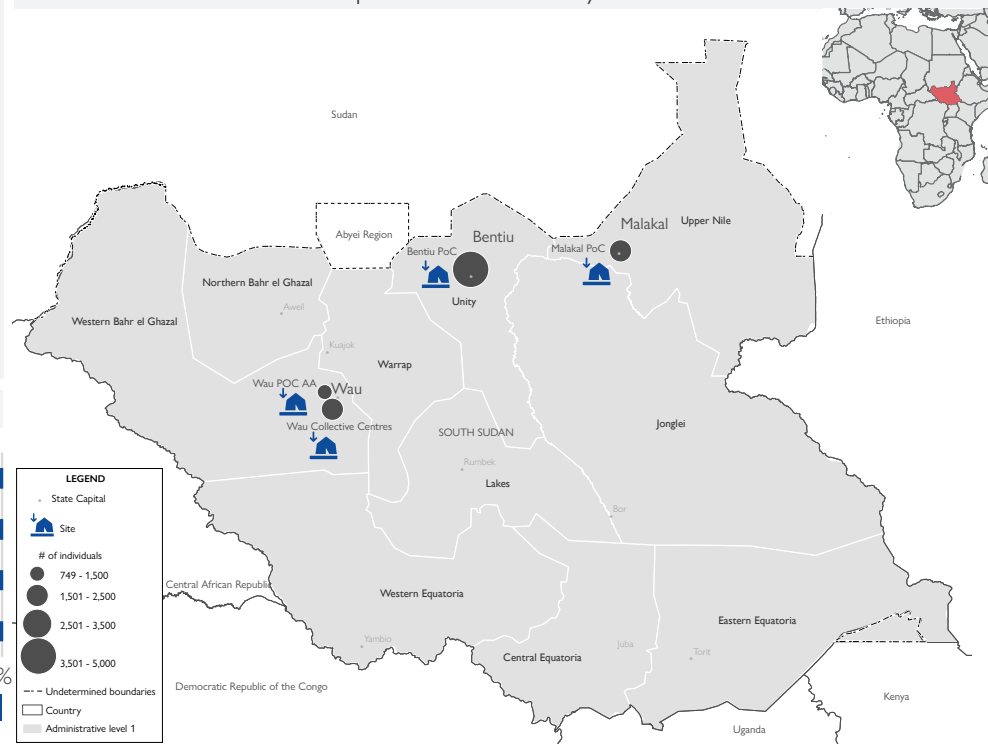
New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites



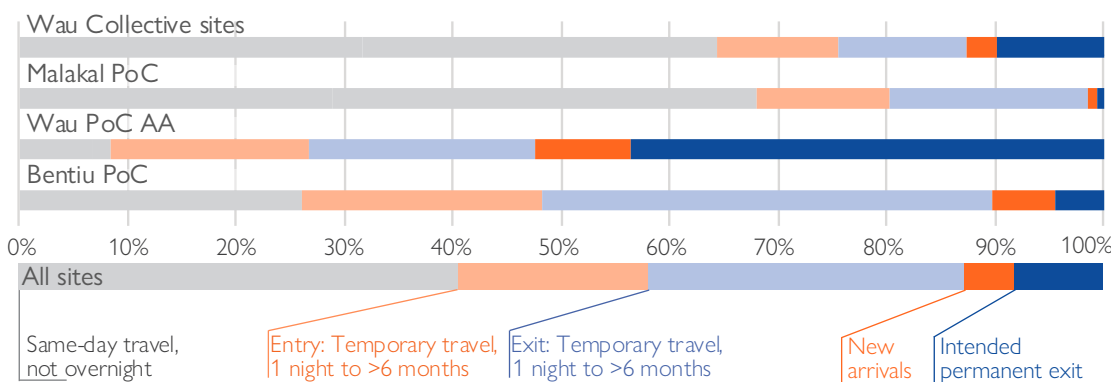
Site population and # of interviewed individuals²

# Individuals	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Col. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	4,952	1,633	749	2,136
Site Population	113,695	29,190	15,272	10,655

Locations of assessed displacement sites by # of individuals observed



January 2019 movement profile



1. Percentages are rounded up and may not add up to exactly 100%.
 2. Figures are from latest headcounts (DTM except DRC for Malakal). Site populations are based on latest headcount (DTM / DRC). For interviewed households / individuals, note there is potential for the same people to be interviewed more than once per month since motivations can change over time.
 3. Jan. DTM headcounts included Wau collective centres: Cathedral (1,047 households [HHs] 4,476 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (155 HHs, 699 ind., 53%F), St. Joseph (80 HHs, 247 ind. 59%F), Lokoloko (495 HHs, 1,910 ind., 58%F), Masna (573 HHs, 3,323 ind., 50%F)

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.

Same-day travel

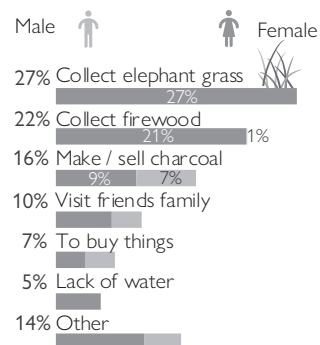
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,297 IND.

