

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducted 8,006 interviews representing 20,193 individual movements into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis) in November 2019.

Continued short-long term journeys to and from Bentiu and Malakal PoC site by residents: DSFM data suggests that Bentiu PoC site residents in particular remain more confident to leave the site on short to long term trips when compared to other assessed displacement sites including to / from Sudan (14% but 17% including new arrivals). With the onset of the dry season in Malakal, journey lengths have increased, and residents are leaving more and more to further destinations including Sudan.

Increase in return related activities at Bentiu PoC site: a growing number of residents interviewed at the site's gates report leaving to check on property or to attempt to return home (Nhialdu, Ngop, Bentiu, Wathnyona, Rubkona, Nkony). Failed attempts to return home had been mainly directed at locations in Guit, Rubkona and Koch due to a perceived lack of access to services (healthcare).

Movement out of Wau PoC AA remains cautious with little overnight stays out: 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 per cent between January and April to a monthly average of 92% between May and November 2019. 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/south-sudan.

Residents move more freely in and out of Wau collective centres than from the PoC AA: IDPs living at Wau collective centres go on more frequent, longer and more distant journeys than their PoC site neighbours. While those leaving the PoC site mainly remain within Wau County, over a third of journeys from and to the collective centres was directed to neighbouring Jur River County in November 2019.

Women and girls remain more mobile than their male counterparts: Overall 64 per cent of tracked individuals were female compared to an overall female population of 51 per cent across assessed sites. Same-day journeys especially, were mainly conducted by female residents at Bentiu PoC site (80%) and Malakal PoC site (63%) with a more gender balanced traveller profile found at Wau collective centres.

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

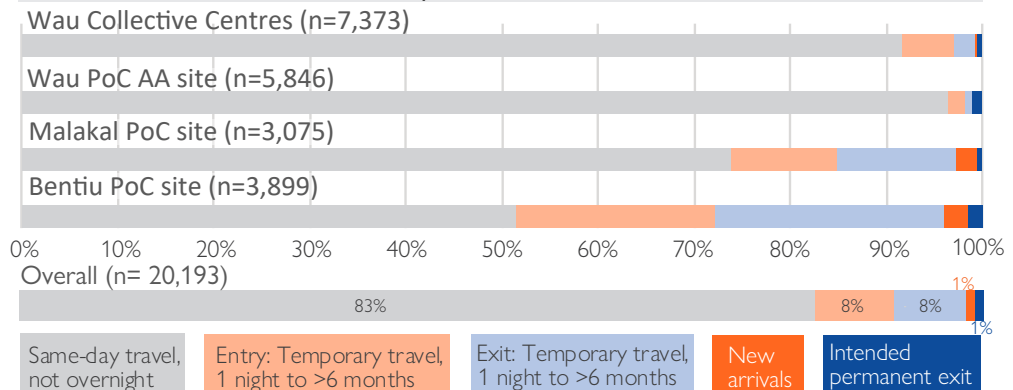
New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites



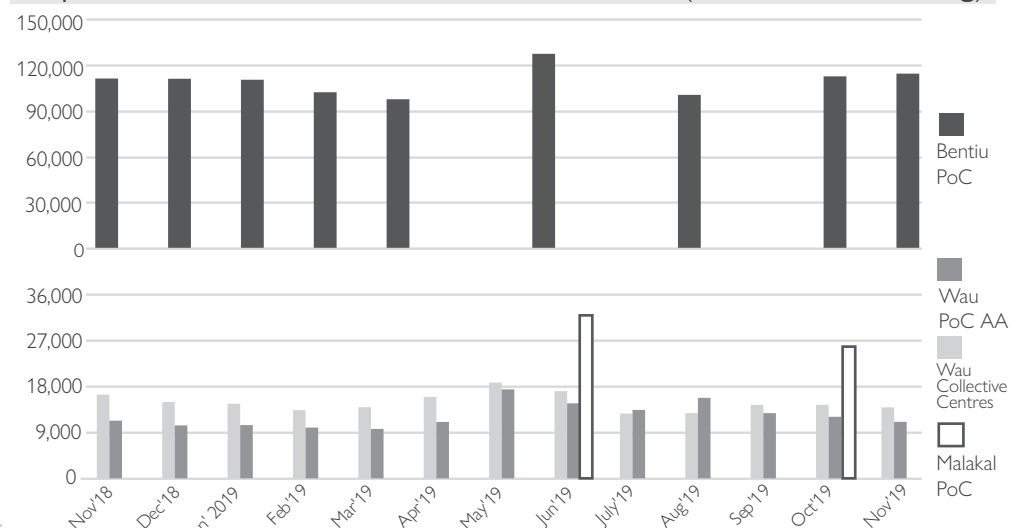
Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	3,899 (1,085)	3,075 (1,671)	5,846 (2,453)	7,373 (2,797)
Site Population	117,767 (16,610)	26,350 (NA)	14,195 (3,999)	11,291 (2,452)

