

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix interviewed **6,913 households / groups representing 17,196 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) in October 2019.

**Reduced overnight travel, especially Wau PoC AA site:** Temporary travel away from the sites (returning and outgoing) remained lower than in the beginning of the year representing a monthly average of 21 per cent of recorded movements between August and October compared to 43 per cent in the first quarter of 2019. Same-day travel (no night spent away from the site) constituted 92 per cent of recorded traffic into and out of Wau PoC AA site. This compared to 28 per cent as a monthly average between January and April 2019. Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA was furthermore very short term (less than a week in 70% of cases) indicating movement is not only limited but also cautious.

**Women and girls remain more mobile than their male counterparts:** Nearly two-thirds of movements were represented by women and girls (64%) in October 2019. In terms of travel categories, out-going movements that were intended to last more than a night were especially often carried out by the sites' female population (67%). New arrivals were represented by the highest male population (48%).

**Continued new arrivals from Sudan at Bentiu PoC site:** 62 per cent of new arrivals representing 86 individuals newly arrived at the site from Sudan. This group mainly arrived from Khartoum citing family as reason to move into the site. A quarter of individual returning from overnight travel (short-long term) arrived from Sudan (24%, i.e. 306 individuals). Others returned from Sudan after longer absences (over 6 months in 97% of cases). These made up 24 per cent of returning residents in October 2019, i.e. 306 individuals (compared to a monthly average of 31% or 288 individuals July to September).

**Slight increase in intended permanent exits:** there has been a slight increase in intended permanent exits in October 2019 as DTM interviewed 238 permanent exits making up 1.4 per cent of interviewed individuals overall. This compares to an average of 111 over the previous three months (average of 0.8% of interviewed 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 population count data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.<sup>1</sup>

1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.  
 2. Figures are from latest DTM population counts (except for Malakal for which the latest fixing exercise figure was used this month). 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. October 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,062 households [HHs] 4,367 ind., 51% female [F]), Nazareth (109 HHs, 468 ind., 53%F), St. Joseph (66 HHs, 215 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (237 HHs, 760 ind., 55%F), Masna (1,647 HHs, 6,506 ind., 56%F)

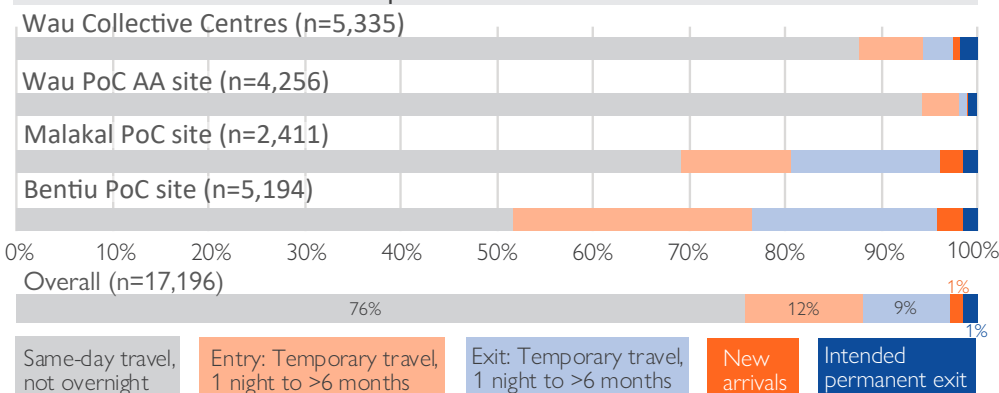
### New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:	Family	TOP REASON FOR EXIT:	Life is now better at destination
FOLLOWED BY	Access to services	FOLLOWED BY	Family

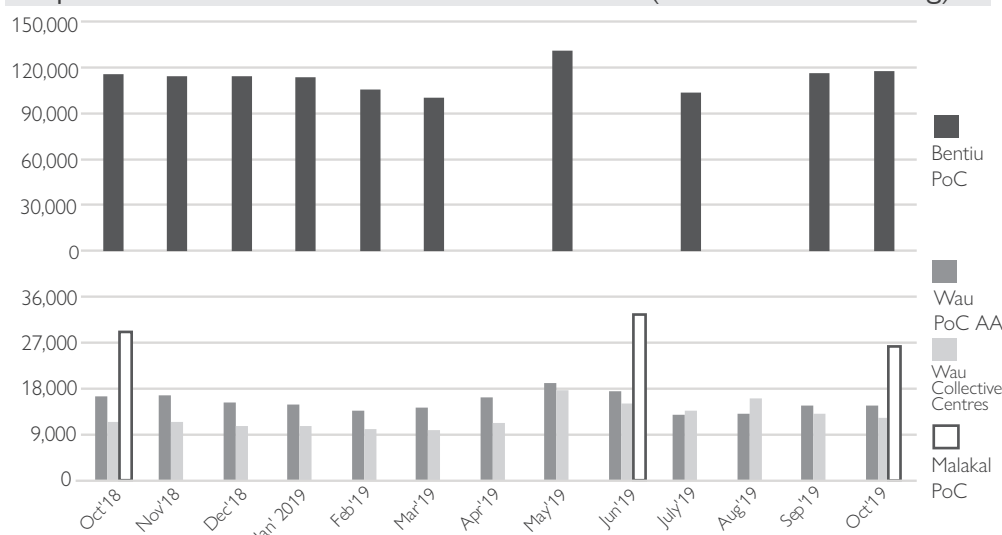
### Site population and # of persons interviewed<sup>2</sup>