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (82%).

The collection of elephant grass (27%) and firewood (22%) remain the main activities cited as reason for movement, and almost exclusively carried out by women (average age 34.6 years).



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



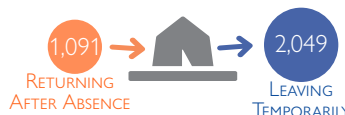
DTM interviewed a large number of individuals leaving the PoC site to collect water, reflecting an issue with water provision in certain blocks that has since been resolved (see internews humanitarian bulletin January 2019).

Temporary travel (short-long term)

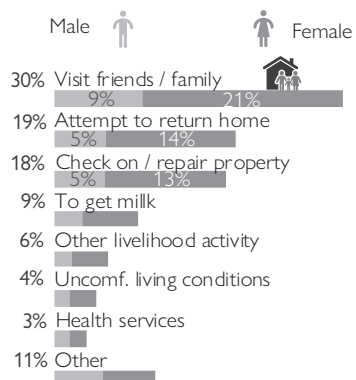
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 723 HOUSEHOLDS (3,140 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 723 households comprising 3,140 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (2,049 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (1,091 ind.). Combined, return-intention related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a combined 37% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Amongst temporary travellers, 43% were leaving and intended to spend over 2 months away.

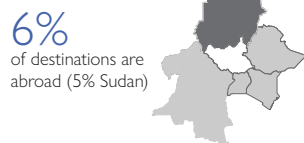
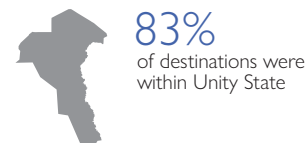
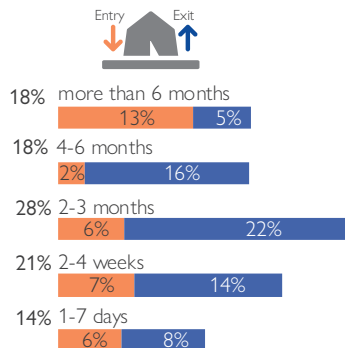
Rubkona itself made up a third of all intended destinations (33%), followed by Guit (24%) and Koch (16%). For more information locations of stay, refer to page 6. Only six per cent had spent or intended to spend time abroad. Combined, two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (67%). Adult men made up only 8% of these travellers, the lowest proportion amongst assessed sites in January 2019.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 164 HOUSEHOLDS (515 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst those interviewed, more individuals were new to the site (291 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (224 ind.). Nearly three-quarters of new-arrivals intended to stay for over six months (72%), in which case travellers mostly came from Khartoum and Um Durman, Sudan.

The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 73% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons otherwise cited either no other reasons or access to services as secondary reasons.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

FOLLOWED BY

Access to services

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better in destination

FOLLOWED BY

Family

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	6%	Guit, Rubkona
2—3 months	10%	Mayom, Mawkkota (UGA)
4—6 months	12%	Juba
Probably >6months	72%	Khartoum & Um Durman (SD)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	61%	Leer
new home, different area	23%	Kampala City (UGA)
former area but new home	9%	Leer
other displacement site	7%	in Kampala (UGA)

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



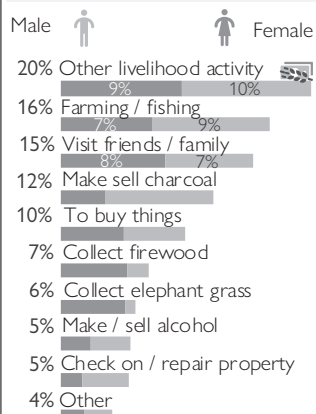
Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,111 IND.

DTM interviewed 1,111 same-day travellers, of which 49% were female with an overall average age of 34.2 years. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was livelihood activities, with diverse livelihoods figuring as the top category (20%), followed by farming / fishing which made up 16% of same-day travel.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Livelihood activities were distributed fairly evenly amongst the interviewed, with the exception of firewood and elephant grass collections (activities traditionally conducted by women and girls).

Temporary travel (short-long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 278 HOUSEHOLDS (497 INDIVIDUALS)

A fifth of all 497 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC Site were represented by movements to / from Sudan (20% of all temporary travellers and 50% of only incoming ind.). Nearly three-quarters of persons that had spent time in Sudan reported being there for over six months (73%). Other temporary travel was mostly within Malakal for less than 7 days (61%). For more information locations of stay, refer to page 6.

