

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 5,773 households representing 10,540 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (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 March 2019. March was marked by a large influx into Wau PoC AA site and Masna collective centre following sustained violence in Jur River (Rocrocdong and Kuarjena). The newcomers accounted for nearly half of all interviews conducted at the gates of Wau PoC AA site citing insecurity as reason for entry with a long-term intended stay at the sites.

Trends amongst those traveling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting periods. Down from 24 per cent in February (18% in December 2017 and January 2019), arrivals from Sudan made up 17 per cent of entering individuals (new entries [6%] and persons returning from temporary absences [11%]). At Bentiu PoC, 29 per cent of all entering individuals arrived from Sudan (excluding same-day travel). 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 education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites: 96 per cent compared to 33 per cent overall.

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.<sup>1</sup>

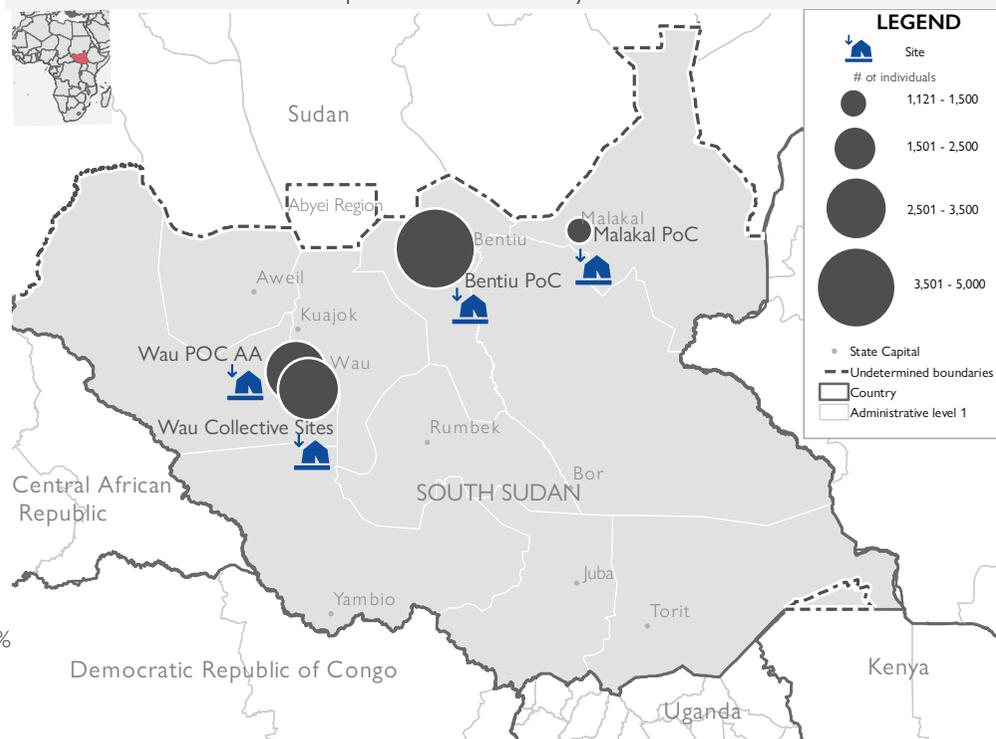
### New arrivals and intended permanent exits: *all sites*

<b>TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:</b>	Insecurity	<b>TOP REASON FOR EXIT:</b>	Life is now better at destination
<b>FOLLOWED BY</b>	Access to services	<b>FOLLOWED BY</b>	Family

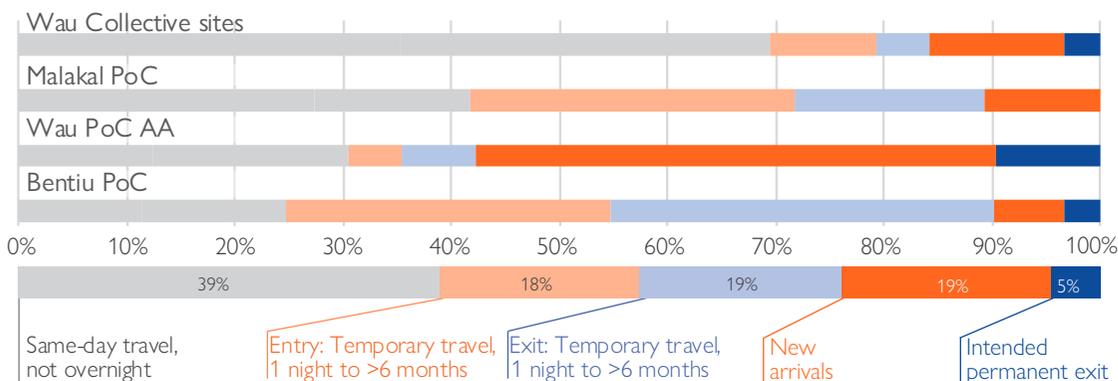
### Site population and # of households and individuals interviewed<sup>2</sup>

