

During August 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 7,298 interviews with households or groups representing 17,379 individual movements 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).

There have been few new entries or permanent exits in August compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented two per cent (371 individuals) and intended permanent exits represented one per cent (92 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to five and eight per cent respectively in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only one or two per cent since April in contrast to the average of nine per cent calculated for the period between December 2018 and February 2019.

Intentions for long-term trips of two to six months away from the site have equally dropped since April indicating a decrease in overall mobility or willingness to travel. At Wau PoC AA, this has been especially visible as the proportion of overnight (short-long term) travel made up an average of 30 per cent of interviewed travellers between December 2018 and March 2019, dropping to a 3 per cent average between April and August 2019. Monitored arrivals from Sudan (mostly at Bentiu PoC site) peaked in June 2019 (51% of new arrivals and returning residents regardless of duration of stay) but still made up nearly a third of incoming individuals in August 2019 (31%). More than half of these individuals had travelled to Sudan for educational purposes (59%).

The data shows that women and girls remained more mobile than males during the reporting period. Female travellers accounted for 64 per cent and adult women made up half of all monitored individuals (49%) compared to 28 per cent adult men. Same-day travellers in and out of Malakal PoC site were the closest to being equally represented by male (44%) and female (56%) individuals who were mostly engaged in livelihood activities in Malakal town. The biggest disparity was observed at Bentiu PoC site where only 19 per cent of same-day travellers were represented by male individuals.

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

New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

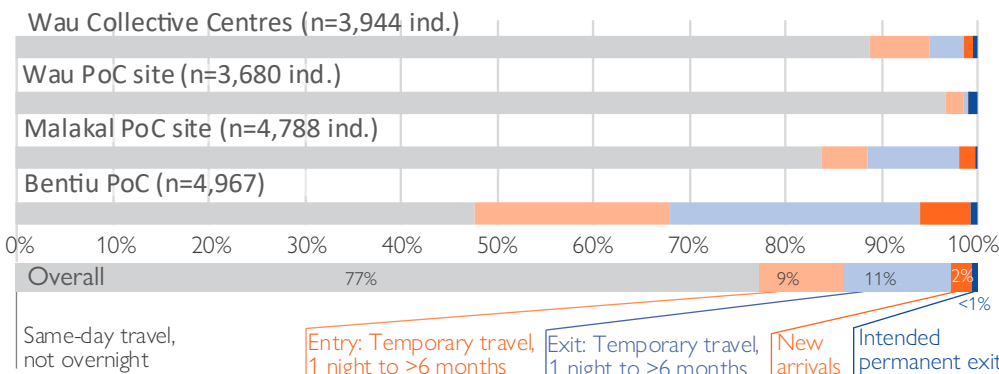
TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family
FOLLOWED BY: Access to services

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination
FOLLOWED BY: Education

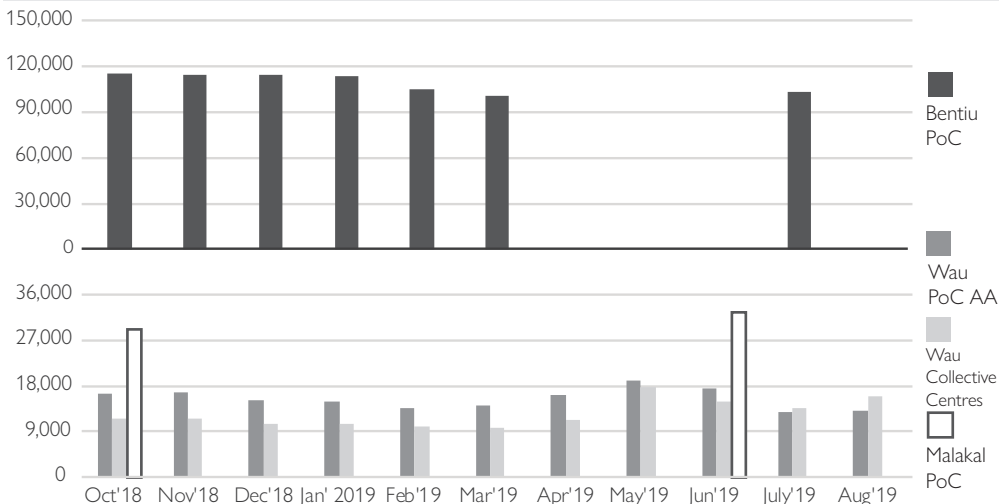
Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	4,967 (1,398)	4,788 (2,781)	3,680 (1,465)	3,944 (1,654)
Site Population	103,424 (18,140)	32,608 (5,925)	13,042 (4,027)	16,097 (3,834)

