

## 1-30 April 2019

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.<sup>1</sup>

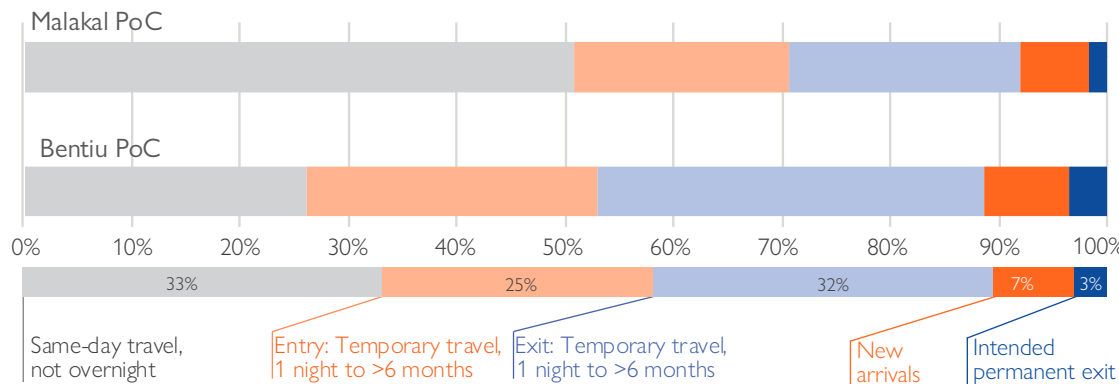
Nearly two-thirds of new arrivals at Bentiu PoC site (63%) and over two-thirds of new arrivals at Malakal PoC site arrived from Sudan. Reasons for entry were mostly to rejoin families and to access services. People returning from and embarking on journeys travelled to Sudan in 12 and 24 per cent of cases 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 more 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.<sup>2</sup>

### April 2019 movement profile



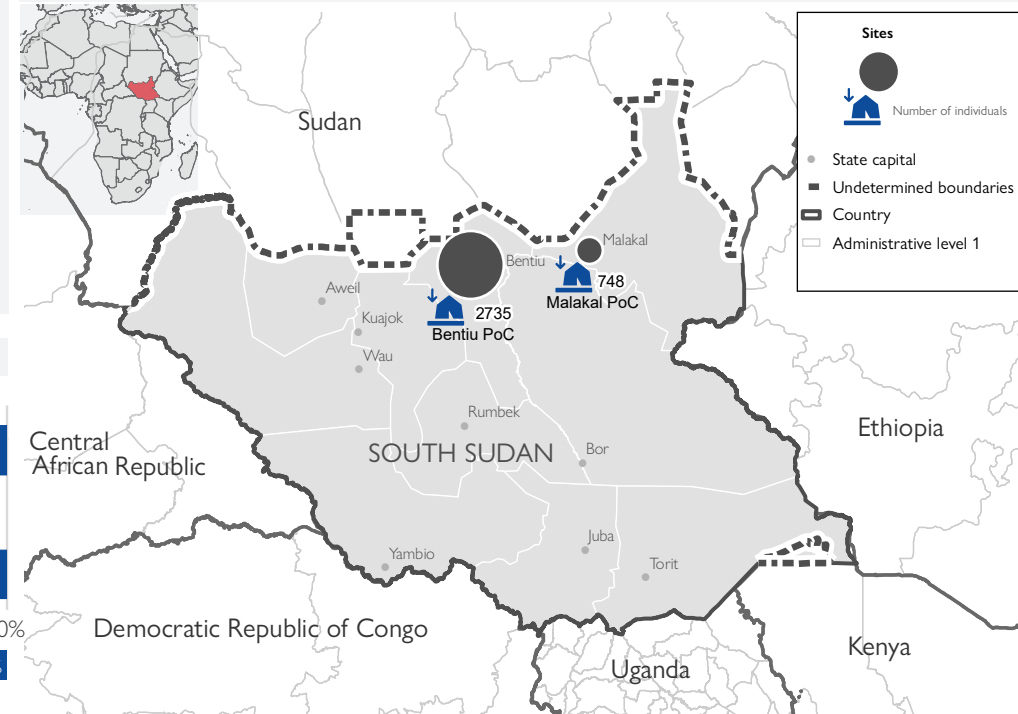
### New arrivals and intended permanent exits: Malakal and Bentiu PoC sites

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

### Site population and # of households and individuals interviewed<sup>3</sup>

# Households (ind.)	Bentiu PoC	Malakal PoC
Interviewed at Gates	1,634 (3,698)	979 (1,518)
Site Population	12,541 (100,441)	5,253 (29,190)

### Locations of assessed displacement sites by # of individuals observed



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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.

