

During September 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 7,148 interviews with households or groups representing 16,703 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).

As in August, there have been few new entries or permanent exits in September 2019 compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented 1.5 per cent (246 individuals) and intended permanent exits 1.0 per cent (170 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to five and eight per cent 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 and thematic reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only one or two per cent since April in contrast to December 2018 to February 2019 where the average was nine per cent.

Wau displacement sites have seen significantly less overnight and long-term travel in and out of the sites than Malakal and Bentiu PoC sites. Overnight travel into and out of Malakal PoC site increased from 14 per cent throughout June to August to 24 per cent in September indicating renewed possibilities and / or willingness to travel in the region. Movement profiles at other sites saw not drastic changes since the previous month.

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 September 2019. Monitored arrivals from Sudan (mostly at Bentiu PoC site- returning residents and new arrivals) peaked in June 2019 (51% of measured movements) but still made up nearly a third of incoming individuals in August (31%) decreasing to 21% in September 2019. Returning residents had mostly been to Sudan for education whilst new arrivals usually came to be with their families.

The data shows that women and girls remained more mobile than males during the reporting period. Female travellers accounted for 65 per cent and adult women made up half of all monitored individuals (50%) compared to 27 per cent adult men. Same-day travellers in and out of Wau Collective Centres were the closest to being equally represented by male (42%) and female (58%) individuals. The biggest disparity was observed at Bentiu PoC site where only 21 per cent of same-day travellers were represented by men and boys.

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 population count 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

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination

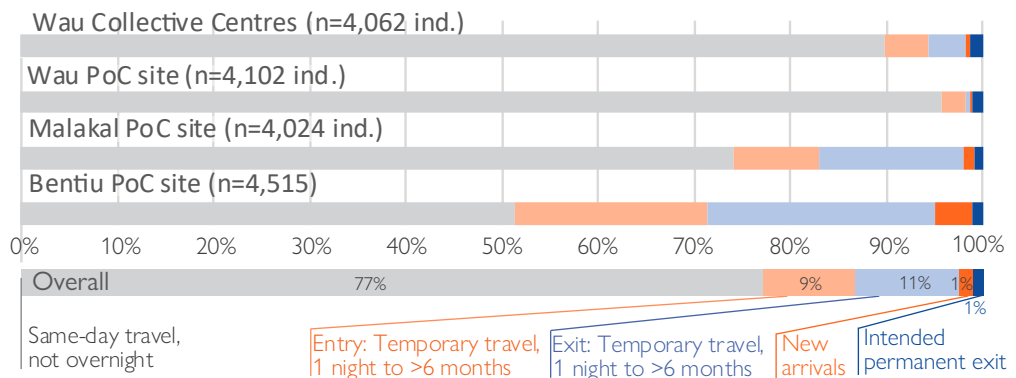
FOLLOWED BY: Healthcare

FOLLOWED BY: Family

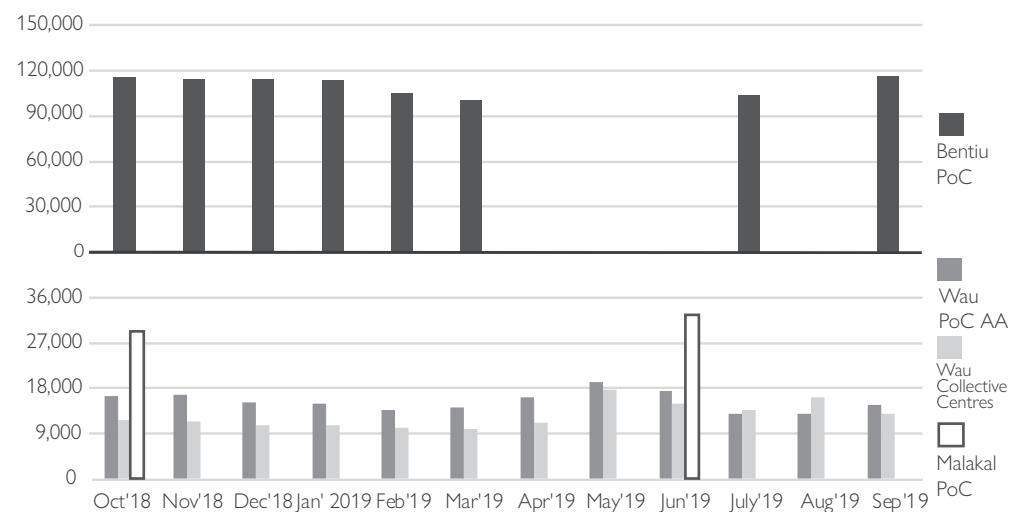
Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	4,515 (1,353)	4,024 (2,563)	4,102 (1,637)	4,062 (1,595)
Site Population	115,960 (16,938)	32,608 (5,925)	14,706 (4,022)	13,034 (3,140)