August 2019 movement profile



Population count trends since October 2018 (not Flow Monitoring)



1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.
 2. Figures are from latest population counts (DTM except DRC for Malakal). 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. August 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,795 households [HHs] 5,270 ind., 51% female [F]), Nazareth (143 HHs, 622 ind., 54%F), St. Joseph (65 HHs, 245 ind. 56%F), Lokoloko (363 HHs, 1,745 ind., 53%F), Masna (1,468 HHs, 8,215 ind., 49%F)



Same-day travel

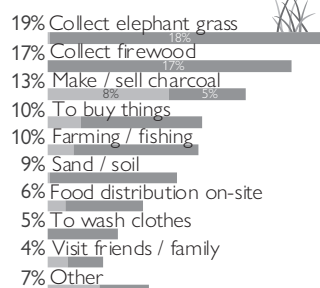
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
776 HH. (2,372 IND.)

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (81%). The collection of elephant grass (19%), collection of firewood (17%) and making of charcoal (13%) represented the main activities cited as reason for movement. The collection of elephant grass and firewood was almost exclusively carried out by women, with the making / selling of charcoal more frequently undertaken by men.



REASON

Male Female



A quarter of same-day travellers reported to not live at the site (24%). The largest proportion of these arrived to purchase goods at the site or for livelihood activities

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 528 HOUSEHOLDS (2,304 INDIVIDUALS)

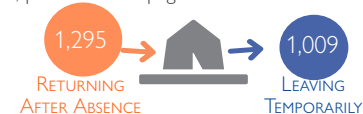
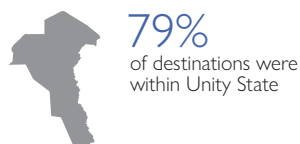
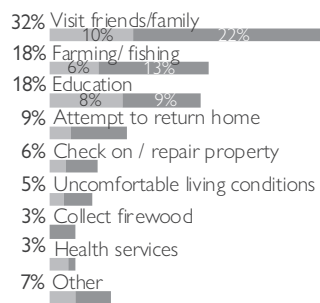
DTM interviewed 538 households comprising 2,304 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,009 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (1,295 ind.). A third of individual movements were done to visit family and friends (32%). In a trend since the first quarter of 2019, return-related motivations (attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property) were on the decrease at 16% compared to 21% in the previous three months and 37% in March. Nearly a quarter of all temporary movement were made up of IDPs returning to the site after over 6 months (22%). Of these, 56% came from Sudan where respondents had mostly been for education. IDPs coming back to the site after attempts to return home had mainly been in Rubkona and Guit and indicated failure to return due to insufficient services.

A tenth of temporary travellers were on their way to or returned from Sudan (12% down from 21% in the previous months with movements becoming more localised within Unity (86% up from 74%). Adult men made up 12% compared to 31% adult women. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

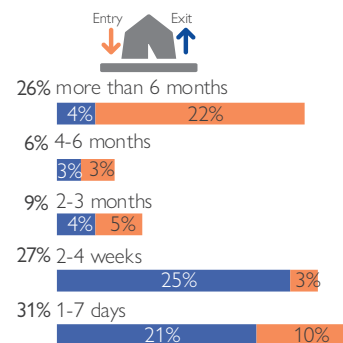


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 94 HOUSEHOLDS (291 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst interviewed IDPs, more individuals were new to the site (256 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (35 ind.). Most new arrivals intended to stay for over six months (90%), of whom the majority came from Sudan (65%) followed by South Sudan (24% - mostly Fangak, Juba and Mayom). The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 75% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or education as secondary reasons for entry. Among adults more men (29%) than women (22%) entered the site with 49% being under 18 years old.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

FOLLOWED BY

Access to services

PERMANENT EXITS

Out of 35 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 46% were children under 18, 31% were adult women and 23% adult men.