For more information:  
[displacement.iom.int/south-sudan](https://displacement.iom.int/south-sudan)  
 Or contact  
[southsudandtm@iom.int](mailto:southsudandtm@iom.int)



POPULATION: 100,441 ind. (12,541 Households)  
IOM DTM headcount March 2019

## Bentiu PoC site



50,460 (50%)



49,981 (50%)

INTERVIEWED AT  
BENTIU PoC GATES  
April 2018  
1,634 households  
3,698 individuals

### Same-day travel


TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
963 IND.

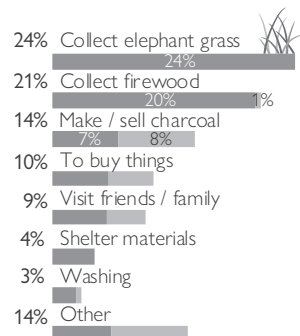
The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (75%).

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.

25% Male  75% Female 

#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



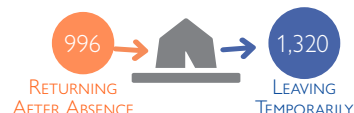
### Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 544 HOUSEHOLDS ( 2,316 INDIVIDUALS)


DTM interviewed 544 households comprising 2,316 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,320 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (996 ind.). Combined, return-intention related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 37% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Amongst temporary travellers more returned after absences over 4 months than individuals embarking on journeys of the same length (22% vs. 10%).

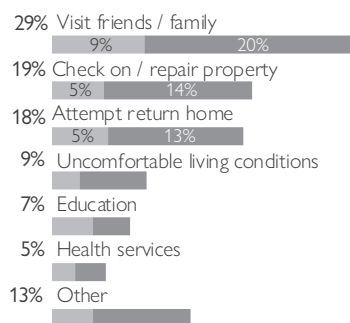
Rubkona made up nearly a third of all intended destinations (31%), followed by Guit (22%) and Koch (12%). Twelve per cent had spent or intended to spend time in Sudan. Combined, over two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (69%). Adult men made up only 10% of these travellers, which has been consistently the lowest proportion amongst assessed sites in the category. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 4.

31% Male  69% Female 

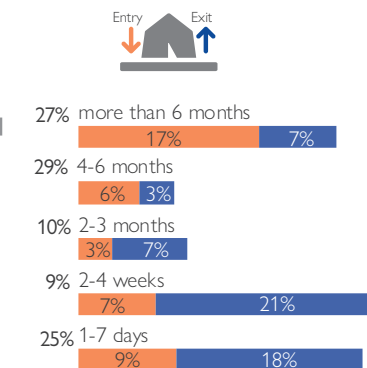


#### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



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



 **88%**  
of destinations were within Unity State

**12%**  
of destinations were in Sudan 

### New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 127 HOUSEHOLDS (419 INDIVIDUALS)

#### NEW 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.

54% Male  46% Female 



#### PERMANENT EXITS

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).

39% Male  61% 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	<1%	-
2—4 weeks	6%	Koch, Rubkona
2—3 months	8%	Mayom, Leer
4—6 months	15%	Khartoum (Sudan)
Probably >6months	71%	Khartoum (Sudan), Fangak

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	34%	Leer, Mayom
new home, different area	25%	Juba, Kampala (Uganda)
former area but new home	12%	Juba, Leer
other displacement site	28%	Bweyale, Maaji (Uganda), Juba PoC

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 5 and 6.



## Same-day travel


TOTAL INTERVIEWED:  
770 IND.

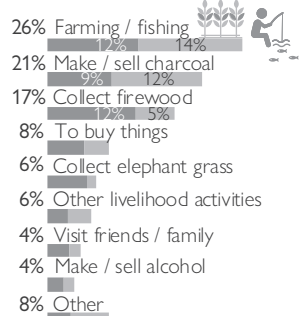
DTM interviewed 770 same-day travellers, of which 54% were female.

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 at other sites.

46% Male  54% Female 

### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



## Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 176 HOUSEHOLDS (626 INDIVIDUALS)

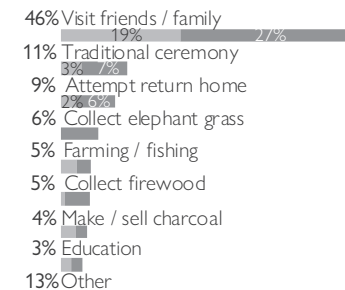
A quarter of all 626 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to / from Sudan. Most persons that had spent time in Sudan reported having been there for over six months (84%).

