

New arrivals and intended permanent exits: *all sites*

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:
FOLLOWED BY

Insecurity
 Family

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:
FOLLOWED BY

Life is now better at destination
 Uncomfortable living conditions in the site

From May to July 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 19,581 interviews with households or groups representing 46,740 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).

Displacement site flow monitoring trends largely match headcount trends. With regards to permanent exits, more were recorded in the end of 2018 and first quarter of 2019 in Wau. The proportion of permanent exits did decline in subsequent months and for May to July 2019 did not exceed 2 per cent a month across all assessed sites.

In PoC sites, the majority (73%) of all individuals permanently exiting reported leaving family members behind, an indicator of a certain level of caution in attempted returns. The proportion of entire households leaving jointly was significantly higher in Wau collective centres, where only a quarter (26%) left family members behind.

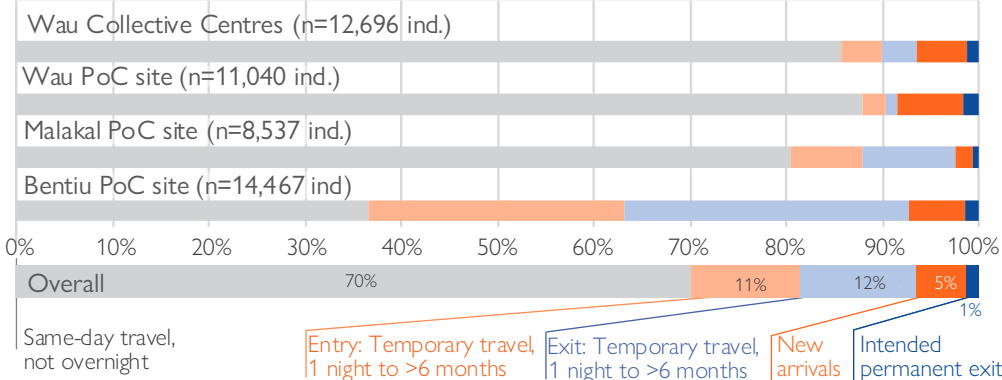
Findings further reflected instances of population increases of which the most significant were observed in Wau sites from March to May due to the Jur River crisis and to a lesser extent but with more sustained momentum in Bentiu due to a continuing influx of individuals joining their family arriving from Sudan. Three quarters of interviewed new arrivals to Bentiu PoC site had arrived from Sudan with a vast majority intending to stay for over six months. Nearly all of those newly arriving at Bentiu PoC site from Sudan had family members living there (96%). Furthermore, Bentiu saw a significant number of individuals returning to the site after an absence of over six months of whom 69 per cent had arrived from Sudan as well.

The data shows that women and girls remained more mobile than males during the reporting period. Amongst those temporarily leaving the site (excluding same-day travel), adult women outnumbered adult men by an average factor of 3 across assessed sites. Travellers under five were especially prominent amongst new arrivals to Wau PoC AA site and collective centres where these made 30 and 29 per cent respectively - mostly arriving from Jur River in May 2019.

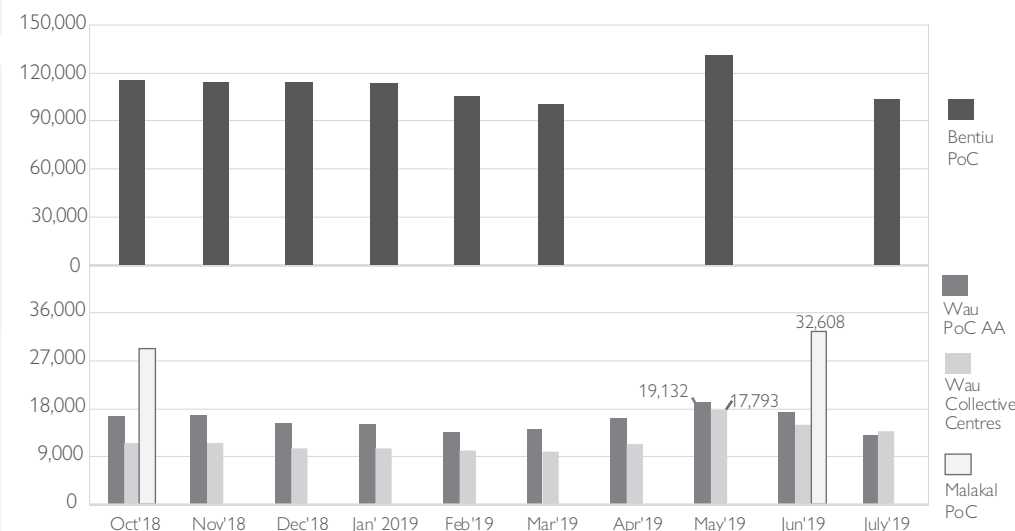
Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	14,467 (4,582)	8,537 (4,329)	11,040 (4,196)	12,696 (5,865)
Site Population	103,234 (18,140)	32,608 (5,925)	17,435 (4,249)	13,687 (2,908)

