

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix conducted **22,837 interviews** representing 63,065 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) during the first quarter of 2020.

Both Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites saw a considerable proportion of overnight travel dedicated to return related activities. Residents at Bentiu PoC site checked on property mainly in Rubkona, Koch and Guit. Attempted return movements were dedicated to the same three counties for Bentiu PoC site and undertaken in Fashoda, Panyikang and Renk in the case of Malakal PoC site residents. When asked why these return movements failed, respondents mostly cited a lack of access to services at destinations, especially healthcare.

Wau PoC AA has seen a larger proportion of permanent exits amongst interviewees than in previous months. Whilst the site's movement profile remained mostly unchanged between April 2019 and February 2020, March 2020 saw a larger proportion of intended permanent exits amongst interviewed persons. Among 240 individual intended permanent exits, most were directed at Wau South and North payams (over 99.5%) where living conditions were perceived to have improved. Some 40 per cent of those permanently leaving reported leaving behind family at the site. Interviewed groups permanently exiting were primarily constituted of adult women (36%: 18 years and older) and children (54%: under 18) with adult men making up only 10 per cent.

Movements away from Wau PoC AA seemed more often permanent and confident than movements away from Bentiu PoC site which were more commonly not intended to be permanent. Even permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site are more commonly done in partial households than in the case of Wau PoC AA (87% vs. 40%).

Travel to and from Sudan was especially common for Malakal PoC site in the first quarter of 2020 as 22 per cent of overnight travel included departure points / destinations in Sudan, especially Khartoum, Kosti and Um Durman. *Destinations and departure maps: p. 6-8*

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

1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.
 2. Figures are from latest population counts or taken from the DTM biometric registration data base. 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. March 2020 DTM population counts: Cathedral (822 households [HHs] 3,096 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (68 HHs, 218 ind., 50%F), St. Joseph (48 HHs, 184 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (95 HHs, 245 ind., 62%F), Masna (741 HHs, 3,477 ind., 56%F)

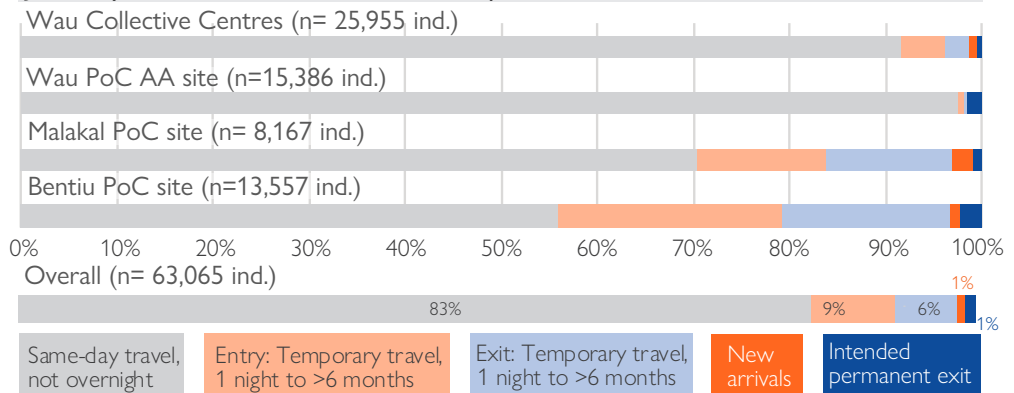
New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:	Healthcare	TOP REASON FOR EXIT:	Life is now better at destination
FOLLOWED BY:	Insecurity	FOLLOWED BY:	Family

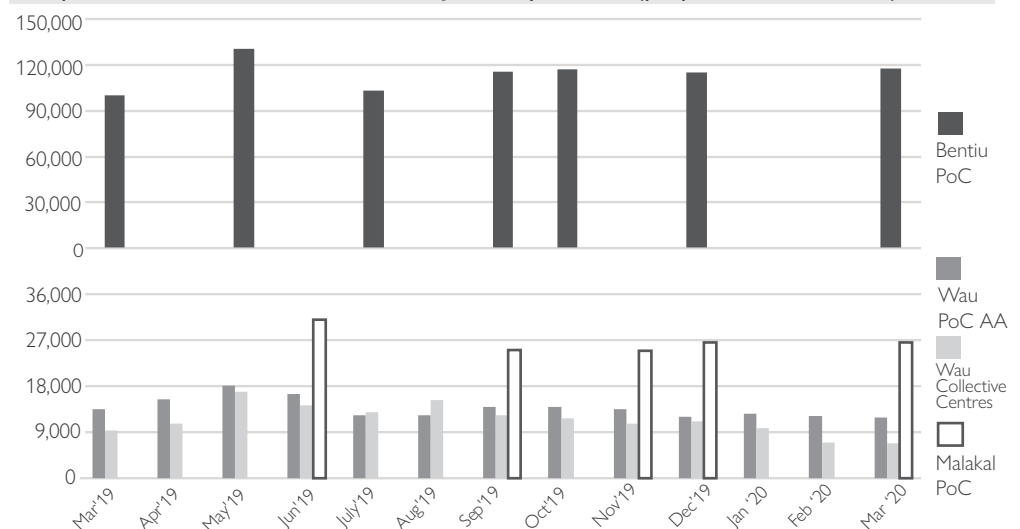
Site population and # of persons interviewed²