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres <sup>3</sup>
Interviewed at Gates	5,194 (1,473)	2,411 (1,434)	4,256 (1,771)	5,335 (2,235)
Site Population	117,767 (16,610)	26,350 (NA)	14,696 (4,118)	12,316 (3,121)

### October 2019 movement profile



### Population count trends since October 2018 (not Flow Monitoring)



For more information: [displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](http://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)

Or contact [southsudan@iom.int](mailto:southsudan@iom.int)



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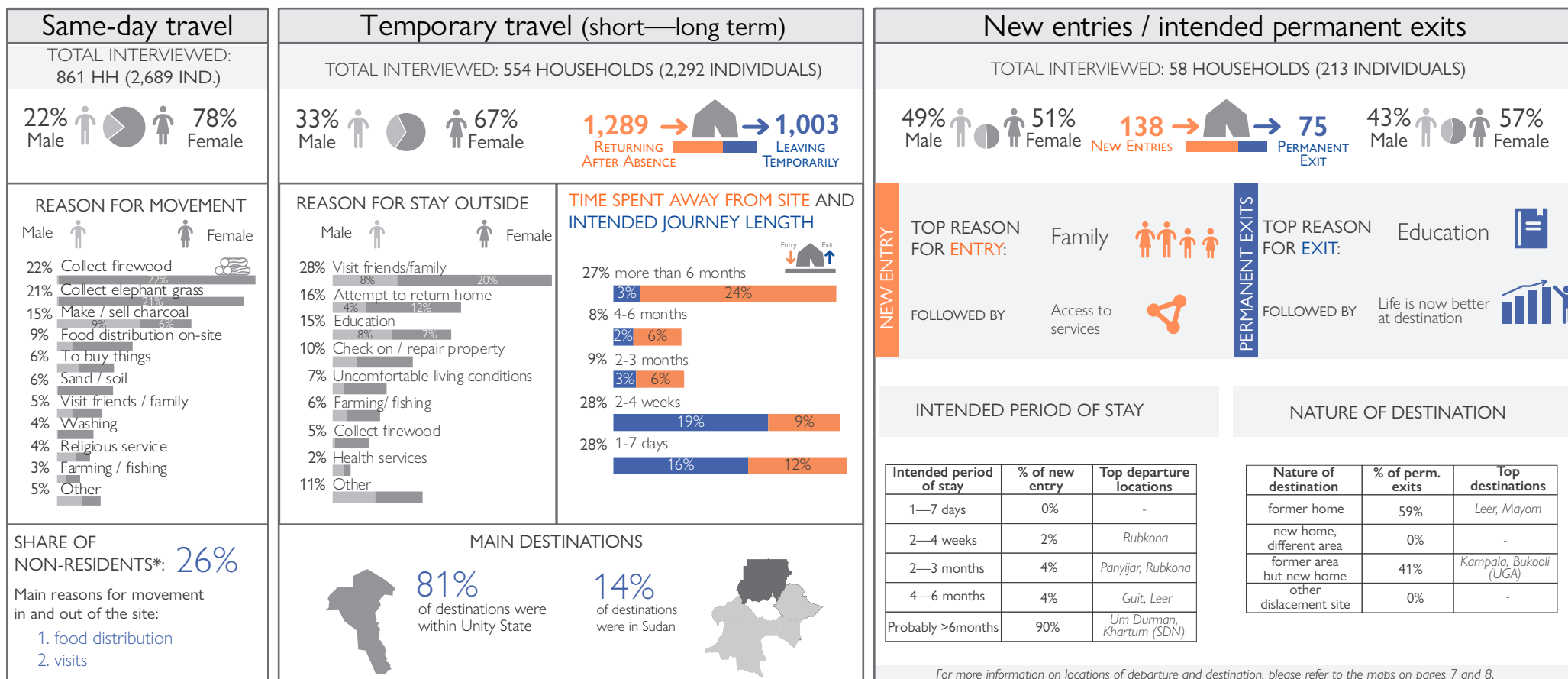
Movements in and out of Bentiu PoC site remain characterized by a **larger proportion of over-night and longer term stays away from the site** compared to other assessed sites where travelers tend to return before nightfall (44% at Bentiu PoC site compared to an average of 14% at other sites in October 2019).

Whilst 47% of the site's population is female, **women and girls** made up 78% of same-day travelers (no night spent away from site and visitors) and 76% of temporary travelers (at least one night spent away from site).

Travels to and from **Sudan** made up 16% of overnight movements in October (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) which represents a decrease compared to June, July and August (average of 26%) but still remains higher than in the beginning of the year (average of 12% in first quarter).

Whilst acknowledging Bentiu PoC site's larger overall population size, it has seen a more **consistent / regular inflow of new arrivals** making up an average of 6% of monthly individual movements in 2019. In October these made up 4% and most intended to stay for at least six months (90%). **More new arrivals came from Sudan** (86 respondents or 62% of new arrivals) than from South Sudan (34%). DSFM indicates that Sudan arrivals peaked in June 2019 (316 amongst interviewees, making up 89% of new arrivals that month).