September 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. September 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,268 households [HHs] 3,703 ind., 51% female [F]), Nazareth (110 HHs, 494 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (67 HHs, 226 ind. 58%F), Lokoloko (321 HHs, 1,309 ind., 57%F), Masna (1,374 HHs, 7,302 ind., 50%F)



Same-day travel

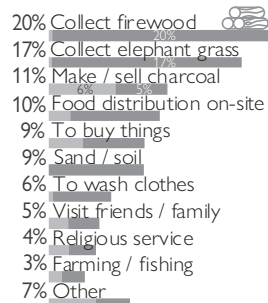
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
823 HH (2,322 IND.)

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (79%). The collection of firewood (20%), collection of elephant grass (17%) and making of charcoal (11%) represented the main activities cited as reason for movement. Collecting elephant grass and firewood were almost exclusively carried out by women, with making / selling of charcoal more frequently undertaken by men.



REASON

Male Female



Over a fifth of same-day travellers reported to not live at the site (22%). The largest proportion of these arrived to collect food distributions (23%) or arrived to purchase goods at the site (19%).

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 460 HOUSEHOLDS (1,976 INDIVIDUALS)

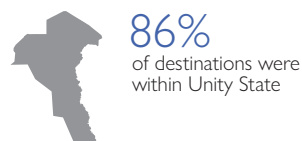
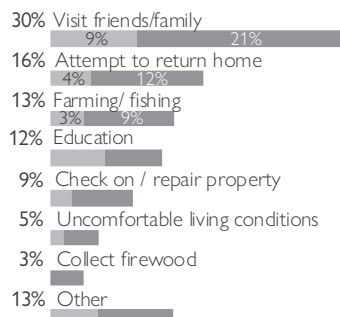
DTM interviewed 460 households comprising 1,976 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,070 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (906 ind.). A third of individual movements were done to visit family and friends (30%). Return-related motivations (attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property) represented 25% of movements compared to 16% in the previous month. Nearly a quarter of all temporary movement were made up of IDPs returning to the site after an absence of over 6 months (23%). Of these, 73% came from Sudan where respondents had mostly been for education. 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, namely healthcare.

Some 17% of individuals were on their way to or returned from Sudan with most movement remaining within Unity State (79%). Over two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (69%). Adult men made up 9% of these travellers compared to 34% adult women. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

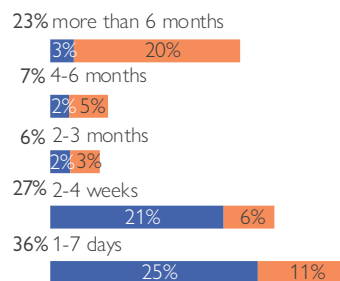


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



12%
of destinations are in Sudan



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 70 HOUSEHOLDS (217 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst interviewed IDPs, more individuals were new to the site (171 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (46 ind.) as in previous months. Most new arrivals intended to stay for over 6 months (89%), often from Sudan (73%) but also Leer, Koch and Mayom.

The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 77% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or education as secondary reasons for entry. More adult males (29%) than adult female individuals (27%) newly entered the site with 44% being under 18 years old.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

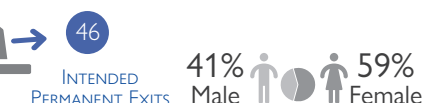
FOLLOWED BY

Education

PERMANENT EXITS

Out of 46 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 52% were children under 18, 30% were adult women and 17% adult men.