# Individuals (households)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC	Wau PoC AA	Wau Coll. Centres ³
Interviewed at Gates	13,557 (4,108)	8,167 (4,424)	15,386 (6,547)	25,955 (7,758)
Site Population	118,385 (16,324)	27,928 (8,517)	12,483 (3,476)	7,220 (1,774)

January - March 2020 movement profile



Population count trends since January 2019 (population counts)



For more information: displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
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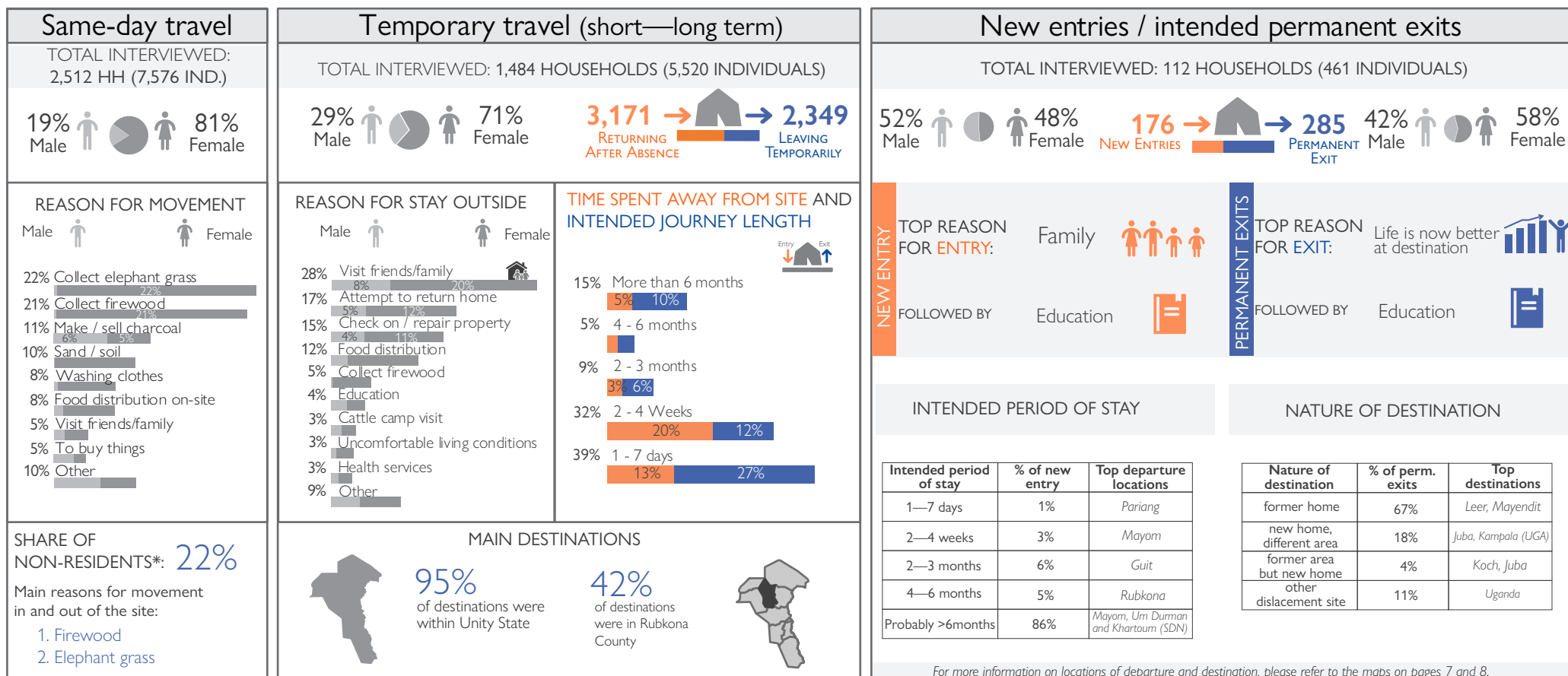
Return related activities amongst temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 32 per cent (1,771 ind. movements) of individual movements in the first quarter of 2020 – a proportion that has gradually more than doubled since August 2019 returning to a value similar the first quarter of 2019. Return related activities were mainly carried out in Rubkona, Guit, Koch and Mayendit Counties.

Between November 2019 and March 2020, **returns from temporary journeys away from the site peaked in January and February 2020**. Nearly three-quarters of these movements were carried out by female site residents (72%). Reasons for temporarily leaving Bentiu PoC site in these two months were mainly related to visits (29%) and food distributions (21%). Travel for food distributions away from the site were commonly directed at Rubkona, Koch and Guit. Nearly a quarter of these had been away for over four months (24%) but for half the trip lasted less than a week (50%). The total number of temporary travels saw a slight decline in March 2020 for both returning and embarking travelling site residents.

Movements in and out of Bentiu PoC site 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 (41% of respondents were overnight travellers at Bentiu PoC site compared to 8% for all travellers put together at other assessed sites).

Travels to and from Sudan made up 5 per cent of overnight movements in the first quarter of 2020 (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) representing a steady decrease since the middle of the rainy season 2019 when it averaged a quarter of all recorded overnight travel (June-August 2019, average of 26%). Travel to and from Uganda made up one per cent overnight travels between January and March 2020.

Female residents remain significantly more mobile than their male counterparts. Whilst 47 per cent of the site's population is female, women and girls made up 81 per cent of same-day travellers (no night spent away from site and visitors) and 71 per cent of temporary travellers (at least one night spent away from site).



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

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



Malakal PoC site's **movement profile has seen little change** in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the last quarter of 2019. Monthly averages across movement categories have not evolved by more than one per cent.