November 2019 movement profile



Population count trends since November 2018 (not Flow Monitoring)



1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.
 2. Figures are from latest population counts or biometric registrations when new figures are available. 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. November 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,020 households [HHs] 4,233 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (105 HHs, 463 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (59 HHs, 201 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (233 HHs, 872 ind., 55%F), Masna (1,035 HHs, 5,522 ind., 50%F)



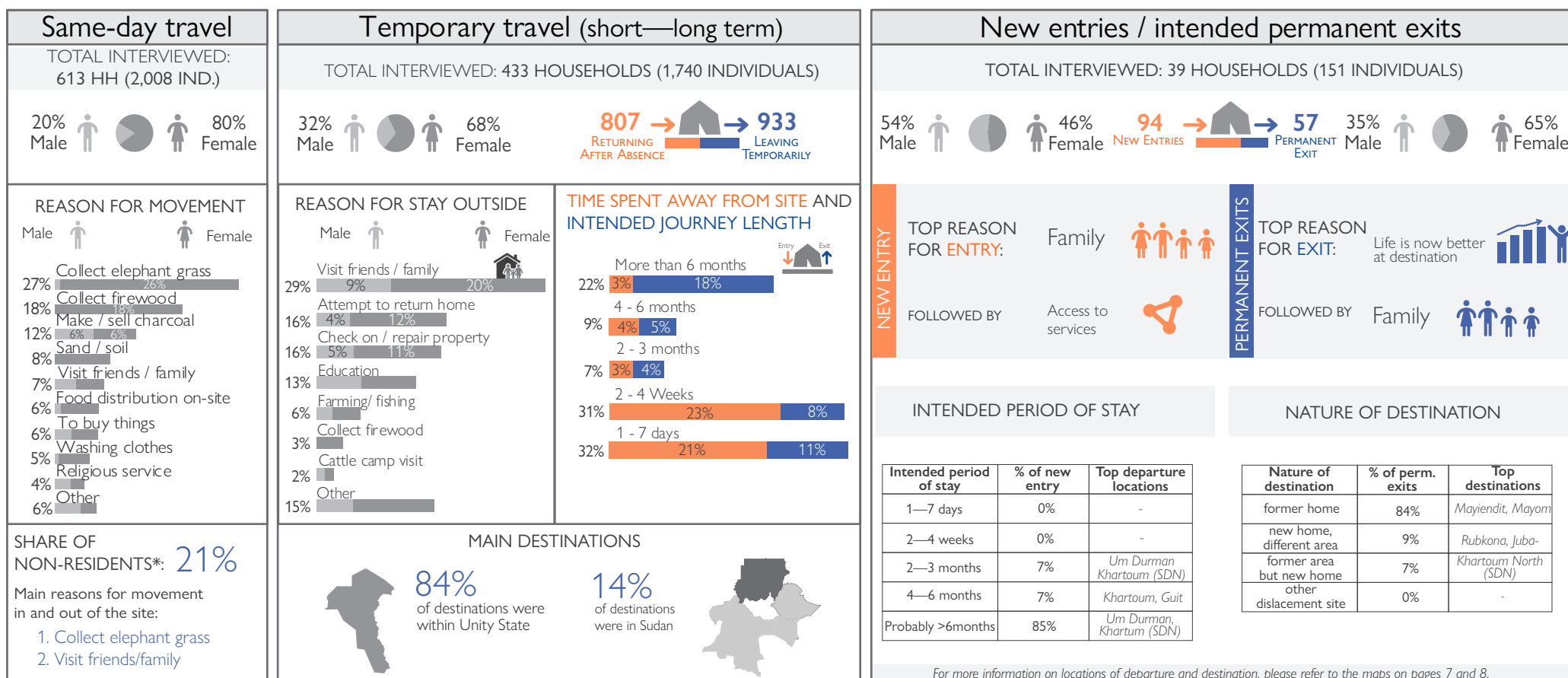
Travelers seem more confident to leave Bentiu PoC site for overnight travel as suggested by a higher proportion of over-night and longer term stays away from the site compared to other assessed locations where travellers tend to return before nightfall (45% at Bentiu PoC site compared to 4% for all interviewed travellers at other assessed sites in November 2019). Amongst those who stayed away for over six months, most arrived from Sudan (under “returning after absence” in the temporary travel section).