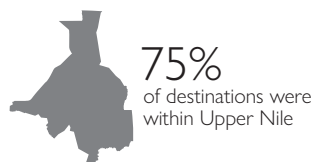
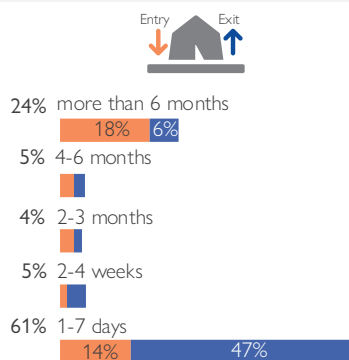
Over a quarter of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (28%). As with same-day movement, temporary travellers usually left the site for overnight trips to engage in livelihood activities. Temporary travellers were mostly female (67%) and over half were adult women (52%).



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 13 HOUSEHOLDS (25 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 13 individuals who newly arrived at the site, of whom 5 intended to stay for more than six months after having arrived from Juba.

New arrivals primarily came to be with their family, but also cited conflict-induced hunger as secondary reasons



PERMANENT EXITS

Amongst 1,402 interviewed households, 12 individuals intended to permanently leave the PoC site.

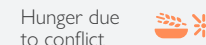
Half of these left to their former homes in Canal / Pigi, whilst four left to establish new homes in Malakal and Panyikang, in areas they had previously inhabited.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:



FOLLOWED BY



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:



FOLLOWED BY



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	31%	Nyambar (Jonglei)
2—3 months	15%	Renk, Malakal
4—6 months	15%	Juba
Probably >6months	38%	Juba

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	50%	Canal
new home, different area	17%	Kosti (White Nile, SD)
former area but new home	33%	Malakal
other displacement site	0%	-

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



Same-day travel

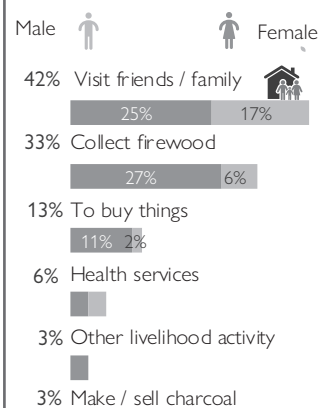
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 64 IND.

DTM interviewed 64 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (70%) with an average age of 30.8 years.

The most common activity for spending time away from the site was to visit friends / family (42%) or to collect firewood (33%), followed by purchasing goods outside the site (13%).



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Temporary travel (short-long term)

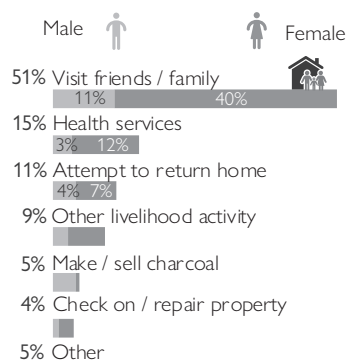
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 116 HOUSEHOLDS (293 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 293 temporary travellers: 136 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 157 individuals intended to stay temporarily away from the site at the time of the interview. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (71%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (47%) compared to 13% adult men.

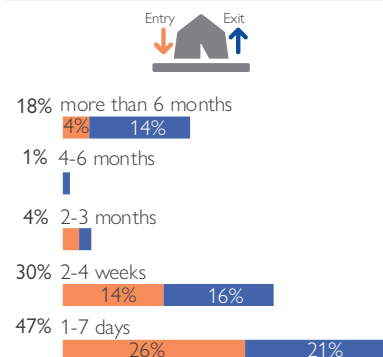
More than half of all travellers left to visit family / friends (51%), whilst 15% left the site overnight to seek healthcare. Those attempting to return, as with most other temporary travel from Wau PoC AA, intended to reach locations within Wau North and South. Of all temporary travellers, 14% intended to leave for over six months with an intention of returning to the site. For more information locations of stay, refer to page 6.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



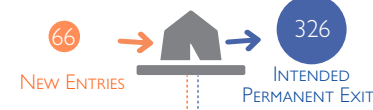
New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 97 HOUSEHOLDS (392 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 66 new arrivals at the site. The majority were characterised by persons fleeing conflict-driven food insecurity in Bagari, Bessilia and to a lesser extent Namutina, with most individuals intending to make the site their home for at least 4 months (86%).

In contrast to new arrivals at other sites, most newcomers at Bentiu PoC Site were children under 18 (68%: 29% boys and 39% girls). Two-thirds of new arrivals already had family living at the site (67%).



PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 326 individuals intending to permanently leave Wau PoC AA, representing 44% of all interviewed individuals passing through the site's gates (the highest proportion amongst assessed sites).

The majority of individuals cited Wau North (63%) and South (35%) as destinations, mainly due to perceived improvements in living conditions or to seek livelihood opportunities.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Hunger due to conflict



FOLLOWED BY

Access to livelihoods



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better in destination



FOLLOWED BY

Seeking livelihoods



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	9%	Juba
2—3 months	5%	Bagari
4—6 months	12%	Besselia
Probably >6months	74%	Bagari, Besselia

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	71%	Wau North, Wau South
new home, different area	14%	Wau North, Wau South
former area but new home	14%	Wau North, Wau South
other displacement site	0%	-

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



Same-day travel

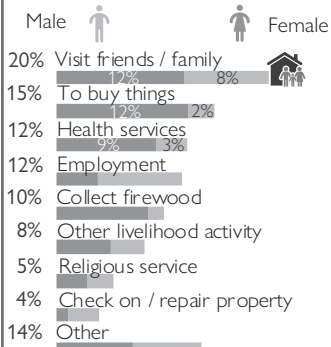
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,375 IND.