**Return related activities** amongst temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 26% (603 ind. movements) of individual movements in October up from 14% (334 movements) in August but down from 37% earlier this year in January (598 movements) and April (855 movements).



\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.

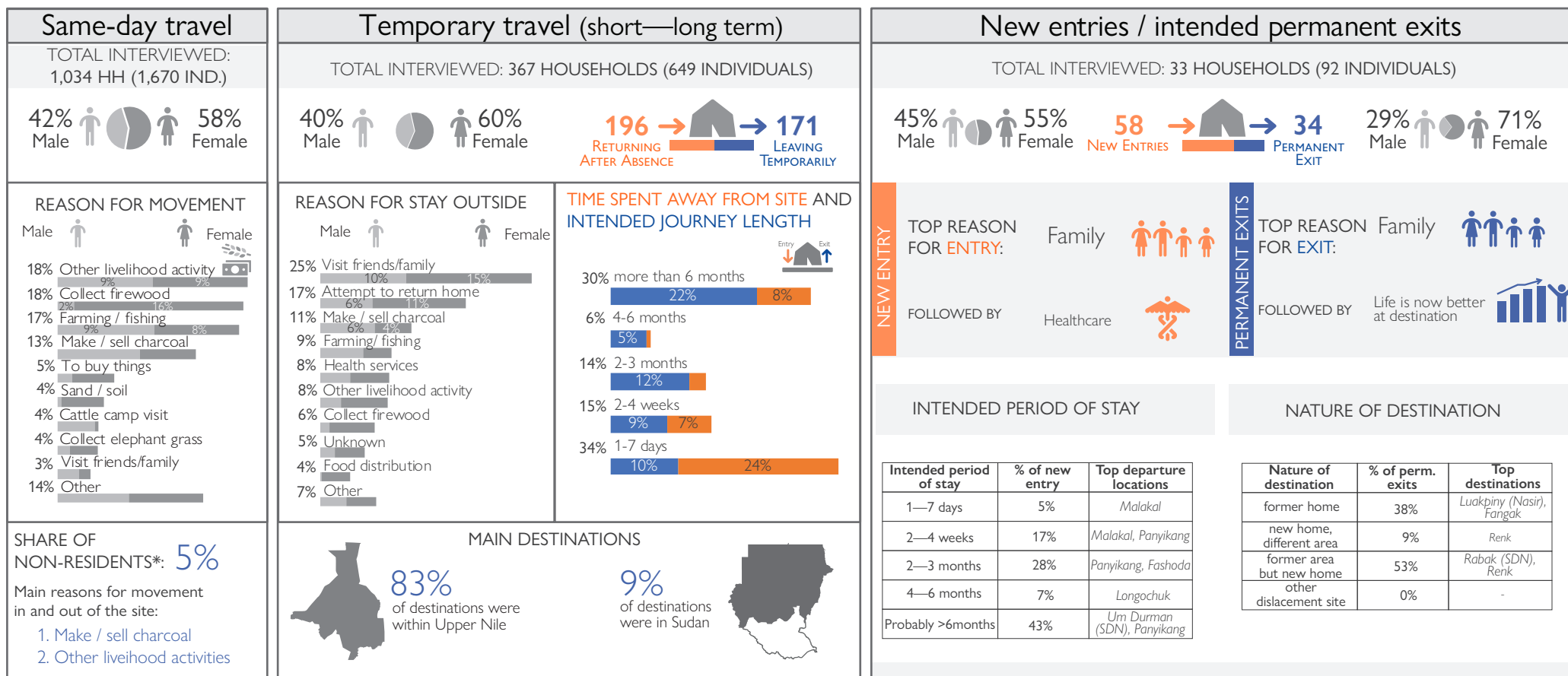
For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

Movement in and out of Malakal PoC site generally differs from other assessed sites by its **large share of same-day travelers** who are also more commonly engaged in livelihood activities than, for example, family visits. That said, the proportion has been declining since June when 84% of movements were represented by same-day travel to 69% in October in favour of more temporary journeys. An IOM / UNHCR Intention-Perception Survey in May 2019 showed that only 46% of inhabitants left the site on a daily basis and that destinations for these were mostly limited to areas around the site. In the same survey, nearly a third (30%) of respondents indicated that they have family members who never leave the PoC site, mostly for reasons of security, but also because everything they need is available in the PoC site or they have difficulty moving due to a physical or health impairment.

Compared to other sites, **very little traffic in and out of the site seemed to come from non-residents**. Only 5% of same-day travelers reported not usually sleeping at the site (compared to 26% at Bentiu PoC and 9% at Wau PoC AA site).

Same-day travel at Malakal PoC site saw a **more balanced gender distribution** than Bentiu PoC (22% male) and Wau PoC AA (35% male) sites but remained more commonly practiced by the female population (42% male).