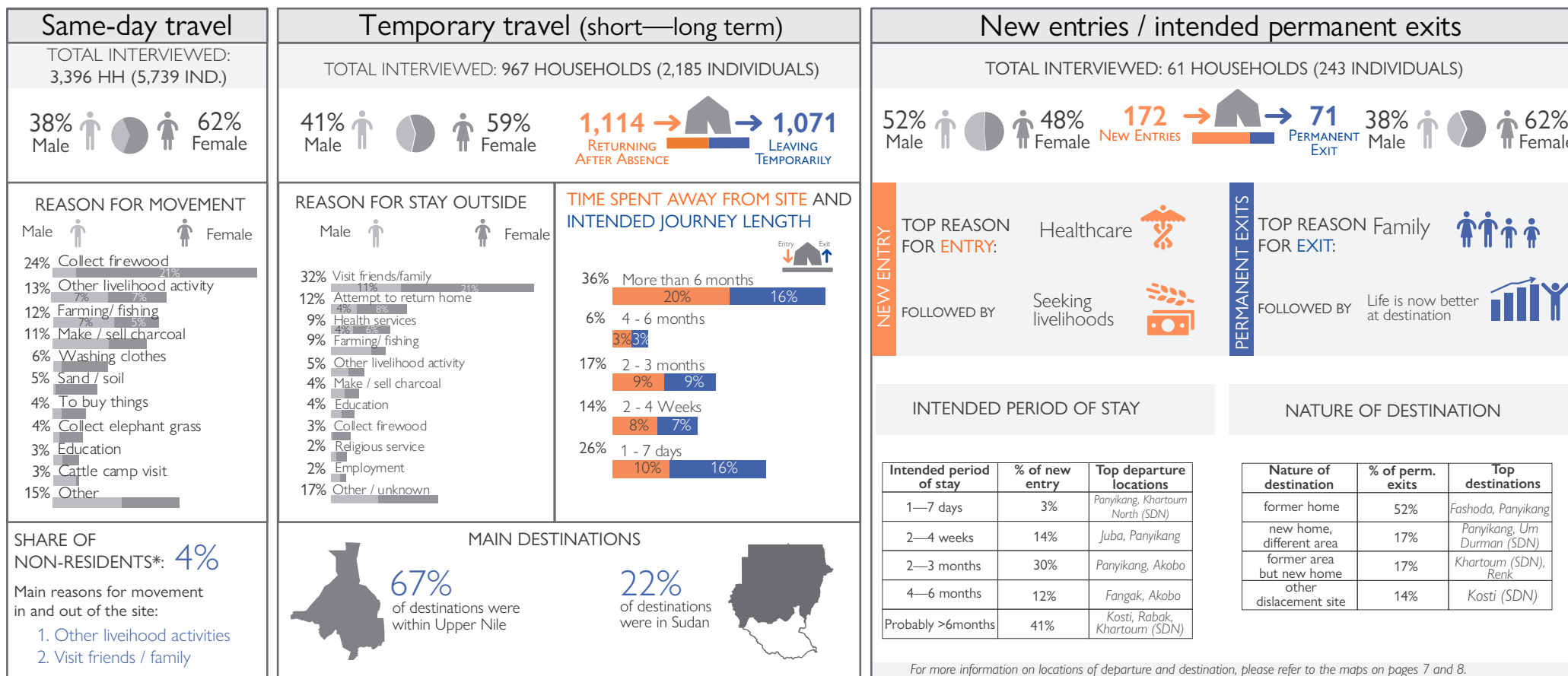
Temporary travel away from the site was mostly undertaken to visit friends of family (32%). This was followed by **attempts to return home** which made up 12 per cent of overnight journeys mainly directed at locations in Fashoda, Panyikang, Renk and Malakal Counties. Female residents were more likely to have gone on these trips (67%).

Temporary travels – which often lasted more than six months – were directed at **destinations in Sudan** in 22 per cent of cases, especially Khartoum, Kosti and Um Durman.

Malakal PoC site saw the **lowest percentage of non-site dwelling visitors** passing through its gates at four per cent- a group mainly motivated livelihood activities visits.

New entries to Malakal PoC site were from Sudan in 35 per cent of cases with a peak in January. Compared to Bentiu (86%), new Malakal PoC site arrivals were less likely to plan on remaining for more than six months (41%).

Same-day travellers (return within the day) at Malakal PoC site who visit the immediate surrounding area and town are very common and most engage in a variety of livelihood activities including farming, fishing or charcoal / firewood related activities. In December, nearly two-thirds of same-day travellers were female (62%).



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

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6,419 (51%)

6,064 (49%)

INTERVIEWED AT
WAU PoC AA GATES
Quarter 1, 2020
6,547 households
15,386 individuals

