IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 2,613 households representing 5,216 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) and Malakal PoC site during April 2019.1

Nearly two-thirds of new arrivals at Bentiu PoC site (63%) and over two-thirds of new arrivals at Malakal PoC site arrived from Sudan. Reasons for entry were mostly to rejoin families and to access services. People returning from and embarking on journeys travelled to Sudan in 12 and 24 per cent of cases for Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites respectively whereby trips over a week were more common amongst Bentiu residents (73% of overnight travelers) than for Malakal ones (54%).

Amongst interviewees, 130 individuals intended to permanently leave Bentiu PoC site of which over a quarter intended to move to other displacement sites in Uganda and Juba (28%) and of which 88 per cent reported leaving family members behind at the PoC site. Displacement Site Flow Monitoring (DSFM) has consistently shown people to newly arrive at the site than to intend to permanently leave, which seems to contradict the decreasing population figures captured in DTM headcounts: a 13% decline between October 2018 and March 2019. Available data suggests that whilst increased mobility may have caused the site to host less persons at a given point in time, many residents are leaving temporarily more and those that intend leave permanently do so cautiously “with one foot in the site” without the entire family / household.

Whilst new arrivals were less common at Malakal PoC site, 133 individuals returned to the site after an absence of over six months of whom 80% arrived from Sudan. 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 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.2

### April 2019 movement profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malakal PoC</th>
<th>Bentiu PoC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same-day travel, not overnight</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry: Temporary travel, 1 night to &gt;6 months</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit: Temporary travel, 1 night to &gt;6 months</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A further 3,974 households including 7,833 individuals were interviewed at Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna, combined in analysis) for which a separate thematic report will include information focusing on the continued influx from Jur River.

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

3. 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.
The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (75%).

The collection of elephant grass (24%) and firewood (21%) remain the main activities cited as reason for movement and are almost exclusively carried out by women.

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 as secondary reason for entry.

Amongst those interviewed, more individuals were new to the site (289 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (130 ind.). Over two-thirds of new-arrivals intended to stay for over six months (71%), in which case travellers mostly came from Khartoum (Sudan) and Fangak.

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 as secondary reason for entry.

Out of 130 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 64% were children under 18, 25% were adult women and 12% adult men.

The majority left because of improved living conditions in their intended destination (Leer / Mayom) or for education opportunities (Uganda / Juba). One third left for former homes (34% - mostly Leer and Mayom) and over a quarter left for other displacement sites (28% mostly Uganda and Juba).
DTM interviewed 770 same-day travellers, of which 54% were female. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (26%), followed by charcoal sales (21%). Same-day travel from Malakal PoC is especially concentrated on livelihood activities as opposed to family/friends’ visits, more common on livelihood activities as opposed to family/friends’ visits, more common.

A quarter of all 626 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to/from Sudan. Most persons that had spent time in Sudan reported having been there for over six months (84%). Nearly half of all persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (46%). Temporary travellers were mostly female (67%) with adult women making up 42% compared to 21% of men. Over a third of temporary travel was confined to Malakal County (36%) where the top reason for travel was attempts to return (17%) followed by firewood collection (16%). The funeral of a paramount chief led to a considerable number of people temporarily leaving the site mid-April (“traditional ceremony”). For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 4.

Out of 24 interviewed individuals intending to leave permanently, 38% were adult men, compared to 25% adult women. The majority left cited family reasons (Juba, Fashoda) followed by improved living conditions at destinations (Fashoda, Panyikang).

DTM interviewed 98 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 65% intended to remain for more than 4 months, arriving largely from Sudan – Khartoum and White Nile. Family was the most common reason to enter the site followed by insecurity.

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 5 and 6.
The map displays main areas of stay during temporary absences from the PoC sites. 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).

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity, with Rubkona (31%), Guit (22%) and Koch (12%) accounting for the highest number of movements. From Malakal PoC site, a quarter of temporary movement was to Sudan (24%) but half of all temporary movements were confined Malakal County (49%).
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of departure (new entries)

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

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (54%), followed by Unity (24%) with over half of all new entries coming from Sudan (63%). In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Sudan (67%) with Khartoum (49%) and White Nile (16%) at the top of the list.
The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

In Bentiu PoC site, a third of all individuals aimed to move to locations in Uganda (33%) and a quarter left for the capital, Juba. Similarly, a large percentage of those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site left for Central Equatoria (42%) followed by in-state destination (Upper Nile 42%).

**Permanent Exits**

*Counties as destinations with over 5 individuals*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentiu PoC site</td>
<td>Kampala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>Juba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>Leer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>Mayom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Departure Destination**

- Malakal PoC site
- Bentiu PoC site
- Leer
- Mayom
- Juba
- Kampala
- Uganda
- Central African Republic
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- South Sudan