Whilst being physically slightly closer to the northern border with Sudan than Bentiu PoC site, **Malakal PoC site has seen less traffic to and from Sudan**. Only 10% of all non-same day travel (temporary travel, new comers and permanent leavers) were from and to Sudan compared to a monthly average of 29% for the first half of 2019 after which this proportion declined. Travel remained most commonly linked to Malakal itself (40%) or Fashoda (17%) although Fashoda remained more prominent between May and August (averaging 29%) than in the beginning of the year and currently.



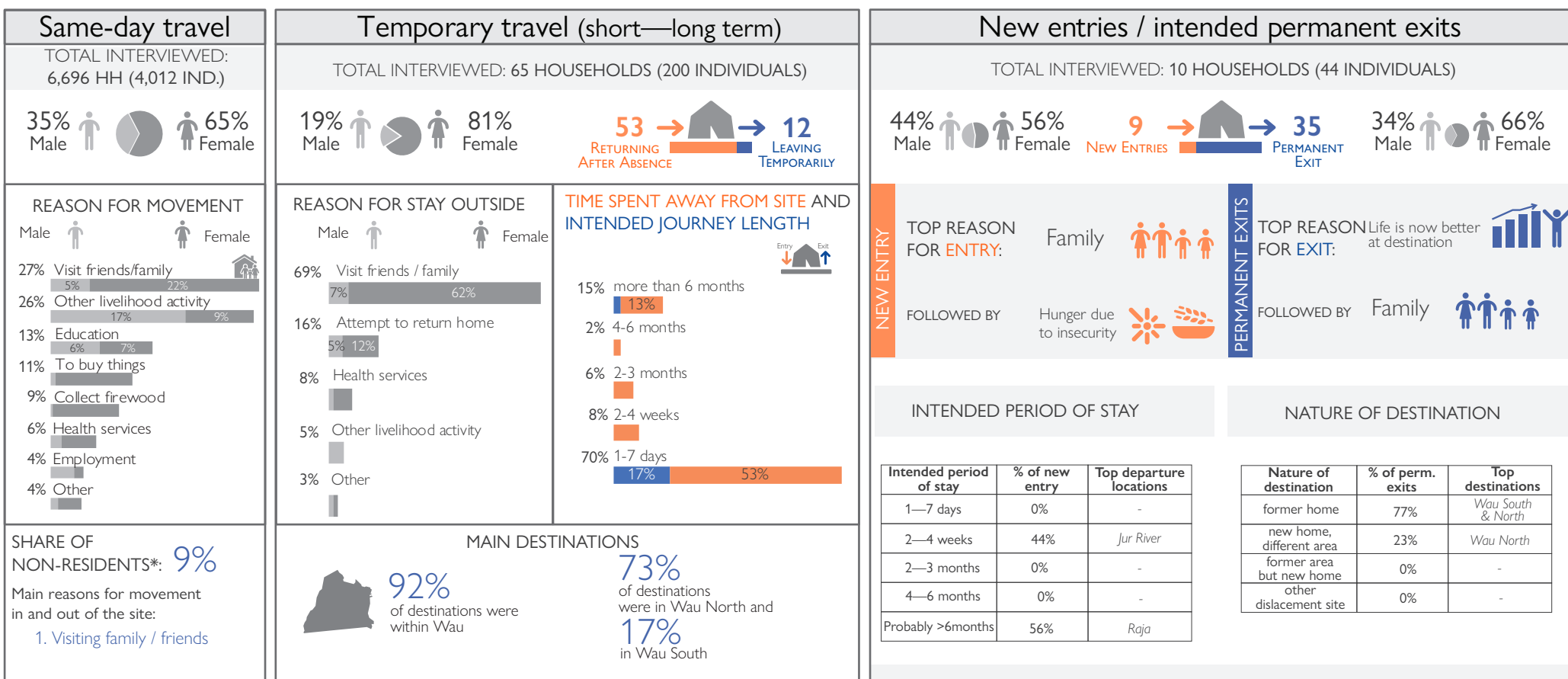
\* This number stems from the October 2019 fixing exercise conducted in preparation of a biometric registration. It is the best available population figure but is not available with sex and age disaggregation until December 2019.  
 \*\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.

Wau PoC AA site has seen **little overnight travel since April 2019** when same-day travel (no night spent away from the site) rose from a monthly average of 28% between January and April to a monthly average of 92% between May and October.

In contrast to Malakal PoC site, a **higher proportion of residents at Wau PoC AA tend to travel for the purposes of family / friend visits** than for livelihood activities.

It should be noted that neighbouring **Jur River witnessed a number of violent clashes** between farmers and pastoralists inducing wide-spread displacement with 12,346 newly registered individuals from Jur River at Wau displacement sites between March and June 2019 as reported on in the DTM report "Jur River Displacement To Wau (March-June 2019)" available on displacement.iom.int. A survey designed to assess the Jur River displacement patterns found that half of those displaced to Wau during the reporting period arrived in April, the month when the site began to see a decrease in overnight movements. Those that left the site for more than a night tended to remain within the county and returned within a week in 70% of movements in the case of October 2019.

The second half of 2019 has thus far seen far **less new entries and permanent exits** than the first half. DTM teams encountered 9 new arrivals in October 2019 and interviewed 35 individuals intending to permanently leave the site, mostly to return to former homes in Wau North and South. New arrivals made up an average of 44% of monthly interviewed individuals between March and May 2019 but has been at a monthly average of under 1% since June 2019. Permanent exits made up an average of 31% of interviewed individuals between December 2018 and March 2019 and has remained at an average of 1% since April 2019.