May-July 2019 movement profile



Headcount trends since October 2018 (not based on Flow Monitoring)



Methodology

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 traveller profile for the given month. Kindly consult headcount data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.¹

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. July 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,331 households [HHs] 5,622 ind., 50% female [F]), Nazareth (169 HHs, 616 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (64 HHs, 235 ind. 61%F), Lokoloko (243 HHs, 927 ind., 54%F), Masna (1,101 HHs, 6,287 ind., 51%F)



Same-day travel

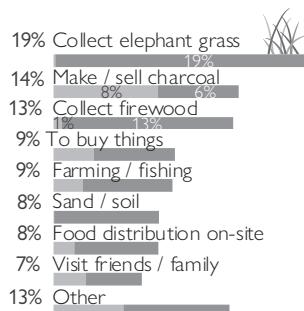
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
2,551 HH (5,285 IND.)

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (77%). The collection of elephant grass (19%), making of charcoal (14%) and collection of firewood (13%) represented the main activities cited as reason for movement. Collecting elephant grass and fire wood were almost exclusively carried out by women, with making/selling of charcoal more frequently undertaken by men.

23% Male  77% Female

REASONS

Male  Female 



A fifth of same-day travellers reported to not live at the site (22%). The largest proportion of these arrived to collect food distributions (22%) or were engaged in farming / fishing (21%).

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 1,753 HOUSEHOLDS (8,132 INDIVIDUALS)

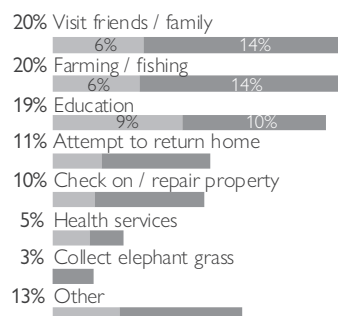
DTM interviewed 1,753 households comprising 8,231 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (4,290 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (3,842 ind.). Combined, return-related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 21% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Nevertheless this represents a drop from 37% and 32% in April and March respectively. A quarter of all temporary movement were made up of IDPs returning to the site after an absence of over 6 months (24%). Of these, 69% came from Sudan. IDPs coming back to the site after attempts to return home were mainly directed at Rubkona and Guit and indicated failure to return due to insufficient access to services and healthcare.


A fifth of individuals were on their way to or returned from Sudan (21%) with Unity making up a total of 74% of destinations. Combined, two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (66%). Adult men made up 12% of these travellers compared to 32% adult women. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

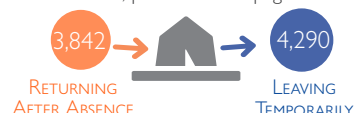
34% Male  66% Female

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

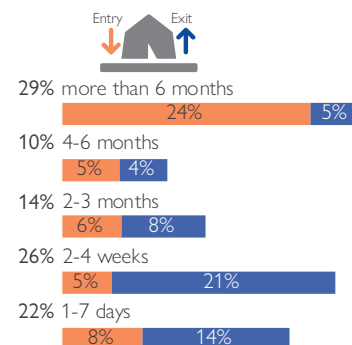
Male  Female 



 **74%**
of destinations were within Unity State



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



21%
of destinations are in Sudan



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 278 HOUSEHOLDS (1,050 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst interviewed IDPs, more individuals were new to the site (939 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (211 ind.). Most new arrivals intended to stay for over six months (87%), of which most came from Sudan (82%).

The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 71% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or education as secondary reasons for entry. More than half of all newcomers were male (54%) and half were under 18 years old (51%).


