IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) interviewed 5,773 households representing 10,540 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) during March 2019. March was marked by a large influx into Wau PoC AA site and Masna collective centre following sustained violence in Jur River (Rocroc and Kuajira). The newcomers accounted for nearly half of all interviews conducted at the gates of Wau PoC AA site citing insecurity as reason for entry with a long-term intended stay at the sites.

Trends amongst those traveling from Sudan mirrored those observed in the previous reporting periods. Down from 24 percent in February (18% in December 2017 and January 2019), arrivals from Sudan made up 17 percent of entering individuals (new entries [6%] and persons returning from temporary absences [11%]). At Bentiu PoC, 29 percent of all entering individuals arrived from Sudan (excluding same-day travel). Whilst new arrivals from Sudan cited family as their primary reason for entering the site, those returning after an absence had usually been in Sudan to access basic services such as education and healthcare. Almost all new arrivals from Sudan already had family at the sites: 96 percent compared to 33 percent overall.

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.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. March 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (960 households [HHs] 4,045 ind., 49% female [F]), Nazareth (140 HHs, 641 ind., 51% F), St. Joseph (83 HHs, 248 ind. 56% F), Lokoloko (338 HHs, 1,157 ind., 59% F), Masna (578 HHs, 3,795 ind., 63% F)

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**March 2019 movement profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>% 10%</th>
<th>% 20%</th>
<th>% 30%</th>
<th>% 40%</th>
<th>% 50%</th>
<th>% 60%</th>
<th>% 70%</th>
<th>% 80%</th>
<th>% 90%</th>
<th>% 100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wau Collective sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wau PoC AA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bentiu PoC</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**

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1. For more information: displacement.iom.int/south-sudan
   Or contact southsudandtm@iom.int
DTM interviewed 650 households comprising 2,699 individuals who were either leaving temporarily (1,449 ind.) or arriving back at the site after having spent time away (1,220 ind.). Combined, return-intention related motivations were the main reason for temporary exits, with a total of 32% 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%).

Rubikon itself made up nearly a third of all intended destinations (32%), followed by Guit (23%) and Koch (13%). Eleven per cent had spent or intended to spend time in Sudan. Combined, over two-thirds of temporary travellers were female (70%). Adult men made up only 10% of these travellers, the lowest proportion amongst assessed sites in March 2019. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

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Same-day travel

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 468 IND.

DTM interviewed 468 same-day travellers, of which 58% were female with an overall average age of 33.9 years. The main reason cited for leaving the site during the day was farming and fishing (25%), followed by charcoal sales which made up 18% of same-day travel.

Same-day travel from Malakal PoC is especially concentrated on livelihood activities as opposed to family / friends visits, more common at other sites.

37% Male 63% Female

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female
25% Farming / fishing 12%
18% Make / sell charcoal 9%
16% Collect firewood 11%
14% To buy things 10%
7% Other livelihood activities 6%
5% Collect elephant grass 5%
3% Wash clothes, mosquito nets etc. 3%
4% Visit friends / family 2%
3% Make / sell alcohol 1%
7% Other 1%

42% Male 58% Female

REASON FOR STAY OUTSIDE BY SEX

Male Female
64% Visit friends / family 40%
9% Attempt return home 6%
3% Lack of shelter / unconml. living conditions 6%
3% Insecurity in site 6%
3% Health services 3%
3% Other livelihood activities 3%
14% Other 15%

30% more than 6 months 22% 3%
14% 4-6 months 22% 3%
29% 2-3 months 11% 5%
11% 2-4 weeks 7% 5%
15% 1-7 days 6% 10%

Temporary travel (short—long term)

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 149 HOUSEHOLDS (532 INDIVIDUALS)

Over a third of all 532 individuals temporarily travelling in and out of Malakal PoC site were represented by movements to / from Sudan (35% of all temporary travellers and 47% of only incoming ind.). Nearly three-quarters of persons that had spent time in Sudan reported having been there for more than six months (71%).

The majority of persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (64%). Temporary travellers were mostly female (63%) and nearly half were under 18 years old (47%). Travel to Fashoda made up a quarter of temporary travel and was mostly in the form of family / friends visits. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

335 Returning After Absence
317 Leaving Temporarily

DTM interviewed 121 individuals newly arrived at the site, of whom 74% intended to remain for more than 4 months, arriving largely from Sudan – Um Durman and El Jabalian.

Family was the most common reason to enter the site. New-comers with short intended periods of stay (under a month) mostly came from the surrounding counties.

37% Male 63% Female

REASON FOR ENTRY:

Male Female
Family 63%
Other 37%

TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

FOLLOWED BY
Access to livelihoods

NEW ENTRY

TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

NA

PERMANENT EXITS

New entries / intended permanent exits

TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 29 HOUSEHOLDS (121 INDIVIDUALS)

Nature of destination

<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>13%</td>
<td>Fangak, Malakal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Panyikang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Panyi, Kosti (Sudan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>El Jabalian (Sudan), Fashoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6 months</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>other displacement site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
DTM interviewed 844 same-day travellers not intending to spend or not having spent a night away from the site. The majority were female (59%) with an average age of 31.9 years. The most common engagements leading to same-day movement in and out of the site were various livelihood activities (29%) followed by family/friends visits (21%). 13% of measured activities (29%) followed by family/friends visits (21%). 13% of measured activities (29%) followed by family/friends visits (21%). 13% of measured activities (29%) followed by family/friends visits (21%).

The majority were female (59%) with having spent a night away from the site. Travellers not intending to spend or not intending to leave for over six months with the intention of returning to the site. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

Temporary travel (short—long term)

DTM interviewed 324 temporary travellers: 136 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 188 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (63%). Nearly half of all travellers were adult women (42%) compared to 19% adult men.

Travellers left to visit family/friends in 38% of cases whilst 34% left the site to attempt to return home. Those attempting to return, as with most other temporary travel from Wau PoC AA, intended to reach locations within Wau North and South. Of all temporary travellers, 16% intended to leave for over six months with the intention of returning to the site. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

New entries / intended permanent exits

DTM interviewed 1,331 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. Insecurity induced personal insecurity (87%) and food insecurity (10%) accounted for 97 per cent of new entries, most commonly citing access to services as secondary reason.

DTM reported on related displacement in Jur River in an Event Tracking Report. The sudden population increase is confirmed in the headcount report for March 2019.

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
DTM interviewed 1,787 individuals travelling in and out of Wau’s collective centres for the day, of whom 63% were female.

The most common activities included visiting friends / family (23%), or to make off-site purchases (15%). Same-day travel into and out of Cathedral was in large part driven by people seeking access to healthcare.

Amongst 2,576 individuals interviewed, 322 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, three-quarters intended to remain for more than six months (76%)- mainly arriving from Jur River’s Rocrocdong (49%) and Kuajer (28%) as with new arrivals at Wau PoC AA (see p.4).

More adult women (30%) than adult men (25%) were amongst new arrivals with children making up 60%.

DTM observed 88 individuals permanently exiting the collective centres, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions. Whilst Lokoloko constitutes only 12% of the collective centres’ population, it accounted for 34% of permanent exits- mainly due to safety concerns at the site.

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

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, with Rubkona (32%), Guit (23%) and Koch (13%) accounting for the highest number of movements. From Malakal PoC site, over a third of temporary movement was to Sudan (35%) followed by Fashoda (25%) and Malakal (21%). From Wau PoC AA site, only 17% of movements was outside Wau North (53%) or Wau South (23%). For the Wau Collective Centres most movements were within Wau County (69%), especially Wau South (33%) and Rocrocdong (19%).

**Return from temporary journey**

*Counties with arrivals over 20 individuals*

- Malakal PoC site
- Wau Collective Centres
- Wau PoC AA site

**Embarking on a temporary journey**

*Counties with departures over 20 individuals*

- Wau PoC AA site
- Bentiu PoC site
- Wau Collective Centres
- Malakal PoC site

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

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.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (52%), followed by Unity (27%) with over half of all new entries coming from Sudan (62%). In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Sudan (60%) with Khartoum (26%) and White Nile (20%) at the top of the list. Rocrocdong and Kuarjena (Jur River) made up 80% of new arrivals to Wau PoC AA site and 76% of new arrivals to Wau collective centres.

New arrivals
Countries with arrivals over 7 individuals
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Areas of destination (permanent exits)

The map displays main areas of destination for permanent exits from the PoC sites and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

In Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent areas of destination were Unity State (39%) and Central Equatoria (33%) unlike Ugandan destinations in February 2019. In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (53% / 19%) and Wau South (36% / 49%).

Permanent Exits

Departure

Bentiu PoC site

Wau PoC AA site

Wau Collective Centres

Destination

Permanent exit

Main areas of destination

(\# of individuals)

Country

Administrative level 1

2 - 10

11 - 50

51 - 150

151 - 500

Undetermined boundaries

* No permanent exits from Malakal PoC site with over 7 individuals to the same county.

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