Whilst acknowledging Bentiu PoC site's larger overall population size, it has seen a more consistent / regular inflow of new arrivals. Two per cent of monthly individual movements in November 2019 represented new entries with most intending to stay for at least six months (85%). More new arrivals came from Sudan (74 respondents or 79% of new arrivals) than from South Sudan (19%). DSFM indicates that Sudan arrivals peaked in June 2019 (316 amongst interviewees, making up 89% of new arrivals that month). (Arrivals from Khartoum [April-September 2019] report: [click here](#).)

Return related activities amongst temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 32 per cent (562 ind. movements) of individual movements in November – a proportion that has gradually more than doubled since August 2019. Return related activities were mainly directed at payams in Rubkona (Nhialdiu, Dhor Bor), Guit (Wathnyona, Nyathor) and Koch (Boaw, Jaak).

DTM continues to observe more female than male travellers at Bentiu PoC site. Only 20 per cent of interviewed same-day travellers were male – the lowest among assessed sites. However, amongst newcomers, slightly more than half were male (54%), a similar proportion to Malakal and Wau PoC (AA) sites.

Travels to and from Sudan made up 17 per cent of overnight movements in November (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).



* 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.

Malakal PoC site saw a slight increase in the proportion of returning residents who reported having been on journeys lasting more than a week since October 2019 (31% vs. 18% of temporary travellers).

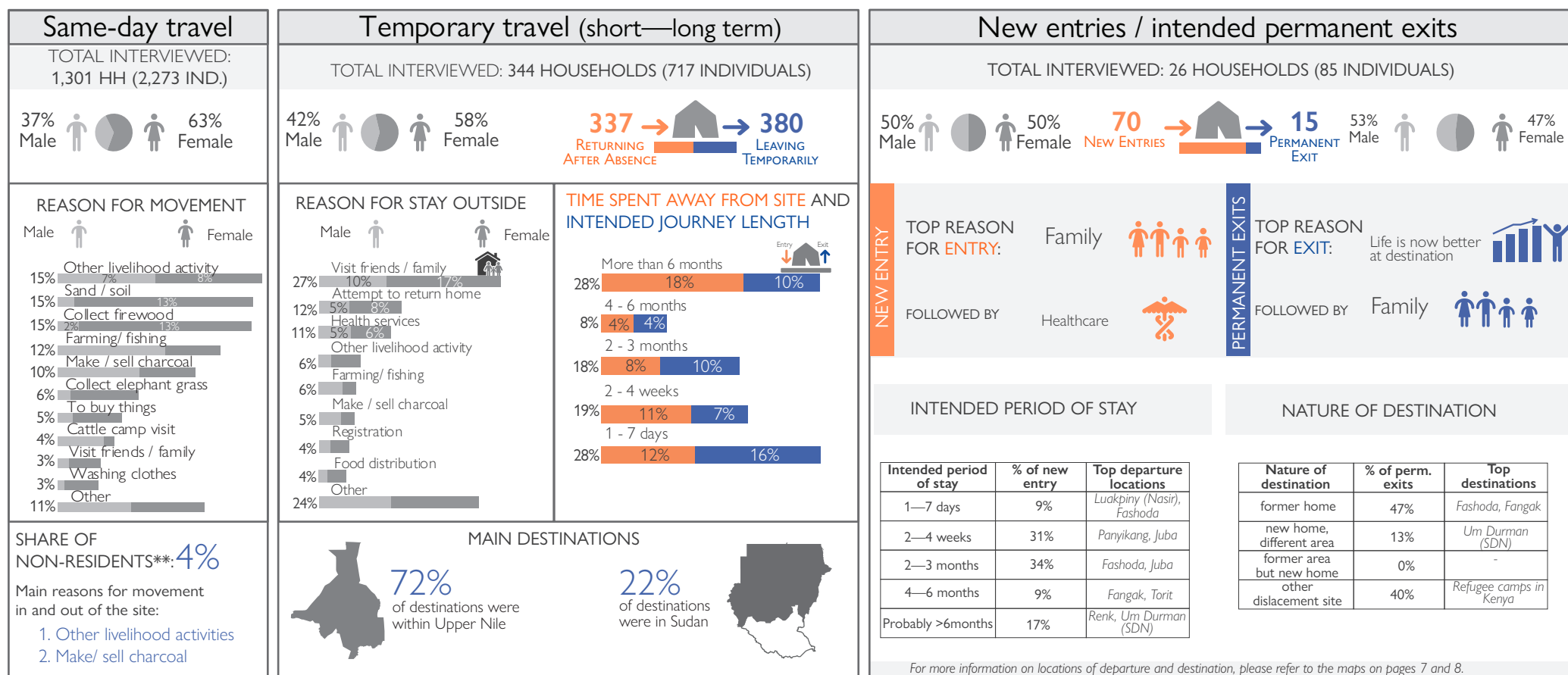
The proportion of temporary travel to and from Sudan more than doubled since October making up 22 per cent of temporary (minimum overnight) travel compared to 9 per cent in the previous month. Sudanese destinations were most commonly in White Nile (11%) and Khartoum (10%).