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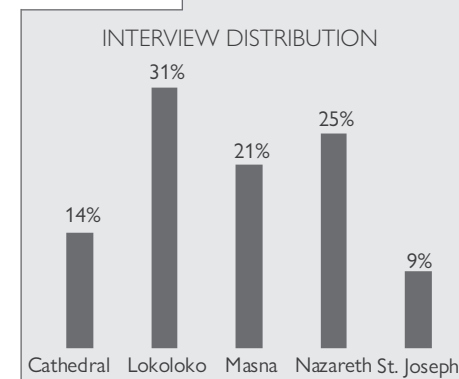
A higher proportion of interviewed travellers left Wau collective centres for overnight trips than Wau PoC AA site in October 2019. Overnight trips lasted less than a week in 58% of cases and 2-4 weeks for 29%. Nearly a third of overnight trips were directed at Jur River (32%) in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River were undertaken from Cathedral (69%) and Masna (31%) mainly for farming / fishing or other livelihood related activities.

Put together, Wau collective centres had the highest proportion of males travelling in and out of the site on same-day travel (43%).

Wau collective centres furthermore stand out for having the highest proportion of non-residents travelling in and out of the sites when combined in analysis. Over a third of same-day travellers reported not usually sleeping at the site and most commonly cited visits, access to healthcare and religious services as reason for movement.

New arrivals were recorded at Masna (32 individuals), Cathedral (4 individuals) and Lokoloko (3 individuals). Newcomers mostly came from within Wau and intended to stay for less than a week citing family visits.

DTM interviewed 94 individuals who intended to permanently leave Masna (78 individuals), Lokoloko (28 individuals) and Cathedral (27 individuals). Most permanent leavers intended to reach former homes in Wau North and South.



### Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 2,025 HH (4,682 IND.)

43% Male 57% Female

### Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 177 HOUSEHOLDS (520 INDIVIDUALS)

44% Male 56% Female

118 RETURNING AFTER ABSENCE → 59 LEAVING TEMPORARILY

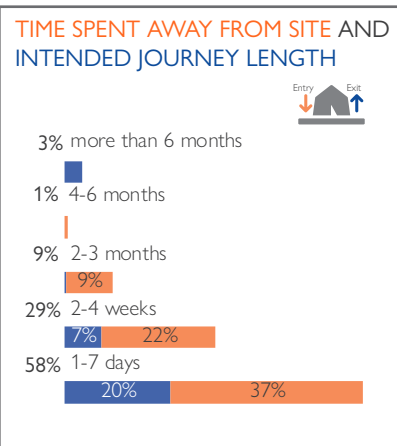
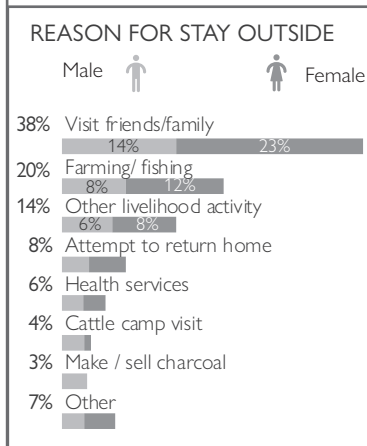
### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 33 HOUSEHOLDS (133 INDIVIDUALS)

46% Male 54% Female

39 NEW ENTRIES → 94 PERMANENT EXIT

37% Male 63% Female



SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS\*\*: 34%

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:

1. Visiting family / friends
2. Health services
3. Religious services



#### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	41%	Wau
2—4 weeks	21%	Kapoeta East
2—3 months	10%	Raja
4—6 months	8%	Cueibet
Probably >6months	21%	Yirol East

