

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducted 8,095 interviews representing 21,225 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 December 2019.

**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 Rubkona (Nhialdiu, Ngop), Guit (Nyathor, Wathnyona) and Koch (Boaw, Ngony). This trend coincides with the beginning of the dry season in Bentiu and concomitant improvement in road conditions. 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). Those who intended to permanently leave Bentiu PoC site did so cautiously by most commonly leaving family behind (monthly average of 81% in 2019). This stands in contrast to Wau PoC AA where most previous homes are closer-by and where permanent leavers have been fewer in totals but where the monthly average of those permanently exiting the site leaving behind family stood at 46 per cent (2019).

**Increased overnight journeys (short-longer term) from Malakal PoC site:** the proportion of interviewed gate-crossing residents either returning from or embarking on overnight journeys doubled since August. It should be noted that DTM's biometric registration was ongoing in December 2019 – which in combination with improved road conditions was likely to have led to increased travel to and from the site (although a direct causative link between the road conditions and migration cannot be backed up by DSFM data).

**Travel to and from Sudan decreasing at Bentiu- but increasing at Malakal PoC site:** movement to and from Sudan (excluding same-day travel) has seen a steady increase at Malakal PoC site since an all-year low in August 2019 (6%) making up a quarter of travel in December (25%). Conversely, at 13 per cent of all overnight movements, Sudan links seem to have decreased at Bentiu PoC site since an all-year high in June 2019 (35%).

**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% between January and April to a monthly average of 93% between May and December 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](http://displacement.iom.int).

## 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 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. December 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,154 households [HHs] 4,634 ind., 51% female [F]), Nazareth (55 HHs, 203 ind., 47%F), St. Joseph (67 HHs, 226 ind. 58%F), Lokoloko (134 HHs, 607 ind., 44%F), Masna (1,161 HHs, 6,158 ind., 51%F)

## New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination

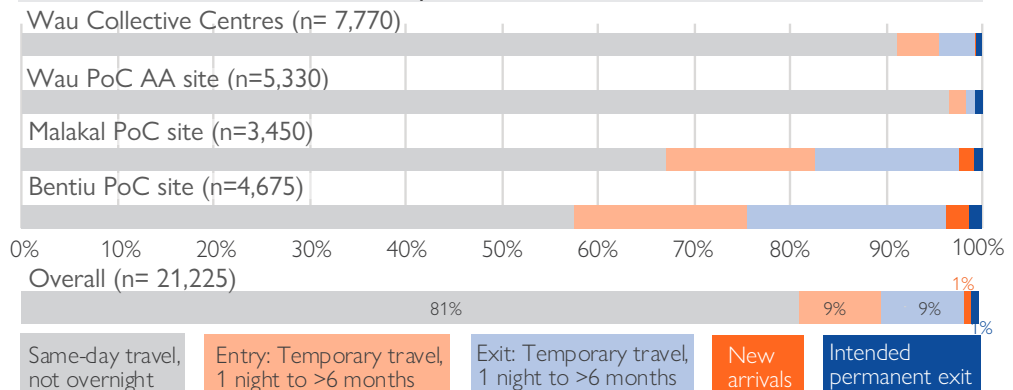
FOLLOWED BY: Healthcare

FOLLOWED BY: Family

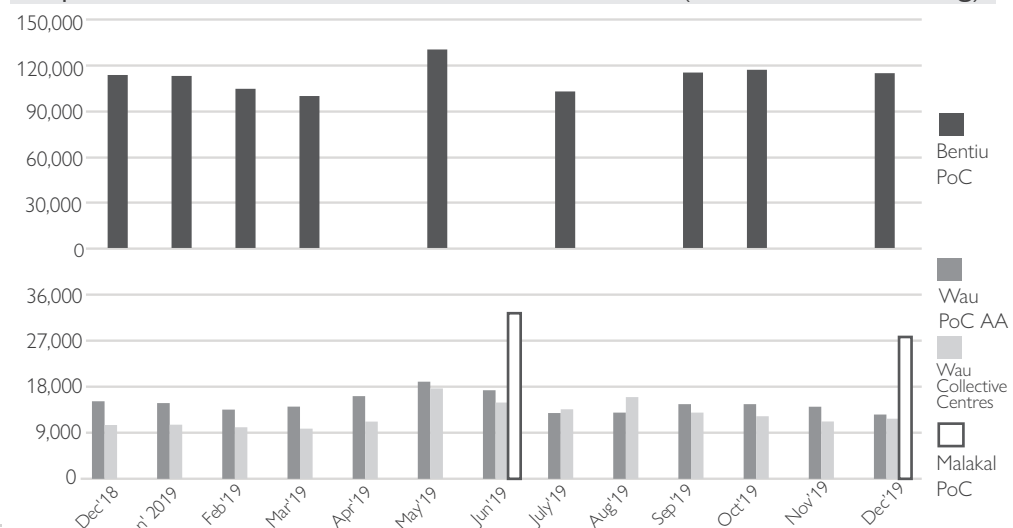
## Site population and # of persons interviewed<sup>2</sup>