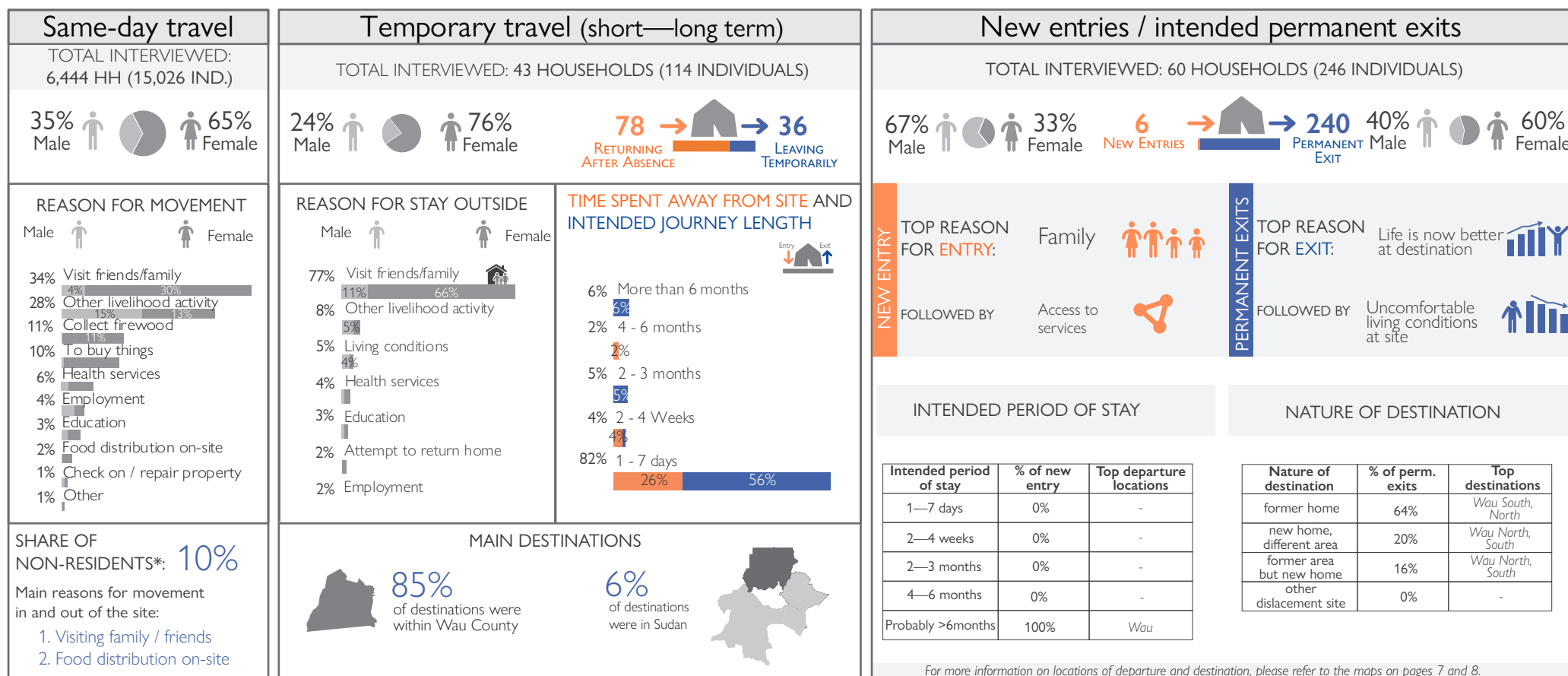
Wau PoC AA site has seen **little change in movement dynamics since April 2019** with the vast majority of movements being represented by residents coming and going during day-time hours. Residents at other sites like Bentiu PoC or even Wau collective centres seem more confident to stay out on overnight stays (see other dashboards). Even fewer people left or returned for trips lasting longer than a day than in the previous months.

Whilst the site's movement profile remained mostly unchanged between April 2019 and February 2020 (average 1%), **March saw a larger proportion of intended permanent exits** amongst interviewed persons. Intended permanent exits were directed at Wau South and North payams in over 99.5 per cent of cases where living conditions were perceived to have improved. Some 40 per cent of those permanently leaving reported leaving behind family at the site. Interviewed groups permanently exiting were primarily constituted of adult women (36%: 18 years and older) and children (54%: under 18) with adult men making up only 10 per cent.

The last time Wau PoC AA saw an increase in persons intending to permanently leave the site was during the **first quarter of 2019** albeit on a larger scale, in the months after the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of The Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

A third of **same-day travel**, limited to locations in Wau that can be visit within the day, was limited to visits of family and friends (34%) followed by a variety of livelihood activities.

Most interviewed travellers passing through the site's gates were female – especially amongst same-day travellers of which 76 per cent were female, mainly engaged in livelihood activities and visits.



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



POPULATION: 7,220 ind. (1,774 Households)

IOM DTM Population Count March 2020

Wau Collective Centres* 3,832 (53%) 3,388 (47%)

INTERVIEWED AT WAU COLLECTIVE CENTRES
Quarter 1, 2020
7,758 households
25,955 individuals

