

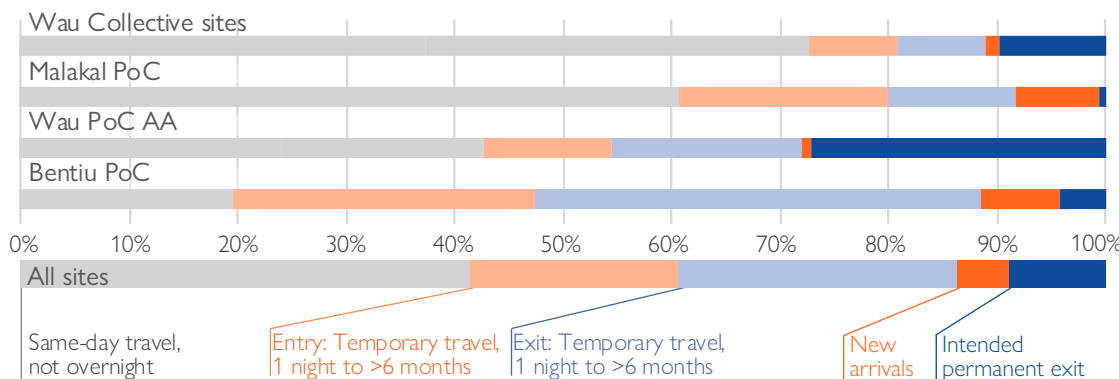
1-28 February 2019

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 4,319 households representing 7,494 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Koloko and Masna combined in analysis) during February 2019. In line with previous trends, DTM continued to witness comparatively large proportions of intended permanent exits at Wau PoC AA during the reporting period: 27% of those interviewed at the site reported the intention to exit the site permanently. Lokoloko collective centre continued to see a significant proportion of interviewees intending to permanently leave with an exit trend also reflected in the headcounts: the site has shrunk by half of its population since January 2019 (49%) from 1,910 to 938 individuals in February 2019.

Trends amongst those traveling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting period. Up from 18% in December and January, arrivals from Sudan made up 24% of entering individuals (new entries [8%] and persons returning from temporary absences [15%]). New arrivals from Sudan were mainly recorded at Bentiu PoC site while persons returning from Sudan after longer absences were found at both Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites. Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited access to services as their primary reason for entering the site, those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites (91%).

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 traveler profile for the given month. Kindly consult headcount data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.¹

February 2019 movement profile

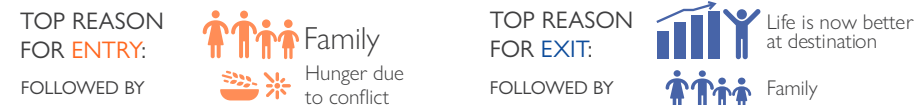


1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.

2. Figures are from latest headcounts (DTM except DRC for Malakal). Site populations are based on latest headcount (DTM / DRC). 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. Feb 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,073 households [HHs] 4,680 ind., 49% female [F]), Nazareth (124 HHs, 506 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (60 HHs, 196 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (261 HHs, 938 ind., 58%F), Masna (889 HHs, 3,831 ind., 50%F)