DTM interviewed 1,375 individuals leaving Wau's collective centres for the day, of whom 63% were female. The most common activities included visiting friends / family (20%), or to make off-site purchases (15%).

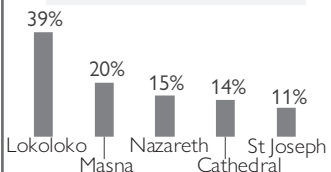
Same-day travel into and out of Cathedral was in large part driven by access to healthcare.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



% INTERVIEWS / SITE

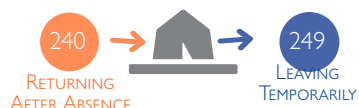


Temporary travel (short-long term)

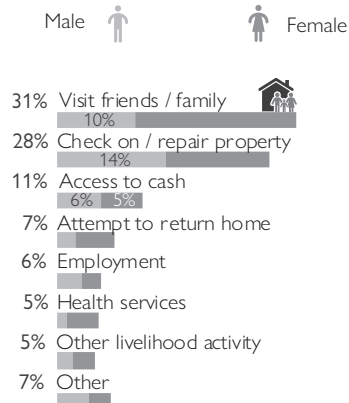
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 206 HOUSEHOLDS (489 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 489 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Adult women represented 43% of all travellers compared to 27% of men. Attempts to return home and checking / repairing property combined constituted the top reasons for movement overall (35%) and were the most pronounced in Wau Lokoloko (67%) while comparatively the least common as reasons for movement in Wau Nazareth (9%) and Masna (36%).

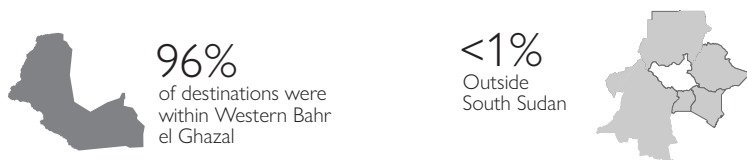
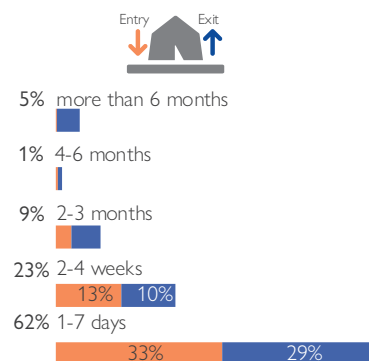
IDPs most commonly travelled to Bagari (28%) and Wau South (27%), with most trips lasting less than a week (62%). Amongst those travelling for return-related reasons, half went to Bagari and 23% to Wau South. For more information locations of stay, refer to page 6.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



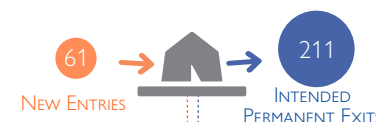
New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 82 HOUSEHOLDS (272 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst 2,136 individuals interviewed, 61 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, only 9% intended to remain for longer than 4 months and 38% for less than a week. Most of those intending to stay for longer periods, as well as entries from Bagari, were found at Lokoloko. New arrivals were disproportionately male (84%).

Conflict-induced food insecurity as primary or secondary reason for entry was only cited by arrivals from Bagari.



PERMANENT EXITS

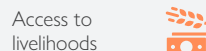
Similar to the case of Wau PoC AA, DTM interviewed a proportionally significant number of intended permanent exits from Wau collective centres (211 ind. or 10% of all interviewed ind.).

Whilst Lokoloko constitutes only 18% of the collective centres' population, it accounted for 45% of permanent exits. These were largely due to overcrowding induced frictions amongst the site population following a large influx end of 2018. Exits were rarely directed outside Wau North and South.

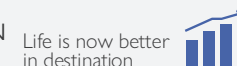
TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:



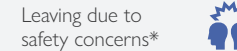
FOLLOWED BY



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:



FOLLOWED BY



*These cases were all from Wau Lokoloko Site.

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	38%	Wau South, Bagari
2—4 weeks	41%	Bagari, Besselia
2—3 months	13%	Raga
4—6 months	2%	Abiru (Cueibet, Lakes)
Probably >6months	7%	Bagari

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	85%	Wau North, Wau South
new home, different area	3%	Juba
former area but new home	11%	Wau, Juba
other displacement site	0%	-

