Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: May-July 2019

From May to July 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 19,581 interviews with households or groups representing 46,740 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site, Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site and Wau collective centres (Cathedral, Nazareth, St. Joseph, Lokoloko and Masna combined in analysis).

Displacement site flow monitoring trends largely match headcount trends. With regards to permanent exits, more were recorded in the end of 2018 and first quarter of 2019 in Wau. The proportion of permanent exits did decline in subsequent months and for May to July 2019 did not exceed 2 per cent a month across all assessed sites.

In PoC sites, the majority (73%) of all individuals permanently exiting reported leaving family members behind, an indicator of a certain level of caution in attempted returns. The proportion of entire households leaving jointly was significantly higher in Wau collective centres, where only a quarter (26%) left family members behind.

Findings further reflected instances of population increases of which the most significant were observed in Wau sites from March to May due to the Ju River crisis and to a lesser extent but with more sustained momentum in Bentiu due to a continuing influx of individuals joining their family arriving from Sudan. Three quarters of interviewed new arrivals to Bentiu PoC site had arrived from Sudan with a vast majority intending to stay for over six months. Nearly all of those newly arriving at Bentiu PoC site from Sudan had family members living there (96%). Furthermore, Bentiu saw a significant number of individuals returning to the site after an absence of over six months of whom 69 per cent had arrived from Sudan as well.

The data shows that women and girls remained more mobile than males during the reporting period. Amongst those temporarily leaving the site (excluding same-day travel), adult women outnumbered adult men by an average factor of 3 across assessed sites. Travellers under five were especially prominent amongst new arrivals to Wau PoC AA site and collective centres where these made 30 and 29 per cent respectively - mostly arriving from Ju River in May 2019.

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 headcount 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. 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. July 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,331 households (HHs) 5,622 ind., 50% female [F]), Nazareth (169 HHs, 616 ind., 51%F), St. Joseph (64 HHs, 235 ind. 61%F), Lokoloko (243 HHs, 927 ind., 54%F), Masna (1,101 HHs, 6,287 ind., 51%F)

Site population and # of persons interviewed2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Individuals (households)</th>
<th>Bentiu PoC</th>
<th>Malakal PoC</th>
<th>Wau PoC AA</th>
<th>Wau Coll. Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interviewed at Gates</td>
<td>14,467 (4,582)</td>
<td>8,537 (4,329)</td>
<td>11,040 (4,196)</td>
<td>12,696 (5,865)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Population</td>
<td>103,234 (18,140)</td>
<td>32,608 (5,925)</td>
<td>17,435 (4,249)</td>
<td>13,687 (2,908)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May-July 2019 movement profile

Wau Collective Centres (n=12,696 ind.)
Wau PoC site (n=11,040 ind.)
Malakal PoC site (n=8,537 ind.)
Bentiu PoC site (n=14,467 ind.)

Headcount trends since October 2018 (not based on Flow Monitoring)
**Same-day travel**

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 2,551 HH (5,285 IND.)

The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (77%). The collection of elephant grass (19%), making of charcoal (14%) and collection of firewood (13%) represented the main activities cited as reason for movement. Collecting elephant grass and firewood were almost exclusively undertaken by women, with making/selling of charcoal more frequently undertaken by men.

- **Male:** 23%
- **Female:** 77%

**REASONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Movement</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collect elephant grass</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make / sell charcoal</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect firewood</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To buy things</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming / fishing</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand / soil</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food distribution on-site</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit / meet family</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A fifth of same-day travellers reported to not live at the site (22%). The largest proportion of these arrived to collect food distributions (22%) or were engaged in farming / fishing (21%).

**Temporary travel (short—long term)**

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 1,753 HOUSEHOLDS (8,132 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 1,753 households comprising 8,132 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (4,290 ind) or arriving at the site after having spent time away (3,842 ind). Combined, return-related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 21% accounting for attempts to return home and individuals leaving to check on / repair property. Nevertheless this represents a drop from 37% and 32% in April and March respectively. A quarter of all temporary movement were made up of IDPs returning to the site after an absence of over 6 months (24%). Of these, 69% came from Sudan. IDPs coming back to the site after attempts to return home were mainly directed at Rubkona and Guit and indicated failure to return due to insufficient access to services and healthcare.

A fifth of individuals were on their way to or returned from Sudan (21%) with Unity State (14%) remaining as the main destination. A fifth left to destinations in Uganda (19%) - probably Uganda destination (14%).

**New entries / intended permanent exits**

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 278 HOUSEHOLDS (1,050 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 278 households comprising 1,050 individuals who were either leaving permanently (939 ind) or persons intending to leave the site (211 ind). Most new arrivals intended to stay for over six months (87%), of which most came from Sudan (82%).

The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 71% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or education as secondary reasons for entry. More than half of all newcomers were male (54%) and half were under 18 years old (51%).