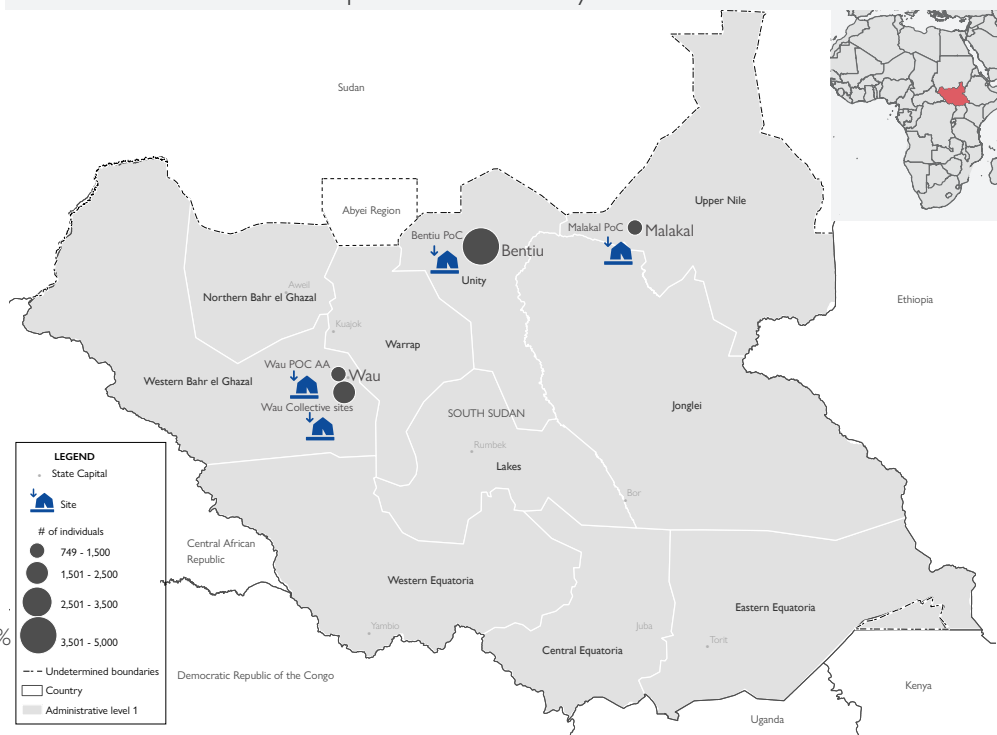
New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites



Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	3,623	716	1,126	2,029
Site Population	105,202	29,190	13,630	10,151

Locations of assessed displacement sites by # of individuals observed



The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.

For more information:
displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
 Or contact
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POPULATION: 105,202 ind. (17,848 Households)
IOM DTM headcount Feb. 2019

Bentiu PoC site



52,911 (50%)



52,291 (50%)

INTERVIEWED AT
BENTIU PoC GATES
February 2018
1,420 households
3,623 individuals

Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
713 IND.

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (80%).

The collection of elephant grass (30%) and firewood (19%) remain the main activities cited as reason for movement, and almost exclusively carried out by women (average age 37.6 years).

20% Male  80% Female 

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 576 HOUSEHOLDS (2,486 INDIVIDUALS)

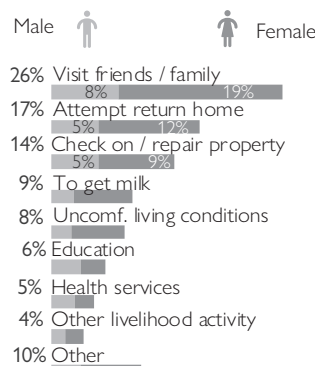
DTM interviewed 576 households comprising 2,486 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,480 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (1,006 ind.). Combined, return-intention related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 31% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Amongst temporary travellers, 42% were leaving and intended to spend over 2 months away.

Rubkona itself made up nearly a third of all intended destinations (31%), followed by Guit (22%) and Koch (16%). Nine per cent had spent or intended to spend time in Sudan. Combined, two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (66%). Adult men made up only 9% of these travellers, the lowest proportion amongst assessed sites in February 2019.

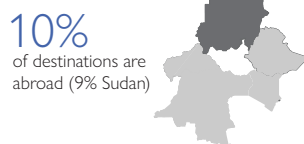
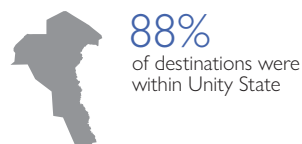
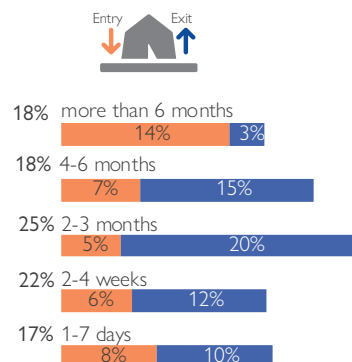
34% Male  66% Female 



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 131 HOUSEHOLDS (424 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst those interviewed, more individuals were new to the site (268 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (156 ind.).

Over three-quarters of new arrivals intended to stay for over six months (79%), in which case travellers mostly came from Khartoum, Sudan or Leer. The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 69% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or "none" as secondary reasons.