The majority left for education opportunities (71%) - mostly in Uganda. Overall 60% left to destinations in Uganda. Nearly half intended to reach other displacement sites (most commonly in Uganda).

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Education

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	2%	Guit
2—3 months	4%	Rubkona
4—6 months	5%	Leer, Guit
Probably >6months	90%	Khartoum, Jabal Aulia (SD)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	29%	Leer
new home, different area	26%	Kampala (Uganda), Juba
former area but new home	0%	-
other displacement site	46%	Ugandan camps, Juba PoC sites

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

Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
2,478 HH (4,009 IND.)

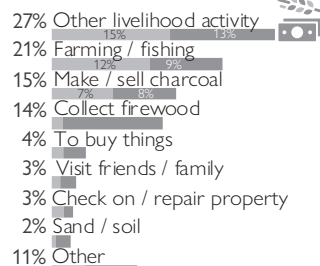
DTM interviewed 4,009 same-day travellers, of whom 44% were male—the highest proportion across assessed sites. Travellers were mainly engaged in livelihood activities such as farming, fishing or the production and sale of charcoal.

Only 3% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Of these, most engaged in livelihood activities with 26% moving to access food distributions.



REASON

Male Female



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 282 HOUSEHOLDS (694 INDIVIDUALS)

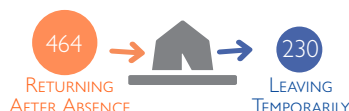
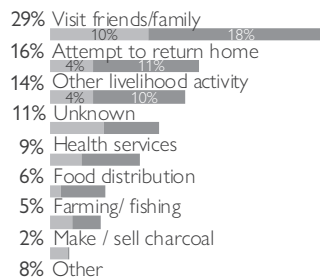
In August, only 5% all 694 temporary movements in and out of Malakal PoC site were to / from Sudan, down from 22% in the period of May-July 2019. The majority of travellers remained within Malakal (43%) and Fashoda (38%) counties.

Most trips lasted or were intended to last for short to medium-term periods of time (83% under three months). Most persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (29%) but 16% reported attempts to return home to locations mainly located in Fashoda and Malakal. Nearly half of all temporary travellers were adult women (44%) compared to 17% adult men. Travel to Fashoda made up over a third of temporary travel (38%) and was mostly in the form of family / friends visits. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

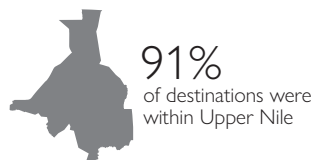
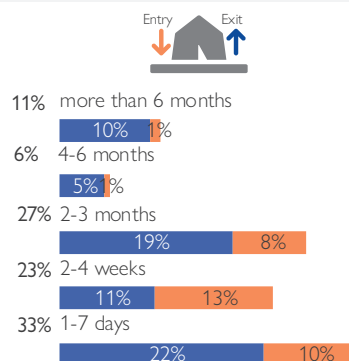


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

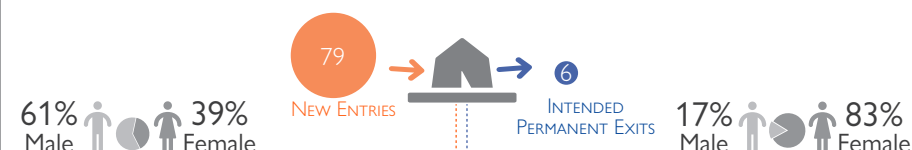
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 21 HOUSEHOLDS (85 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 79 individuals newly arrived at the site. However, nearly half of these did not intend to remain at the site for more than a week (44%) arriving mainly from Fashoda. Amongst those intending to remain at the site for more than 6 months (18%), most arrived from Sudan (El Jabalian, Um Durman).