54% Male  46% Female



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 

FOLLOWED BY

Access to services 

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	1%	Koch, Rubkona
2—3 months	4%	Umm Badda (Sudan)
4—6 months	8%	Mayom, Um Durman (Sudan)
Probably >6months	87%	Khartoum, Um Durman (SD)

PERMANENT EXITS


Out of 211 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 51% were children under 18, 12% were adult women and 26% adult men.

The majority left for education opportunities and because of uncomfortable living conditions in the site. A fifth left to destinations in Uganda (19% - mostly education) and 8% aimed to reach Sudan.

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Education 

FOLLOWED BY

Uncomfortable living conditions in the site 

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	42%	Mayendit, Mayom, Leer
new home, different area	26%	Juba, Khartoum (Sudan)
former area but new home	5%	Fangak, Panyijar, Juba
other displacement site	27%	Juba, Ugandan destinations

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



Same-day travel

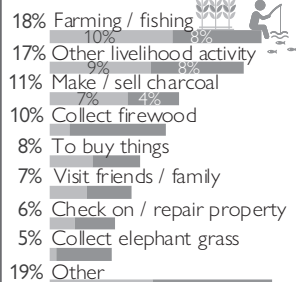
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
3,760 HH (6,874 IND.)

DTM interviewed 6,874 same-day travellers, of which 54% were female. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (18%) followed by various livelihood activities. Same-day travel from Malakal PoC is especially concentrated on livelihood activities as opposed to family / friends visits, more common at other sites.



REASONS

Male Female



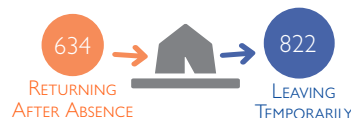
A tenth of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Of these, a fifth came to collect food distributions (19%) and 15% were engaged in charcoal production / sales.

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 511 HOUSEHOLDS (1,456 INDIVIDUALS)

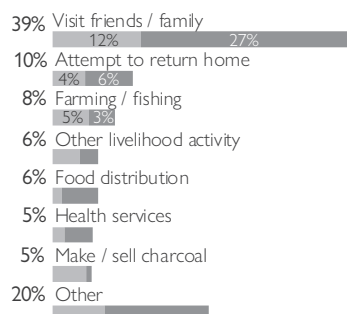
A fifth of all 1,456 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to / from Sudan whilst three-quarters remained within Upper Nile State (Malakal and Fashoda mostly).

The majority of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (39%). Temporary travellers were mostly female (62%) and over a third were under 18 years old (34%). Travel to Fashoda made up over a quarter of temporary travel (28%) and was mostly in the form of family / friends visits or travel for food distributions. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

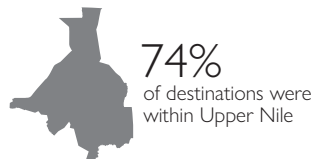
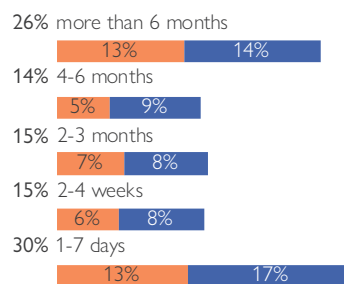


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



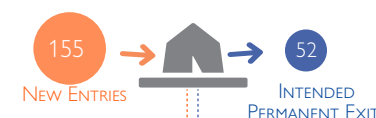
New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 58 HOUSEHOLDS (207 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 155 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 60% intended to remain for more than 4 months, arriving largely from Sudan – Sharq El Nile but also Panyikang. Family was the most common reason to enter the site.


Newcomers with short intended periods of stay (under a month) mostly came from Renk or Fangak.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 

FOLLOWED BY

Access to services 

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	24%	Renk, Fangak
2—4 weeks	5%	Panyikang
2—3 months	12%	Fangak, Fashoda
4—6 months	8%	Fashoda, Fangak
Probably >6months	52%	Panyikang, Sharq El Nile (Sudan)

PERMANENT EXITS

Amongst a total of 4,329 randomly chosen households travelling through the gates of Malakal PoC site during the reporting period, 14 (52 individuals) were intending to permanently leave the site.


Over half of this population was female (58%) and children under 5 made up 23%. Destinations were largely made up of former homes in Fangak, Panyikang and Fashoda.



TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Family 

FOLLOWED BY

Life is now better at destination 

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	62%	Fangak, Panyikang, Fashoda
new home, different area	21%	Manyo, Malakal, Fashoda
former area but new home	12%	Fashoda, Renk
other displacement site	6%	White Nile (Sudan)

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

Same-day travel

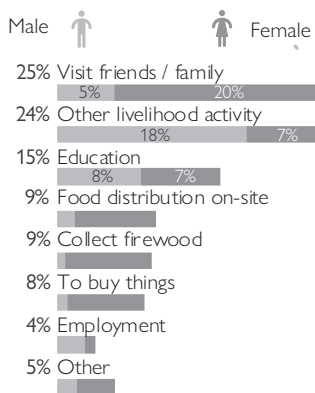
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
3,858 HH (9,700)

DTM interviewed 9,700 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (62%).

The most common activity leading to same-day movement in and out of the site was family / friends visits (25%) followed by various livelihood activities (24%). Nine per cent of measured same-day travel in and out of the site was for food distribution.



REASONS



A fifth of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site (21%). Nearly half of these were there to visit family / friends and over a third visited the PoC site to collect food distributions (38%).

Temporary travel (short—long term)

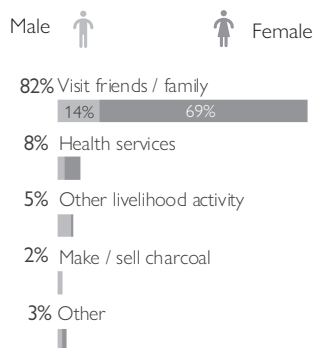
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 130 HOUSEHOLDS (405 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 405 temporary travellers: 279 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 126 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (76%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (49%) compared to 9% adult men.

Travellers left to visit family / friends in the vast majority of cases (82%). Return-related movement was not very common especially when compared to the first quarter of 2019 (34% had left to attempt return in March 2019). For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

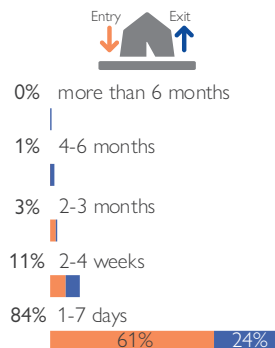


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



99% of destinations were within Wau County

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



1% of destinations were to Jur River County

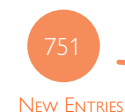
New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 208 HOUSEHOLDS (935 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 751 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. Personal insecurity and food insecurity accounted for 98% of new entries throughout the reporting period.

Women and children made up 95% of newcomers. DTM reported on displacement in Jur River in Event Tracking reports and a thematic report on Jur River displacement to Wau which are accessible on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan under the reports tab.



PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 184 individuals, representing 2% of interviewees, intending to permanently leave the site. Compared to January and February when permanent exits made up nearly half of all interviewed individuals passing through the gates, this represents a significant drop proportionally.

Most individuals cited Wau North and South as destinations, mainly because of perceived improvement of living conditions and in turn because of poor living conditions at the PoC site. Exits were also more cautious than in the first quarter of 2019 with 67% leaving behind family (15% in March). Whilst under-fives made up only 14%, children under 18 made up 59%.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Insecurity

FOLLOWED BY

Hunger due to conflict

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	1%	Rocrocdong (Jur River)
2—4 weeks	>1%	-
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	4%	Rocrocdong (Jur River)
Probably >6months	95%	Rocrocdong, Kuarjena (Jur River)

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better at destination

FOLLOWED BY

Uncomfortable living conditions in the site

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	88%	Wau North & South, Rocrocdong
new home, different area	8%	Wau North, Wau South
former area but new home	4%	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

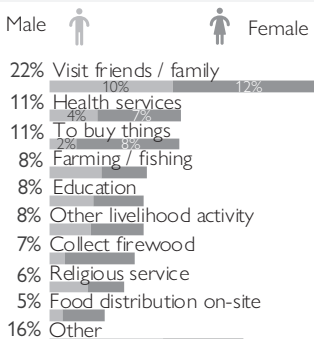
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
5,252 HH (10,880 IND.)

DTM recorded 10,880 individual movements in and out of Wau's collective centres for the day (58% female travellers). The most common activities included visiting friends / family (22%), or healthcare (11%).

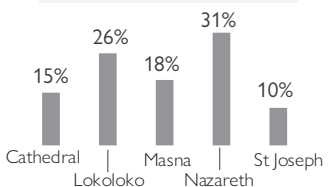
Some 40% of same-day travellers reported to not live at the sites. 37% came to visit friends / family and 17% entered for healthcare (mostly Nazareth and Cathedral).