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres <sup>3</sup>
Interviewed at Gates	4,675 (1,318)	3,450 (1,851)	5,330 (2,248)	7,770 (2,678)
Site Population	115,479 (16,750)	27,924 (8,520)	12,664 (3,659)	11,828 (2,571)

## December 2019 movement profile



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



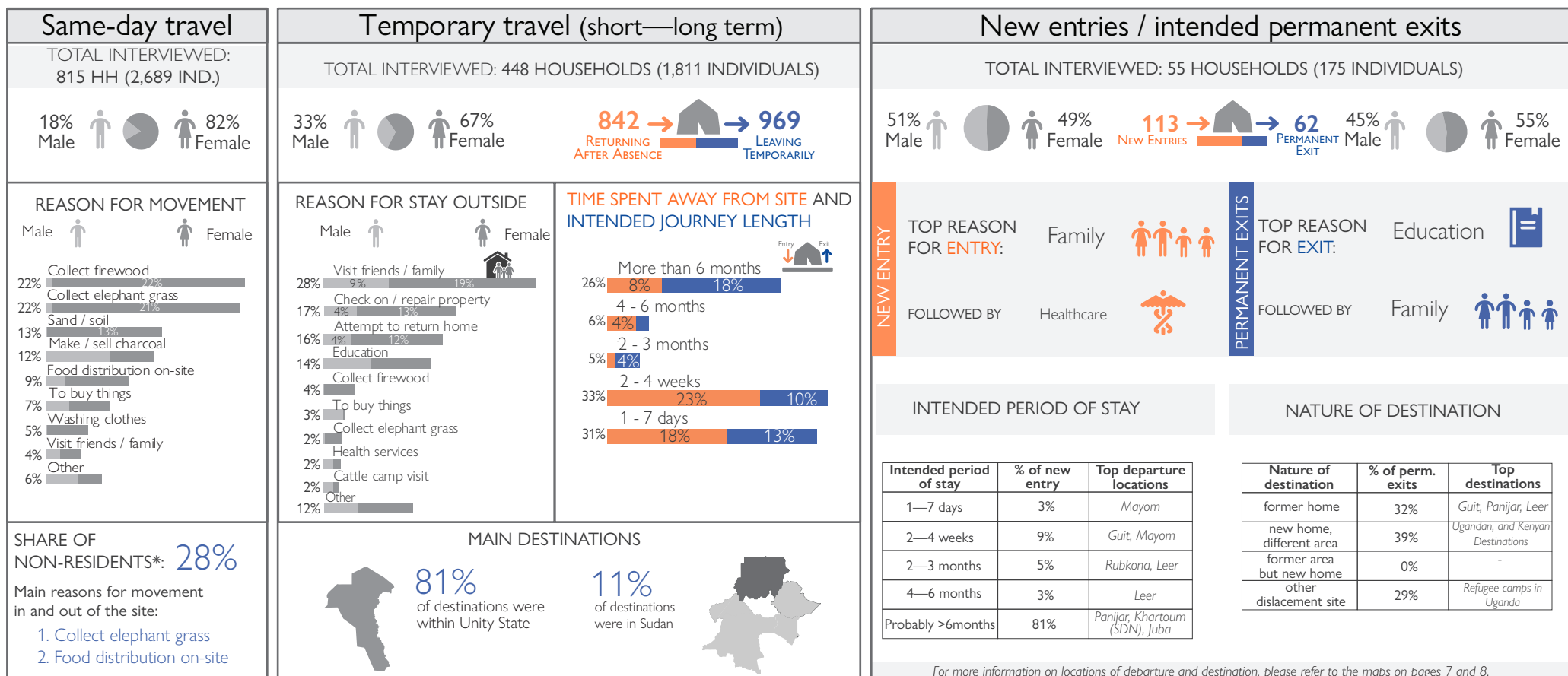


Movements in and out of Bentiu PoC site remain characterized by a larger proportion of over-night and longer term stays away from the site compared to other assessed sites where travellers tend to return before nightfall (44% of respondents were overnight travellers at Bentiu PoC site compared to 11% for all travellers put together at other assessed sites).