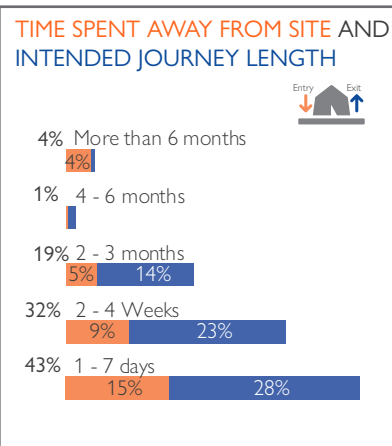
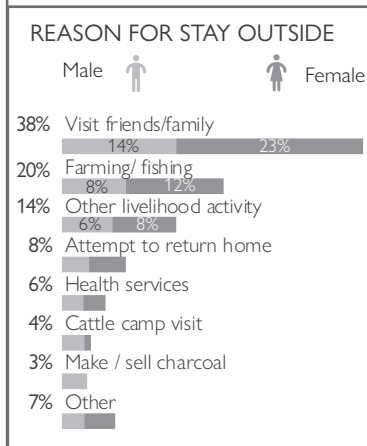
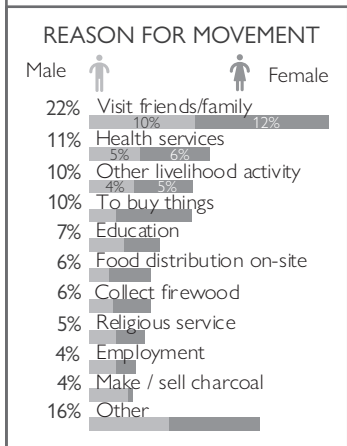
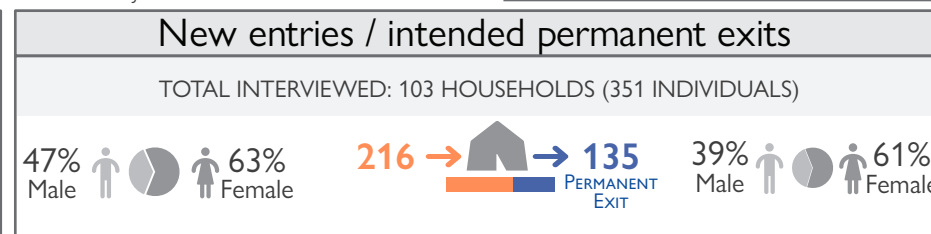
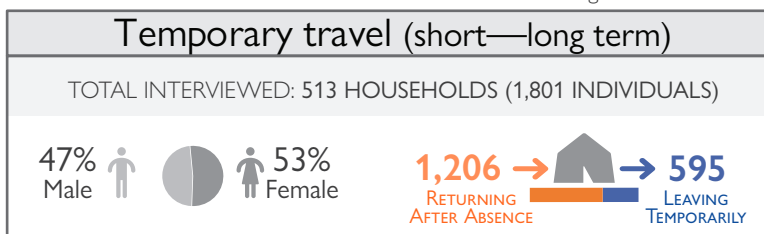
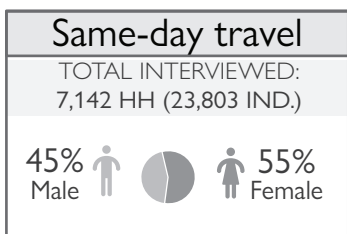
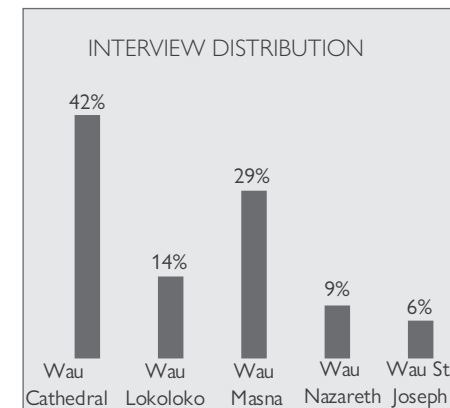
Similar but to a lesser degree than for Wau PoC AA (2%), available data indicates that **overnight travel from Wau collective centres (8%) was less common than at Malakal (30%) or Bentiu PoC (44%) sites.**

Some 29 per cent of overnight trips were directed at **Jur River** in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River (mainly Rocrocdong and Kuarjena) were undertaken from Cathedral (61%) and Masna (38%) mainly for livelihood activities and family / friend visits. DTM tracked twice as many resident returns to the site after journeys away than persons embarking on these journeys- especially from Cathedral where residents returned from trips that near equally undertaken in Wau and Jur River counties.

Across travel categories, Wau collective centres had the **most gender balanced traveller profile** in the first quarter of 2020 with 45 per cent of all tracked individual movements performed by males in contrast to Bentiu PoC site (24% male), Malakal PoC site (39% male) and Wau PoC AA site (25% male).

Wau collective centres furthermore continues to 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 (35%) and most cited visits and access to health services as reason for movement in and out of the sites.

DTM interviewed only 216 individuals **newly arriving** at Masna (142 ind.) and Cathedral (74 ind.). Nearly half of these arrive from Jur River (47%) with 10 per cent coming from Wau and 5 per cent from Juba.



SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS**: 35%

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:

1. Visiting family / friends
2. Health services



INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	21%	Udici, Bagari
2—4 weeks	29%	Tonj, Abiriu
2—3 months	20%	Kuarjena, Damoloto
4—6 months	2%	Um Durman (SDN)
Probably >6months	21%	Kuarjena, Juba

NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	74%	Wau South & North
new home, different area	19%	Wau South
former area but new home	7%	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.

*March 2020 DTM population coun: Cathedral (822 households [HHs] 3,096 ind., 52% female [F]), Nazareth (68 HHs, 218 ind., 50%F), St. Joseph (48 HHs, 184 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (95 HHs, 245 ind., 62%F), Masna (741 HHs, 3,477 ind., 56%F)

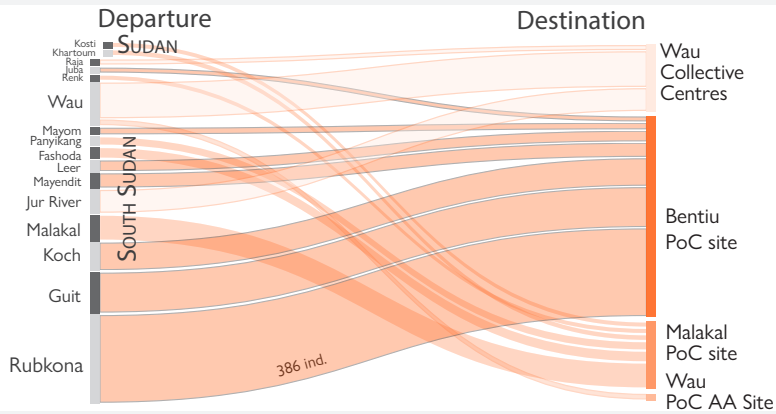
** Non residents are defined as same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site

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).