Same-day travellers (return within the day) at Malakal PoC site are very common and most engage in a variety of livelihood activities or move for charcoal and firewood near the site. Nearly two-thirds of same-day travellers were female in November 2019 (63%).

As part of a yearly practice before Christmas, many residents (mainly female) left the site to collect sand and soil to fix up shelters as the material is used to even out the ground. This activity made up 15 per cent of same-day travel.

Malakal PoC site saw the lowest percentage of non-site dwelling visitors passing through its gates at four per cent - a group mainly motivated by family / friends visits and the selling of charcoal.

November saw no significant changes in new entry or permanent exit dynamics. New arrivals came from Upper Nile in more than half of all cases (53%) with 21 per cent arriving from Central Equatoria and 17 per cent from Sudan. Whilst most indicated family as primary reason for entry, the newcomers were far from heterogeneous with a wide variety of departure points and intended durations of stay at the site.



*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.

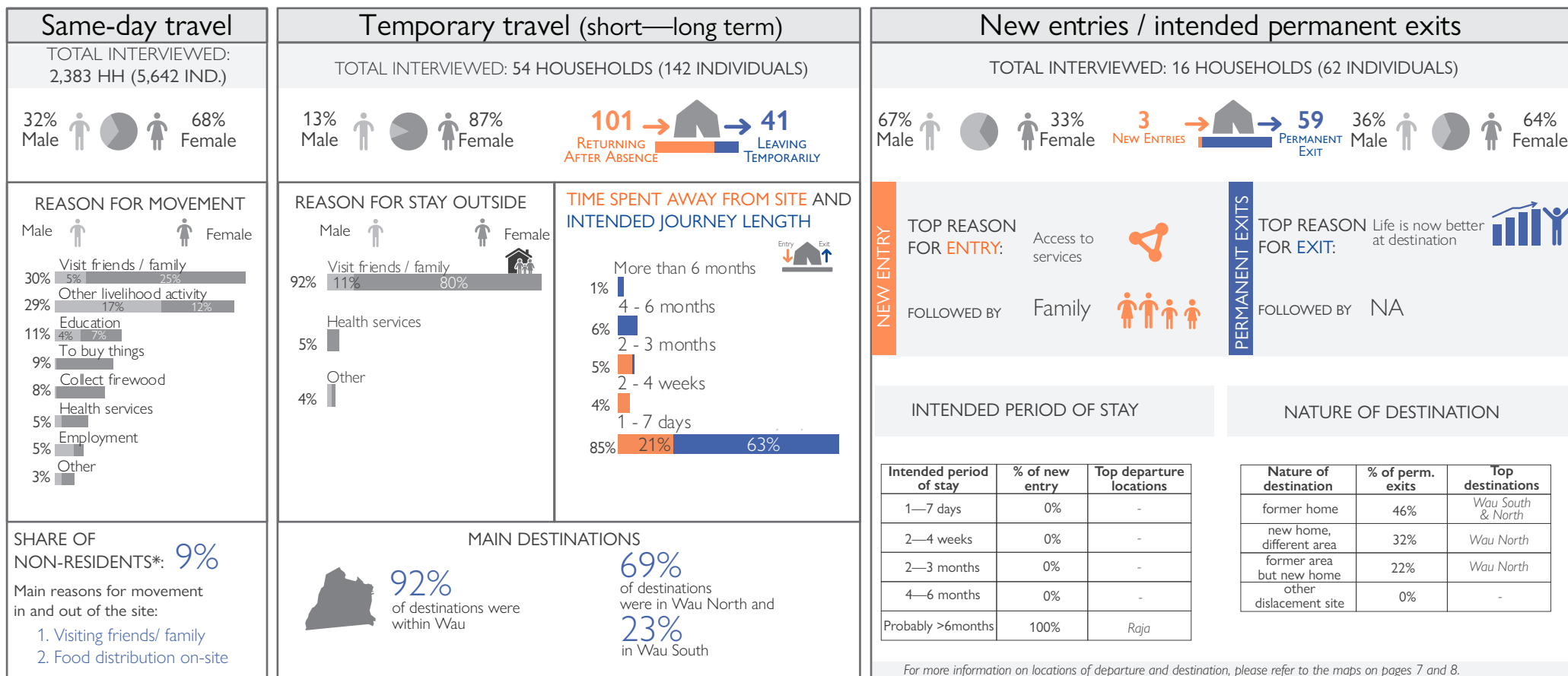
** Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.