REASONS



% INTERVIEWS / SITE



Temporary travel (short—long term)

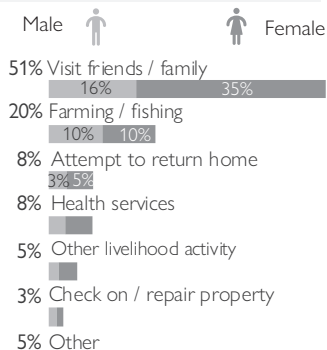
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 399 HOUSEHOLDS (993 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 993 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Nearly half were represented by adult women and a third by children under 18. Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (51%), followed by farming and fishing cited by 20% of individuals. Return-related activities made up only 11% of travellers compared to 24% in March 2019.

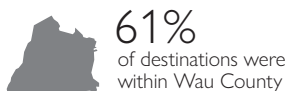
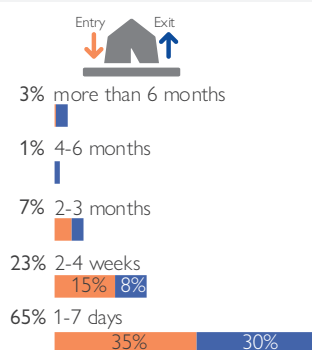
IDPs most commonly travelled within Wau County (61%) with a quarter going to and from Jur River (25%). Trips were mostly very short with 45% lasting less than a week. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 214 HOUSEHOLDS (823 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst 12,696 individuals interviewed, 679 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, 80% intended to remain for more than six months - mainly arriving from Jur River's Rocrocdong and Kuarjena matching the trend of new arrivals at Wau PoC AA (see p.4).

Adult women (29%) and children under 18 (59% out of which 29% under 5) made up 88% of new arrivals. Personal insecurity was cited by 79% of new arrivals as reason for entry.



PERMANENT EXITS

DTM observed 144 individuals permanently exiting the collective centres, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions at destinations.

The largest number of permanent exits were effectuated from Cathedral (74 individuals, i.e. 51% of all collective centres' permanent exits). Proportionally, St Joseph saw the largest share of its population leave the site with 31 individuals and a population of only 235 individuals.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Insecurity



FOLLOWED BY Family



TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination



FOLLOWED BY Uncomfortable living conditions in the site



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	3%	Rocrocdong (Jur River)
2—4 weeks	7%	Jur Rocrocdong (Jur River), Wau North
2—3 months	8%	Jur Rocrocdong (Jur River), Wau South
4—6 months	3%	Rocrocdong (Jur River)
Probably >6months	80%	Rocrocdong, Kuarjena (Jur River)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	71%	Wau South & North
new home, different area	3%	Wau South
former area but new home	9%	Wau North & South
other displacement site	17%	Wau South & North

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

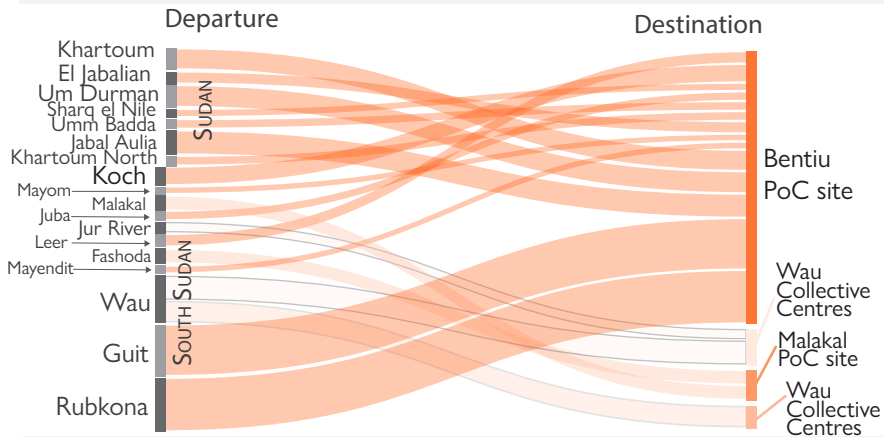
* July 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,331 households [HHs] 5,622 ind., 50% female [F]), Nazareth (169 HHs, 616 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (64 HHs, 235 ind. 61%F), Lokoloko (243 HHs, 927 ind., 54%F), Masna (1,101 HHs, 6,287 ind., 51%F)