Bentiu PoC site continues to produce the largest proportion of longer-term overnight travel. Overnight travel from Bentiu PoC site was limited to Unity State in 95 per cent of cases, mainly Rubkona (42%), Guit (21%) and Koch (15%). Journeys from Malakal PoC site were out of state in a third of cases (33%)— especially to locations in Sudan (22%). However, most trips were limited to Malakal (28%), Fashoda (19%) and Panyikang (12%). Overnight travel from Wau PoC AA remains rare and limited to Wau North / South in most cases (85%). Trips from Wau collective centres were also mainly limited to Wau County (48%) but with more frequent travel to Jur River (29%).

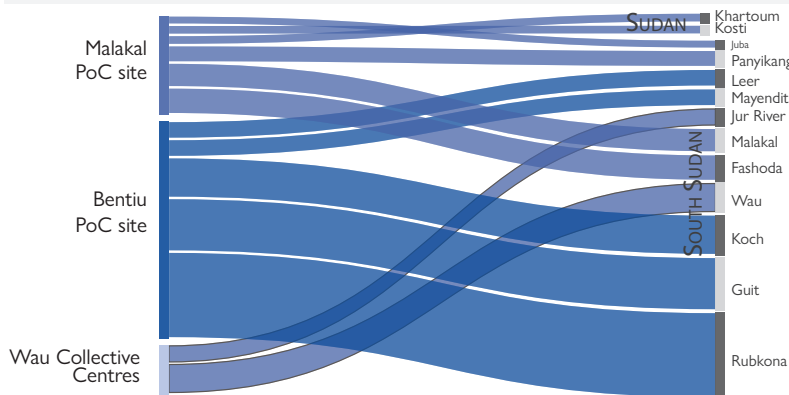
Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 50 individuals

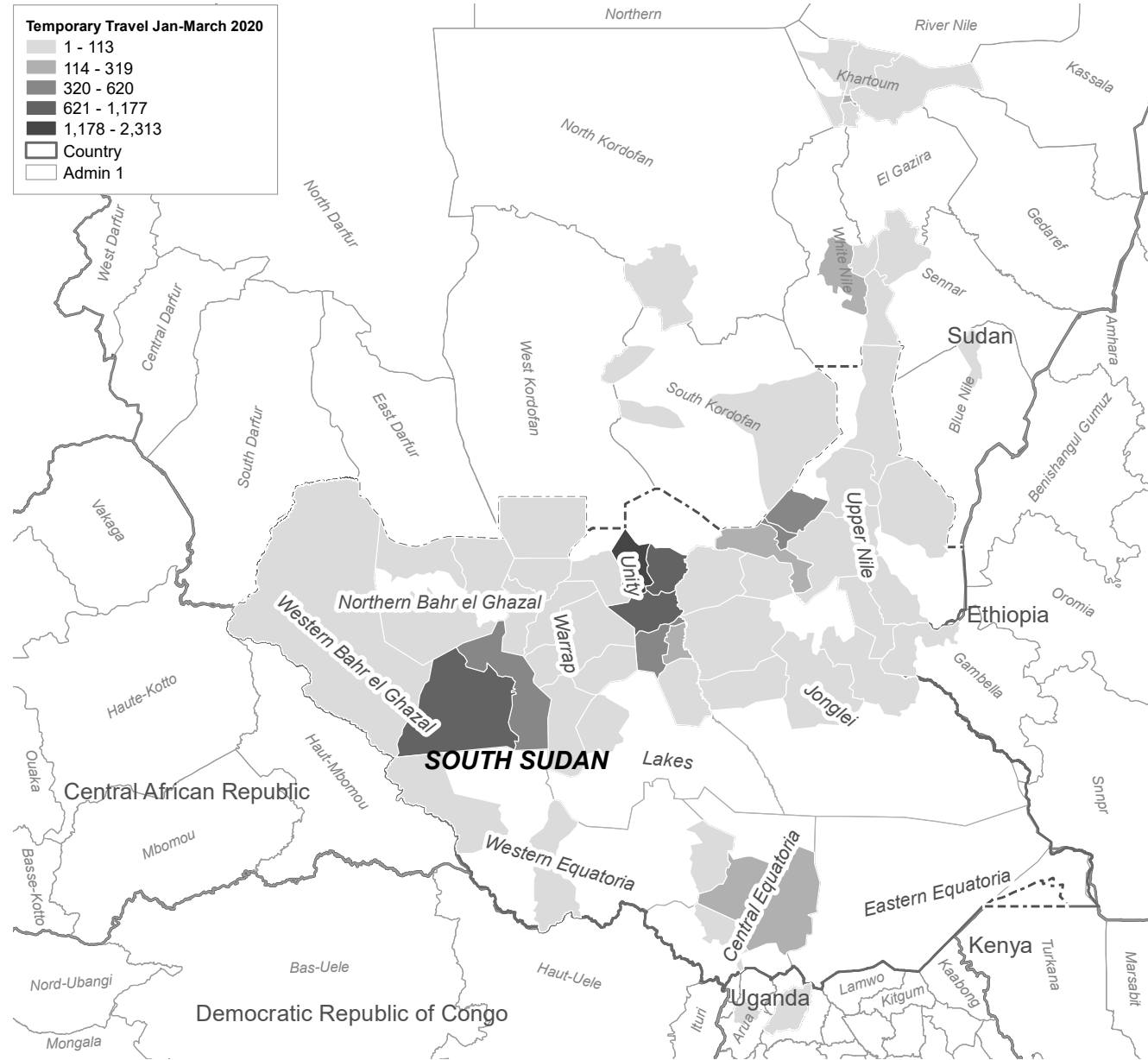


Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 50 individuals



Areas from and to which individual journeys were undertaken (all assessed sites)