# Households (ind.)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres <sup>3</sup>
Interviewed at Gates	1,767 (4,075)	646 (1,121)	1,318 (2,768)	2,042 (2,576)
Site Population	12,541 (100,441)	5,253 (29,190)	3,617 (14,226)	2,099 (9,886)

### Locations of assessed displacement sites by # of individuals observed



### March 2019 movement profile



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1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.  
 2. Site populations are based on latest headcount (DTM / DRC). 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.  
 3. March 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (960 households [HHs] 4,045 ind., 49% female [F]), Nazareth (140 HHs, 641 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (83 HHs, 248 ind. 56%F), Lokoloko (338 HHs, 1,157 ind., 59%F), Masna (578 HHs, 3,795 ind., 63%F)

For more information:  
[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)  
 Or contact  
[southsudan@iom.int](mailto:southsudan@iom.int)



### Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
1,005 IND.

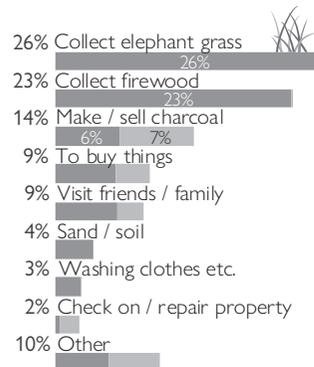
The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (79%).

The collection of elephant grass (26%) and firewood (23%) remain the main activities cited as reason for movement and are almost exclusively carried out by women (average age 35 years).



#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



### Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 650 HOUSEHOLDS (2,699 INDIVIDUALS)

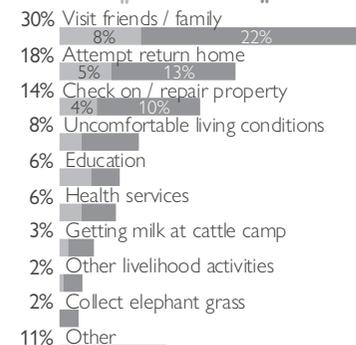
DTM interviewed 650 households comprising 2,699 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,449 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (1,220 ind.). Combined, return-intention related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 32% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Amongst temporary travellers more returned after absences over 4 months than individuals embarking on journeys of the same length (22% vs. 10%).

Rubkona itself made up nearly a third of all intended destinations (32%), followed by Guit (23%) and Koch (13%). Eleven per cent had spent or intended to spend time in Sudan. Combined, over two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (70%). Adult men made up only 10% of these travellers, the lowest proportion amongst assessed sites in March 2019. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

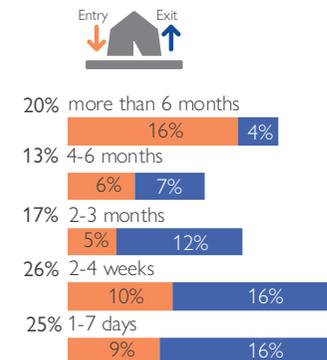


#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



#### TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



**87%**  
of destinations were within Unity State

**11%**  
of destinations were in Sudan

### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 112 HOUSEHOLDS (401 INDIVIDUALS)

#### NEW ENTRY

Amongst those interviewed, more individuals were new to the site (266 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (135 ind.).

Over three-quarters of new-arrivals intended to stay for over six months (76%), 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 68% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or "none" as secondary reasons for entry.



#### PERMANENT EXITS

Out of 135 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 62% were children under 18, 24% were adult women and 13% adult men.

The majority left because of improved living conditions or for education opportunities and in 16% of these cases individuals left for Uganda (down from 81% in February). A quarter left for former homes (25% - mostly Leer and Khartoum) but most left for new homes (43%) in locations different to their former homes, such as in Juba or Mboro, Uganda.



#### TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

#### FOLLOWED BY

Access to services

#### TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better at destination

#### FOLLOWED BY

Education

#### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	2%	Rubkona, Leer
2—3 months	9%	Leer, Mayom
4—6 months	14%	Khartoum, Keilak, (Sudan)
Probably >6months	76%	Khartoum, Um Durman (SD)

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	25%	Leer, Khartoum (Sudan)
new home, different area	43%	Juba, Mboro (UGA)
former area but new home	21%	Mayom, Kobok (UGA)
other displacement site	10%	Juba

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

## Same-day travel

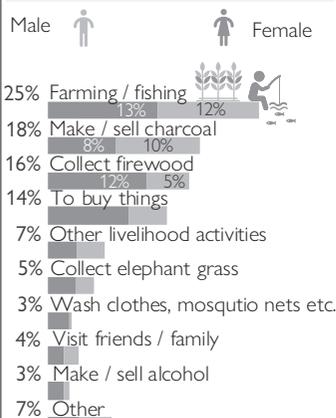
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
468 IND.

DTM interviewed 468 same-day travellers, of which 58% were female with an overall average age of 33.9 years. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (25%), followed by charcoal sales which made up 18% of same-day travel.

Same-day travel from Malakal PoC is especially concentrated on livelihood activities as opposed to family / friends visits, more common at other sites.



### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

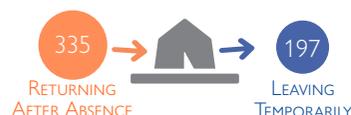


## Temporary travel (short—long term)

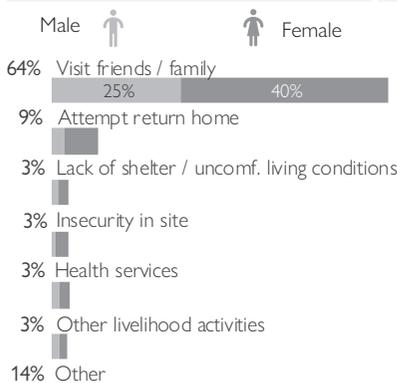
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 149 HOUSEHOLDS (532 INDIVIDUALS)

Over a third of all 532 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to / from Sudan (35% of all temporary travellers and 47% of only incoming ind.). Nearly three-quarters of persons that had spent time in Sudan reported having been there for over six months (71%).

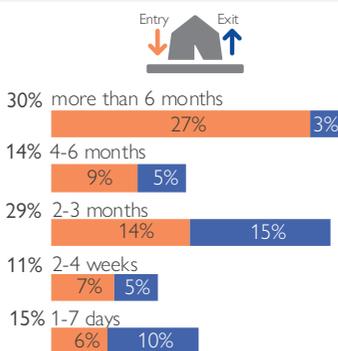
The majority of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (64%). Temporary travellers were mostly female (63%) and nearly half were under 18 years old (47%). Travel to Fashoda made up a quarter of temporary travel and was mostly in the form of family / friends visits. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



### TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



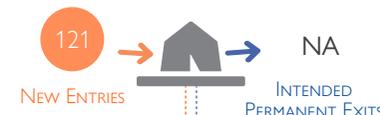
## New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 29 HOUSEHOLDS (121 INDIVIDUALS)

### NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 121 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 74% intended to remain for more than 4 months, arriving largely from Sudan – Um Durman and El Jabalian.

Family was the most common reason to enter the site. New-comers with short intended periods of stay (under a month) mostly came from the surrounding counties.



### TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

### FOLLOWED BY

Access to livelihoods

### PERMANENT EXITS

Amongst a total of 1,318 randomly chosen household travelling through the gates of Malakal PoC site in March 2019, none were intending to permanently leave the site.

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: NA

FOLLOWED BY NA

### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	13%	Fangak, Malakal
2—4 weeks	2%	Panyikang
2—3 months	12%	Panyikang, Kost (Sudan)
4—6 months	38%	Um Durman (Sudan), Fashoda, El Jabalian, Bara (Sudan)
Probably >6months	36%	

### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	0%	-
new home, different area	0%	-
former area but new home	0%	-
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

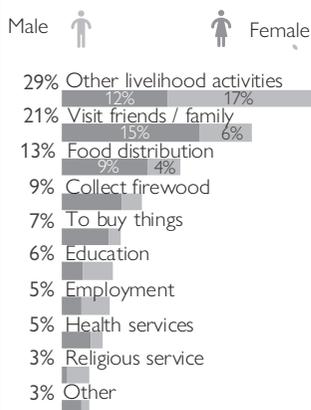
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
844 IND.

DTM interviewed 844 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (59%) with an average age of 31.0 years.

The most common engagements leading to same-day movement in and out of the site were various livelihood activities (29%) followed by family / friends visits (21%). 13% of measured same-day travel in and out of the site was for food distribution.



#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



### Temporary travel (short—long term)

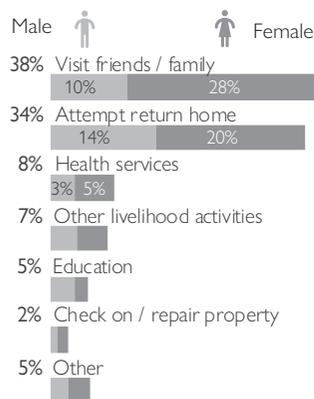
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 114 HOUSEHOLDS (324 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 324 temporary travellers: 136 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 188 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (63%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (42%) compared to 19% adult men.

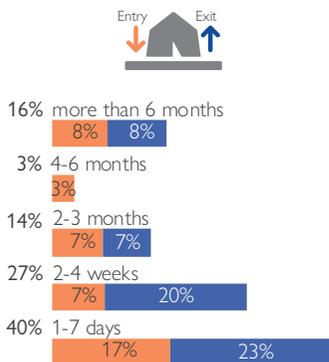
Travellers left to visit family / friends in 38% of cases whilst 34% left the site to attempt to return home. Those attempting to return, as with most other temporary travel from Wau PoC AA, intended to reach locations within Wau North and South. Of all temporary travellers, 16% intended to leave for over six months with the intention of returning to the site. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



#### TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 360 HOUSEHOLDS (1,600 INDIVIDUALS)

#### NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 1,331 new arrivals at the site. Nearly all were fleeing violence in Jur River (Rocrocdong and Kuarjena) and intended to remain at Wau PoC AA site for more than 6 months. Insecurity induced personal insecurity (87%) and food insecurity (10%) accounted for 97 per cent of new entries, most commonly citing access to services as secondary reason. DTM reported on related displacement in Jur River in an Event Tracking Report. The sudden population increase is confirmed in the headcount report for March 2019.\*



#### PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 269 individuals intending to permanently leave the site. Compared to new entries, the number seems low but remains high in comparison to other sites.