Return related activities conducted during temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 33% (596 ind. movements) of individual movements in December – a proportion that has gradually more than doubled since August 2019 returning to a value similar the first quarter of 2019. Return related activities were mainly directed at payams in Rubkona (Nhialdiu, Ngop), Guit (Nyathor, Wathnyona) and Koch (Boaw, Ngony). This trend coincides with the beginning of the dry season and reopening of roads to other locations in Unity.

Whilst acknowledging Bentiu PoC site's larger overall population size, it has seen a more consistent / regular inflow of new arrivals throughout the year albeit at a slightly decreasing rate. Two per cent of monthly individual movements in December 2019 represented new entries with most intending to stay for at least six months (81%). In contrast to previous months, more newcomers arrived from within South Sudan (59%: mainly Panyijar, Mayom and Juba) as opposed to from across the border in Sudan (40%: mainly Khartoum and Um Durman). DSFM data indicates that Sudan arrivals peaked in June 2019 (316 amongst interviewees, making up 89% of new arrivals that month).

Travels to and from Sudan made up 13% of overnight movements in December (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) representing a steady decrease since the middle of the rainy season when it averaged a quarter of all recorded overnight travel (June-August, average of 26%). Travel to and from Uganda made up three per cent overnight travels.



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



Since June, Malakal PoC site has seen a steady increase in interviewed travellers reporting to have spent nights away from the site on short to long term journeys. Some 30 per cent of tracked individual movements (representing 1,050 ind. movements) lasted more than one night of which a quarter (25%) were coming from and to Sudan and 70 per cent to and from locations within Upper Nile State (most commonly Malakal, 40% and Fashoda, 16%).

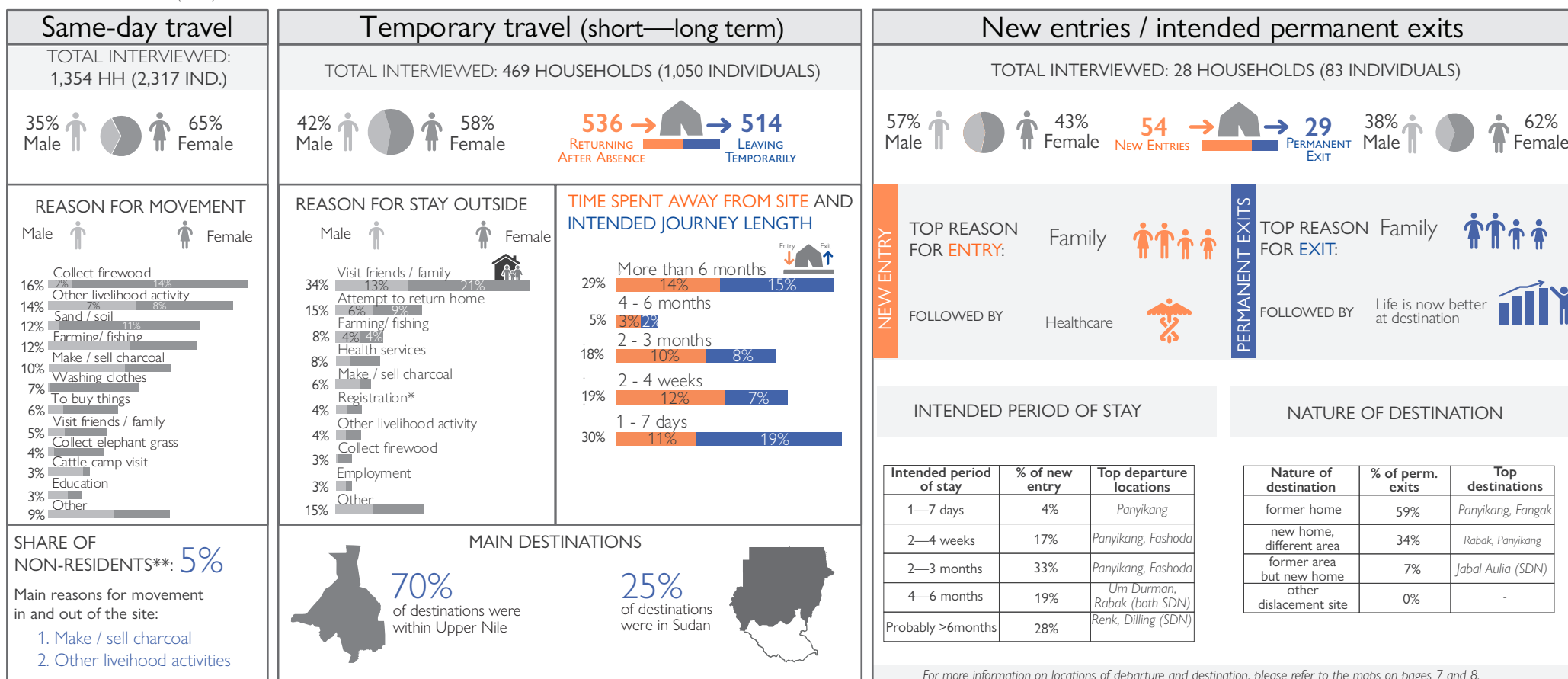
Amongst temporary travellers returning from time spent away from the site, four per cent cited registration as reason for their travel.\*

Same-day travellers (return within the day) at Malakal PoC site are very common and most engage in a variety of livelihood activities such as for charcoal and firewood. In December, nearly two-thirds of same-day travellers were female (65%).