57% Male  43% Female 



PERMANENT EXITS

Out of 156 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 60% were children under 18, 28% were adult women and 13% adult men.


The majority left for education opportunities and in 81% of these cases individuals left for Uganda. Those leaving to be with their families left for Juba, often to find a new home (23% of family motivated exits) and Leer, usually to former homes (19% idem).

40% Male  60% Female 

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 


FOLLOWED BY

Access to services 

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Education 

FOLLOWED BY

Family 

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	0%	-
2—4 weeks	1%	Leer
2—3 months	6%	Ngora (UGA)
4—6 months	13%	Karari (SDN)
Probably >6months	79%	Khartoum (SDN), Leer

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	38%	Leer
new home, different area	22%	Juba
former area but new home	11%	Leer, Vurra (UGA)
other displacement site	29%	Kampala (UGA)

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



POPULATION: 29,190 ind. (5,253 households)
DRC headcount Oct 2018

Malakal PoC site



14,897 (51%)



14,293 (49%)

INTERVIEWED AT
MALAKAL PoC GATES
February 2019
523 households
716 individuals

Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
434 IND.

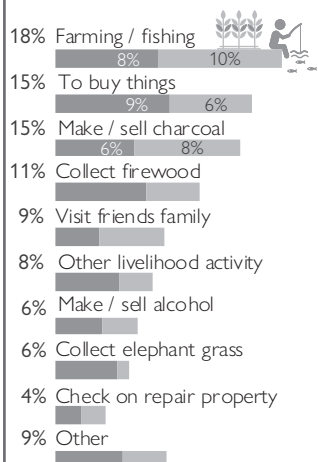
DTM interviewed 434 same-day travellers, of which 55% were female with an overall average age of 35.4 years. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (18%), followed by personal purchases which made up 15% of same-day travel.

Livelihood activities were distributed fairly evenly amongst those interviewed, with the exception of firewood and elephant grass collections (activities traditionally conducted by women and girls).

45% Male  55% Female 

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 75 HOUSEHOLDS (222 INDIVIDUALS)

Nearly a third of all 222 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to / from Sudan (31% of all temporary travellers and 57% of only incoming ind.). Over half of persons that had spent time in Sudan reported having been there for over six months (58%). Other temporary travel was mostly within Malakal for less than 7 days.

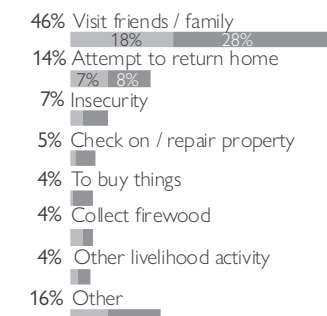
Nearly half of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (46%). Temporary travellers were mostly female (67%) and over half were adult women (52%). Attempts to return home were most commonly directed at Fashoda.

39% Male  61% Female 

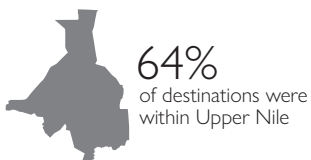
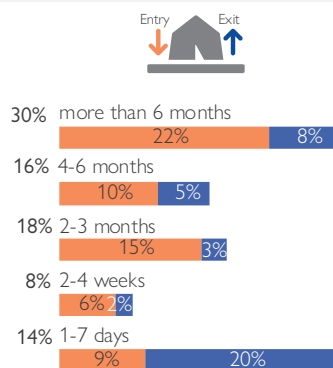


REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



31% of destinations were in Sudan



New entries / intended permanent exits

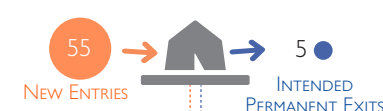
TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 14 HOUSEHOLDS (60 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

DTM interviewed 55 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 42% intended to remain for less than a week, arriving largely from Ayod, Jonglei to be with their family in the PoC site.

Those intending to stay for 4 to 6 months made up 38% of new arrivals, largely arriving from Fangak and Khartoum (SDN), mostly to be with family.