The majority of individuals cited Wau North (53%) and South (36%) as destinations, mainly to seek out livelihoods or because of perceived improvements of living conditions. Only 15% left family behind at the site. Over a third of those permanently leaving were adult women (35% compared to 19% adult men).



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Insecurity



FOLLOWED BY Access to services



TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Seeking livelihoods



FOLLOWED BY Life is now better at destination



#### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	<1%	-
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	<1%	-
Probably >6months	100%	Jur River (Rocrocdong, Kuarjena)

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	63%	Wau North, Wau South
new home, different area	15%	Wau North, Wau South
former area but new home	22%	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.

\*To access these reports, please visit [displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](http://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

### Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
1,787 IND.

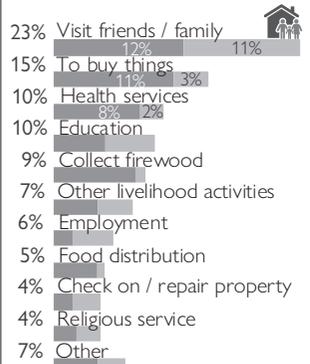
DTM interviewed 1,787 individuals travelling in and out of Wau's collective centres for the day, of whom 63% were female.

The most common activities included visiting friends / family (23%), or to make off-site purchases (15%). Same-day travel into and out of Cathedral was in large part driven by people seeking access to healthcare.



#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



#### % INTERVIEWS / SITE



### Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 147 HOUSEHOLDS (379 INDIVIDUALS)

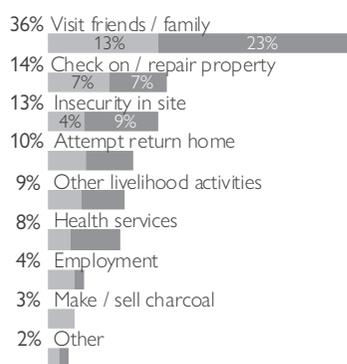
DTM interviewed 379 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Adult women represented 39% of all travellers compared to 27% men. Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (36%), followed by return related activities (attempts to return home and checking / repairing property) cited by 24% of individuals. 13% cited insecurity at the site as reason for temporary exits- all from Masna and mostly in direction of Jur River.

IDPs most commonly travelled to Wau South (33%) and Rocrocdong (19%) and Bagari (18%), with most trips lasting less than a week (68%). Amongst those travelling for return-related reasons, nearly half went to Bagari (45%) and 23% to Wau South. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

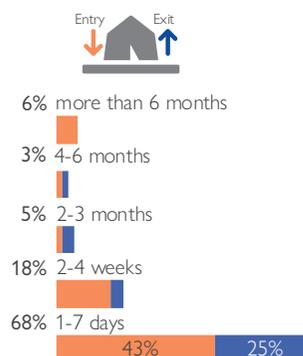


#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



#### TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



0%  
Outside South Sudan

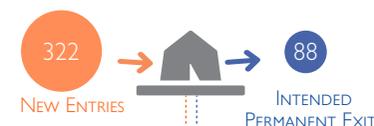
### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 108 HOUSEHOLDS (410 INDIVIDUALS)

#### NEW ENTRY

Amongst 2,576 individuals interviewed, 322 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, three-quarters intended to remain for more than six months (76%) - mainly arriving from Jur River's Rocrocdong (49%) and Kuarjena (28%) as with new arrivals at Wau PoC AA (see p.4).

More adult women (30%) than adult men (25%) were amongst new arrivals with children making up 60%.



#### PERMANENT EXITS

DTM observed 88 individuals permanently exiting the collective centres, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions.

Whilst Lokoloko constitutes only 12% of the collective centres' population, it accounted for 34% of permanent exits- mainly due to safety concerns at the site.



#### TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Insecurity

FOLLOWED BY Hunger due to conflict

#### TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better at destination

FOLLOWED BY Family

#### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	3%	Um Durman (SD), Tonj South
2—4 weeks	7%	Jur River
2—3 months	5%	Jur River
4—6 months	9%	Jur River
Probably >6months	76%	Jur River

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	73%	Wau North & South
new home, different area	2%	Wau North & South
former area but new home	11%	Wau North & South
other displacement site	14%	Wau Masna (from Nazareth)