Wau PoC AA site has seen little change in movement dynamics since June 2019 with the majority of movements being represented by residents coming and going during day-time hours (97% in November).

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 per cent between January and April to a monthly average of 92% between May and November 2019. 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.

The second half of 2019 has thus far seen far less new entries and permanent exits than the first half. DTM teams encountered 3 new arrivals in November 2019 and interviewed 59 individuals intending to permanently leave the site, mostly to return to former homes in Wau South and to move into new homes in Wau North. New arrivals made up an average of 44 per cent 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 per cent of interviewed individuals between December 2018 and March 2019 and has remained at an average of 1 per cent since April 2019.

Most interviewed travellers passing through the site's gates were female across categories (apart from the three new arrivals) – especially amongst returning residents of which 88 per cent were female, mainly arriving from Wau North.



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



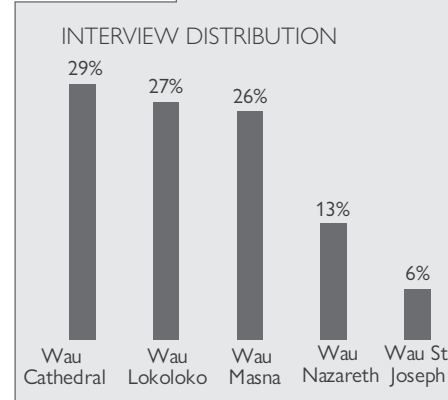
A higher proportion of interviewed travellers left Wau collective centres for overnight trips than Wau PoC AA site in November 2019. Overnight trips were furthermore longer, lasting less than a week in 51 per cent of cases and 2-4 weeks for 38 per cent. In contrast, trips away from Wau PoC AA lasted less than a week for 85 per cent of temporary travellers.

Over a third of overnight trips were directed at Jur River (38%) in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River (mainly Kuarjena, Marial Bai, Rocrocdong and Udici) were undertaken from Cathedral (61%) and Masna (38%) mainly for various livelihood activities but also for the checking on / repairing of property in Kuarjena and Rocrocdong for a 17 individuals from Masna and two individuals from Cathedral.

Across travel categories, Wau collective centres have the most gender balanced traveller profile with 45 per cent of all tracked individual movements performed by males in contrast to Bentiu PoC site (26% male), Malakal PoC site (39% male) and Wau PoC AA site (31% male).

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 (34%) and most commonly cited visits and access to health services as reason for movement in and out of the sites.

DTM interviewed only 17 individuals newly arriving at Masna and Cathedral in November which is the lowest number in 2019. The number of interviewed permanent exits was equally low at 37 individuals.



Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
2,607 HH (6,762 IND.)

45% Male 55% Female

REASON FOR MOVEMENT



SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS**: 36%

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:
1. Visiting friends / family
2. Health services

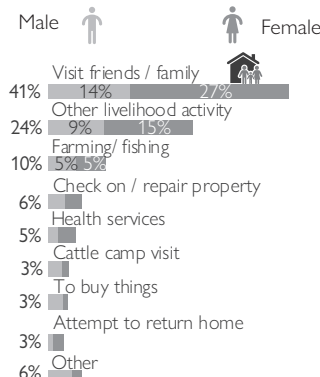
Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 174 HOUSEHOLDS (557 INDIVIDUALS)

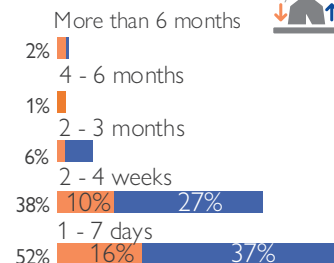
42% Male 58% Female



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



MAIN DESTINATIONS



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 16 HOUSEHOLDS (54 INDIVIDUALS)

41% Male 59% Female
17 New Entries 37 Permanent Exit
46% Male 54% Female

NEW ENTRY
TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family
FOLLOWED BY NA

PERMANENT EXITS
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	76%	Gogrial West, Jur River, Juba
2—4 weeks	24%	Rumbek East, Magwi
2—3 months	0%	-
4—6 months	0%	-
Probably >6months	0%	-

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	78%	Wau South & North
new home, different area	0%	-
former area but new home	22%	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.