55% Male  45% Female 



PERMANENT EXITS


Amongst 523 interviewed households, 5 individuals (1 household) intended to permanently leave the PoC site, primarily to seek out education opportunities within Malakal, citing uncomfortable living conditions as secondary reasons.

40% Male  60% Female 

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 

FOLLOWED BY

Hunger due to conflict 

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Education 

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	42%	Ayod (Jonglei)
2—4 weeks	11%	Malakal
2—3 months	9%	Khartoum (SDN)
4—6 months	38%	Fangak (Jonglei), Khartoum (SDN)
Probably >6months	0%	-

NATURE OF DESTINATION

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



POPULATION: 13,630 ind. (3,591 households)
IOM DTM headcount Feb. 2019

Wau PoC AA site



6,696 (49%)



6,934 (51%)

INTERVIEWED AT
WAW PoC AA GATES
February 2019
702 households
1,126 individuals

Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
481 IND.

DTM interviewed 418 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (80%) with an average age of 33.0 years.

The most common activity leading to same-day movement in and out of the site was to visit friends / family (31%) or to make purchases (20%), followed by movements for general food distributions (13%).

20% Male  80% Female 

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 142 HOUSEHOLDS (330 INDIVIDUALS)

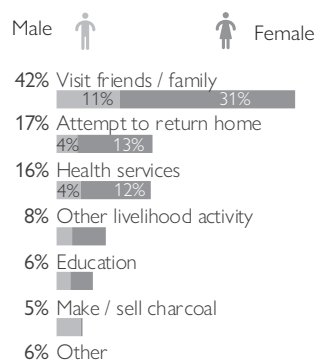
DTM interviewed 330 temporary travellers: 131 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 199 individuals intended to stay away from the site at the time of the interview. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (70%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (42%) compared to 25% adult men.

Travellers left to visit family / friends in 42% of cases whilst 17% left the site overnight to attempt to return home. Those attempting to return, as with most other temporary travel from Wau PoC AA, intended to reach locations within Wau North and South. Of all temporary travellers, 11% intended to leave for over six months with the intention of returning to the site.

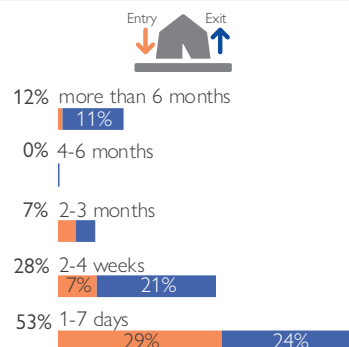
30% Male  70% Female 



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



96% of destinations were within Western Bahr el Ghazal

4% other states within South Sudan (<1% outside SSD)

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 79 HOUSEHOLDS (315 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

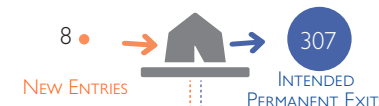
DTM interviewed only 8 new arrivals at the site coming from Wau itself and Tambura, citing conflict-induced food insecurity as reason for entry (5 were female).

PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 307 individuals intending to permanently leave Wau PoC AA, representing 27% of all interviewed individuals passing through the site's gates.

The majority of individuals cited Wau North (61%) and South (33%) as destinations, mainly due to perceived improvements in living conditions or to seek livelihood opportunities. Only 17% left family behind at the site. More than half of those leaving were children (55%).

38% Male  63% Female 



43% Male  57% Female 

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Hunger due to conflict



FOLLOWED BY

Access to services



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%	Besselia (Wau County)

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	71%	Wau North, Wau South
new home, different area	15%	Wau North, Wau South
former area but new home	15%	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

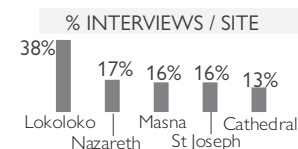
TOTAL INTERVIEWED:
1,473 IND.

DTM interviewed 1,473 individuals travelling in and out of Wau's collective centres for the day, of whom 63% were female.

The most common activities included visiting friends / family (21%), or to make off-site purchases (14%). Same-day travel into and out of Cathedral was in large part driven by people seeking access to healthcare.