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

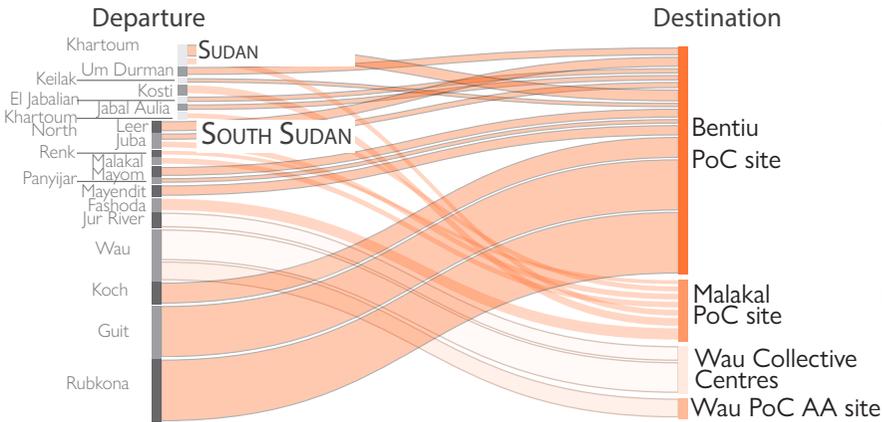
\* March 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (960 households [HHs] 4,045 ind., 49% female [F]), Nazareth (140 HHs, 641 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (83 HHs, 248 ind., 56%F), Lokoloko (338 HHs, 1,157 ind., 59%F), Masna (578 HHs, 3,795 ind., 63%F)

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

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity, with Rubkona (32%), Guit (23%) and Koch (13%) accounting