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

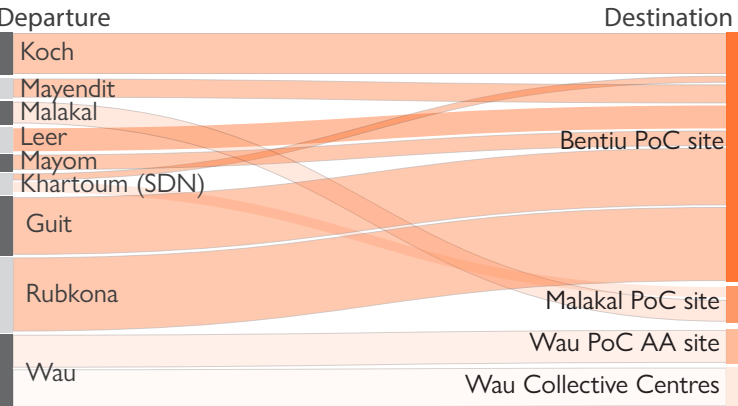
* Jan DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,047 households [HHs] 4,476 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (155 HHs, 699 ind., 53%F), St. Joseph (80 HHs, 247 ind. 59%F), Lokoloko (495 HHs, 1,910 ind., 58%F), Masna (573 HHs, 3,323 ind., 50%F)

The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. 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 (exit).

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity, with Rubkona (33%), Guit (24%) and Koch (16%) accounting for the highest number of movements. From Malakal PoC site, temporary movement was primarily limited to Malakal (67%), followed by locations in Sudan (25%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 11% of movements are outside Wau North (63%) or Wau South (26%). For Wau Collective Centres, Bagari (28%) features more prominently, followed by Wau South (27%) and Wau North (19%).

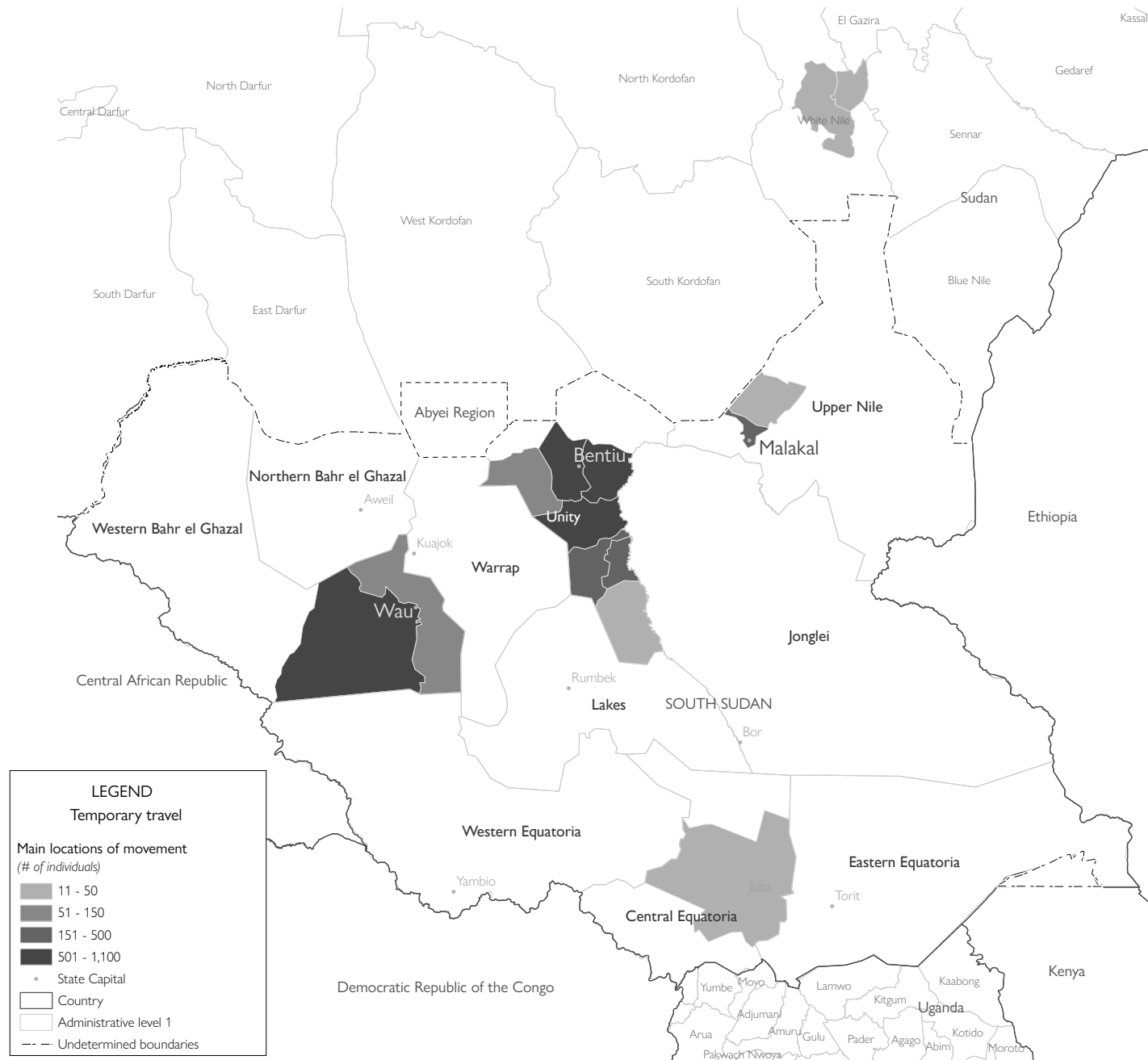
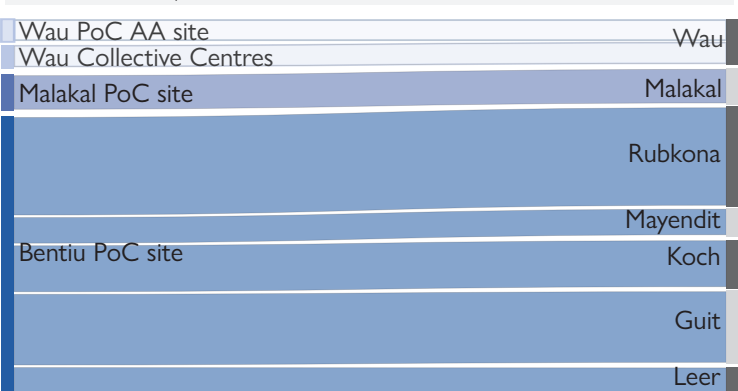
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 15 individuals