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

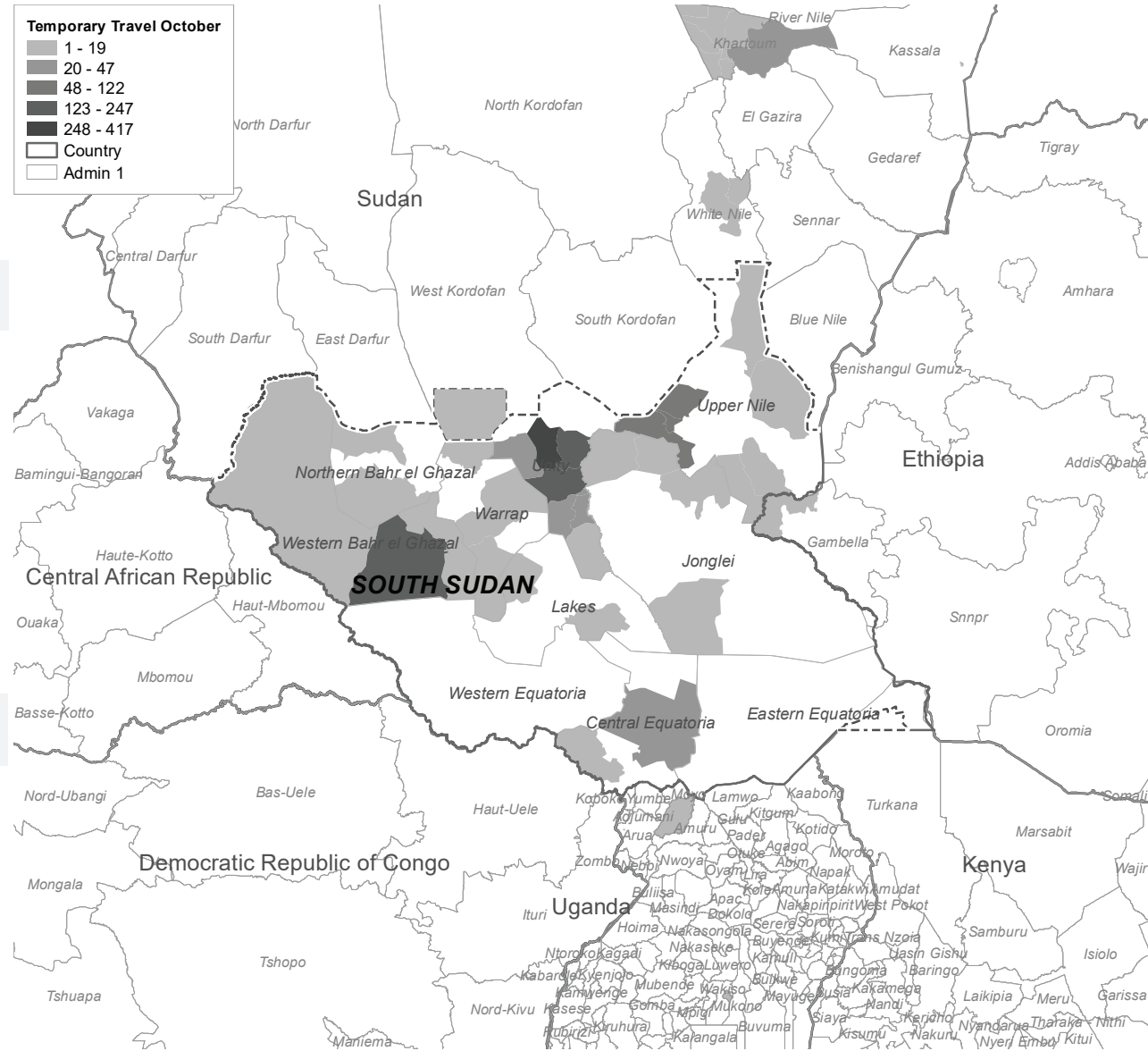
Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	86%	Wau South & North
new home, different area	23%	Wau North
former area but new home	0%	-
other displacement site	0%	-

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 \*\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.

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).

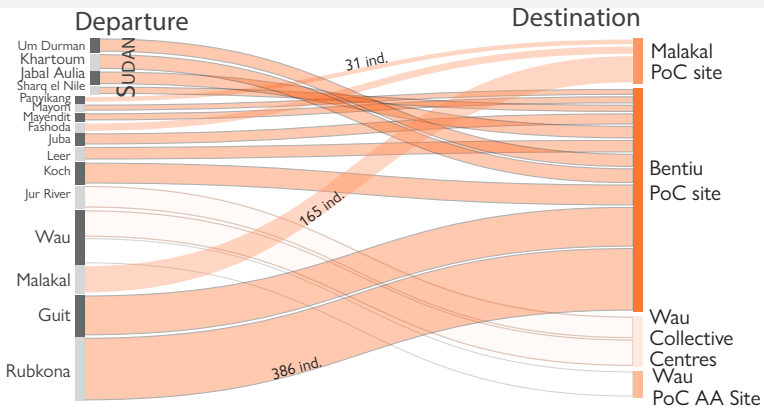
Most temporary travel from Bentiu PoC site remained within Unity State (81%) where the most common destinations were Rubkona (35%), Guit (21%) and Koch (13%). Temporary movement to and from Sudan (97% incoming) was restricted to Khartoum (14% of all temp travel from Bentiu PoC site). Temporary travel from Malakal PoC site was most commonly directed at Malakal (44%), Panyikang (18%) and Fashoda (17%). Overnight movement to and from Wau PoC AA remained most commonly limited to Wau County (97%) whilst 32% of travel from Wau collective centres was directed at Jur River County.

Areas of temporary travel for exiting (intended destinations) and entering residents of assessed displacement sites



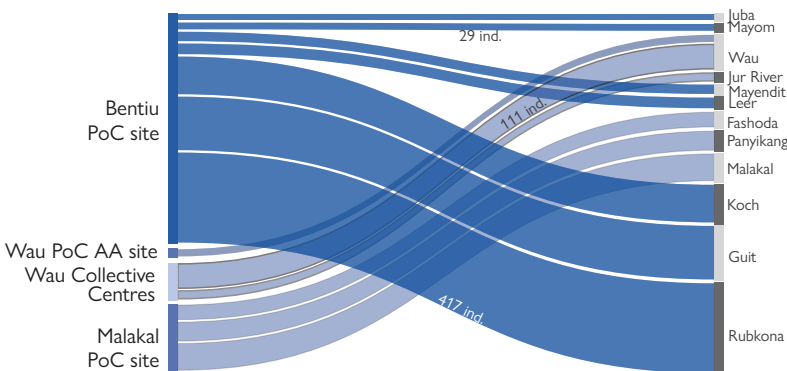
## Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



## Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 20 individuals

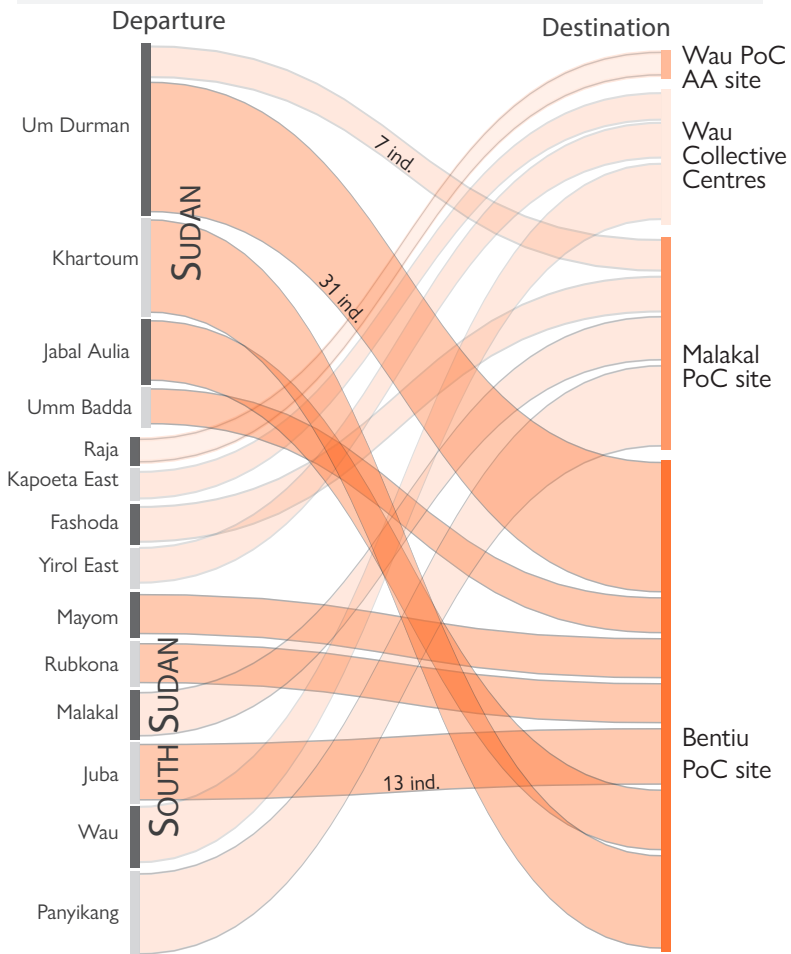


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

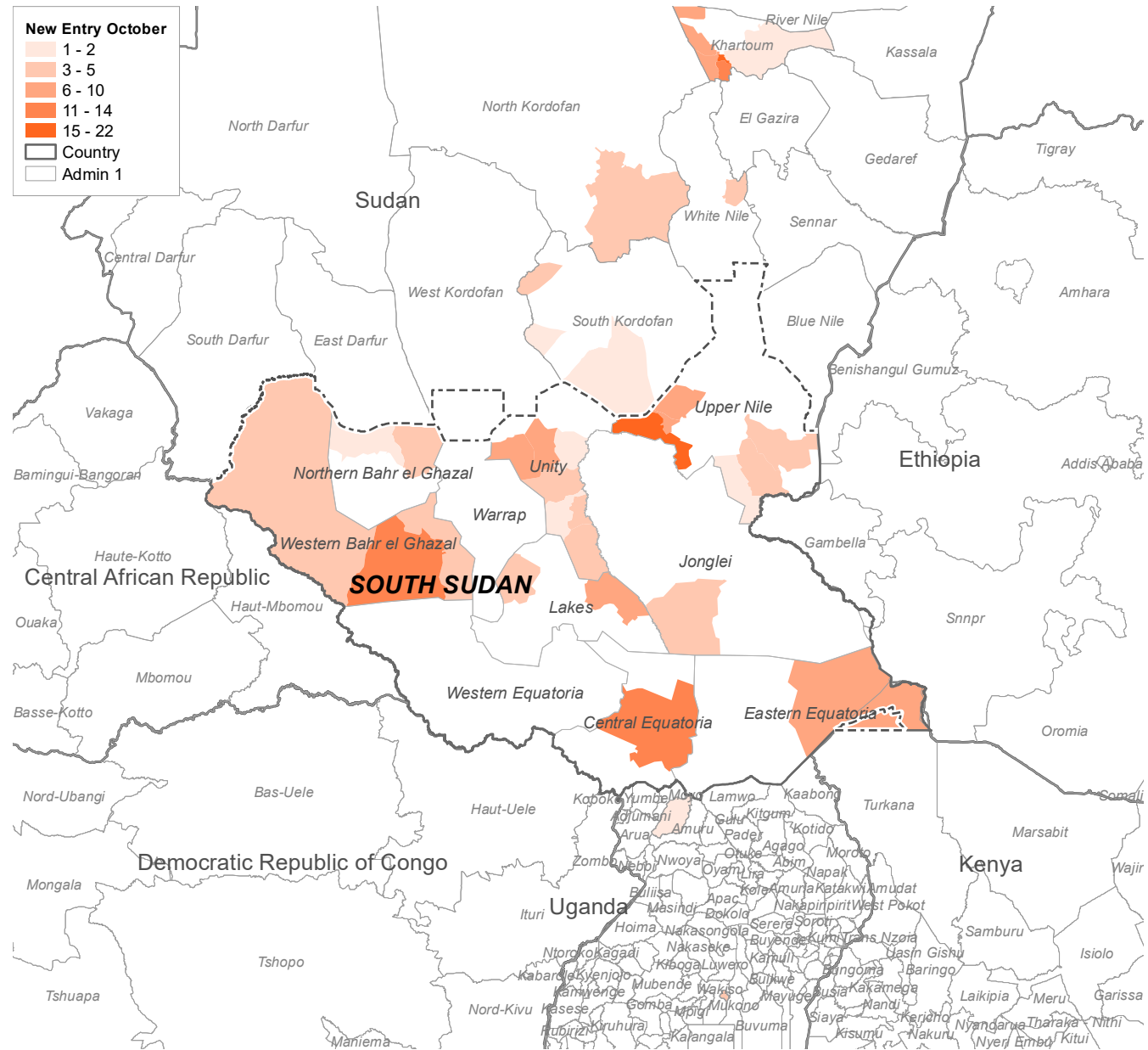
More than half of all new-arrivals at Bentiu PoC site came from Sudan (62% mostly Khartoum). While 19% of new arrivals to Malakal PoC site arrived from Sudan (12% Khartoum), the vast majority arrived from within Upper Nile (79%). Very few new arrivals were recorded at Wau PoC AA (from Jur River and Raja) in October. New arrivals at Wau collective centres arrived most commonly from Wau County (33%) or Lakes State (28%).