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.

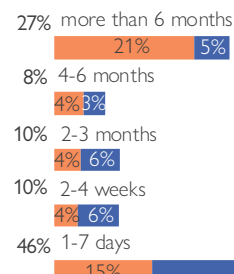
38% Male  67% Female 

### REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male  Female 



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



71%  
of destinations were  
within Upper Nile

24%  
of destinations  
were in Sudan



## New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 33 HOUSEHOLDS (122 INDIVIDUALS)

### NEW ENTRY

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.

52% Male  48% Female 



### PERMANENT EXITS

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).

63% Male  37% Female 



### TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

Family 


### FOLLOWED BY

Insecurity 

### TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

Family 

### FOLLOWED BY

Life is now better at destination 

### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Intended period of stay	% of new entry	Top departure locations
1—7 days	21%	Khartoum (Sudan)
2—4 weeks	7%	Fangak, Renk, Panyikang
2—3 months	6%	Khartoum (Sudan)
4—6 months	11%	White Nile, Khartoum (Sudan)
Probably >6months	54%	Sharq el Nile (SD), Malakal, Kosti(SD)

### NATURE OF DESTINATION

Nature of destination	% of perm. exits	Top destinations
former home	67%	Juba, Fashoda
new home, different area	25%	Malakal, Juba
former area but new home	0%	-
other displacement site	8%	White Nile camps (Sudan)

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 5 and 6.

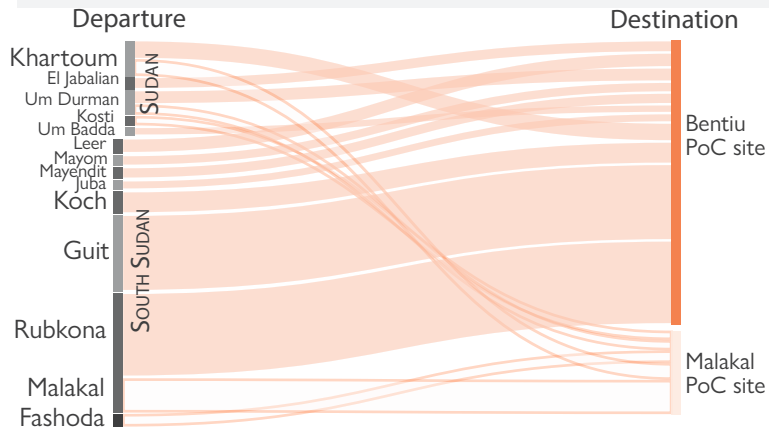
# Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Temporary travel (short—long term)

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%).