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 were 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 State (77%), where Rubkona (36%), Guit (28%) and Koch (16%) were the most represented counties. Destinations in Sudan made up 21% (mostly Khartoum and White Nile). From Malakal PoC site, over a fifth of temporary movement was to Sudan (22%) followed by movement within Malakal (36%) and to Fashoda (28%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 3% of movements was outside Wau North (70%) or Wau South (27%). For the Wau Collective Centres a quarter of travellers headed to and from Jur River (25%- mostly Masna and Cathedral) with the majority remaining within Wau County (61%).

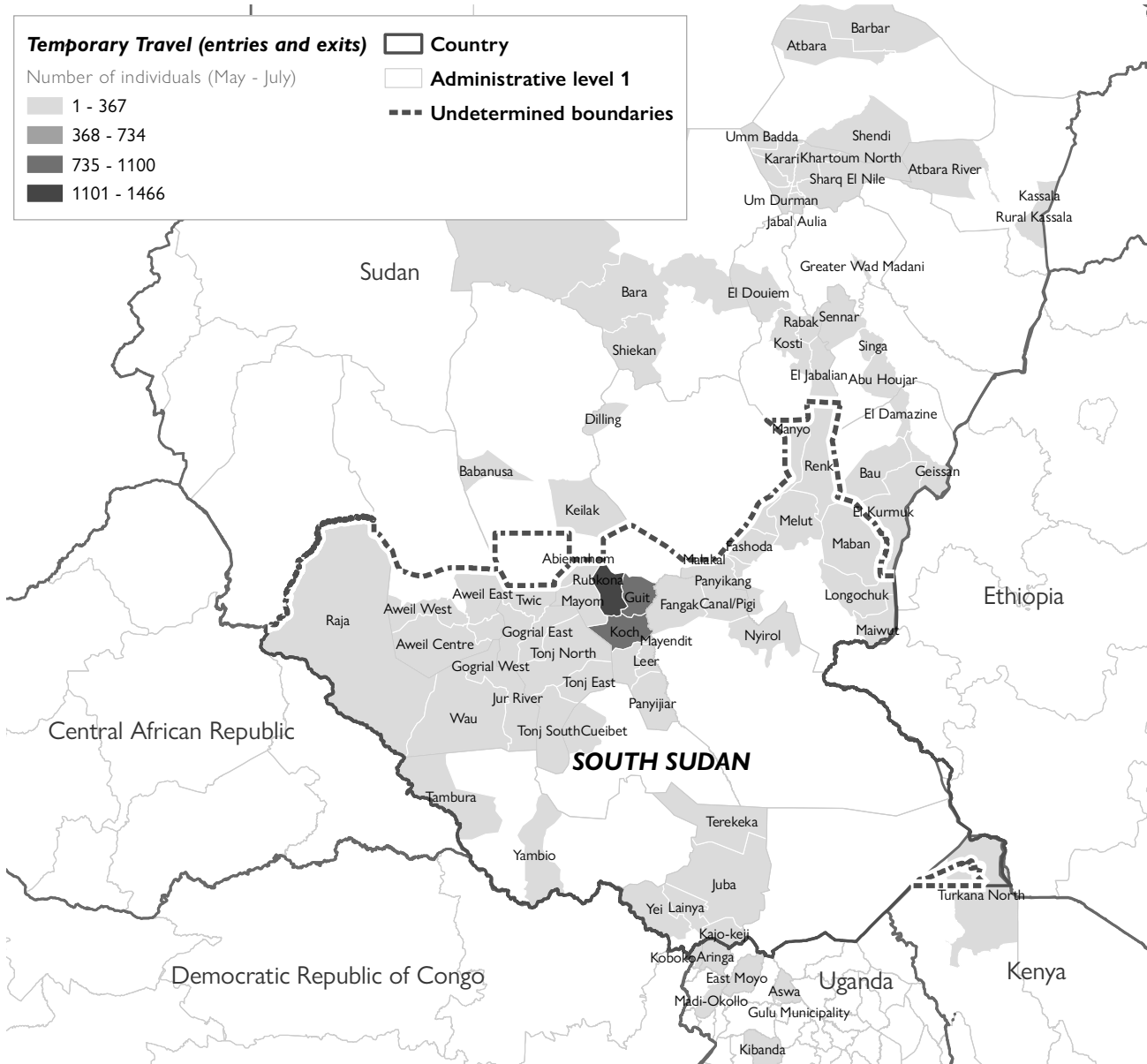
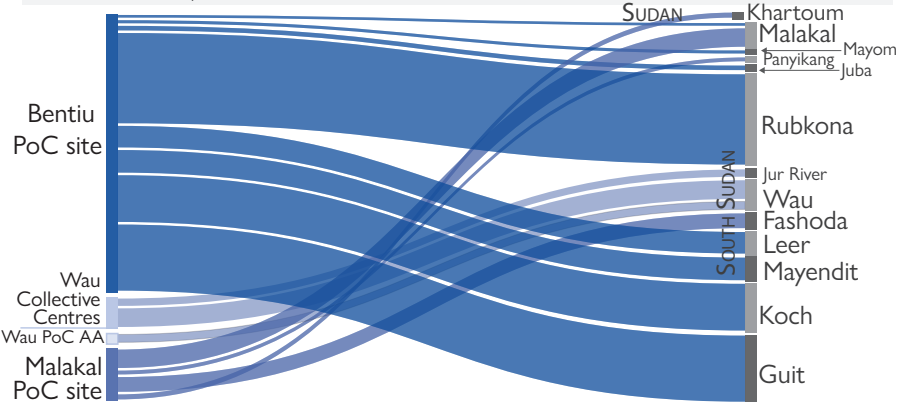
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 50 individuals



Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 50 individuals

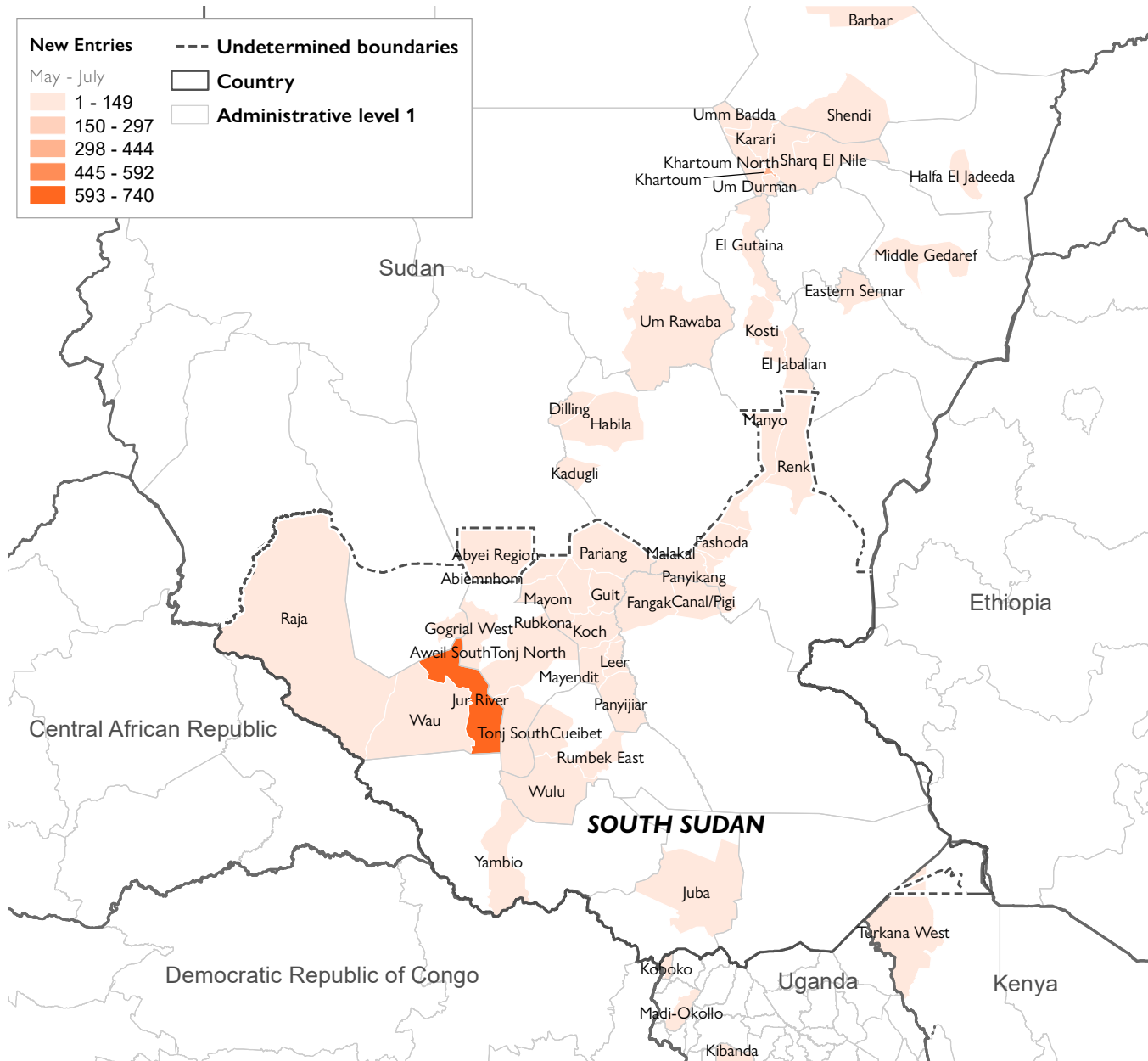
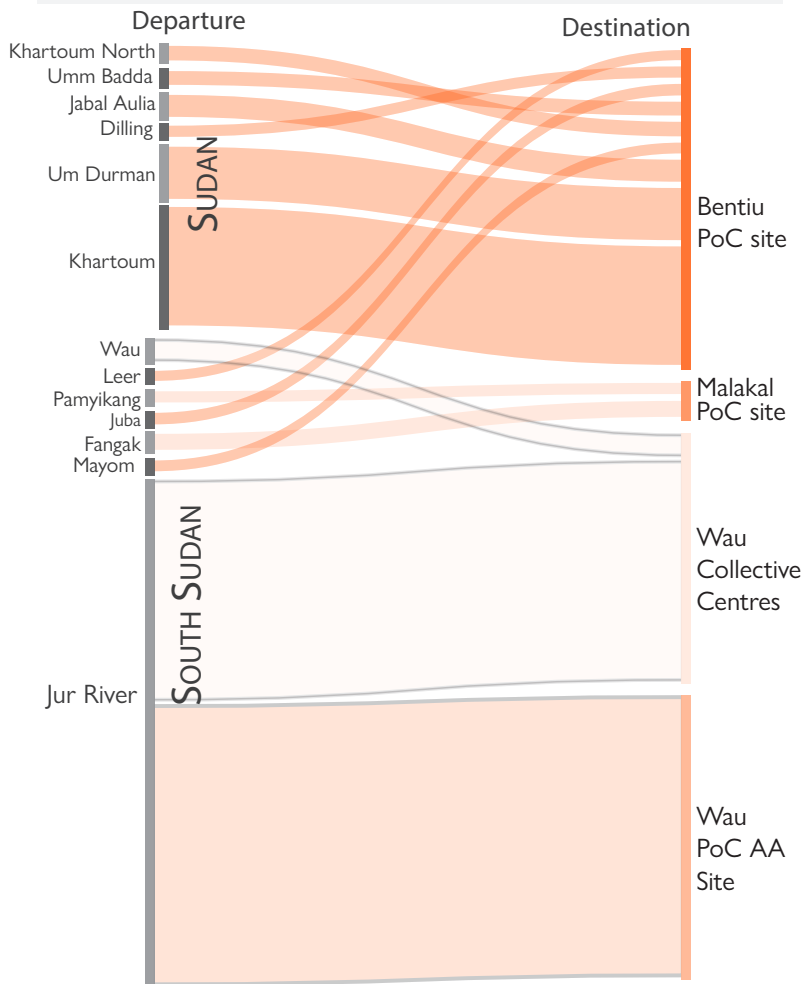


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

For Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (67%) with Sudan making up 77% in total, up from 62% in March 2019. Only 11% arrived from within Unity State. In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from within Upper Nile (35%) with 31% coming from Sudan – mainly Khartoum and White Nile. New arrivals from Jur River made up 92% of new arrivals to Wau PoC and collective centres combined.

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent areas of destination were Unity State (45% - mostly Mayendit and Mayom) and Central Equatoria (25%). Those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site most commonly left for Fashoda (37%) and Panyikang (23%). In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (49%) and Wau South (37%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with arrivals over 10 individuals