37% Male  63% Female 

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 132 HOUSEHOLDS (329 INDIVIDUALS)

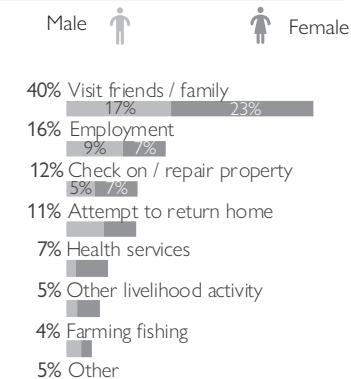
DTM interviewed 329 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night's stay. Adult women represented 41% of all travellers compared to 30% men. Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (40%), followed by employment/ Attempts to return home and checking / repairing property combined were cited by 23% of individuals, down from 35% in January.

IDPs most commonly travelled to Wau South (33%) and Bagari (30%), with most trips lasting less than a week (56%). Amongst those travelling for return-related reasons, over half went to Wau South (56%) and 17% to Wau North.

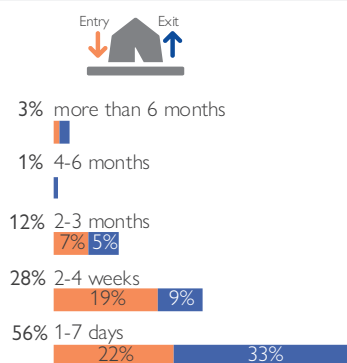
46% Male  54% Female 



REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX



TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH



0%
Outside
South Sudan



New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 56 HOUSEHOLDS (227 INDIVIDUALS)

NEW ENTRY

Amongst 2,029 individuals interviewed, 28 were new to Wau collective centres. Nearly half intended to remain for less than a week (46%) - mainly arriving from Aroyo, Aweil Centre. Most of those intending to stay for over 2 months arrived from Bessilia.

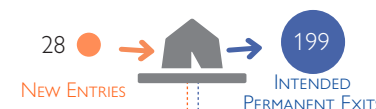
All individuals reporting conflict-induced food insecurity as a primary or secondary reason for entry arrived from Bessilia. More adult men (32%) than adult women (25%) were amongst new arrivals.

PERMANENT EXITS

Similar to the case of Wau PoC AA, DTM interviewed a proportionally significant number of intended permanent exits from Wau collective sites (199 ind. or 10% of all interviewed ind.).

Whilst Lokoloko constitutes only 9% of the collective centres' population, it accounted for 50% of permanent exits. The site has shrunk by half of its population since January 2019 (49%). Exits were largely due to tensions resulting from overcrowding following a large influx at the end of 2018.

50% Male  50% Female 




47% Male  53% Female 


TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 


FOLLOWED BY

Hunger due to conflict 

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Life is now better at destination 

FOLLOWED BY

Leaving due to safety concerns* 

*These cases were all from Wau Lokoloko Site

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	46%	Aroyo (Aweil Centre, NBeG)
2—4 weeks	25%	Aweil Town, Juba
2—3 months	7%	Bessilia
4—6 months	21%	Bessilia
Probably >6months	0%	-

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	82%	Wau, Jur River
new home, different area	3%	Juba, Tambura
former area but new home	15%	Wau
other displacement site	0%	-

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

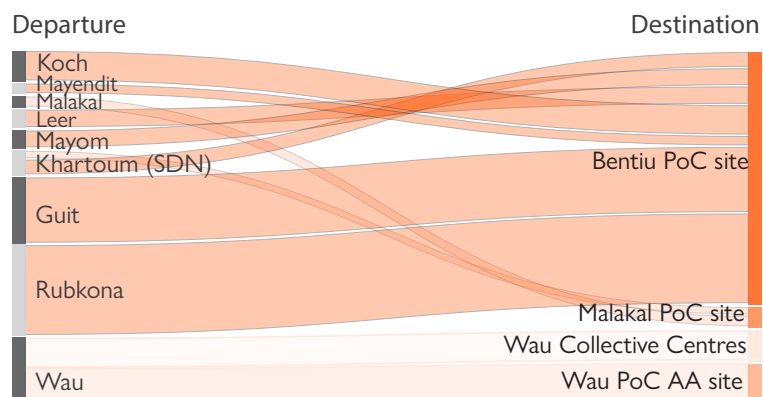
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Temporary travel (short—long term)

The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites and collective centres. 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 (exit).