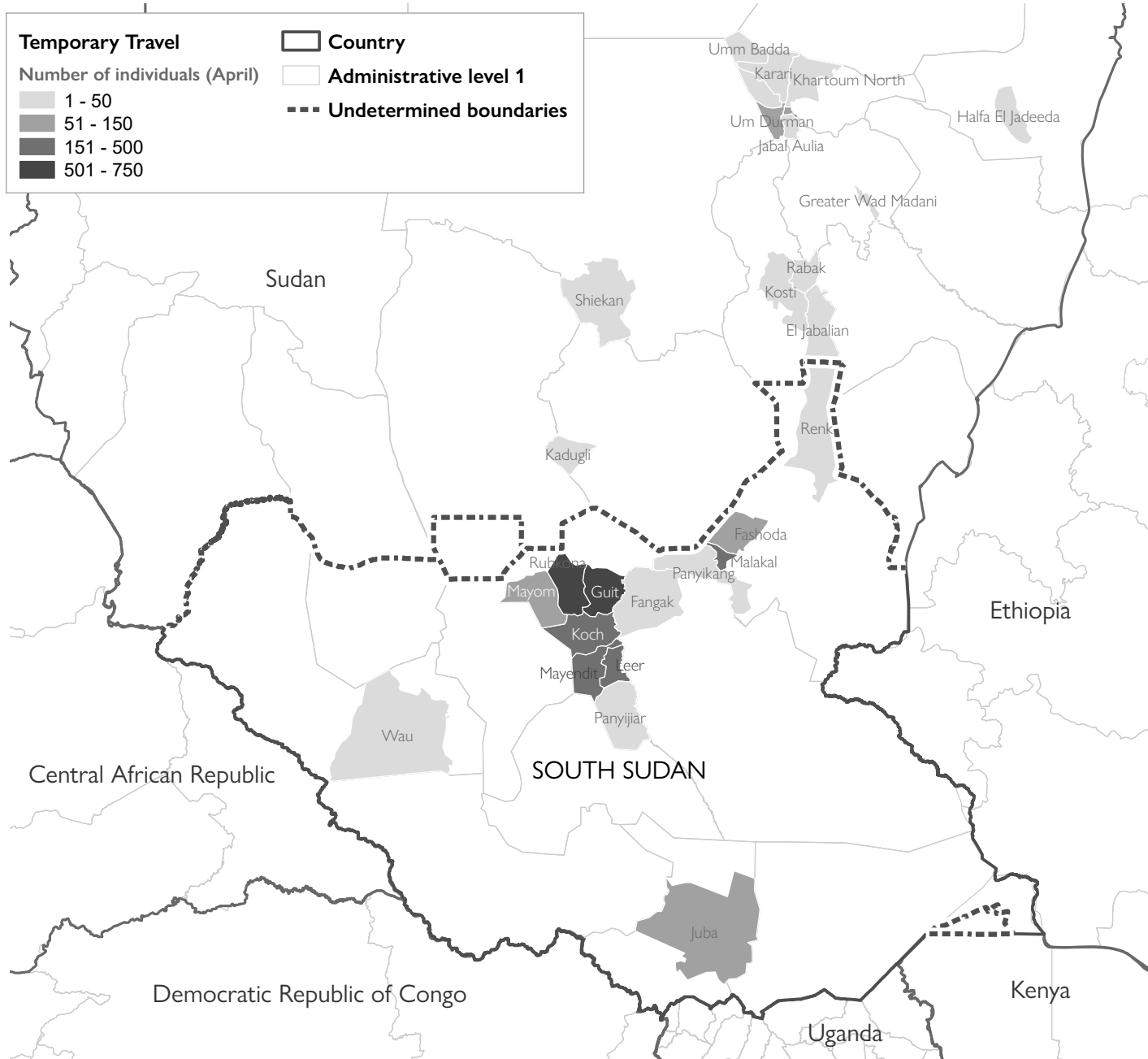
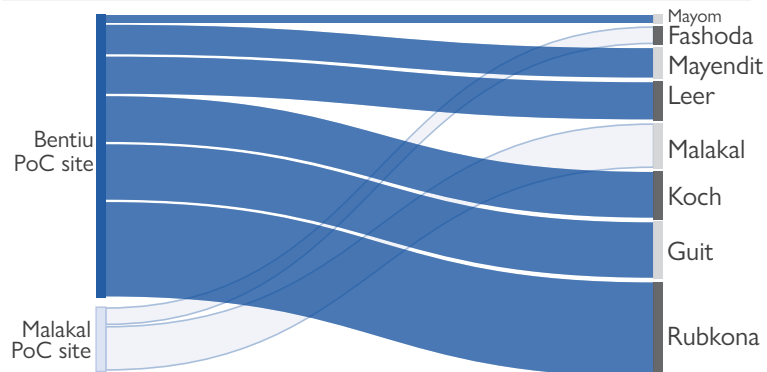
## Return from temporary journey

Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals



## Embarking on a temporary journey

Counties with departures over 20 individuals



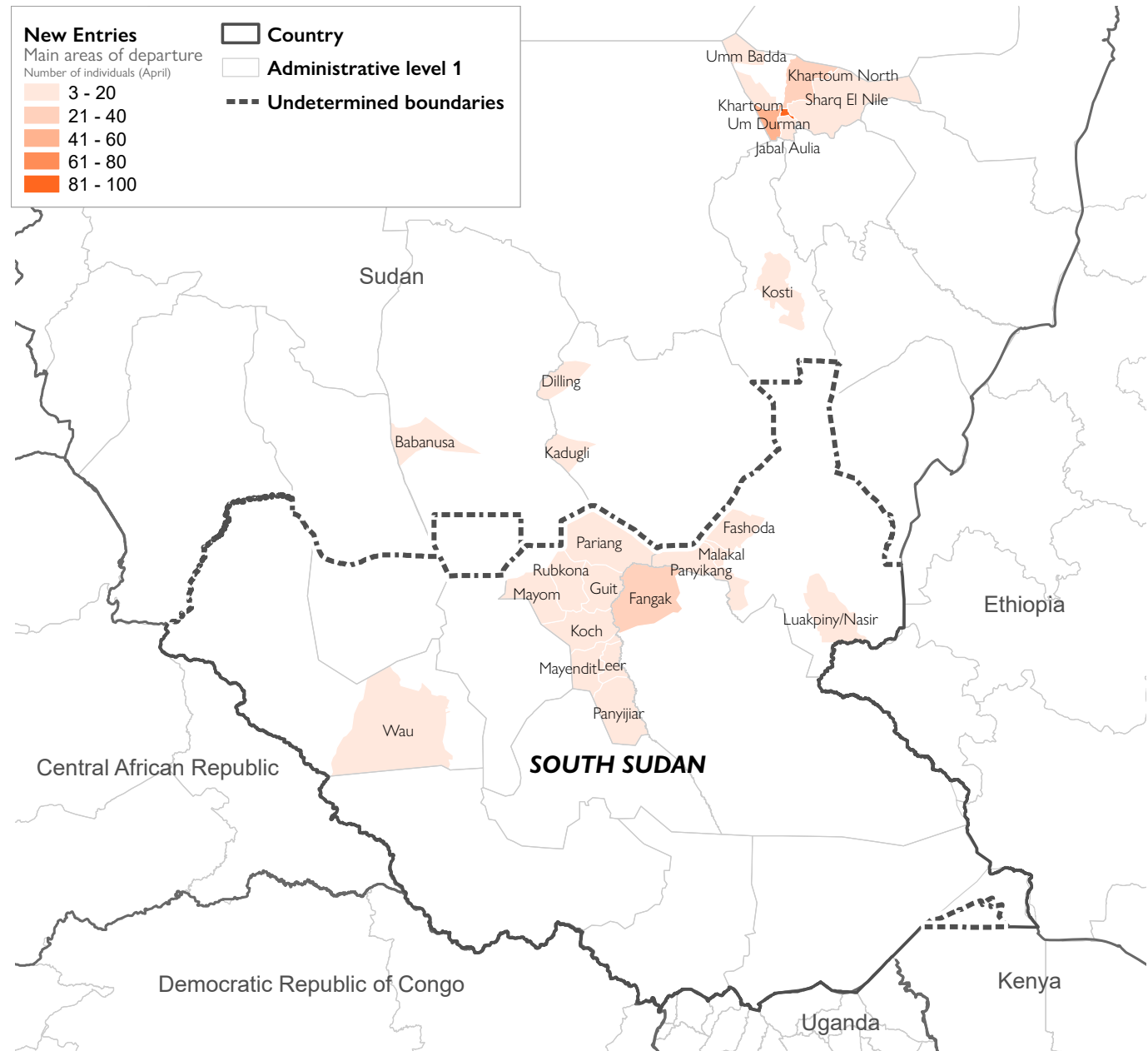
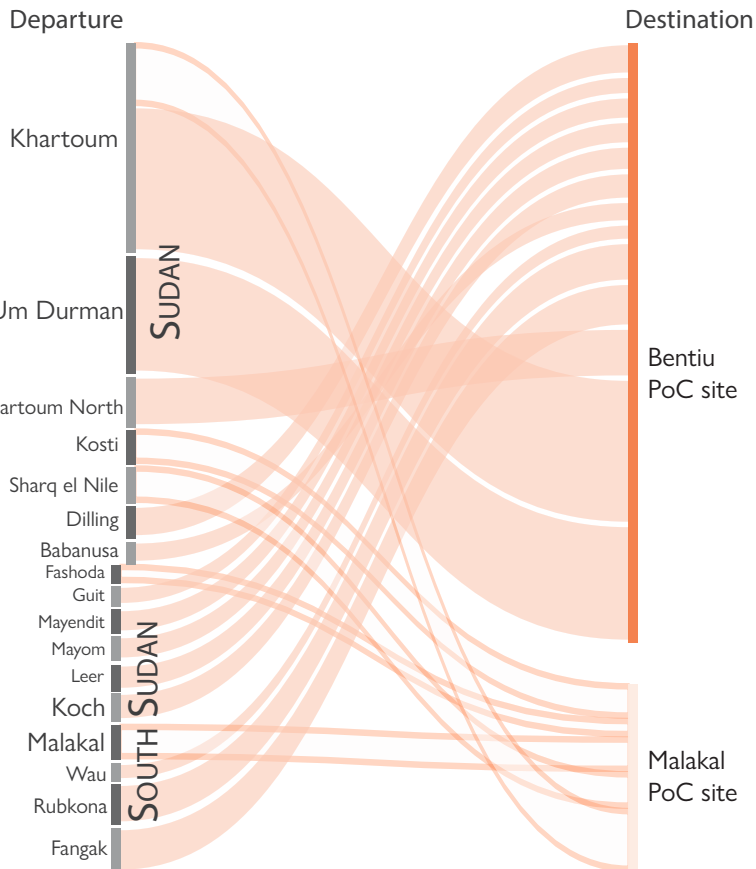
# Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of departure (new entries)

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.

## New arrivals

Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals



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

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