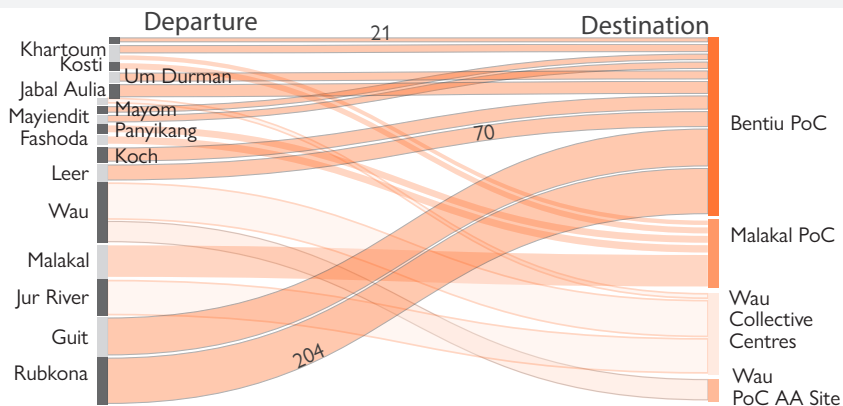
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The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. The number of individuals is calculated taking into account those who returned from these areas (entry), as well as those who are going to these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

Most temporary movement from Bentiu PoC site remained within Unity State (84%) where the most common destinations were Rubkona (34%), Guit (24%) and Koch (14%). Temporary movement to and from Sudan made up 14 per cent of temporary travel and was mainly in direction of Khartoum. Temporary travel from Malakal PoC site was most commonly directed at Malakal (40%) but increasingly to Sudan representing 22 per cent of temporary travel in November 2019. In contrast to Bentiu PoC site, Sudan movements at Malakal PoC site were slightly more common to and from White Nile (11%) than Khartoum (10%). Over two thirds of overnight travel from Wau PoC AA remained within Wau North (69%) and 23 per cent in Wau South. The most visited payam from Wau collective centres in November 2019 was Kuarjena (15%) followed by Wau South (15%) and Rocrocdong (9%).

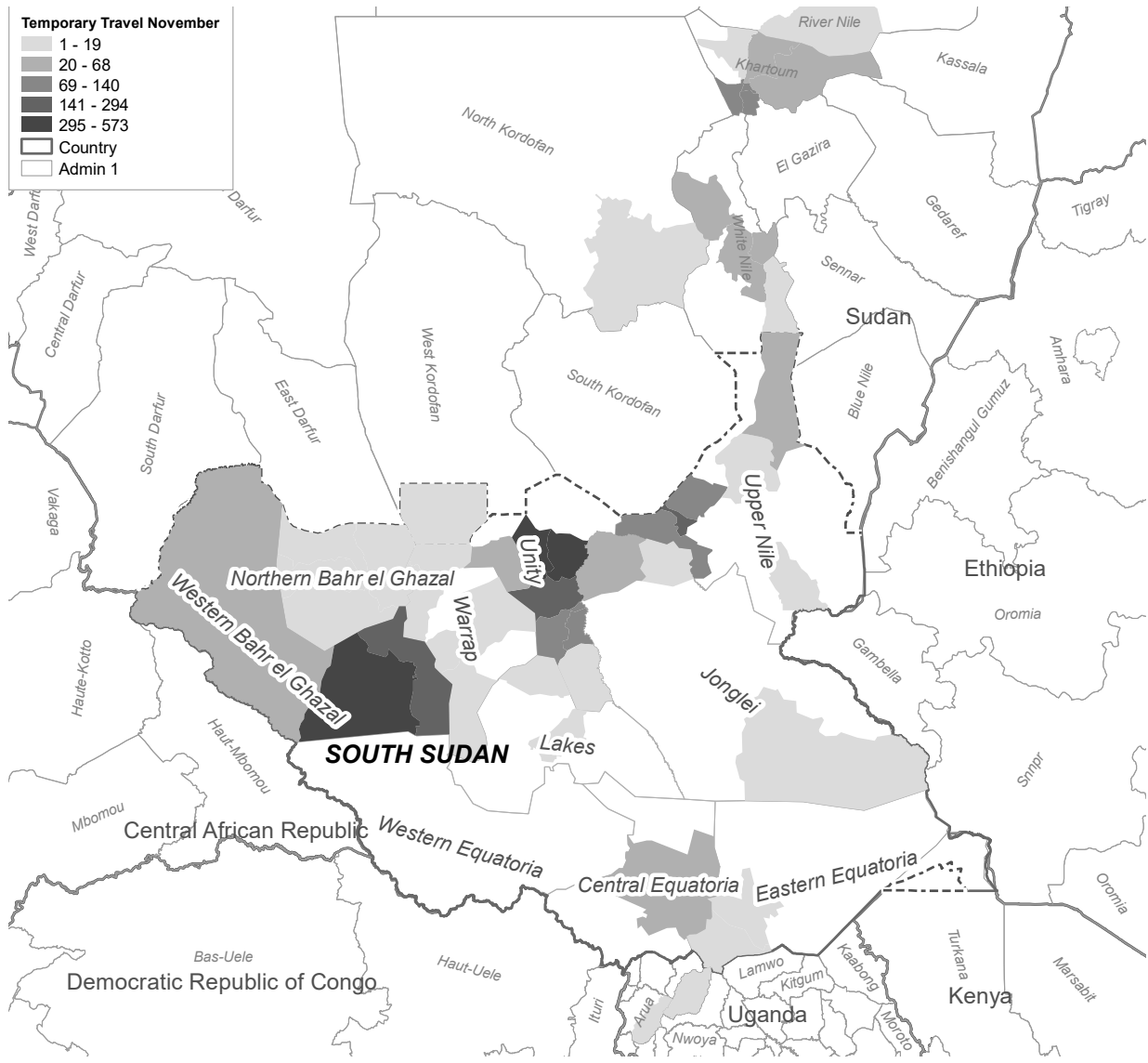
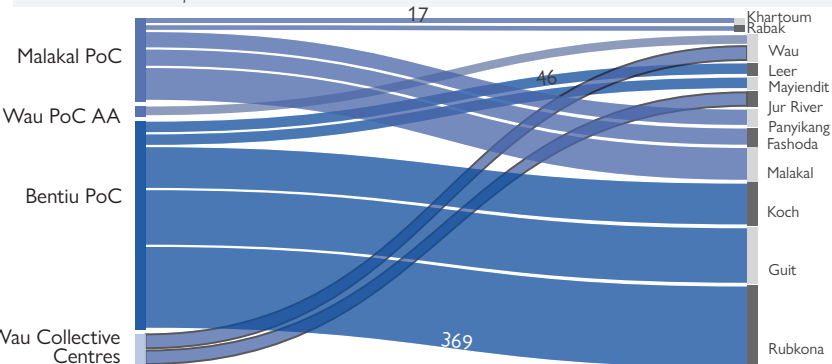
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 17 individuals