for the highest number of movements. From Malakal PoC site, over a third of temporary movement was to Sudan (35%) followed by Fashoda (25%) and Malakal (21%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 17% of movements was outside Wau North (53%) or Wau South (23%). For the Wau Collective Centres most movements were within Wau County (69%), especially Wau South (33%) and Rocrocdong (19%).

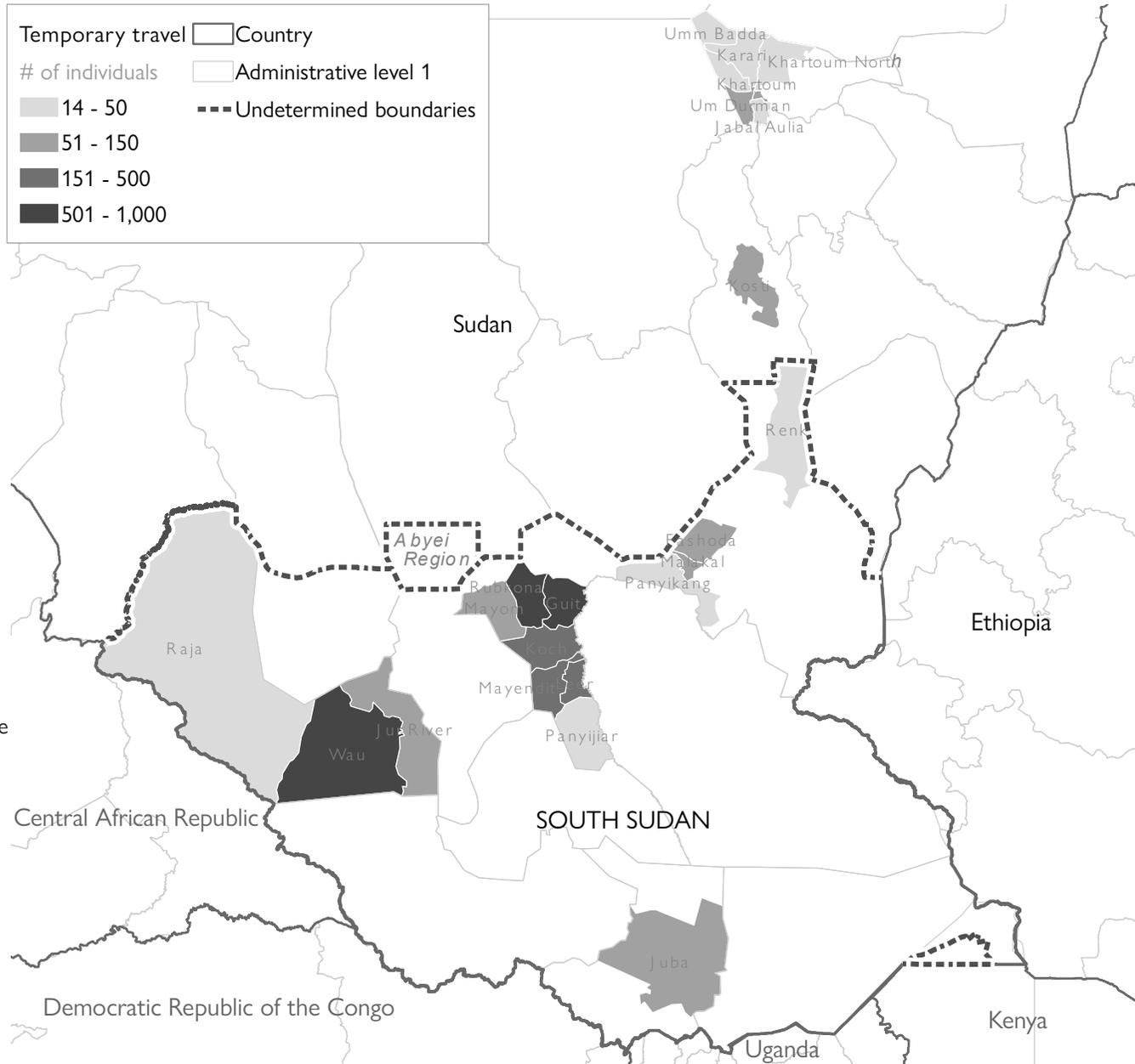
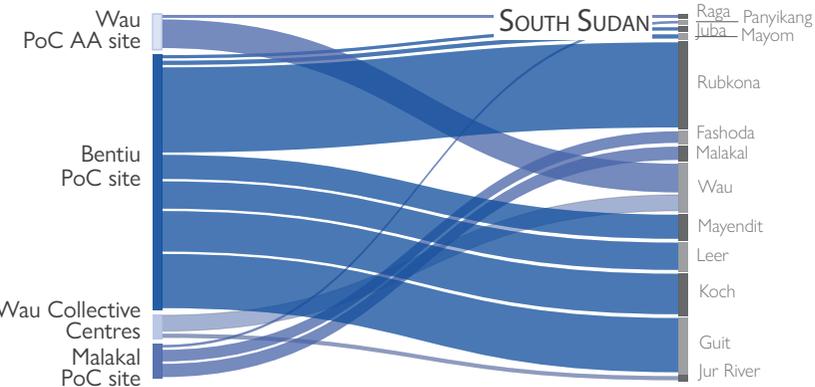
### Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



### Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 20 individuals



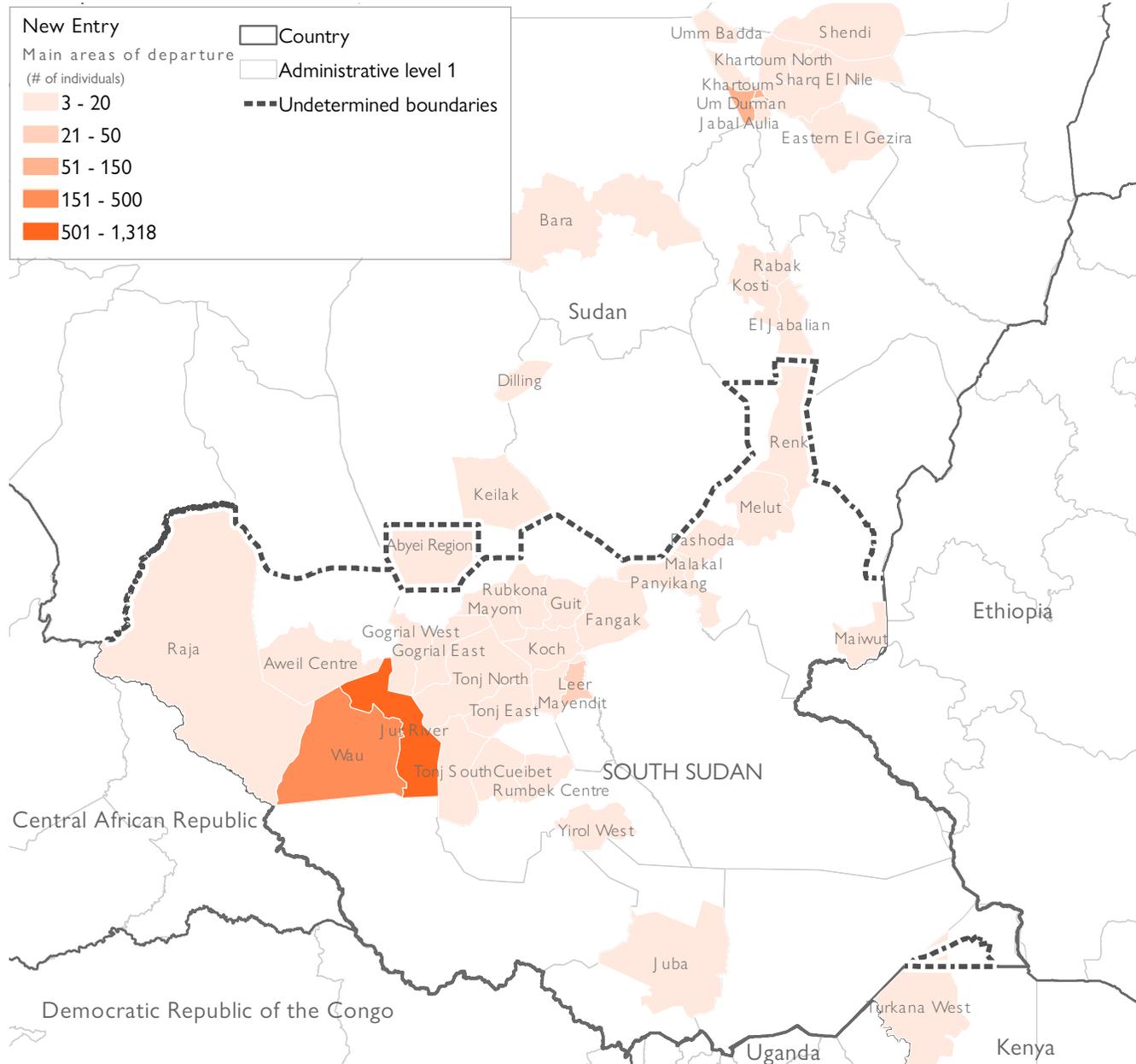
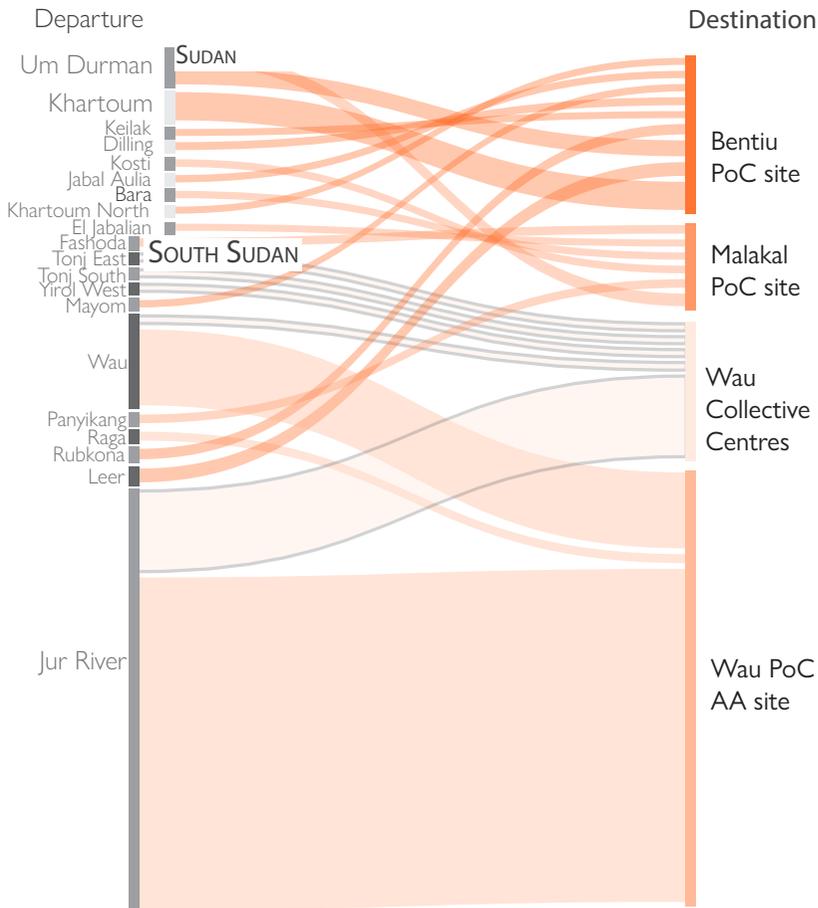
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The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (52%), followed by Unity (27%) with over half of all new entries coming from Sudan (62%). In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Sudan (60%) with Khartoum (26%) and White Nile (20%) at the top of the list. Rocrodong and Kuarjena (Jur River) made up 80% of new arrivals to Wau PoC AA site and 76% of new arrivals to Wau collective centres.

