IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 2,127 households representing 4,234 travelling individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC) site, Malakal PoC site and Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site during the reporting period. Wau PoC AA stood out as 45% of respondents indicated intending to permanently leave the site, most commonly due to improved living conditions at destinations. Temporary travel (overnight up to more than six months) away from the site was also often long-term at the Wau PoC AA site. While temporary travel was common for residents at Malakal PoC Site, the vast majority lasted or was intended to last for less than a week and largely limited to the same county. DTM interviewed more individuals who were new to Bentiu PoC site than persons intending to permanently leave, with family being the main motivation to enter the site.

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 traveler profile for the given month. Kindly consult headcount data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.

### December movement profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel category</th>
<th>PoC site</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Exit</th>
<th>#of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same-day travel</td>
<td>Bentiu PoC</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wau PoC AA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>114,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malakal PoC</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary travel</td>
<td>Bentiu PoC</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wau PoC AA</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>15,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malakal PoC</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New entries</td>
<td>Bentiu PoC</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>29,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent exits</td>
<td>Wau PoC AA</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malakal PoC</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Percentages are rounded up and may not add up to exactly 100%.
2. DTM headcount Dec for Bentiu and Wau, DRC headcount Oct 2018 for Malakal

---

The arrows on this map represent the main flows of departure and destination. Please be aware of the differing numbers arriving to and departing from the various PoC Sites. Arrows do not reflect the size of population flow and sites such as Malakal PoC Site have seen minimal influx and outflow in the reporting period.
### Same-day travel

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 551 IND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Stay Outside</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collect elephant grass</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make / sell charcoal</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To buy things</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vast majority of same-day travelers (not overnight) were represented by women and girls (83%) with an average age of 33.6 years of age overall. The collection of elephant grass was the most common activity for same-day travelers making up over a quarter of all travelers of this category (28%). The collection of elephant grass as well as firewood (19%) was category (28%). The collection of elephant grass as well as firewood (19%) was a more common activity for same-day travelers making up over a quarter of all travelers of this category (28%).

### Temporary travel (overnight up to over 6 months)

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 462 HOUSEHOLDS (1,868 INDIVIDUALS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Stay Outside</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit friends / family</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check on / repair property</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To buy things</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amongst 1,868 interviewed temporary leavers, two-thirds were women or girls (66%) and 61% were children (under 18 years old). Visiting family and friends was the most common activity (29%) followed by persons checking on / repairing property (17%). Combined, a third (32%) of temporary travel is linked to return (17% check on property & 15% attempt to return home). It is also worth noting that 79% of all temporary exits were made to reach former homes. Return attempts most commonly failed due to a lack of services, in particular healthcare.

### New entries / intended permanent exits

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 108 HOUSEHOLDS (294 INDIVIDUALS)**

**NEW ENTRY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Entry</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be with family</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to services</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger because of conflict</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to livelihood opp.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTM interviewed 192 new arrivals of whom 40% arrived from Sudan, mainly Khartoum (20% overall). Arrivals from Sudan mainly cited family as primary reason for entry (72%) and access to services as secondary reason (42%).

New arrivals were represented by a majority of men and boys (59%). A third were children under 18 years (33%). The majority of new arrivals intended to stay for more than six months (69%) and only 3% intended to stay for less than 2 weeks.

**STATES OF DEPARTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States of Departure</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unity, SSD</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum, SSD</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria, SSD</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan, SD</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western B.E. Ghazal, SSD</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Counties of Stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Stay</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona, Unity, SSD</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayom, Unity, SSD</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayendit, Unity, SSD</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan, SD</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Counties of 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>0%</td>
<td>Rubkona, Guit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Mayendit, Unity, SSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>South Kordofan, SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>South Kordofan, SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6 months</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Juba, Wau, Mayendit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERMANENT EXITS

DTM interviewed 102 respondents who intended to permanently leave the PoC site (62% women and girls, 51% children). The most common reason to leave was family followed by perceived improvements in living conditions at their destinations.

Permanent leavers mainly left for Unity State counties (78%), such as Koch (27%), Rubkona (16%) and Guit (14%). Less than half left for former homes (47%) and the vast majority left family behind at the site (89%).

