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).

**September Population Count**

- **34,396 ind. (6,115 households)**
  - Male: 16,714 (49%)
  - Female: 17,682 (51%)

**Same-Day Travel**

- n = 5,646
- **45%** Male
- **55%** Female
- Most common reason: Farming/ fishing

**Temporary Travel**

- n = 904
- **39%** Male
- **61%** Female
- Most common reason: Visit friends/ family

**New Arrivals**

- n = 107
- **48%** Male
- **52%** Female
- Most common reason: To be with family

**Permanent Exits**

- n = 47
- **34%** Male
- **66%** Female
- Most common reason: To be with family

**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 traveler profiles rather than comprehensive or representative estimates.

**Malakal PoC Site Flow Monitoring**

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- Most common reason: To be with family

**Intended period of stay / time spent away**

- **9%** Probably more than 6 months
- **30%** 2 - 4 weeks
- **20%** 2 - 3 months
- **16%** 1 - 7 days
- **11%** 4 - 6 months
- **7%** 7 days (stayed at least one night)
- **6%** 2 - 3 months
- **5%** 1 - 7 days
- **3%** Begin Temporary travel (resident)
- **2%** Return from temporary travel (resident)

**Type & top destinations of permanent exit**

- **Former home**: 74%
- **New home**, different area: 19%
- **New home, same area**: 14%
- **Other displacement site**: 6%
The maps above do not include same-day travel, which tends to be limited to the immediate surroundings of the site.