PERMANENT EXITS

Amongst a total of 2,781 randomly chosen households travelling through the gates of Malakal PoC site during the reporting period, 2 (6 individuals) were intending to permanently leave the site. This group was mostly female individuals intending to return to former homes in Panyikang to rejoin families.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family

FOLLOWED BY Healthcare

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Family

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	46%	Fangak
2—4 weeks	19%	Fangak, Panyikang
2—3 months	10%	Diling
4—6 months	8%	Fashoda
Probably >6months	18%	El Jabalian, Um Durman (Sudan)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	0%	-
new home, different area	0%	-
former area but new home	100%	Panyikang
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

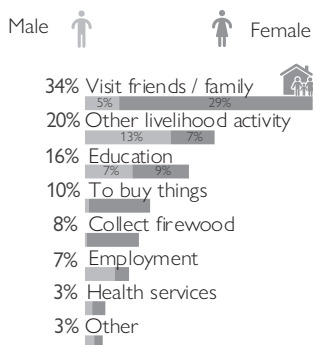
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,431 HH (3,563 IND.)

DTM interviewed 3,563 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (67%).

The most common activity leading to same-day movement in and out of the site was family / friends' visits (34%) – an activity that mostly carried out by women and girls (overall 29%). Some 16% were travelling for educational purposes.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Overall, 13% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Nearly all of these were there to visit family / friends.

Temporary travel (short—long term)

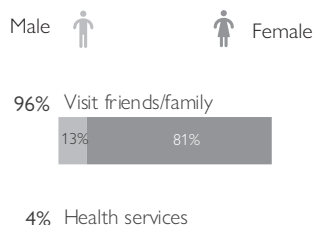
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 23 HOUSEHOLDS (80 INDIVIDUALS)

Temporary overnight travel from Wau PoC AA was very low in August, making up only 2% of all interviewed persons crossing the site's gates compared to 14% at Malakal PoC or 46% at Bentiu PoC site during the same month. DTM interviewed 80 temporary travellers: 12 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 68 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (85%). Over half of all travellers were adult women (60%) compared to only 4% adult men.

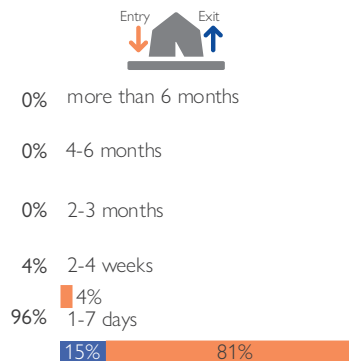
Almost all travellers left to visit family / friends. Return-related movement was not very common especially when compared to the first quarter of 2019 (34% had left to attempt return in March 2019). For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



100% of destinations were within Wau County

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 11 HOUSEHOLDS (37 INDIVIDUALS)

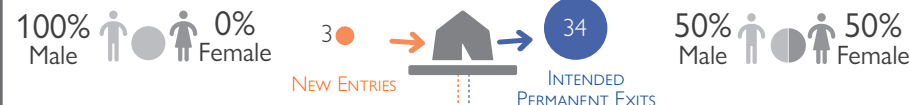
NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 3 new arrivals at the site amongst 3,680 interviewed individuals. This represents the lowest proportion of new arrivals since the beginning of the implementation of this version of displacement site flow monitoring activities in October 2018.

PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 34 individuals, representing 1% of interviewees, intending to permanently leave the site. Most individuals cited Wau North and South as destinations, mainly because of perceived improvement of living conditions and to seek livelihoods.

Only 9% left behind family compared to 67% in May-July 2019. Male and female as well as men and women left in equal proportions with children under 18 made up 53% of those leaving.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family

FOLLOWED BY Insecurity

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at 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	0%	-
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	0%	-
Probably >6months	100%	Ed Daein, Khartoum (Sudan)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	62%	Wau North & South
new home, different area	27%	Wau North
former area but new home	12%	Wau North
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

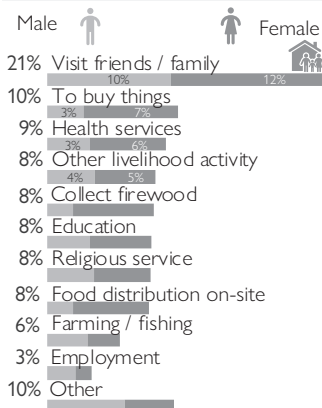
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,505 HH (3,508 IND.)

DTM recorded 3,508 individual movements in and out of Wau's collective centres for the day (58% female travellers). The most common activities included visiting friends / family (21%), purchasing of goods (10%) or healthcare (9%).