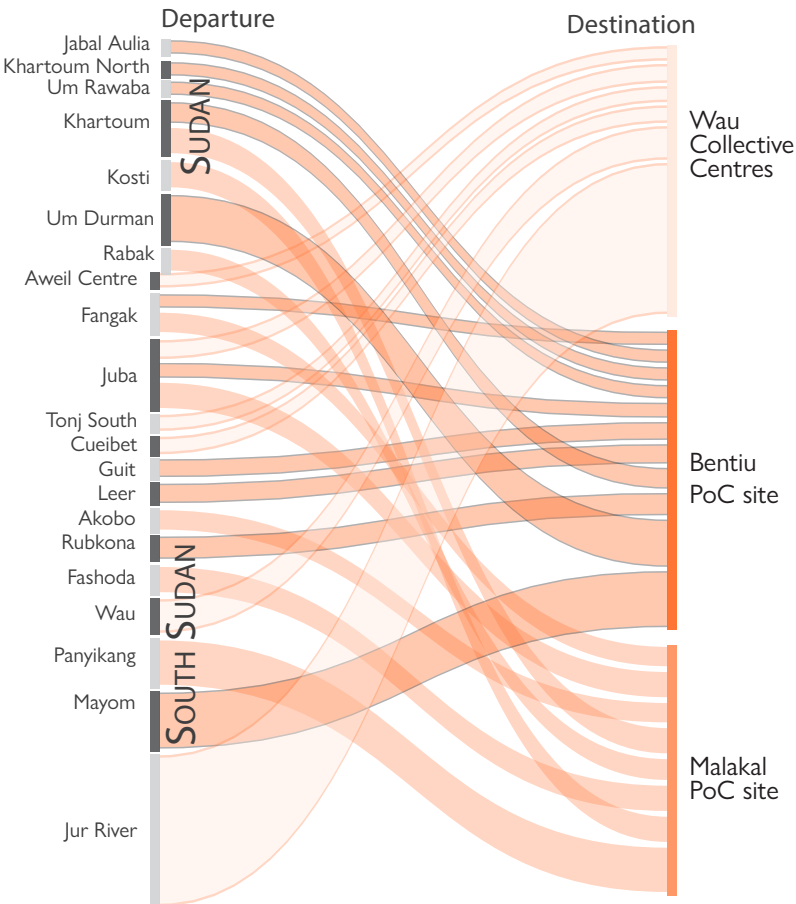
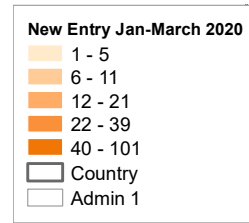
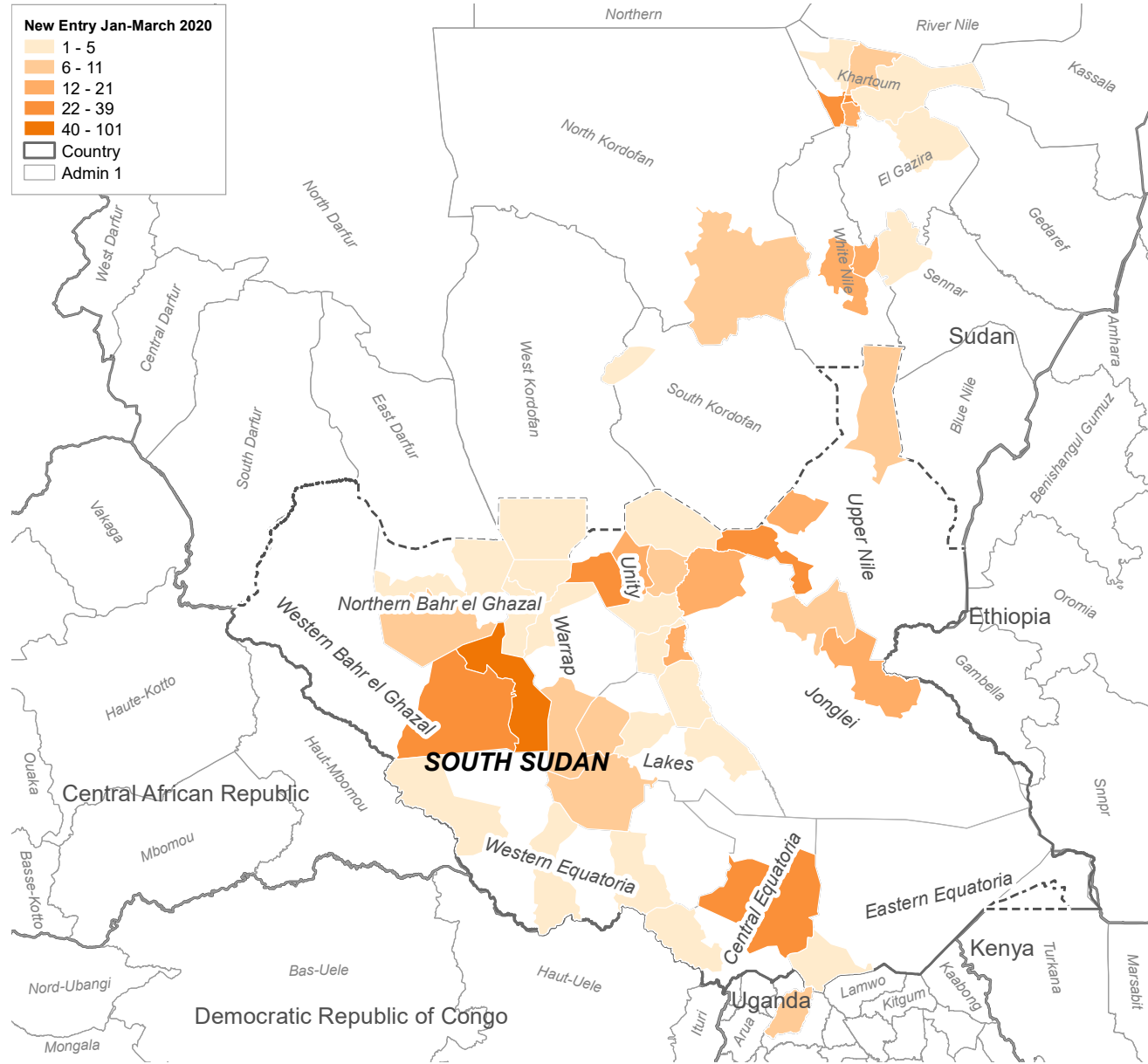
The map displays main areas of departure for new entries to the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