The majority cited better living conditions at destinations as primary reason for leaving (48% - Leer, Mayom, Rubkona and Khartoum).



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	5%	Mayom
2—4 weeks	0%	-
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	6%	Um Durman (Sudan), Khartoum, Um Durman (SDN)
Probably >6months	89%	Um Durman (SDN)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	48%	Rubkona, Leer
new home, different area	22%	Juba
former area but new home	13%	Mayom
other displacement site	17%	Juba, Ugandan camps

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



Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,997 HH (2,987 IND.)

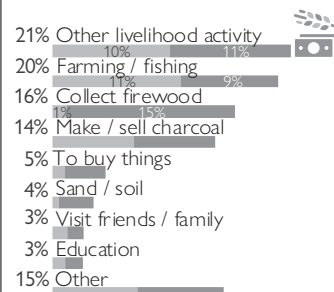
DTM interviewed 2,987 same-day travellers, of which 41% were male. Travellers were mainly engaged in livelihood activities such as farming, fishing or the production and sale of charcoal with similar male / female proportions.

Only 4% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Of these, most engaged in livelihood activities with 15% moving to access food distributions.



REASON

Male Female



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 539 HOUSEHOLDS (956 INDIVIDUALS)

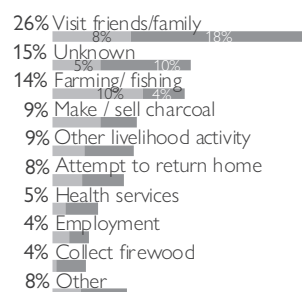
In September, only 1% of all 956 temporary movements in and out of Malakal PoC site were to / from Sudan, down from 5% in August and 22% in the period of May-July 2019. The majority of travellers remained within Malakal (62%) and Fashoda (15%) counties. Most trips lasted or were intended to last for short to medium-term periods of time (83% under three months).

Most persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (26%) and 8% reported attempts to return home to locations mainly located in Fashoda, Malakal and Fangak. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

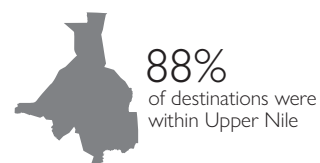
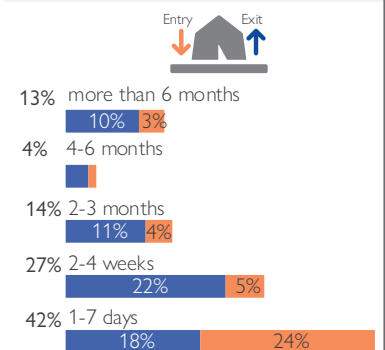


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



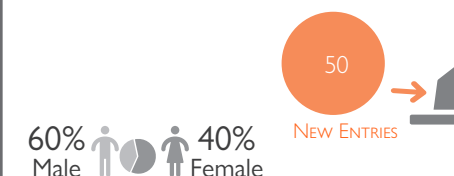
New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 27 HOUSEHOLDS (81 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 50 individuals newly arrived at the site. However, 40% of these did not intend to remain at the site for more than a month, arriving mainly from Fashoda.

Amongst those intending to remain at the site for more than 6 months (26%), most arrived from Fangak and Fashoda with departures from Sudan being less frequent than in previous months.



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Healthcare

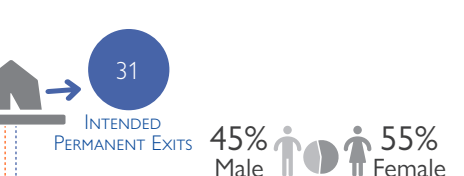
FOLLOWED BY

Family

PERMANENT EXITS

Amongst a total of 2,563 randomly chosen households travelling through the gates of Malakal PoC site during the reporting period, 12 (31 individuals) were intending to permanently leave.

This group was represented by mostly adult men and women intending to return to former homes in Fangak and Fashoda to rejoin families.