As part of a yearly practice before Christmas, many residents (almost exclusively 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 12 per cent of same-day travel in December and 15 per cent in November 2019.

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

December saw no significant changes in new entry or permanent exit dynamics. New arrivals intended to remain at the site for a variety of periods as indicated in the graph. This differs to other assessed locations like Bentiu PoC site where the vast majority of new arrivals intend to remain for over six months.



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

\* According to enumerators this reason was mistakenly referred to as reason for return to the site where registration activities were ongoing instead of reason for having left the site.

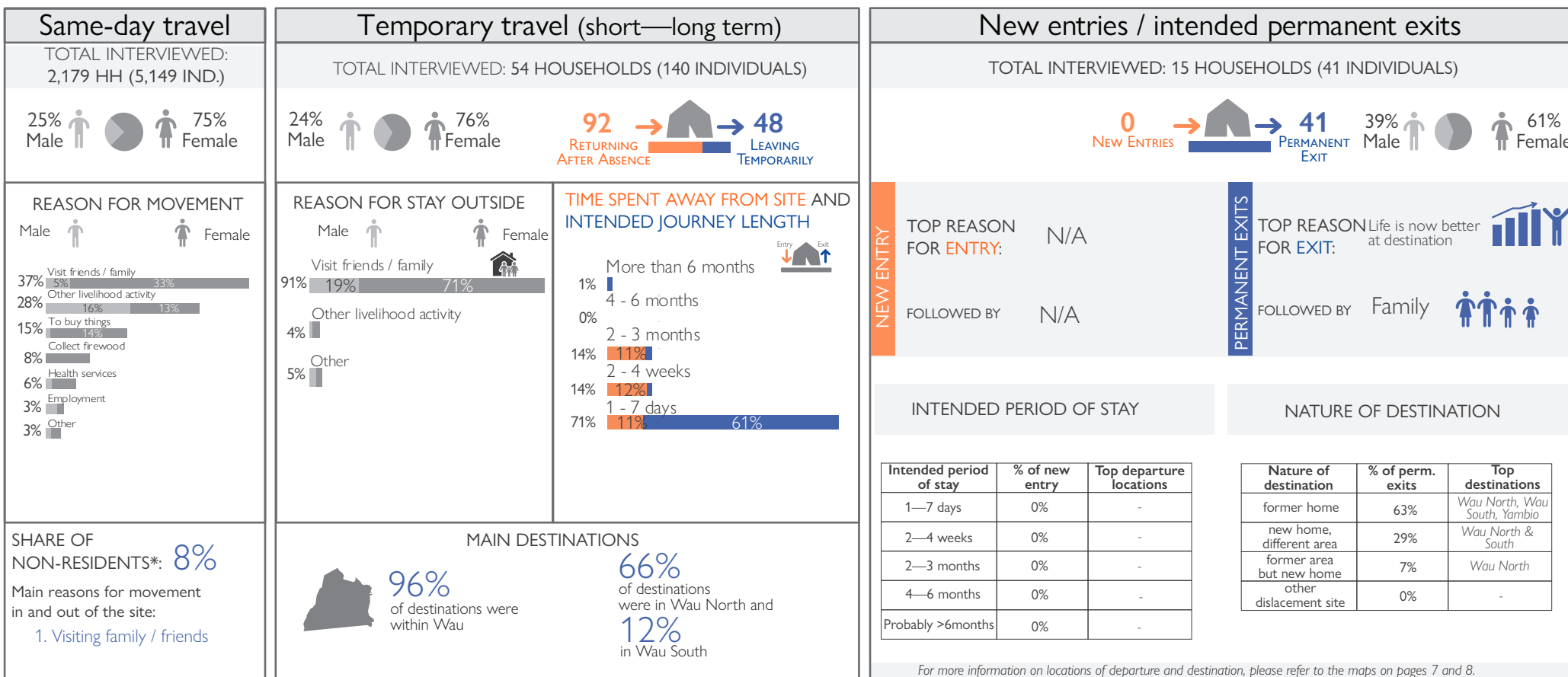
\*\* Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site

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 93% between May and December 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. DSFM suggests that there is no regular or significant circular migration between Jur River and the PoC AA in contrast to near-by collective centres (see following page).