**REASONS FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Movement</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit / meet family</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming / fishing</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt to return home</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check on / repair property</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect elephant grass</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIGRATION FLOW CHART**

- **INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY**
  - 1—7 days: 29% more than 6 months: 24% 10% 4-6 months: 5% 4% 14% 2-3 months: 8% 6% 26% 2-4 weeks: 21% 22% 1-7 days: 14% 8% 74% of destinations were within Unity State
  - 21% of destinations are in Sudan

**NEW ENTRY**

- **TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:**
  - Family

**PERMANENT EXITS**

- **TOP REASON FOR EXIT:**
  - Education

**INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended period</th>
<th>% of new entry</th>
<th>Top departure locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1—7 days</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Koch, Rubkona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Um Du Ur (Sudan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Mayom, Um Dumaran (Sudan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Khartoum (SD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6 months</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>London, Panyijar, Juba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DTM interviewed 6,874 same-day travellers, of which 54% were female. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (18%) followed by various livelihood activities. Same-day travel from Malakal PoC is especially concentrated on livelihood activities as opposed to family/friends visits, more common at other sites.

Male Female
46% 54%

Temporary travel (short—long term)

A fifth of all 1,456 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to/from Sudan whilst three-quarters remained within Upper Nile State (Malakal and Fashoda mostly).

The majority of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (39%). Temporary travelers were mostly female (62%) and over a third were under 18 years old (34%). Travel to Fashoda made up over a quarter of temporary travel (28%) and was mostly in the form of family/friends visits or travel for food distributions. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

Male Female
38% 62%

New entries / intended permanent exits

DTM interviewed 155 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 60% intended to remain for more than 4 months, arriving largely from Sudan – Sharq El Nile but also Panyikang. Family was the most common reason to enter the site.

Newcomers with short intended periods of stay (under a month) mostly came from Renk or Fangak.

Male Female
42% 58%

reason for stay outside by sex

Male Female
39% 27%
Visit friends / family
10% 13%
Attempt to return home
8% 15%
Farming / fishing
6% 9%
Other livelihood activity
6% 7%
Food distribution
5% 3%
Health services
5% 7%
Male / sell charcoal
20% 17%
Other
REASONS
18% Farming / fishing
17% Other livelihood activity
11% Male / sell charcoal
10% Collect firewood
8% To buy things
7% Visit friends / family
6% Check on / repair property
5% Collect elephant grass
19% Other

74% of destinations were within Upper Nile
22% of destinations were in Sudan

77%
33%

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH

Entry
Leaving Temporarily
Before Absence
Returning After Absence
822
634

26% more than 6 months
14% 4-6 months
14% 4-6 months
13% 2-3 months
6% 2-4 weeks
6% 2-4 weeks
13% 2-3 months
6% 1-7 days
8% 1-7 days
17%

Intended period of stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended period of stay</th>
<th>% of new entry</th>
<th>Top departure locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1—7 days</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Renk, Fangak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Panyikang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Fangak, Fashoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Fashoda, Fangak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6months</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>Panyikang, Sharq El Nile (Sudan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
### Same-day travel

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 3,858 HH (9,700)

DTM interviewed 9,700 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (62%).

The most common activity leading to same-day movement in and out of the site was family / friends visits (25%) followed by various livelihood activities (24%). Nine per cent of measured same-day travel in and out of the site was for food distribution.

### Temporary travel (short—long term)

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 130 HOUSEHOLDS (405 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 405 temporary travellers: 279 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 126 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (76%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (49%) compared to 9% adult men.

Travellers left to visit family / friends in the vast majority of cases (82%). Return-related movement was not very common especially when compared to the first quarter of 2019 (34% had left to attempt return in March 2019). For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

### New entries / intended permanent exits

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 208 HOUSEHOLDS (935 INDIVIDUALS)

DTM interviewed 751 new arrivals at the site. Nearly all were fleeing violence in Jur River (Rocrocdong and Kuarjena) and intended to remain at Wau PoC AA site for more than 6 months. Personal insecurity and food insecurity accounted for 98% of new entries throughout the reporting period.

Women and children made up 95% of newcomers. DTM reported on displacement in Jur River in Event Tracking reports and a thematic report on Jur River displacement to Wau which are accessible on displacement.iom.int/south-sudan under the reports tab.

Most individuals cited Wau North and South as destinations, mainly because of perceived improvement of living conditions and in turn because of poor living conditions at the PoC site. Exits were also more cautious than in the first quarter of 2019 with 67% leaving behind family (15% in March). Whilst under-fives made up only 14%, children under 18 made up 59%.

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
DTM recorded 10,880 individual movements in and out of Wau’s collective centres for the day (58% female travellers). The most common activities included visiting friends / family (22%), or healthcare (11%). Some 40% of same-day travellers reported to not live at the sites. 37% of visitors reported going to visit family (22%), or healthcare (11%).