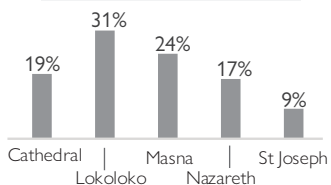
Some 42% of same-day travellers reported to not live at the sites. Of these, most were visiting friends or family, collected on-site food distributions or entered to access healthcare.



REASON



% INTERVIEWS / SITE



Temporary travel (short—long term)

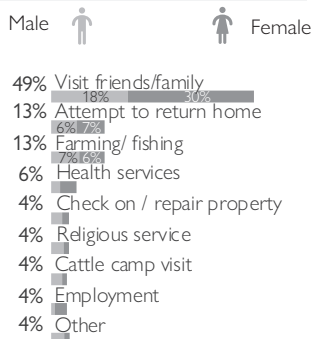
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 131 HOUSEHOLDS (386 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 386 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Over two-thirds were represented by adult women and a third by children under 18. Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (49%). Return related activities made up only 13% of temporary travellers which is also the average of this value for the period of April to August 2019 compared to 24% in March 2019.

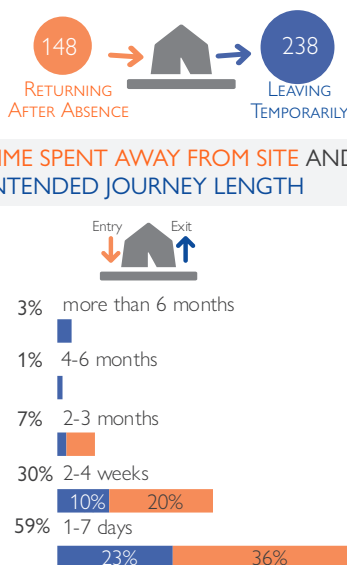
IDPs most commonly travelled within Wau County (58%) with 21% going to and from Jur River. Trips were mostly very short with 59% lasting less than a week. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



58%
of destinations were within Wau County

21%
of destinations were to Jur River County

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 18 HOUSEHOLDS (50 INDIVIDUALS)

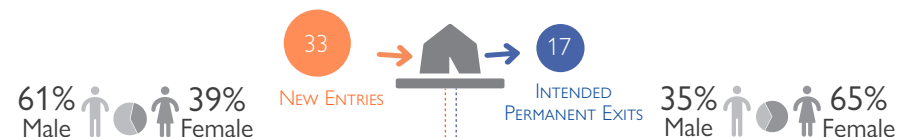
NEW ENTRY

Amongst 3,944 individuals interviewed, 33 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, most intended to stay for less than four weeks (78%) arriving from Wau and Aweil North.

Adult men (48%) were more common than adult women (18%) amongst new arrivals. Family was cited by 79% of new arrivals as primary reason for entry.

PERMANENT EXITS

DTM observed 17 individuals permanently exiting Wau Cathedral, Lokoloko and St Joseph, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions at destinations. Improved living conditions were reported in Wau North and Beselia.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

FOLLOWED BY

Access to services

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better at destination

FOLLOWED BY

Looking for better access to services

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	39%	Wau, Aweil North
2—4 weeks	39%	Wau, Aweil North
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	12%	Cueibet
Probably >6 months	9%	Rumbek Centre

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	94%	Rocrocdong, Wau North
new home, different area	0%	-
former area but new home	6%	Wau South
other displacement site	0%	-

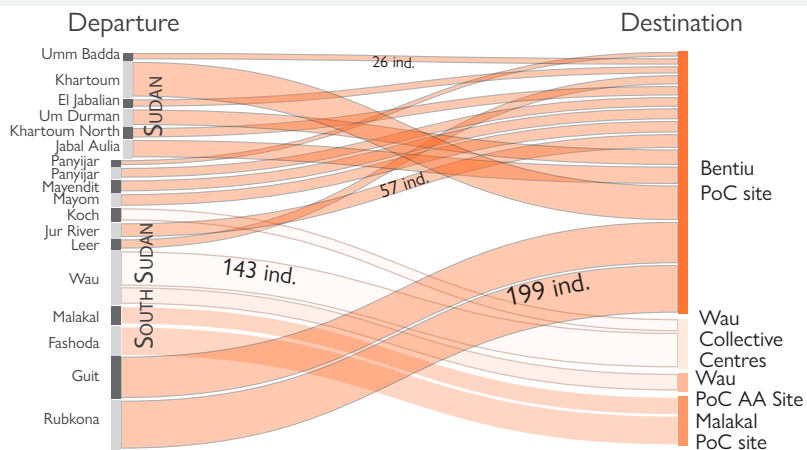
For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