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	12%	Fangak
2—4 weeks	28%	Fangak
2—3 months	28%	Nyirrol, Fashoda
4—6 months	6%	Khartoum (SDN)
Probably >6months	26%	Fashoda

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	77%	Fangak, Fashoda
new home, different area	16%	Panyikang
former area but new home	6%	Renk
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

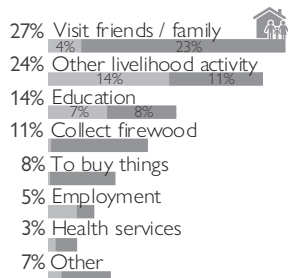
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,585 HH (3,932 IND.)

DTM interviewed 3,932 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (70%).

The most common activity leading to same-day movement in and out of the site was family / friends' visits (27%) – an activity that mostly carried out by women and girls (overall 23%). Some 14% were travelling for educational purposes.



REASON



Some 10% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Nearly all of these were there to visit family / friends with others arriving to collect food distributions.

Temporary travel (short—long term)

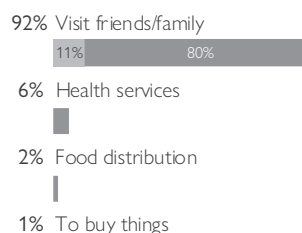
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 40 HOUSEHOLDS (122 INDIVIDUALS)

Temporary overnight travel from Wau PoC AA site was very low in September, making up only 3% of all interviewed persons crossing the site's gates compared to 24% at Malakal PoC or 44% at Bentiu PoC site during the same month. DTM interviewed 122 temporary travellers: 103 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 19 individuals intended to stay away overnight. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (89%). Over half of all travellers were adult women (60%) compared to only 2% adult men.

Almost all travellers left to visit family / friends (92%). Return-related movement was not reported in stark contrast to the first quarter of 2019 (ex. 34% had left to attempt return in March 2019). For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.



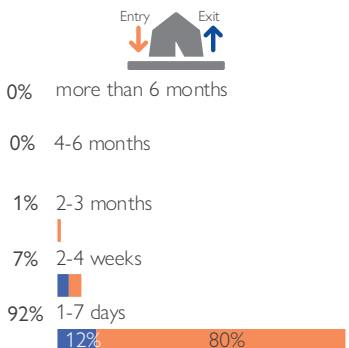
REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



98%
of destinations were within Wau County



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 12 HOUSEHOLDS (48 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 4 new arrivals at the site amongst 4,102 interviewed individuals. This represents a drastic change since the period of March to May 2019 when the site saw many new arrivals from Jur River. The new arrivals came from Juba and did not intend to remain at the site for more than a month.



PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 44 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 with a 5 leaving for Jur River for the same reason.

Nearly half left behind family at the site (45%). Over half of this group were represented by children under 18 (52%).



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family

FOLLOWED BY -

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	25%	Juba
2—4 weeks	75%	Juba
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	0%	-
Probably >6months	0%	-

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	59%	Wau North & South, Rocrocdong
new home, different area	16%	Wau North,
former area but new home	25%	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:
1,466 HH (3,650 IND.)

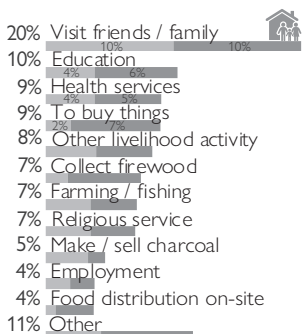
DTM recorded 3,650 individual movements in and out of Wau's collective centres for the day (58% female travellers). The most common activities included visiting friends / family (20%), education (10%) or healthcare (9%).

Some 38% of same-day travellers reported to not live at the sites. Of these, most were visiting friends or family (Nazareth and Lokoloko mostly) or entered to access healthcare (14% - mostly Cathedral and Nazareth).