## New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 7 individuals

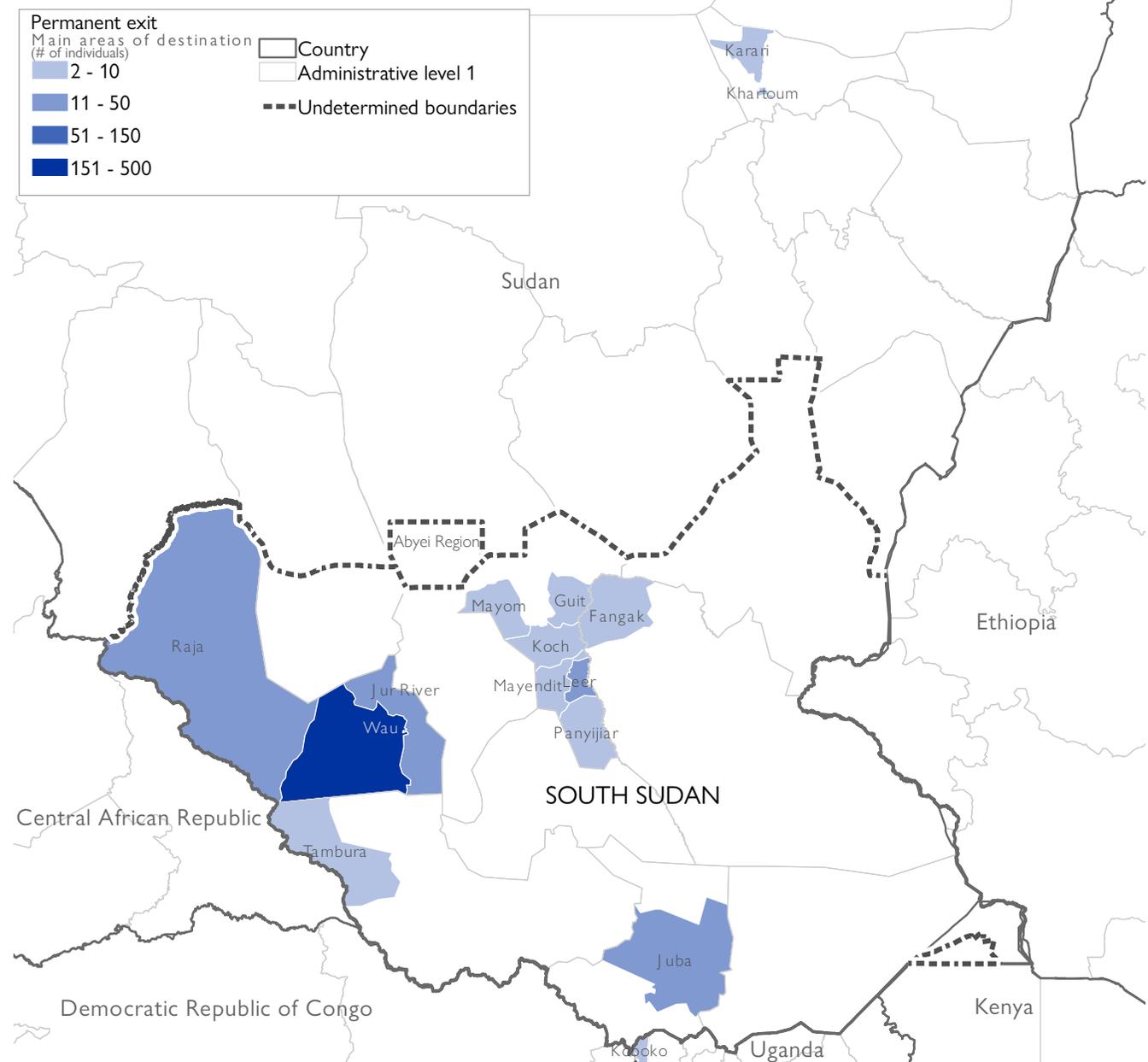
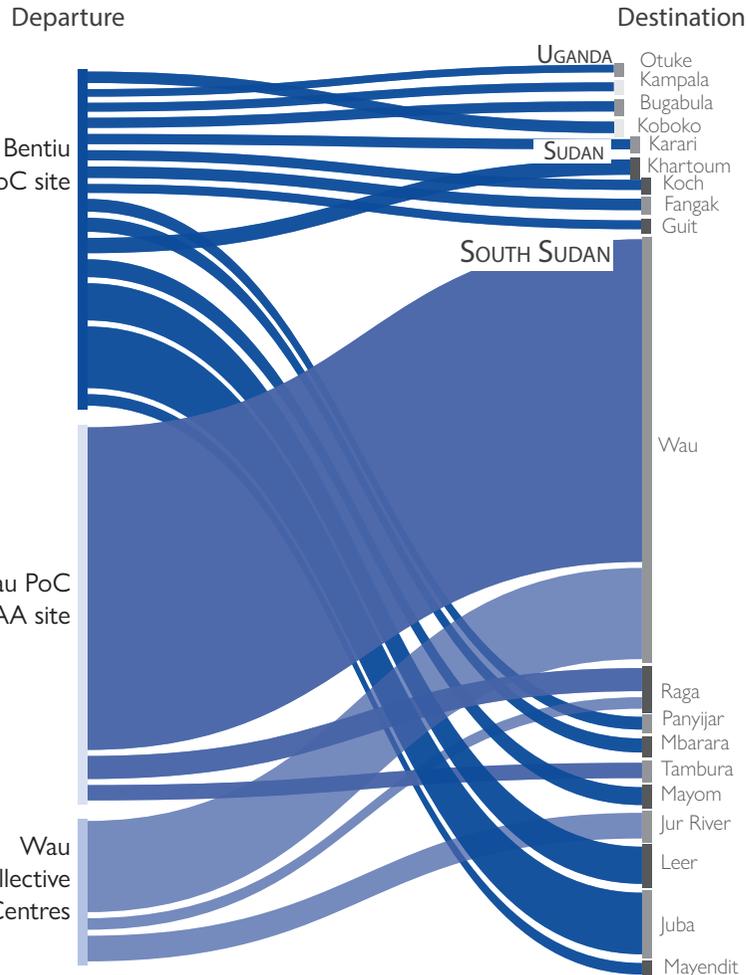


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The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent areas of destination were Unity State (39%) and Central Equatoria (33%) unlike Ugandan destinations in February 2019. In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (53% / 19%) and Wau South (36% / 49%).

## Permanent Exits



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\* No permanent exits from Malakal PoC site with over 7 individuals to the same country