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 State (79%), where Rubkona (27%), Guit (23%) and Koch (13%) were the most represented counties. Destinations in Sudan made up 17% (Khartoum State). From Malakal PoC site, the vast majority of overnight travel remained within Upper Nile State (91%) where Malakal County itself (43%) and Fashoda (38%) remained the main destinations. From Wau PoC AA site, all observed temporary movement away from the site remained in Wau North (73%) and Wau South (27%). For the Wau Collective Centres a fifth of travellers headed to and from Jur River (21%- mostly Masna and Cathedral) with the majority remaining within Wau County (58%).

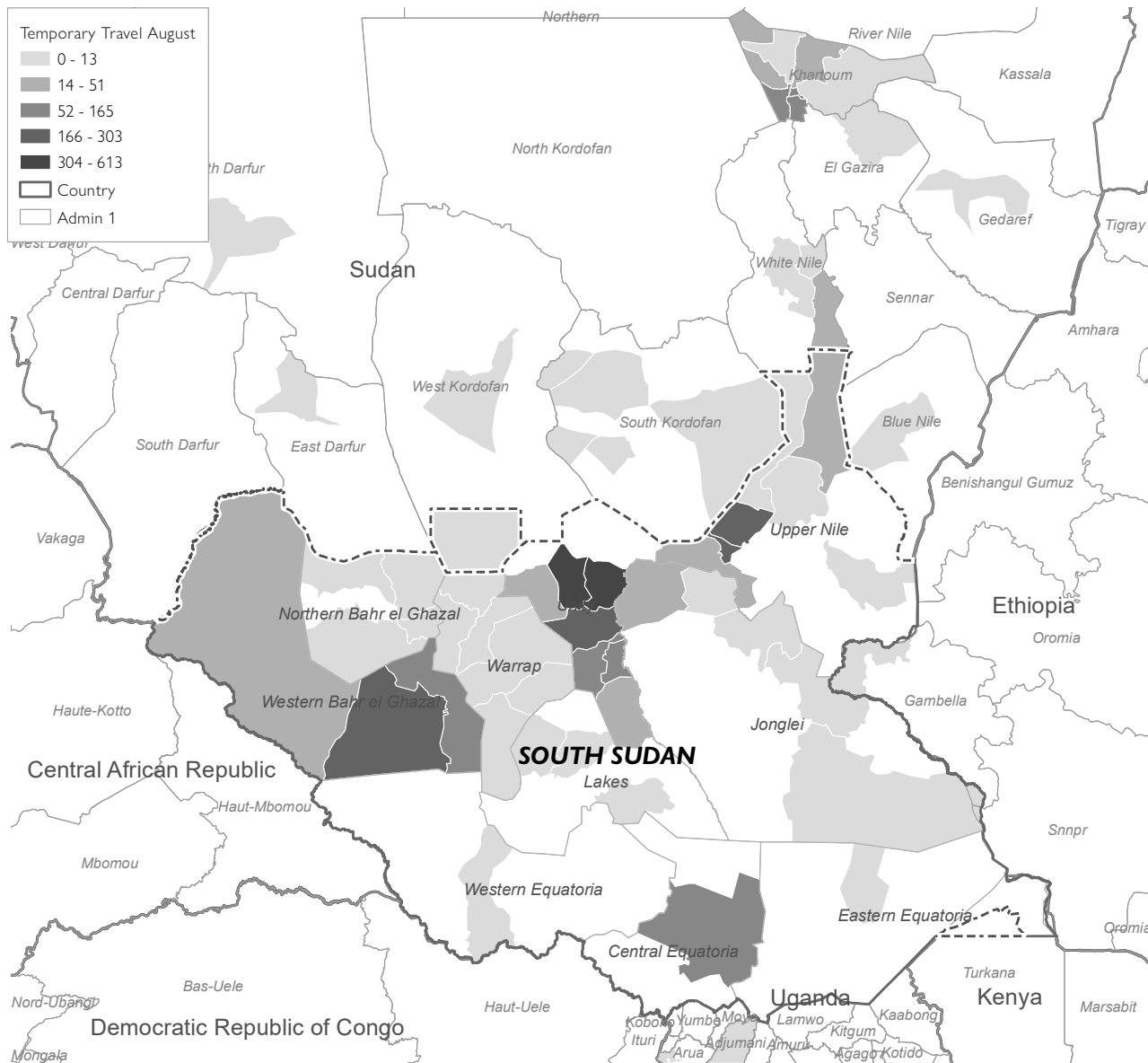
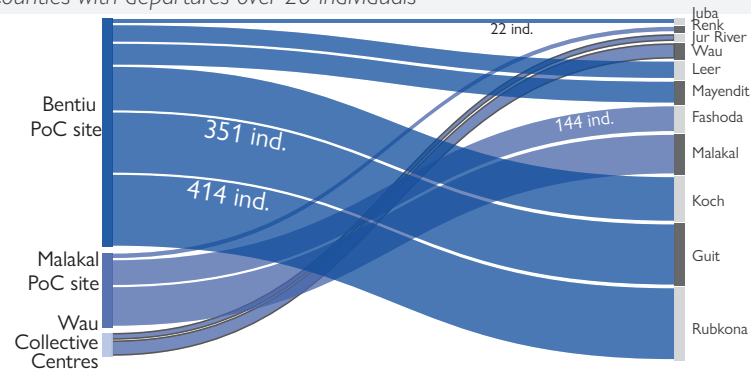
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 20 individuals