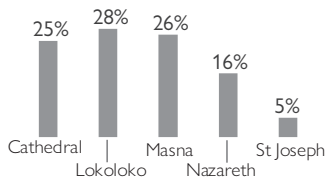
42% Male 58% Female

REASON

Male Female



% INTERVIEWS / SITE



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 115 HOUSEHOLDS (342 INDIVIDUALS)

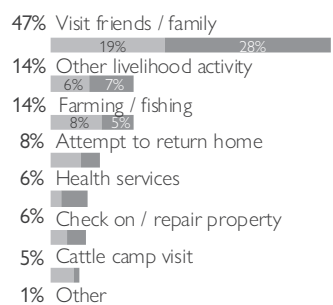
DTM interviewed 342 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Over one third were represented by adult women (35%) and a third by children under 18 (35%). Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (47%). Return related activities (attempts to return home and checking on property) made up only 14% of travellers compared to 24% in March 2019.

IDPs most commonly travelled within Wau County (50%) with 29% going to and from Jur River. Trips were mostly very short as 92% lasted less than a week. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

48% Male 52% Female

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

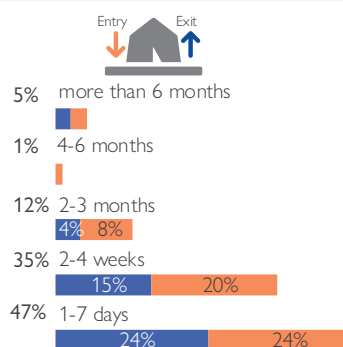
Male Female



59% of destinations were within Wau County



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



29% of destinations were to Jur River County

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 14 HOUSEHOLDS (70 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst 4,062 individuals interviewed, 21 were new to Wau Cathedral, Lokoloko and Masna. Of these, most intended to stay for less than four weeks (71%) arriving from Gogrial East and Um Durman, Sudan.

Nearly half of all new arrivals were adult women (48%) and only 14% were under 18 years old. Family was cited as primary reason by all entrants.

48% Male 52% Female



TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family

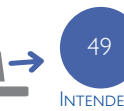
FOLLOWED BY Healthcare

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	71%	Gogrial East, Um Durman (SDN)
2—4 weeks	19%	Juba
2—3 months	10%	Bagari
4—6 months	0%	-
Probably >6months	0%	-

PERMANENT EXITS

DTM observed 49 individuals permanently exiting Wau Cathedral, Lokoloko and Masna, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions at destinations and to join families there. Improved living conditions were reported in Wau South and Jur River.