### New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



Areas of departure for new arrivals at assessed displacement sites

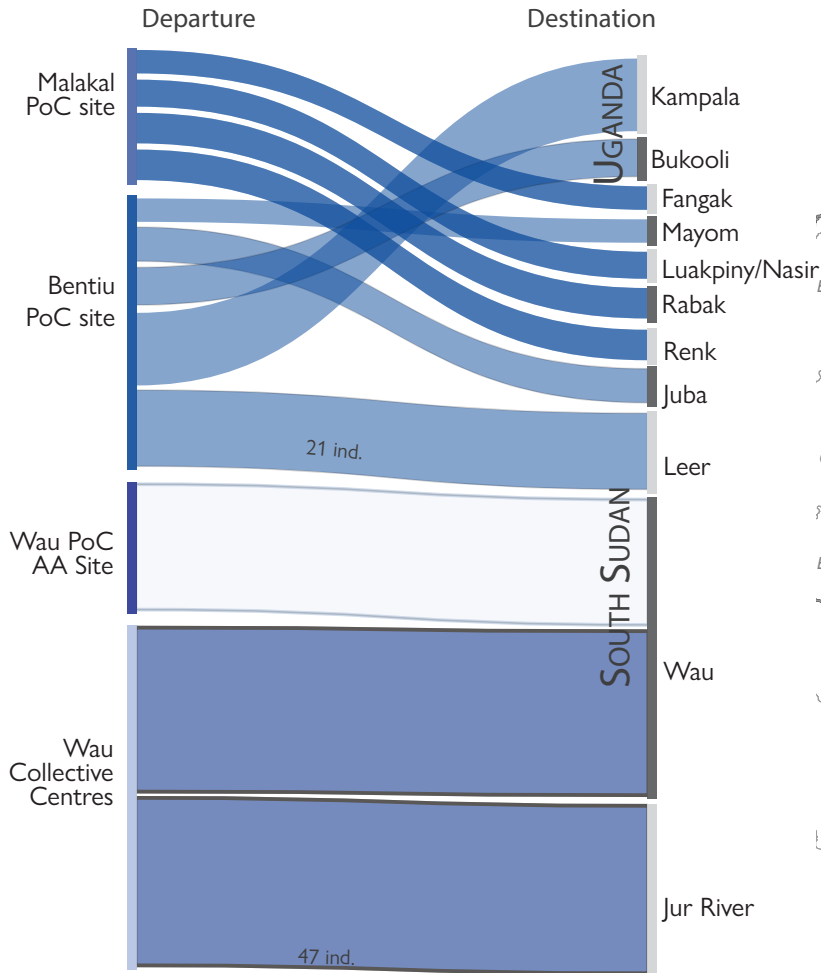


The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres.

Whilst half all permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site were directed at South Sudanese destinations (mainly Leer and Juba), 40% cited Ugandan and 11% Sudanese destinations. A quarter of intended permanent exits from Malakal PoC site were in direction of Sudan (White Nile) with most others intending to reach Renk and Panyikang. All permanent exits from Wau PoC site were directed at Wau. Those that intended to permanently leave Wau collective centres cited Jur River as destination in 50% and Wau in 49% of cases.

## Permanent Exits

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



Intended destinations for persons intending to permanently leave assessed displacement sites