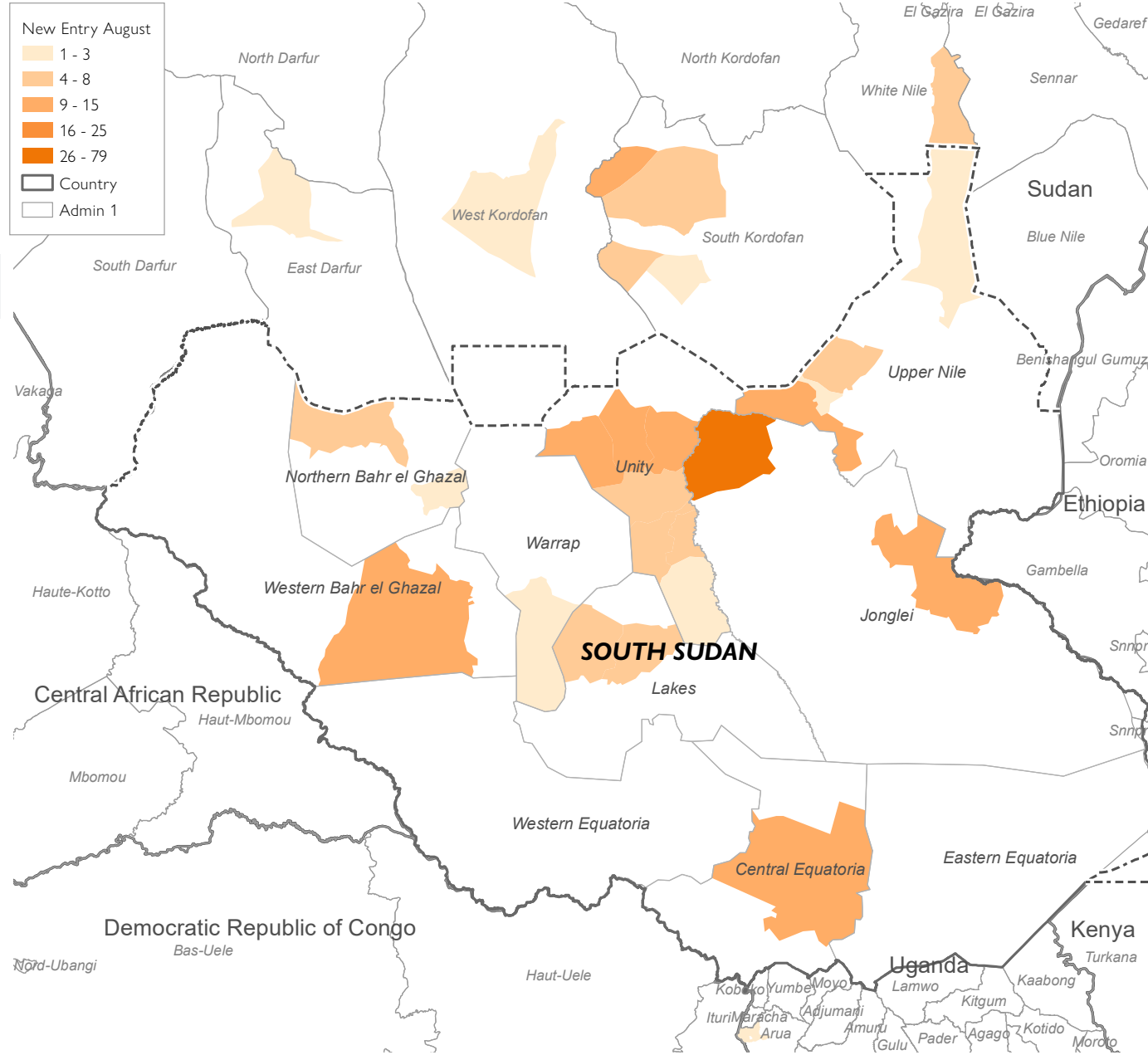
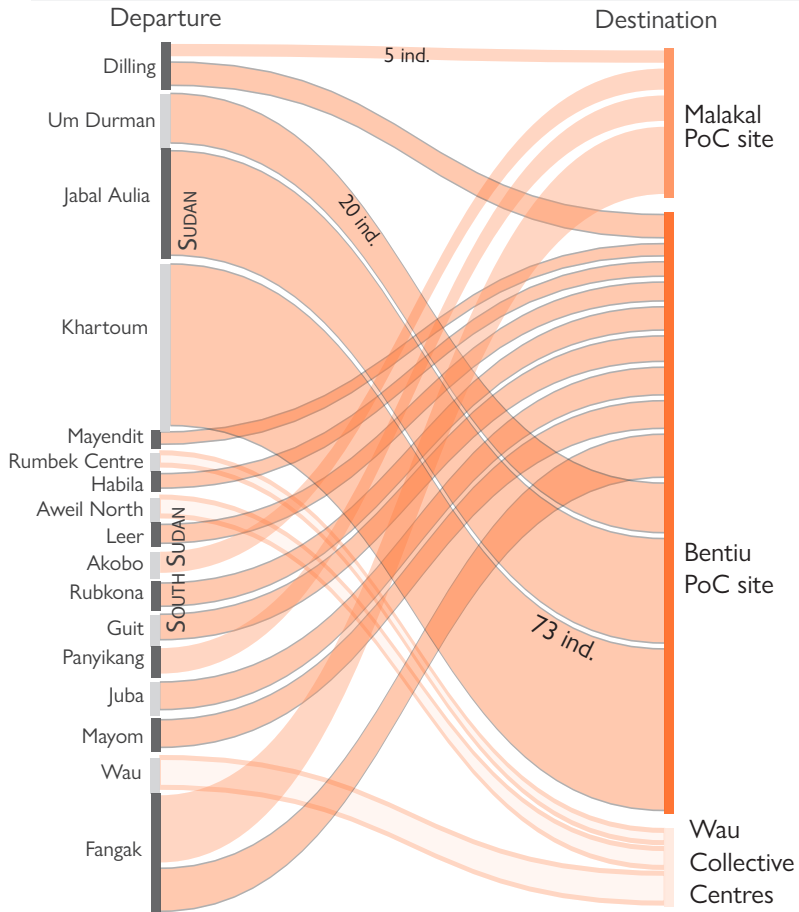


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

For Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (57%) with Sudan making up 66% in total with 20% arriving from within Unity State. In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Jonglei State (49%- Fangak and Akobo) with 23% coming from Sudan. Amongst 36 new arrivals at Wau PoC AA site and collective centres, most arrived from within Wau County (36%) but also Aweil North (22%) and Rumbek Centre (14%).

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



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

From Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent destinations were in Uganda (60% - mostly refugee camps). Those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site most commonly left for Panyikang. In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (55%) and Wau South (25%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with all arrivals represented (all)