61% Male 39% Female

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Family

FOLLOWED BY Life is now better at destination

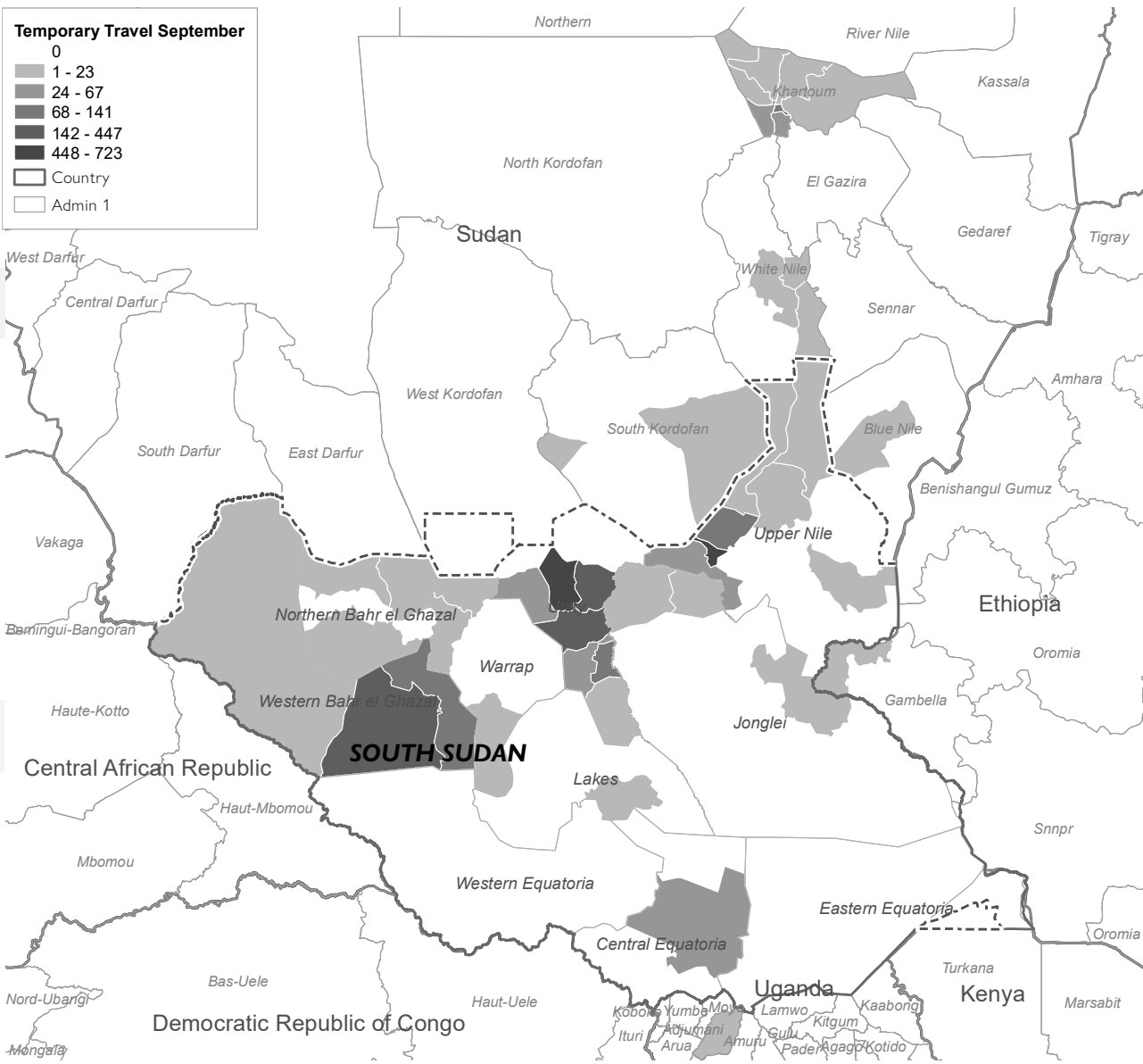
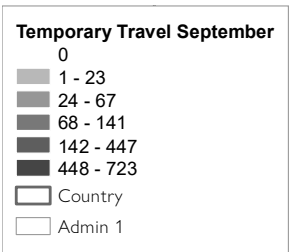
NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	88%	Rocrocdong, Kuarjena
new home, different area	0%	-
former area but new home	0%	-
other displacement site	12%	Wau South

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

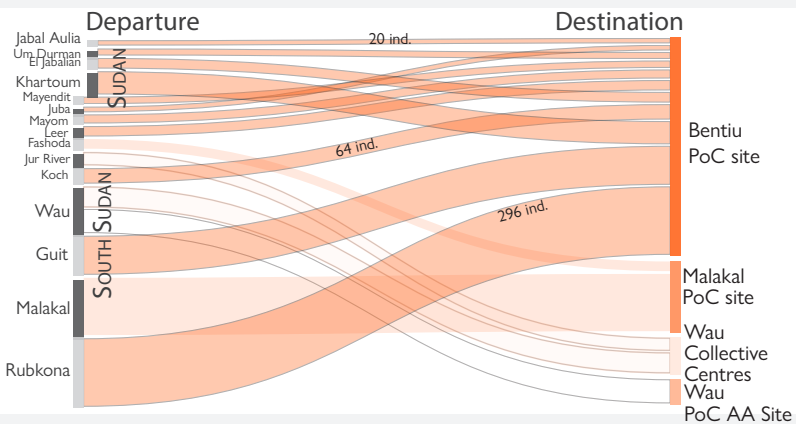
The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. The number of individuals is calculated taking into account those who returned from these areas (entry), as well as those who are going to these areas temporarily (exit).

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity State (86%), where Rubkona (37%), Guit (23%) and Koch (14%) were the most represented counties. Destinations in Sudan made up 12% (mostly Khartoum). From Malakal PoC site, the vast majority of travel remained within the state (88%) where Malakal (65%) and Fashoda (15%) counties were the most represented. Travel to and from Sudan made up 8% of overnight travel. Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA site was limited in volume and was limited to Wau County in 89% of cases. For the Wau Collective Centres over a quarter of travellers headed to and from Jur River (29%- mostly Masna and Cathedral) with the half remaining within Wau County (50%) and 6% traveling to Warrap State.