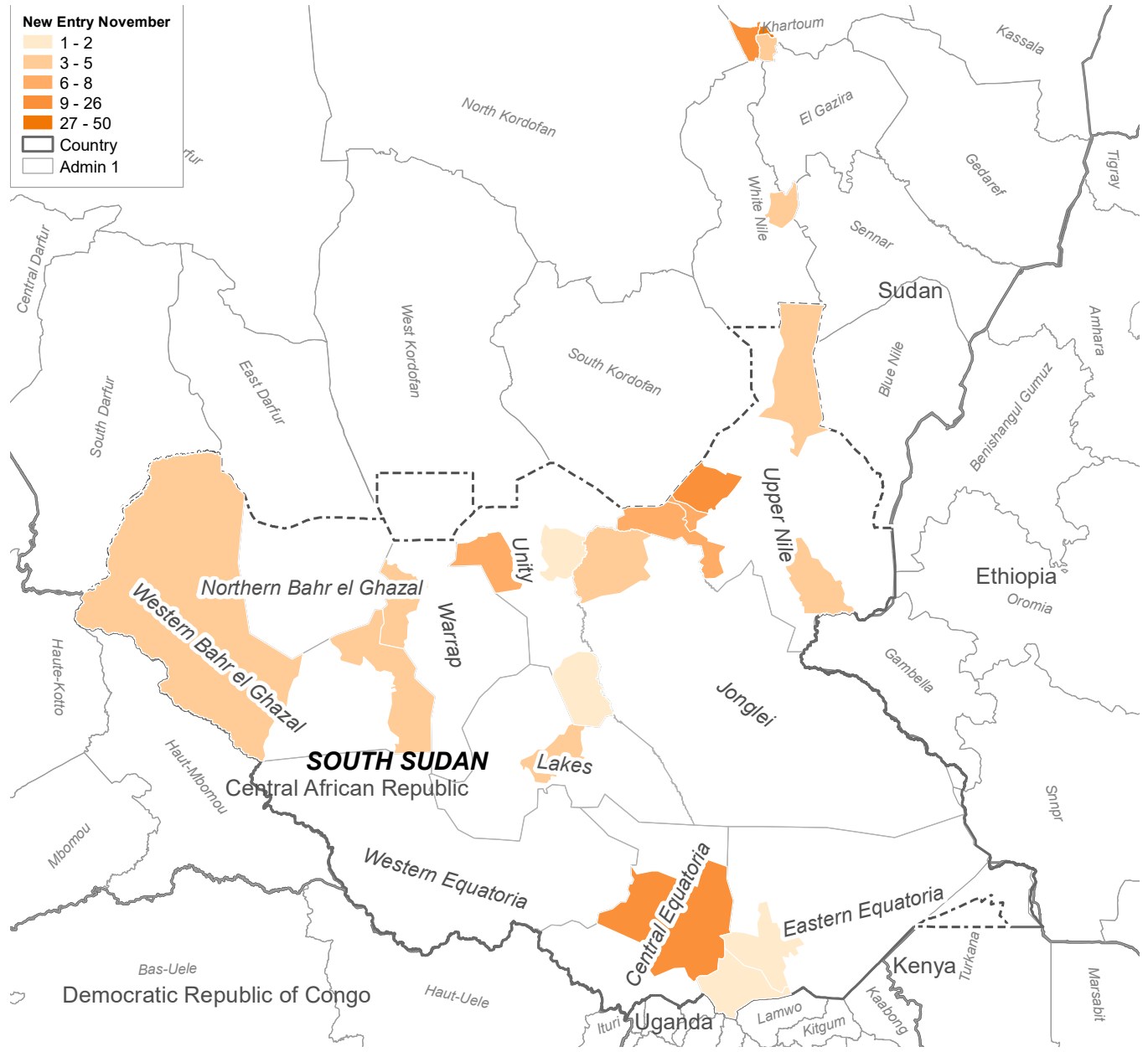
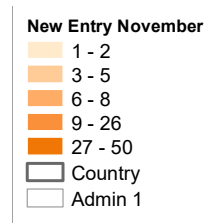
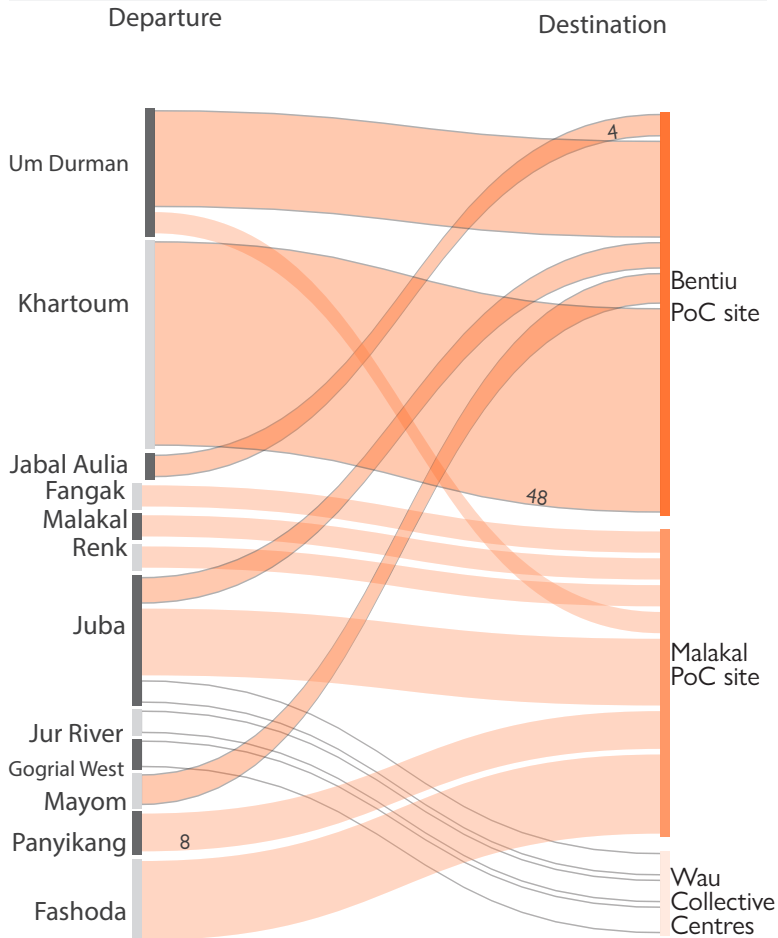


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

New arrivals at Bentiu PoC site arrived from Sudan in 79 per cent of cases (all Khartoum) and from within Unity State in 11 per cent of cases. More than half of all newcomers to Malakal PoC site came from Upper Nile State (53%) whilst 21 per cent arrived from Central Equatoria (Juba) and 17 per cent from across the border in Sudan. Very few new arrivals were accounted for at Wau displacement sites with most arriving at Wau collective centres from Gogrial West and Jur River.

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 3 individuals



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

Persons intending to permanently leave Bentiu PoC site mainly left to locations within Unit State (89%) such as Mayiendit (47%) and Rubkona (16%). Few persons intended to permanently leave Malakal PoC site in November: 15 individuals who left for destinations in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Kenya and Sudan. Permanent exits from Wau PoC AA were limited to Wau North (59%) and Wau South (41%). Similarly, those leaving Wau collective centres permanently, aimed for locations in Wau South (84%) and North (16%).

Permanent Exits

Counties of destination