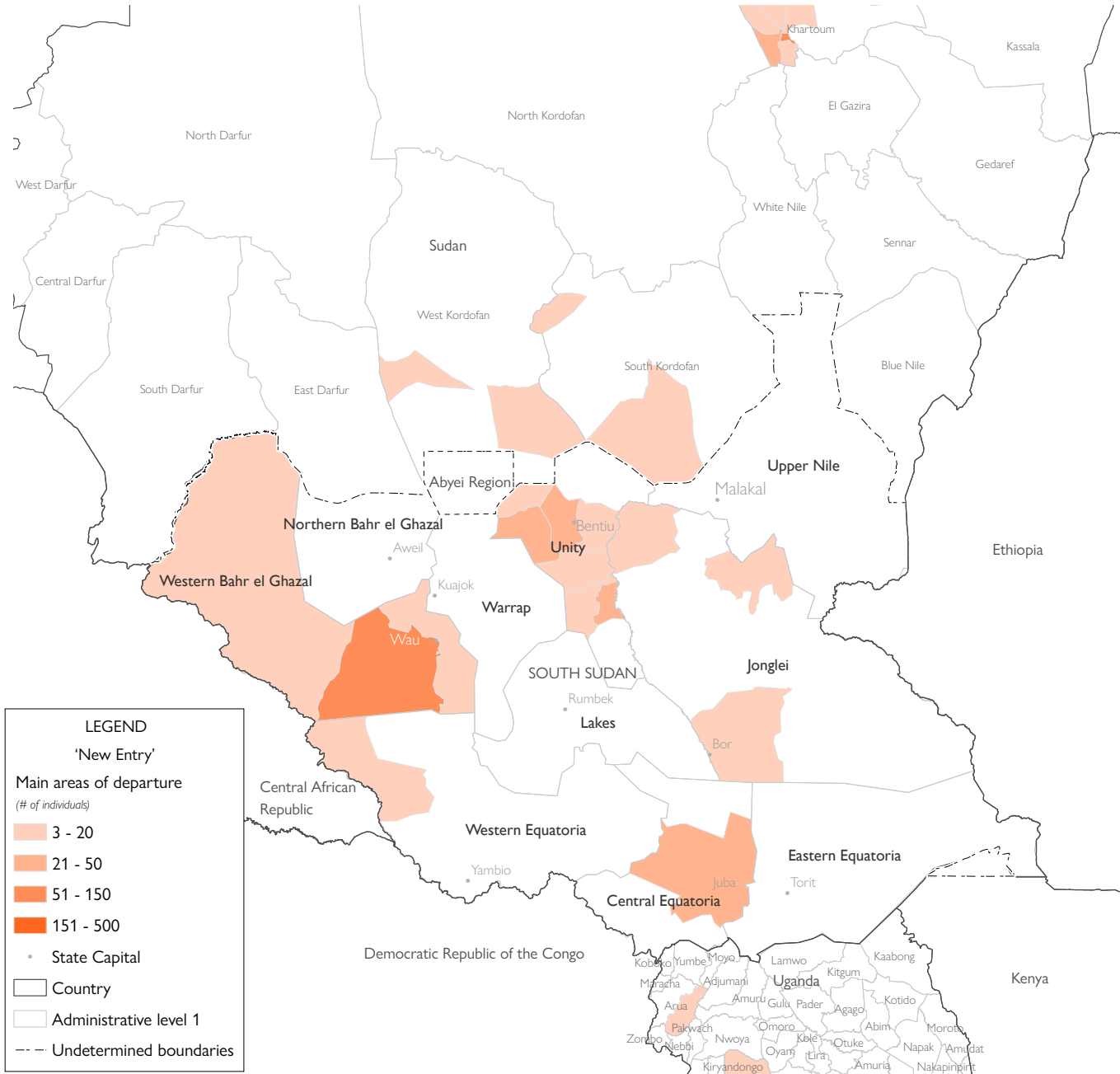
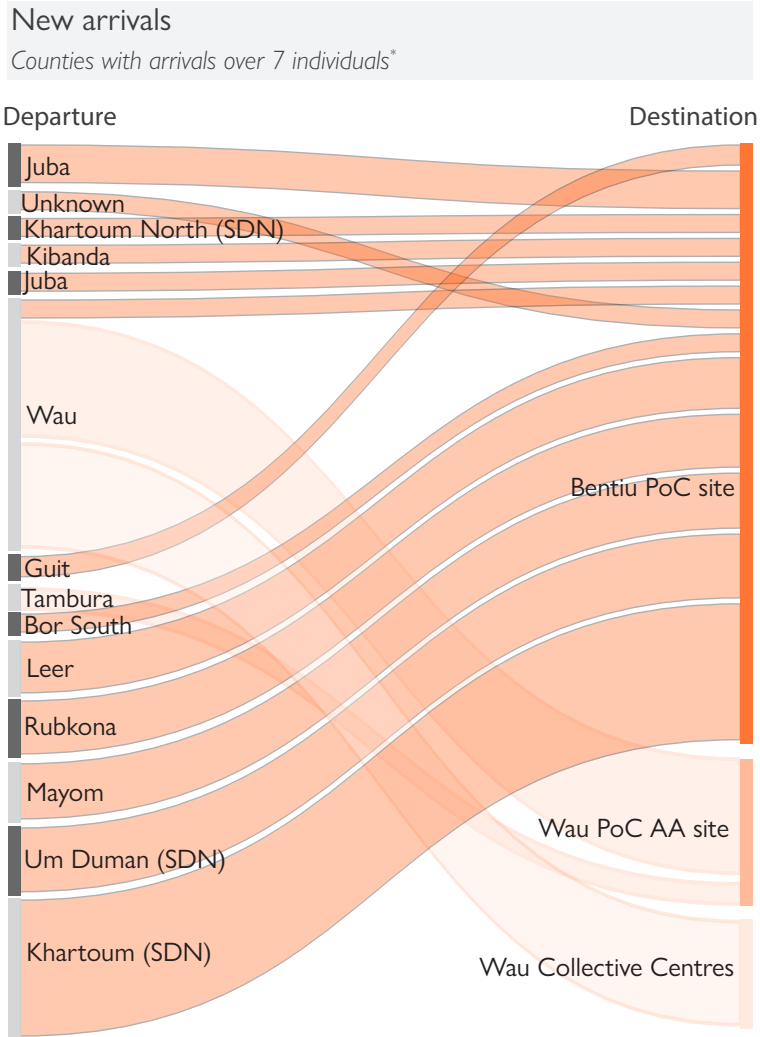
Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 15 individuals