Wau PoC AA site has seen little change in movement dynamics since June with the majority of movements being represented by residents coming and going during day-time hours (97% in November). Residents at other sites like Bentiu PoC or even Wau collective centres seem more confident to stay out on overnight stays (see other dashboards).

Most interviewed travellers passing through the site’s gates were female – especially amongst returning residents of which 90 per cent were female, mainly returning from overnight stays in Wau North / South (especially Lokoloko, Hai Bafra and Jebel Kheir).

The second half of 2019 has seen far less new entries and permanent exits than the first half. Out of 2,248 interviews tracking 5,330 individual movements through Wau PoC AA site’s gates, DTM teams encountered no new arrivals in December 2019 and interviewed 41 individuals intending to permanently leave the site, mostly to return to former homes / new homes in Wau South / North. 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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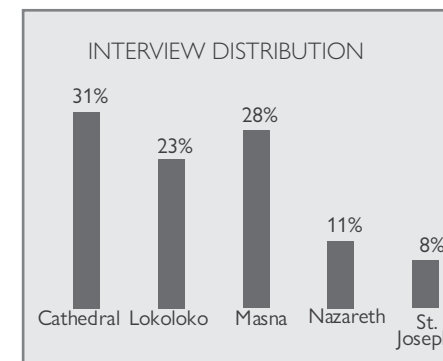
For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.

A higher proportion of interviewed travellers left Wau collective centres for overnight trips than Wau PoC AA site in December 2019. Overnight trips were furthermore longer, lasting less than a week in 55 per cent of cases and 2-4 weeks for 34 per cent. In contrast, trips away from Wau PoC AA lasted less than a week for 71 per cent of temporary travellers which were furthermore fewer in numbers.

Over a third of overnight trips were directed at Jur River (31%) in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River (mainly Rocrocdong, Kuarjena, Udici and Marial Bai) were undertaken from Cathedral (60%) and Masna (49%) mainly for religious services, livelihood activities and family / friend visits.

Across travel categories, Wau collective centres had the most gender balanced traveller profile in December 2019 with 46 per cent of all tracked individual movements performed by males in contrast to Bentiu PoC site (25% male), Malakal PoC site (37% male) and Wau PoC AA site (25% 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.

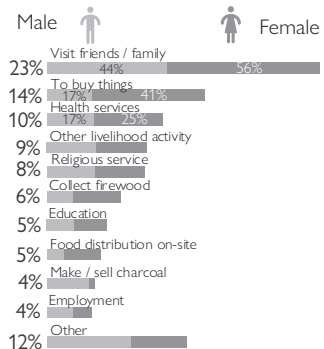


### Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
2,501 HH (7,084 IND.)

46% Male 54% Female

#### REASON FOR MOVEMENT



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

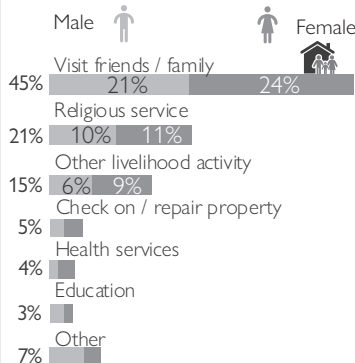
### Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 161 HOUSEHOLDS (633 INDIVIDUALS)

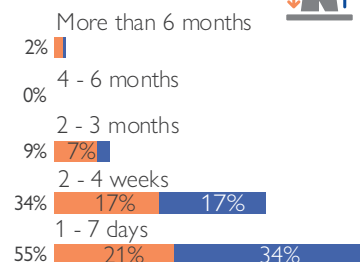
48% Male 52% Female

339 → 294  
RETURNING AFTER ABSENCE LEAVING TEMPORARILY

#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE



#### TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



#### MAIN DESTINATIONS



### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 16 HOUSEHOLDS (53 INDIVIDUALS)

38% Male 63% Female   
 8 NEW ENTRIES → 45 PERMANENT EXIT   
 56% Male 44% Female

#### NEW ENTRY

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY: Family   
FOLLOWED BY: Unknown