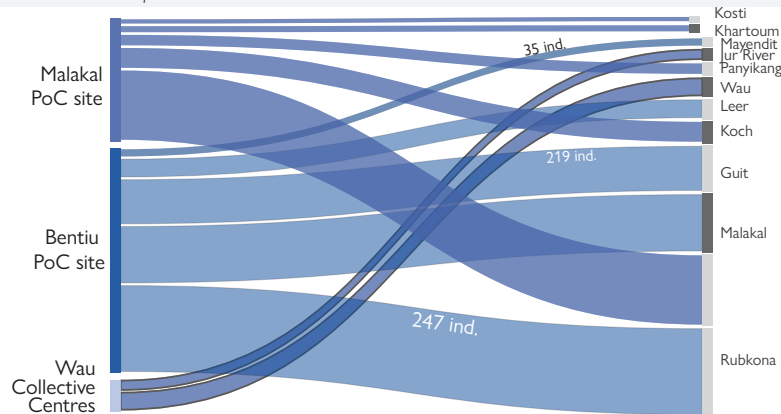
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 20 individuals

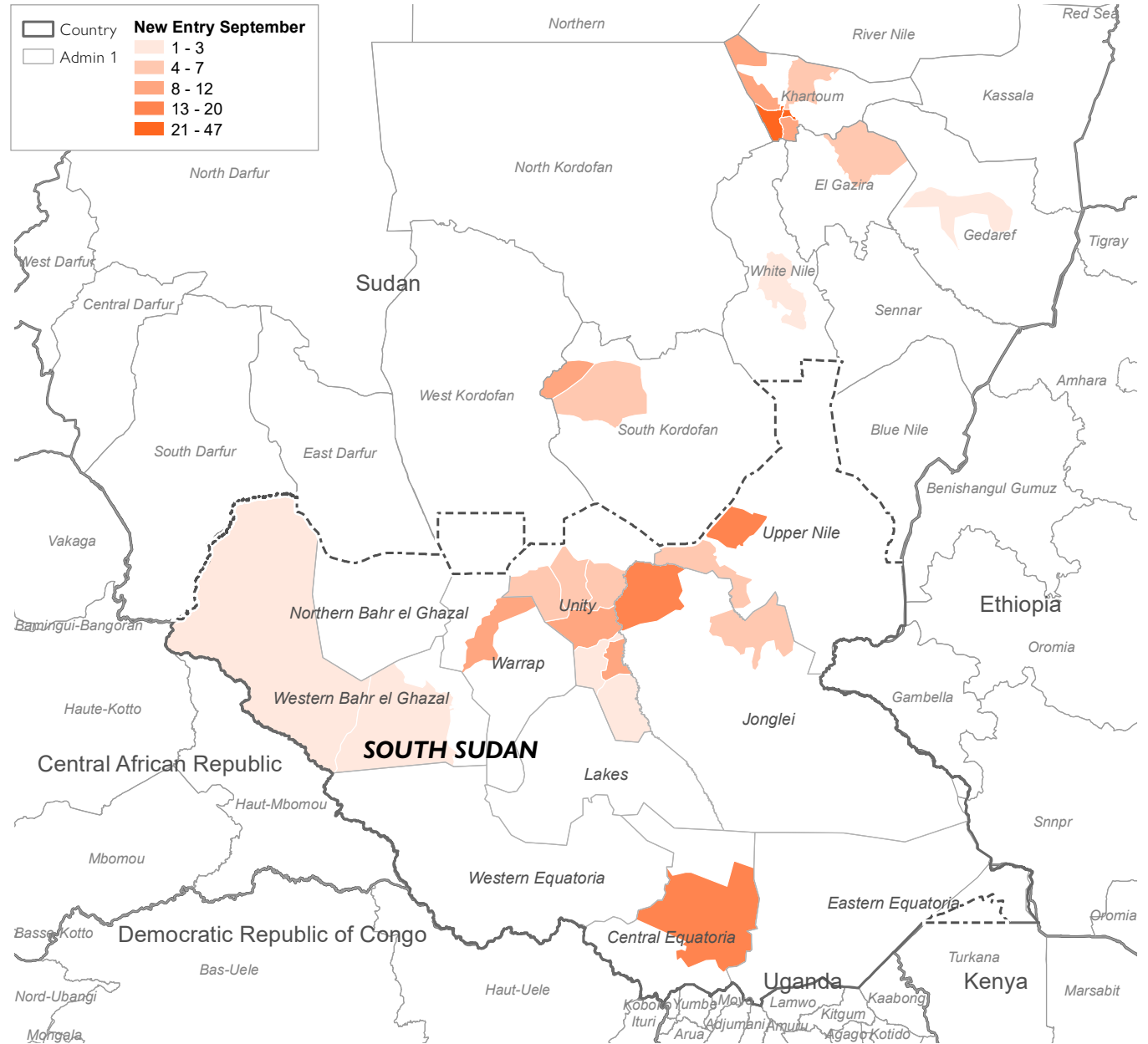
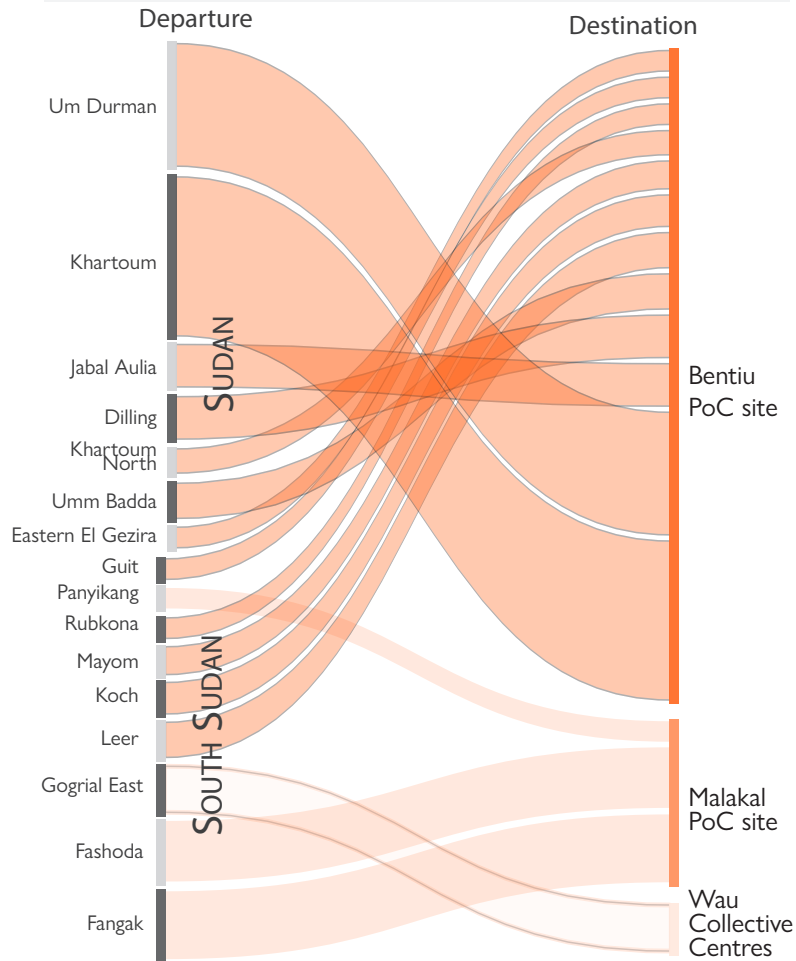


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

For Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (60%) with Sudan making up 73% in total, up from 66% in August 2019. Some 23% of individuals arrived from within Unity State. In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Jonglei (44%) and Upper Nile State (42%). Most new arrivals at Wau displacement sites arrived from Warrap State (48%) and Juba (32%).

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.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent areas of destination were Unity State (59% - mostly Rubkona and Leer) and Central Equatoria (24%). Those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site most commonly left for Panyikang (23%), Fashoda (19%) and Fangak (19%). In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau County (57%) and Jur River (40%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals