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. In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (38%), followed by Unity (34%).

In Malakal PoC site, which saw minimal new entries, arrivals were primarily from Juba Town. In Wau PoC AA and Wau Collective centres, new arrivals were primarily from Besselia (36% / 15%) and Bagari (35% / 33%).

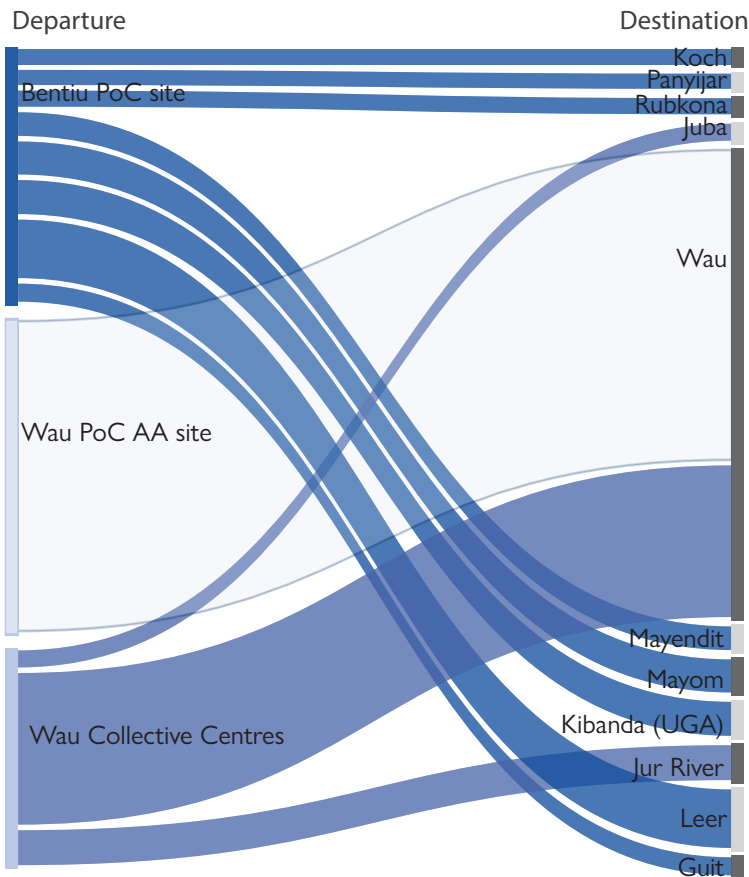


*. No new arrivals at Malakal PoC with over 7 individuals from the same county

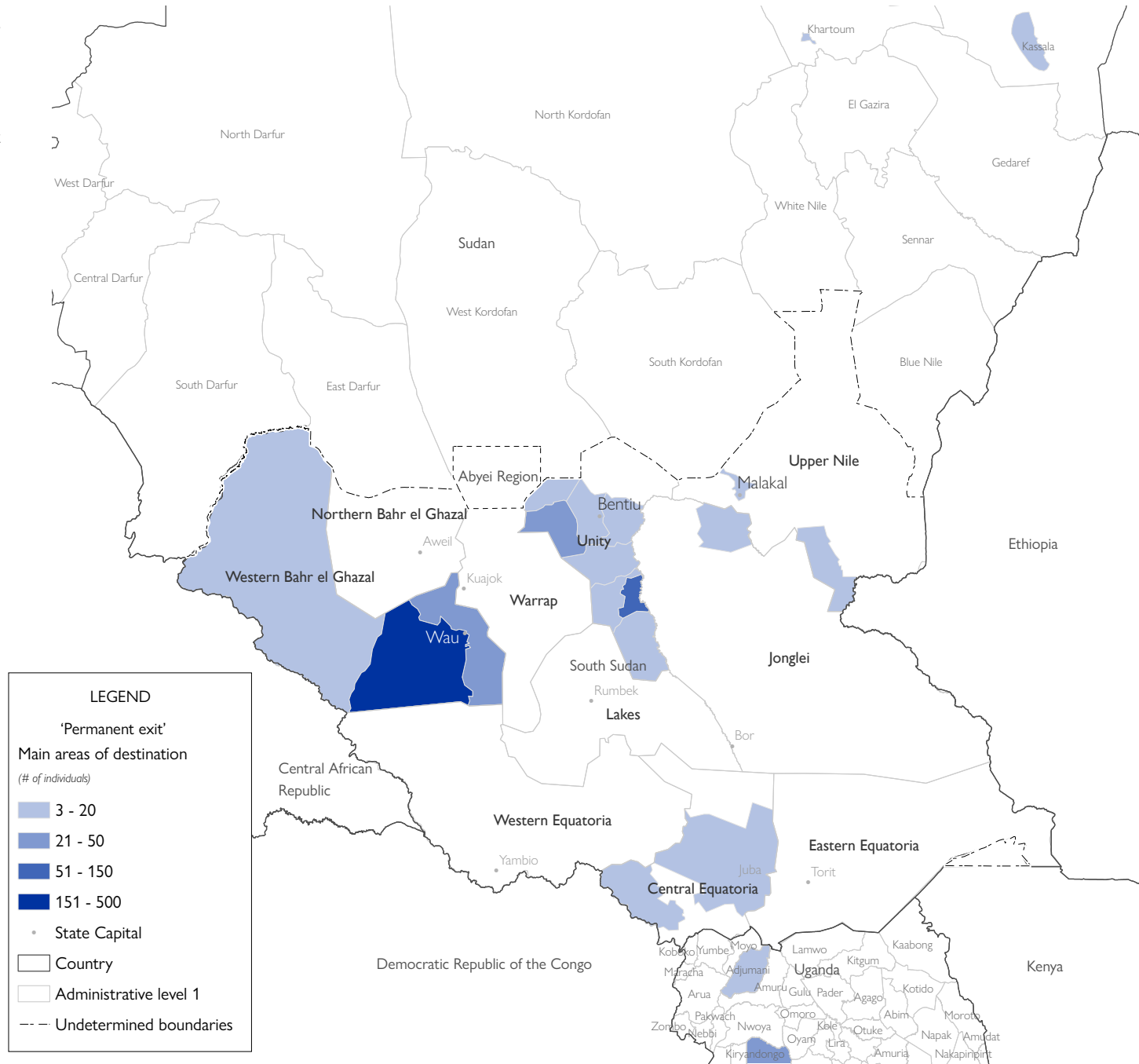
The map displays main areas of destination for intended permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of destination is Leer (25%), followed by Kampala (17%). In Malakal PoC site, which saw minimal permanent exits, departures were primarily towards Canal (Jonglei). In Wau PoC AA and Wau Collective centres, permanent exits were primarily going to Wau North (63% / 25%) and Wau South (35% / 48%).

Permanent Exits
Counties with destinations over 7 individuals*



*. No permanent exits from Malakal PoC site with over 7 individuals to the same county



LEGEND

'Permanent exit'
Main areas of destination
(# of individuals)

- 3 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 150
- 151 - 500

• State Capital

Country

Administrative level 1

--- Undetermined boundaries