#### PERMANENT EXITS

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

#### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	63%	Wau North, Wau South
2—4 weeks	38%	Madhol (Aweil East), 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	93%	Wau South & North, Cir-Cok (Cueibet)
new home, different area	7%	Wau North
former area but new home	0%	-
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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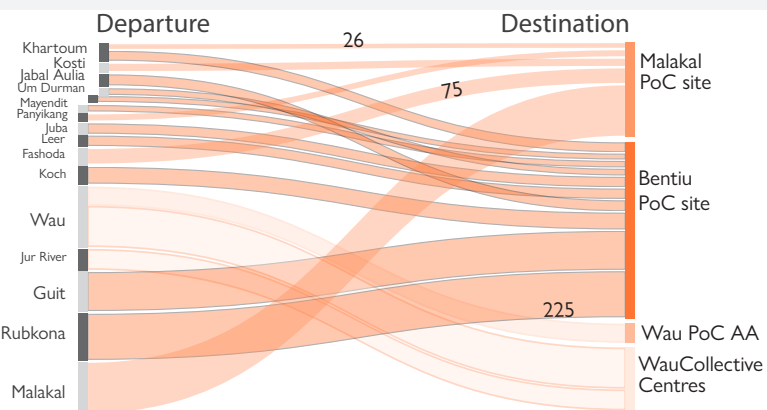


The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. The number of individuals is calculated taking into account those who returned from these areas (entry), as well as those who are going to these areas temporarily (exit).

Most temporary movement from Bentiu PoC site remained within Unity State (81%) where the most common destination were Rubkona (31%), Guit (24%) and Koch (14%). Temporary movement to and from Sudan made up 11 per cent of temporary travel and was mainly in direction of Khartoum. Temporary travel from Malakal PoC site was mainly directed at Malakal (40%) while a quarter of overnight travel crossed the border into Sudan (25%- mostly Khartoum and White Nile). Two thirds of overnight travel from Wau PoC AA remained within Wau North (66%), 12 per cent in Wau South and 11 per cent in Beselia. The most visited payam from Wau collective centres in December 2019 was Wau South (22%) followed by Wau North (15%) and Rocrocdong (14%).

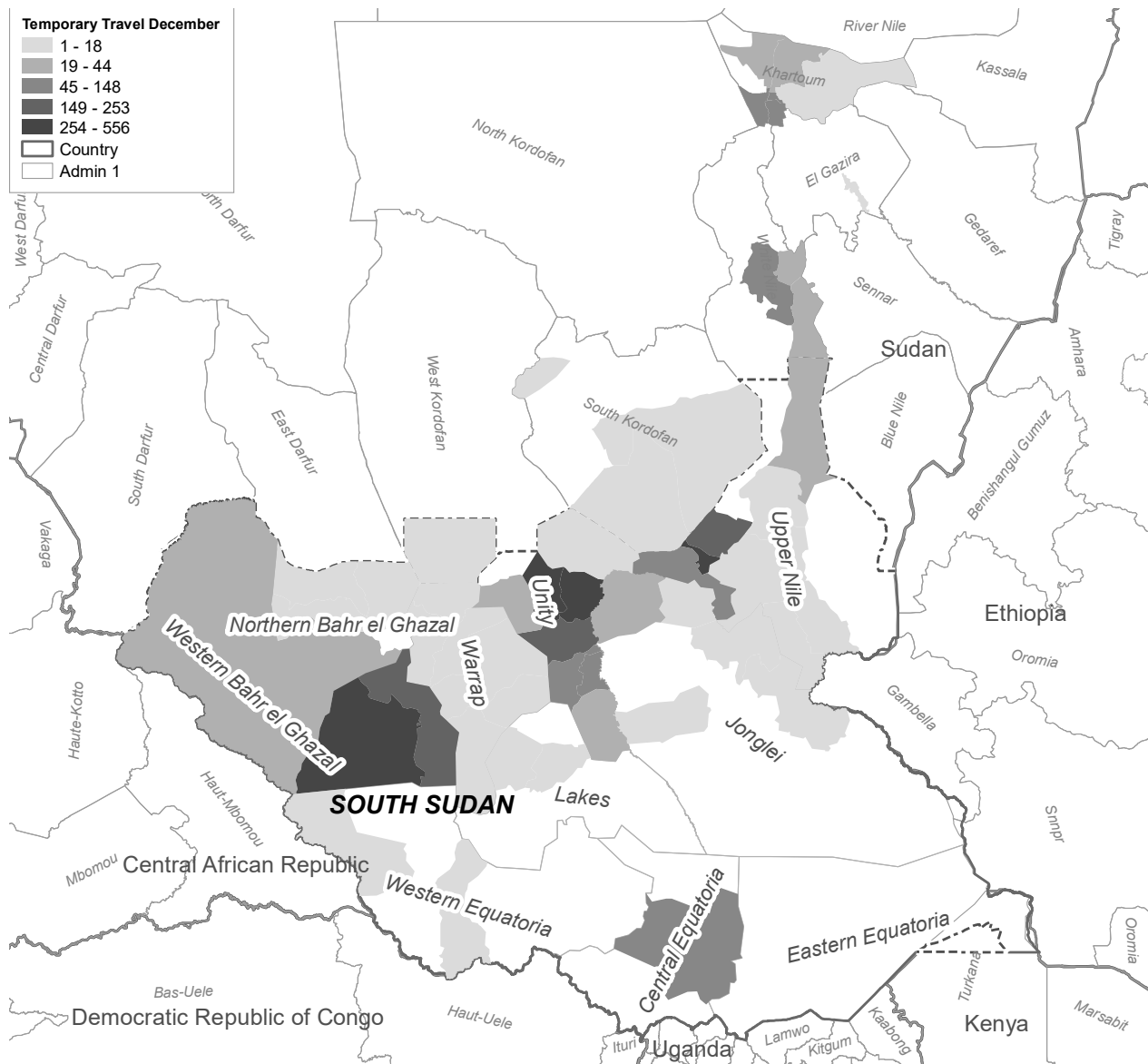
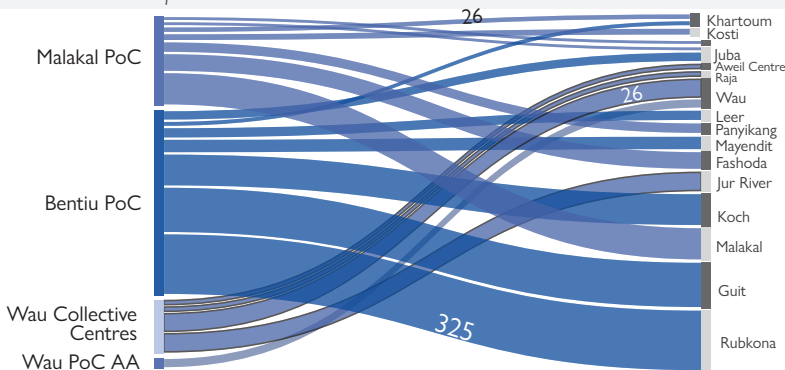
## Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



## Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 15 individuals

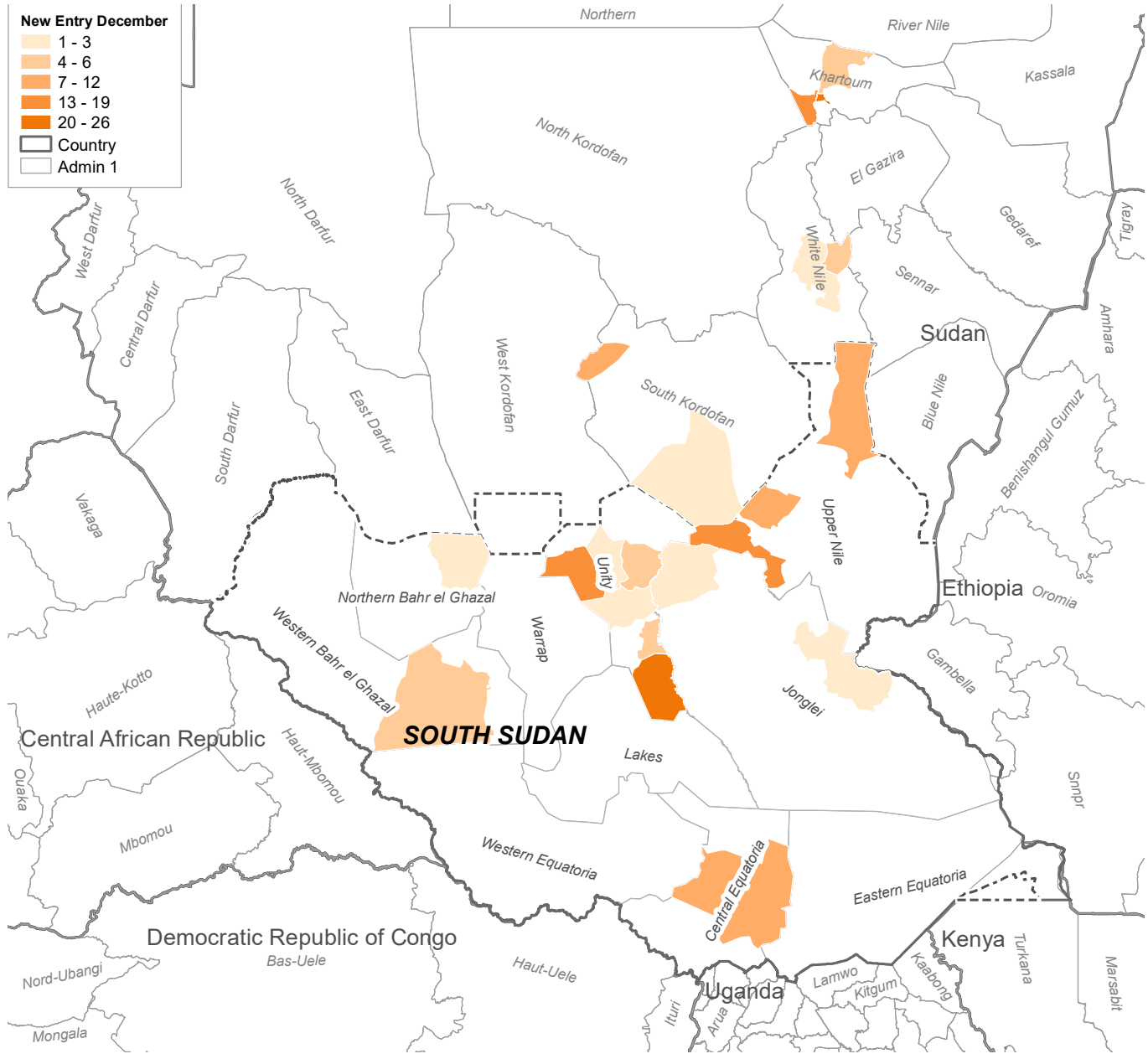
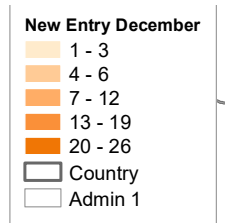
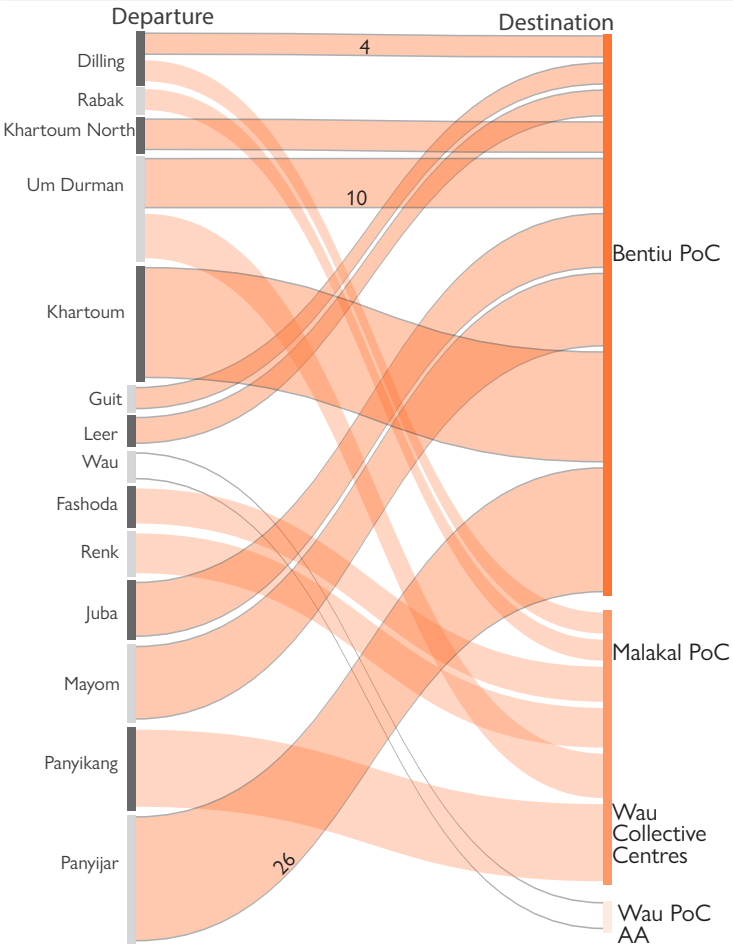


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

New arrivals at Bentiu PoC site arrived from within Unity State in 49 per cent of cases and from Sudan in only 40 per cent unlike previous months during which more newcomers came from across the northern border. New arrivals to Malakal PoC site mostly reported having started their journey in Upper Nile State (57%: Panyikang, Renk and Fashoda) or Sudan (37%). Very few new arrivals were accounted for at Wau displacement sites with most arriving at Wau collective centres from Wau and Aweil East.

## 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.

In December 2019, most of those permanently leaving Bentiu PoC site intended to reach locations in Uganda (44%) and Unity State (39%). Intended permanent departures from Malakal PoC site were directed at Upper Nile in 55 per cent of cases (mostly Panyikang and Fashoda) with 28 per cent aiming for Sudanese destinations. Nearly all permanent exits from Wau PoC AA were directed at Wau North (61%) and South (29%). Those leaving Wau collective centres permanently, mostly aimed for locations in Wau South (69%) and North (20%).

## Permanent Exits

Counties of destination

