



Malakal PoC Site Flow Monitoring

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) continued conducting Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) at the gates of Malakal PoC Site. During this period, 3,135 interviews were conducted representing 6,704 individual movements into / out of the PoC site, which have decreased compared to 8,280 movements in the previous quarter. Day movements decreased by 27 per cent (from 7,181 to 5,646 individuals) and were dominated by female travelers (55%). Among all respondents, the main reason for day movements was for livelihood activities (62%). Temporary movements were driven by individuals moving out of the site to visit friends / family (37%), tend to livelihood activities (13%), access health services (11%) and attempt to return home (7%). The number of travelers increased by 10 per cent, from 811 in the previous quarter to 904 in the third quarter. Malakal PoC site captured a decrease in new arrivals from 224 to 107 individuals in this quarter, most of whom arrived from Panyikang, Fangak, Ayod, Juba, Um Durman (Sudan) and Kosti (Sudan). More than half of the new arrivals intend to spend probably more than six months in the site. Permanent exits also decreased from 64 to 47 individuals. Common reasons for these exits were to be with family (94%) and look for better healthcare services (6%). Seventy-four per cent of the individuals who permanently exited the camp were destined to former homes in Panyikang and Fangak counties and 19 per cent to former areas but new homes in Kosti and Um Durman (Sudan).

Methodology:

Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) involves interviewing a cross-section of persons passing through the site's entry and exit points. DTM aims to provide partners with a better understanding of mobility dynamics into and out of the sites categorized as same-day movement, temporary (overnight) travel, new entries and (intended) permanent exits. Interviews are conducted seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. DSFM provides indicative traveller profiles rather than comprehensive or representative estimates.

September Population Count

34,396 ind. (6,115 households)



16,714 (49%) Male



17,682 (51%) Female



Farming/ fishing Most common reason:

Temporary Travel n = 904



Visit friends/ family Most common reason:

New Arrivals



To be with family Most common reason:

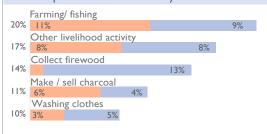




Most common reason:

To be with family

Top reasons for same day movement



Reasons continued:

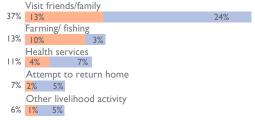
Collect elephant grass (5%), to buy things (5%), sand / soil (4%), visit friends / family (4%), education (2%), and other (8%).

Daily gate count

the previous quarter, which was especially high in September. fir

Month	Entry Average	Exit Average	Net Flow
July	4,911	4,894	+17
August	4,934	4,936	-2
September	5,070	5,018	+52

Top reasons for temporary movement



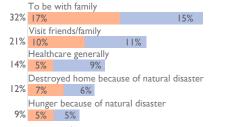
Reasons continued:

Probably more than 6 months

Make / sell charcoal (6%), employment (3%), to buy things (3%), education (3%), religious services (2%) healthcare generally (2%), and other (7%).

Intended period of stay / time spent away

Top reasons for new arrivals



Reasons continued:

Flood displacement (6%), healthcare generally (4%), and other (2%).

Top reasons for permanent exit

	To be with fami	ly	
94%	32%		62%
	Healthcare gene	erally	
6%	4%	•	

No other reasons were recorded.

DTM continued to record a daily average net inflow as during

The average daily net-inflow decreased from 108 during the irst quarter to 23 during the third quarter of 2021.			0	7%	1.6
Month	Entry Average	Exit Average	Net Flow	20%	2 - 3 months 14% 7%
July	4,911	4,894	+17	9%	2 - 4 weeks 5% 5%
August	4,934	4,936	-2	33%	I - 7 days (stayed at least one night) 8% 26%
September	5,070	5,018	+52		■Begin Temporary travel (resident) ■Return from temporary travel (resident)

Intended period of stay at the site

	Probably more than 6	months	
55%	26%		29%
	4 - 6 months		
3%	3%		
	2 - 3 months		
21%	9%		
	2 - 4 weeks		
16%	7% 8%		
	I - 7 days		
6%	4%		
	■ Male ■ Female		

Type & top destinations of permanent exit

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Type of Destination	% of permanent exit	Main locations by nature destination			
Former home	74% Panyikang, Fanga				
Former area but new home	19%	Kosti, Um Durman (SDN)			
New home, different area	4%	Kosti (SDN)			
Other displacement site	2%	Kosti (SDN)			

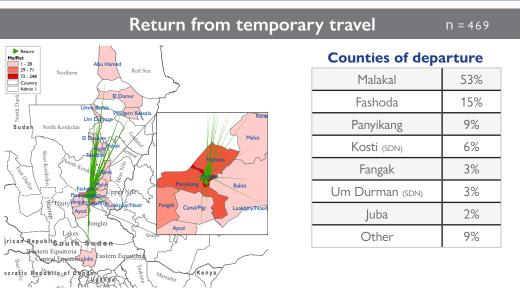
¹Disclaimer: [Rounding] Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding error.

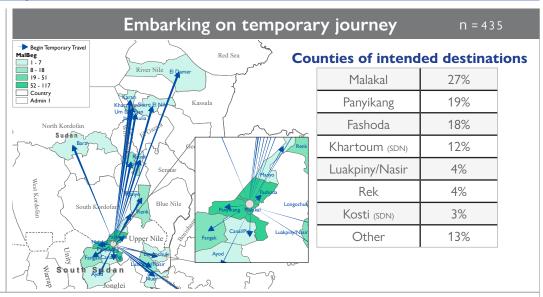




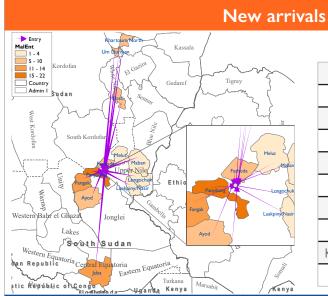
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Movement Dynamics





The maps above do not include same-day travel, which tends to be limited to the immediate surroundings of the site.



Counties of departure

Panyikang	21%
Fangak	13%
Juba	10%
Ayod	9%
Um Durman (SDN)	8%
Kosti (SDN)	8%
Fashoda	7%
Khartoum (SDN)	7%
Khartoum North (SDN)	7%
Other	10%