A large proportion of new arrivals at Bentiu PoC site continued to arrive from Sudan (43%, especially Um Durman) with one per cent each arriving from Uganda and Kenya. New arrivals from South Sudan mainly arrived from Mayom (21%) followed by Rubkona (8%) and Leer (8%). Over a third of new arrivals at Malakal PoC site came from locations in Sudan (35%, especially Khartoum and Kosti). Arrivals from South Sudan were often observed from Panyikang (17%), Fashoda (10%) and Juba (10%). Only six new arrivals to Wau PoC AA were interviewed and these came from Kpaile, Wau County. Wau Masna and Cathedral received a combined 216 new arrivals that were interviewed in comparison. These mostly arrived from Jur River (47%, especially Kuarjena) followed by Wau (10%) and Juba (5%).

New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals

Areas of departure for new arrivals (all assessed sites)

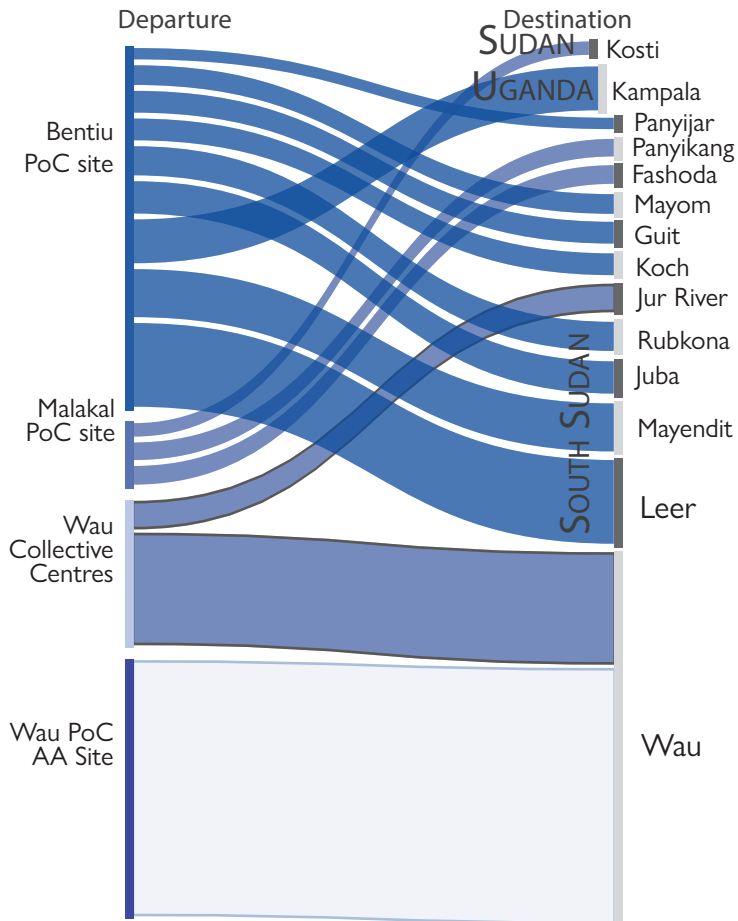


The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres.

Permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site were aimed at Ugandan destinations in 16 per cent of cases- mostly to refugee camps. Otherwise, the most common destinations were Leer (27%), Mayendit (15%) and Juba (10%). Intended permanent exits from Malakal were directed at Sudan for 30 per cent and in most other cases to locations near the site such as Fashoda (21%) and Panyikang (20%) with 10 per cent aiming to reach Akobo. Exits from Wau PoC AA were limited to Wau North and South while those who intended to permanently leave Wau collective centres also left for Jur River (16%).

Permanent Exits

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



Areas of destination for intended permanent exits (all assessed sites)