### Counties of Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Origin</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koch, Unity, SSD</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona, Unity, SSD</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guit, Koch</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan, SD</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATURE OF DESTINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of destination</th>
<th>% of perm. exits</th>
<th>Top destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>former home</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Koch, Guit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new home, different area</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Guit, Koch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>former area but new home</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Koch, Leer and Rubkona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other displacement site</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Juba, Kampaolo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Same-day travel

### TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 456 IND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTM interviewed 456 individuals on day-trips crossing Malakal PoC site's gates. The overall sex ratio was relatively balanced with 52% represented by women and girls. Only the collection of firewood / elephant grass stood out as being clearly dominated by women and girls. A quarter of same-day travel was represented by family / friends visits (23%) followed by livelihood activities (23%) with 52% represented by women and girls.

**REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX**

- 23% Visit friends/family
- 18% Other livelihood activity
- 13% Farming / fishing
- 12% Make / sell charcoal
- 8% Collect firewood
- 8% To buy things
- 7% Collect elephant grass
- 5% To make / sell alcohol
- 3% Check on / repair property
- 5% Other

**PAYAM OF STAY**

- 40% Lek, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 17% Eastern Malakal, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 13% Ogot, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 7% Shambur (North), Sudan
- 6% Loral Malakal, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 3% Fashoda, UNS, SSD
- 2% Alabil, Sudan
- 2% Kosti, Sudan
- 2% South Sudan
- 10% Other

Whereas for the reporting period, September to November 2018, visiting family only accounted for 4% of same-day travel. December saw a marked increase to 23%.

## Temporary travel (overnight up to 6 months)

### TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 335 HOUSEHOLDS (412 INDIVIDUALS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RETURNING AFTER ABSENCE</th>
<th>LEAVING TEMPORARILY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTM interviewed 260 individuals returning from temporary travel and 152 embarking on a temporary journey away from the site (57% women and girls). Time spent away from the site was mainly used to visit family / friends (21%) and for farming and fishing (21%). As with same-day activities, activities linked to overnight stays were relatively equal in terms of sex ratio apart from visits which were more commonly carried out by women and girls.

**REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE**

- 21% Visit friends/family
- 14% Farming / fishing
- 10% Collect firewood
- 9% Other livelihood activity
- 8% Collect elephant grass
- 4% Attempt to return home
- 3% Check on / repair property
- 1% Other

**PAYAM OF STAY**

- 16% El Gazira, Sudan
- 15% Malakal PoC site
- 13% Transit, Fashoda, Sudan
- 7% Um Durman (SD), Malakal
- 6% Kosti, Sudan
- 5% South Sudan
- 3% El Gazira, Sudan
- 2% Lek, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 1% Other

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

- 80% 1 - 7 days
- 3% 1 - 2 weeks
- 2% 2 - 4 weeks
- 2% 2 - 3 months
- 1% 3 - 4 months
- 1% More than 6 months

## New entries / intended permanent exits

### TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 18 HOUSEHOLD (36 INDIVIDUALS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF STAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTM interviewed a total of 31 person who had never been to Malakal PoC site. The majority intended to stay at the site for more than six months (69%), most commonly from El Gazira (Sudan) and Malakal itself.

**PAYAM OF STAY**

- 17% El Gazira, Sudan
- 15% Malakal PoC site
- 13% Transit, Fashoda, Sudan
- 8% Um Durman (SD), Malakal
- 7% Kosti, Sudan
- 6% South Sudan
- 5% El Gazira, Sudan
- 3% Lek, Malakal, UNS, SSD
- 2% Other

**REASONS FOR NEW ENTRY**

- To be with family
- Insecurity because of conflict
- Access to services
- Hunger because of conflict
- Access to livelihood opp.
- Other

**INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY**

- 1 - 7 days
- 1 - 2 weeks
- 2 - 4 weeks
- 2 - 3 months
- 3 - 4 months
- More than 6 months

**PAYAM OF DESTINATION**

- 80% Kosti, White Nile, SD
- 20% Ogot, Malakal, Upper Nile, SSD

**TOP REASON FOR EXIT**

- Family

**TOP REASON FOR ENTRY**

- Family

**NATURE OF DESTINATION**

- 80% Kosti, White Nile, SD
- 20% Ogot, Malakal, Upper Nile, SSD
DTM interviewed 19 same-day travelers, of whom three quarter were represented by women and girls (73%) with an average age of 32.5 years. A third was travelling for food distributions (32%), a group exclusively represented by women and girls. A quarter crossed the gates to access cash (26% of which 16% women and girls). A third was travelling for food distributions (32%), a group exclusively represented by women and girls (73%) with an average age of 18 years of age. The most common activity was visiting family / friends (34% of which 23% women and girls) followed by attempts to return home (18%). Out-of-site activities predominantly took place in Wau North (57%) and Wau South (31%). Only 3% had left intended to leave the site. Attempts to return home (as well as other activities) were mainly directed at Hai Lokoloko and Hai Bafra.

**REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE HOME**
- Food distribution: 32%
- Access to cash: 26%
- Visit friends / family: 21%
- To buy things: 11%
- Health services: 5%
- Collect firewood: 5%

**PAYAM OF STAY**
- Wau North: 57%
- Wau South: 31%
- Other: 12%

**Country of Stay**
- 39% Wau PoC AA site
- 35% Wau North
- 23% Wau South
- 17% South Sudan
- 12% Other

**Same-day travel**
- Total interviewed: 19 individuals
- Men: 26%
- Boys: 26%
- Women: 73%
- Girls: 73%

**Temporary travel (overnight up to 6 months)**
- Total interviewed: 74 households (240 individuals)
- Men: 36%
- Boys: 36%
- Women: 64%
- Girls: 64%

DTM interviewed 78 individuals returning from a stay away from the site and 162 individuals embarking on a journey with the intent of returning to the site. Combined, over a quarter of 240 temporariously absent individuals left for over six months (28%) whilst another quarter was absent for less than a week (23%). Two-thirds of travelers were women / girls, and more than half of all individuals were children under 18 years of age.

**Reason for stay outside**
- Visit friends / family: 34%
- Attempt to return home: 16%
- Other livelihood activity: 14%
- Health services: 10%
- Farming / fishing: 6%
- Employment: 5%
- Education: 4%
- Other: 12%

**Payam of stay**
- Wau North: 39%
- Wau South: 35%
- Other: 23%

**Country of stay**
- Wau PoC AA site: 39%
- Wau North: 35%
- Wau South: 23%
- South Sudan: 12%
- Other: 12%

**Time spent away from site and intended journey length**
- More than 6 months: 28%
- 4 - 6 months: 13%
- 2 - 3 months: 8%
- 2 - 4 weeks: 28%
- 1 - 7 days: 23%

**Reasons for new entry**
- To be with family: 38%
- Hunger because of conflict: 38%
- Access to services: 9%
- Insecurity because of conflict: 6%
- Looking for livelihood and better access to services: 5%
- Other: 4%

**States of departure**
- Wau North: 38%
- Wau, WBG, SSD: 38%
- Wau, WBG, SSD: 9%
- Juba, T, Juba, CEQ, SSD: 6%
- Jabo Aula, Khartoum, SD: 5%
- Other: 4%

**Payams of permanent exit**
- Wau North, Wau, WBG, SSD: 65%
- Wau South, Wau, WaBG, SSD: 34%
- Bentu Town, Rubikona, Unity, SSD: 1%

**Top reason for entry**
- Family: 38%

**Nature of destination**
- Former home: 75%
- New home: 7%
- Former area but new home: 17%
- Other: 1%

**Total interviewed**
- December 2018
- 197 households
- 617 individuals

**New entries / intended permanent exits**
- Total interviewed: 95 households (358 individuals)
- Men: 41%
- Boys: 41%
- Women: 59%
- Girls: 59%

DTM interviewed 79 new arrivals (59% women and girls) of whom the majority estimated remaining for over six months (84%). Family figured as top reason for entry closely followed by conflict induced food insecurity.

**Reasons for new entry**
- To be with family: 38%
- Hunger because of conflict: 38%
- Access to services: 9%
- Insecurity because of conflict: 6%
- Looking for livelihood and better access to services: 5%
- Other: 4%

**States of departure**
- Wau North: 38%
- Wau, WBG, SSD: 38%
- Wau, WBG, SSD: 9%
- Juba, T, Juba, CEQ, SSD: 6%
- Jabo Aula, Khartoum, SD: 5%
- Other: 4%

**Payams of permanent exit**
- Wau North, Wau, WBG, SSD: 65%
- Wau South, Wau, WBG, SSD: 34%
- Bentu Town, Rubikona, Unity, SSD: 1%

**Top reason for entry**
- Family: 38%

**Nature of destination**
- Former home: 75%
- New home: 7%
- Former area but new home: 17%
- Other: 1%

**Total interviewed**
- December 2018
- 197 households
- 617 individuals