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity, with Rubkona (31%), Guit (22%) and Koch (16%) accounting for the highest number of movements. From Malakal PoC site, nearly a third of temporary movement was to Sudan (31%) followed by Malakal (25%) and Fashoda (22%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 10% of movements are outside Wau North (62%) or Wau South (28%). For the Wau Collective Centres most movements were within Wau County, especially Wau South (33%) and Bagari (30%).

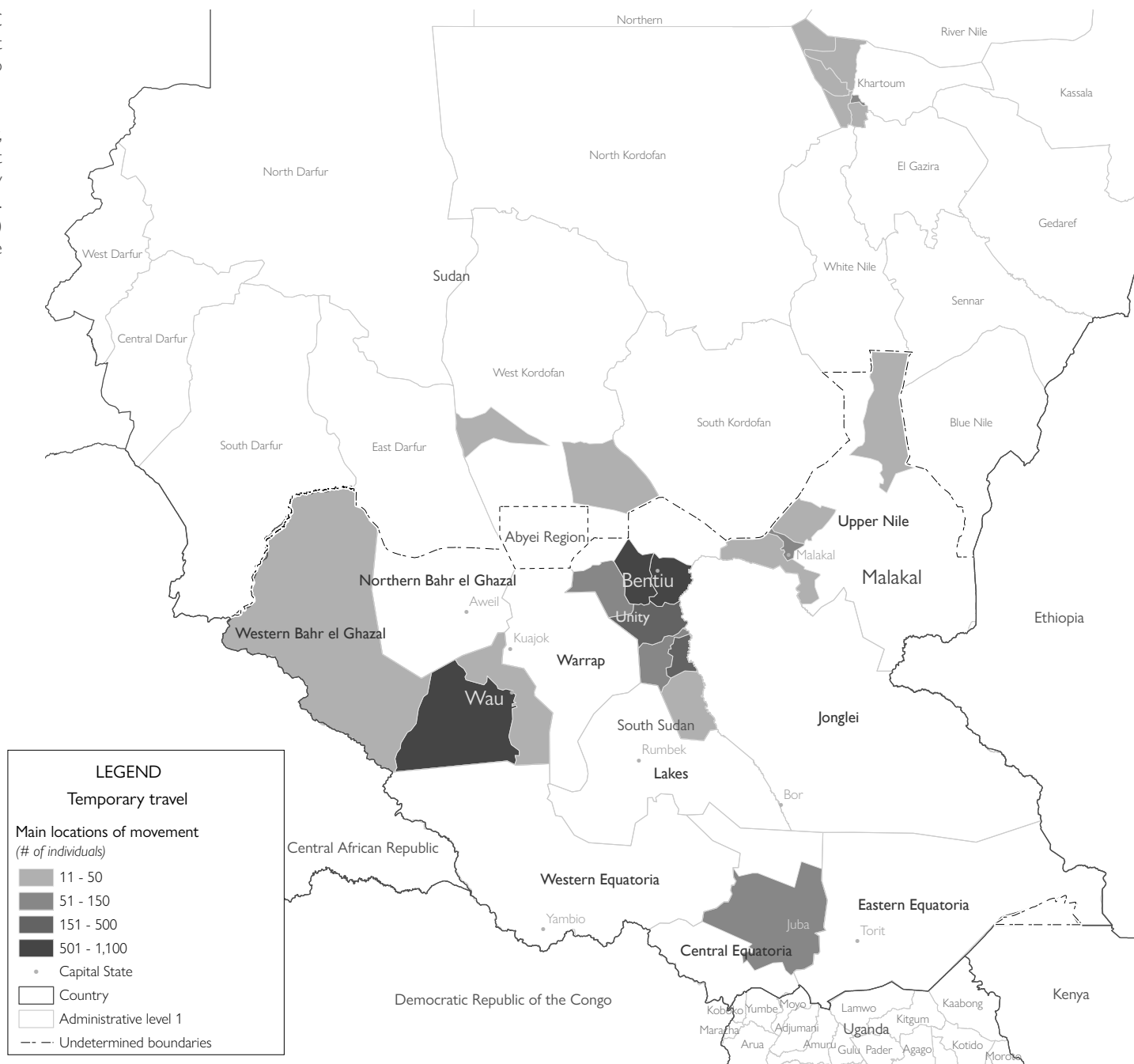
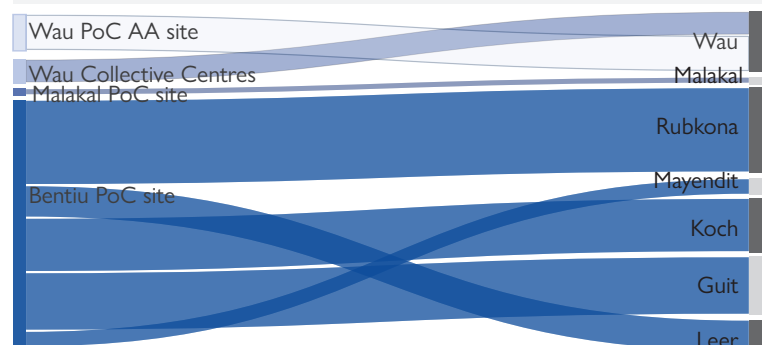
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 15 individuals



Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 15 individuals

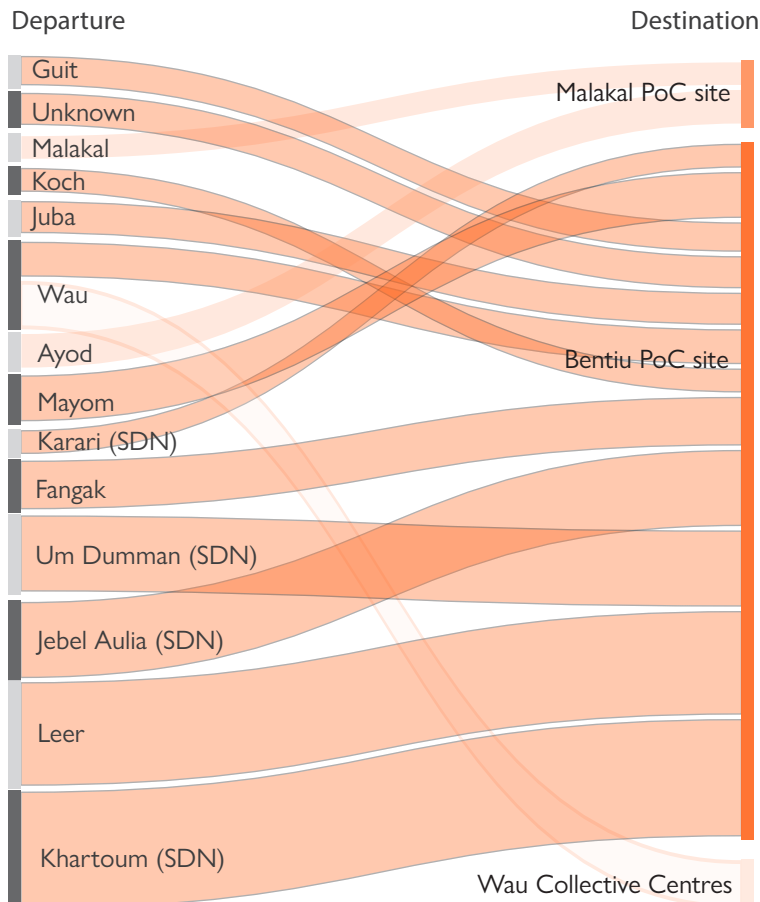


The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

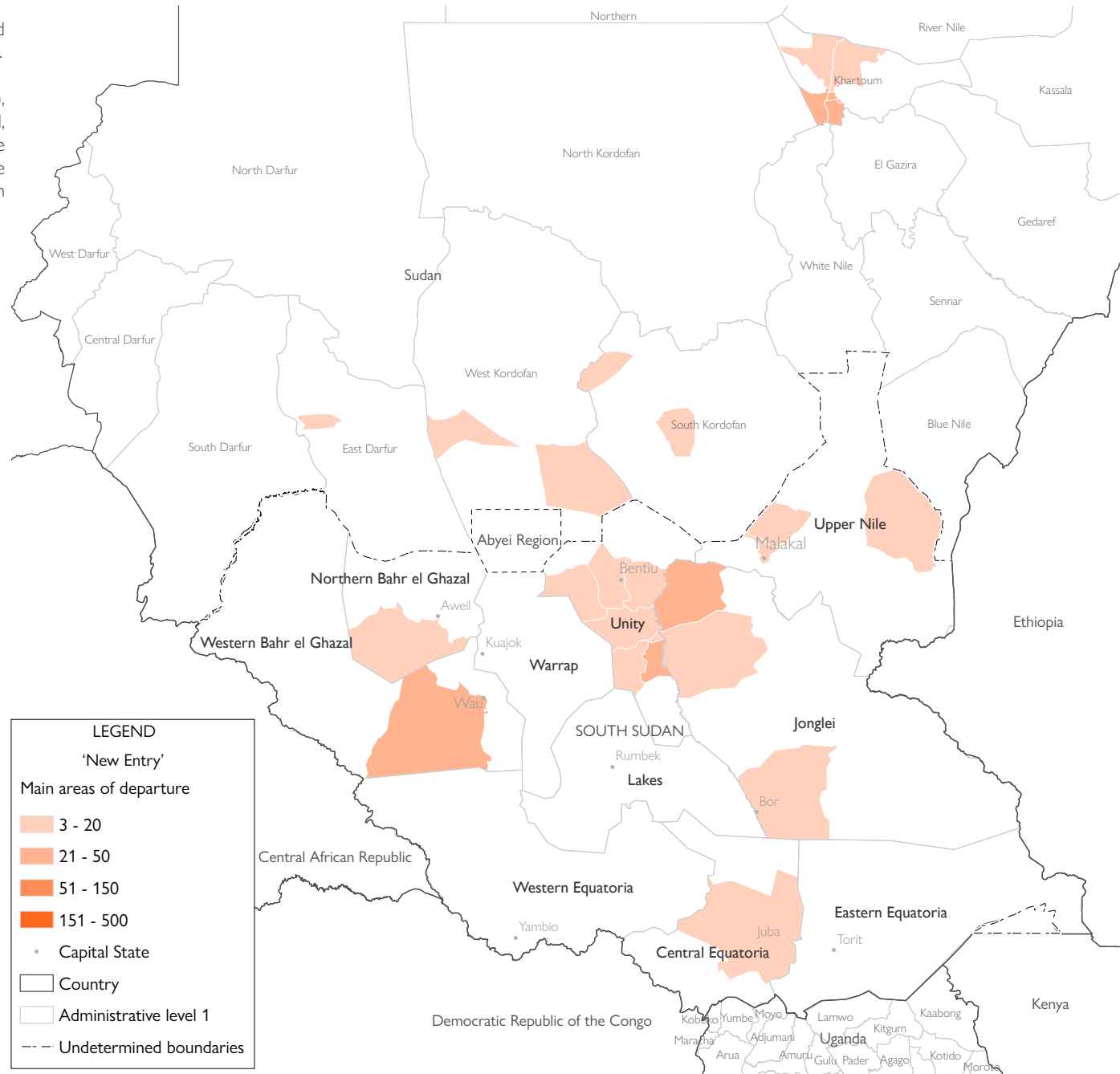
In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (41%), followed by Unity (31%). In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Ayod, Jonglei and Phom, Fangak followed by Khartoum, Sudan. In Wau collective centres, new arrivals were primarily from Besselia (32%) and Aroyo, Aweil Centre (21%) whilst those entering Wau PoC AA newly (only 8 ind) arrived from Besselia (Wau County) and Tambura.

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 7 individuals*



* No new arrivals at Wau PoC AA with over 7 individuals from the same county



Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of destination (permanent exits)

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

These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan. In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of destination was Kampala, UGA (35%), followed by Juba (16%). In Malakal PoC site, which saw minimal permanent exits, departures were all directed at Malakal itself. In Wau PoC AA and Wau Collective centres, permanent exits were primarily going to Wau North (61% / 14%) and Wau South (33% / 51%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with destinations over 7 individuals*