The most common destinations were to Jur River County (39%), followed by Wau North (20%) and Wau South (9%).

REASONS

- Male: 22% - Female: 22%
  - Visit friends / family: 16%
  - Health services: 15%
  - Food distribution on-site: 8%
  - Other livelihood activity: 8%
  - Education: 7%
  - Religious service: 6%
  - Food distribution off-site: 6%
  - Collect firewood: 5%
  - Other: 5%

% INTERVIEWS / SITE

- Male: 31%
- Female: 26%
- Cathedra: 18%
- Lokoloko: 10%
- Masna: 2%
- Nazareth: 10%
- St Joseph: 1%

61% of destinations were within Wau County.

39% Male | 61% Female

TIME SPENT AWAY FROM SITE AND INTENDED JOURNEY LENGTH

- Male: 51% - Female: 51%
  - 3% more than 6 months: 16%
  - 1% 1-6 months: 16%
  - 7% 2-3 months: 20%
  - 23% 2-4 weeks: 2%
  - 65% 1-7 days

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY

- Male: 51% - Female: 51%
  - Insecurity: 51%
  - Life is now better at destination: 20%
  - Uncomfortable living conditions in the site: 3%
  - Other: 5%

61% of destinations were to Jur River County.

25% of destinations were within Wau County.

NEW ENTRY

- Male: 44% - Female: 56%
- Cathedra: 16%
- Masna: 15%
- Nazareth: 14%
- St Joseph: 13%

3% more than 6 months

2-4 weeks

2-3 months

23% 2-4 weeks

61% of destinations were to Jur River County.

25% of destinations were within Wau County.

DTM observed 144 individuals permanently exiting the collective centres, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions at destinations.

The largest number of permanent exits were effectuated from Cathedral (74 individuals, i.e. 51% of all collective centres’ permanent exits). Proportionally, St. Joseph saw the largest share of its population leave the site with 31 individuals and a population of only 235 individuals.

NEW ENTRY: Insecurity

FOLLOWED BY Family

TOP REASON FOR EXIT

- Male: 51% - Female: 51%
  - Life is now better at destination: 26%
  - Insecurity: 25%
  - Uncomfortable living conditions in the site: 3%
  - Other: 2%

Permanently exited:

- Male: 37% - Female: 63%
- Cathedra: 13%
- Masna: 12%
- Nazareth: 11%
- St Joseph: 10%

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NEW ENTRY: Insecurity

FOLLOWED BY Family

TOP REASON FOR EXIT: Life is now better at destination

FOLLOWED BY Uncomfortable living conditions in the site

INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

Nature of destination

- Male: 51% - Female: 51%
  - Nature of destination:
    - Former home: 71%
    - New home, different area: 3%
    - Former area but new home: 9%
    - Other displacement site: 17%

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

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 214 HOUSEHOLDS (823 INDIVIDUALS)

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TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 399 HOUSEHOLDS (993 INDIVIDUALS)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 5,252 HH (10,880 IND.)

Amongst 12,696 individuals interviewed, 679 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, 80% intended to remain for more than six months - mainly arriving from Jur River’s Rocrocdong and Kuarjena matching the trend of new arrivals at Wau PoC AA (see p.4).

Adult women (29%) and children under 18 (59% out of which 29% under 5) made up 88% of new arrivals.

Personal insecurity was cited by 79% of new arrivals as reason for entry.

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

From Bentiu PoC site, people were heading primarily to locations within Unity State (77%), where Rubkona (36%), Guit (28%) and Koch (16%) were the most represented counties. Destinations in Sudan made up 21% (mostly Khartoum and White Nile). From Malakal PoC site, over a fifth of temporary movement was to Sudan (22%) followed by movement within Malakal (36%) and to Fashoda (28%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 3% of movements was outside Wau North (70%) or Wau South (27%). For the Wau Collective Centres a quarter of travellers headed to and from Jur River (25%- mostly Masna and Cathedral) with the majority remaining within Wau County (61%).

**Return from temporary journey**

*Counties with arrivals over 50 individuals*

**Embarking on a temporary journey**

*Counties with departures over 50 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.

For Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (67%) with Sudan making up 77% in total, up from 62% in March 2019. Only 11% arrived from within Unity State. In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from within Upper Nile (35%) with 31% coming from Sudan – mainly Khartoum and White Nile. New arrivals from Jur River made up 92% of new arrivals to Wau PoC and collective centres combined.

New arrivals

Countries with arrivals over 20 individuals
The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent areas of destination were Unity State (45% - mostly Mayendit and Mayom) and Central Equatoria (25%). Those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site most commonly left for Fashoda (37%) and Panyikang (23%). In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (49%) and Wau South (37%).