**New arrivals and intended permanent exits: all sites**

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

### TOP REASON FOR EXIT:
- **Family**

### Site population and # of persons interviewed:

<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>5,194 (1,473)</td>
<td>2,411 (1,434)</td>
<td>4,256 (1,771)</td>
<td>5,335 (2,235)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Population</td>
<td>117,767 (16,610)</td>
<td>26,350 (NA)</td>
<td>14,696 (4,118)</td>
<td>12,316 (3,121)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**October 2019 movement profile**

- **Wau PoC AA site** (n=4,256)
  - New arrivals: 95 (2.2%)
  - Intended permanent exit: 33 (0.8%)

- **Malakal PoC site** (n=2,411)
  - New arrivals: 39 (1.6%)
  - Intended permanent exit: 17 (0.7%)

- **Bentiu PoC site** (n=5,194)
  - New arrivals: 122 (2.4%)
  - Intended permanent exit: 29 (0.6%)

### Population count trends since October 2018 (not Flow Monitoring)

- **Bentiu PoC**
  - Oct'18: 117,767 (16,610)
  - May'19: 14,696 (4,118)

- **Wau PoC AA**
  - Oct'18: 117,767 (16,610)
  - May'19: 14,696 (4,118)

- **Wau Collective Centres**
  - Oct'18: 117,767 (16,610)
  - May'19: 14,696 (4,118)

### 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 gate. 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 population data for a better understanding of site populations and their evolution.

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1. Percentages are rounded and may not add up to exactly 100%.
2. Figures are from latest DTM population counts (except for Malakal for which the latest fixing exercise figure was used this month). 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. October 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,062 households [HHs] 4,367 ind., 51% female [F]), Nazareth (109 HHs, 468 ind., 53%F), St. Joseph (66 HHs, 215 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (237 HHs, 760 ind., 55%F), Masra (1,647 HHs, 6,506 ind., 56%F)
 Movements in and out of Bentiu PoC site remain characterized by a larger proportion of over-night and longer term stays away from the site compared to other assessed sites where travelers tend to return before nightfall (44% at Bentiu PoC site compared to an average of 14% at other sites in October 2019).

Whilst 47% of the site’s population is female, women and girls made up 78% of same-day travelers (no night spent away from site and visitors) and 76% of temporary travelers (at least one night spent away from site).

Travels to and from Sudan made up 16% of overnight movements in October (temporary travel, new entries, permanent exits) which represents a decrease compared to June, July and August (average of 26%) but still remains higher than in the beginning of the year (average of 12% in first quarter).

Whilst acknowledging Bentiu PoC site’s larger overall population size, it has seen a more consistent/regular inflow of new arrivals making up an average of 6% of monthly individual movements in 2019. In October these made up 4% and most intended to stay for at least six months (90%). More new arrivals came from Sudan (86 respondents or 62% of new arrivals) than from South Sudan (34%). DSFM indicates that Sudan arrivals peaked in June 2019 (316 movements in 2019. In October these made up 4% and most intended to stay for at least six months (90%).

Return related activities amongst temporary journeys away from the site (checking on property and attempted returns) represented 26% (603 individual movements) of interviewees, making up 89% of new arrivals that month.

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:
1. Food distribution
2. Visits
3. Check on/repair property
4. Visit friends/family
5. Education
6. Uncomfortable living conditions
7. Farming/ Fishing
8. Other

Main destinations:
81% of destinations were within Unity State
14% of destinations were in Sudan

Nature of destinations:

<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>59%</td>
<td>Leer, Mayom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new home, different area</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>former area but new home</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Kampala, Bukoba (UGA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
Movement in and out of Malakal PoC site generally differs from other assessed sites by its large share of same-day travelers who are also more commonly engaged in livelihood activities than, for example, family visits. That said, the proportion has been declining since June when 84% of movements were represented by same-day travel to 69% in October in favour of more temporary journeys. An IOM / UNHCR Intention-Perception Survey in May 2019 showed that only 46% of inhabitants left the site on a daily basis and that destinations for these were mostly limited to areas around the site. In the same survey, nearly a third (30%) of respondents indicated that they have family members who never leave the PoC site, mostly for reasons of security, but also because everything they need is available in the PoC site or they have difficulty moving due to a physical or health impairment.

Same-day travel at Malakal PoC site saw a more balanced gender distribution than Bentiu PoC (22% male) and Wau PoC AA (35% male) sites but remained more commonly practiced by the female population (42% male).

Compared to other sites, very little traffic in and out of the site seemed to come from non-residents. Only 5% of same-day travelers reported not usually sleeping at the site (compared to 26% at Bentiu PoC and 9% at Wau PoC AA site).

Whilst being physically slightly closer to the northern border with Sudan than Bentiu PoC site, Malakal PoC site has seen less traffic to and from Sudan. Only 10% of all non-same day travel (temporary travel, new comers and permanent leavers) were from and to Sudan compared to a monthly average of 29% for the first half of 2019 after which this proportion declined. Travel remained most commonly linked to Malakal itself (40%) or Fashoda (17%) although Fashoda remained more prominent between May and August (averaging 29%) than in the beginning of the year and currently.

### Same-day travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 1,034 HH (1,670 IND.)</th>
<th>42% Male</th>
<th>58% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Temporary travel (short—long term)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 367 HOUSEHOLDS (649 INDIVIDUALS)</th>
<th>40% Male</th>
<th>60% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### REASON FOR MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18% Other livelihood activity</td>
<td>18% Collect firewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18% Collect firewood</td>
<td>17% Farming / fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13% Make / sell charcoal</td>
<td>5% To buy things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14% Visit friends/family</td>
<td>4% Sand / soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% Cattle camp visit</td>
<td>4% Collect elephant grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Collect elephant grass</td>
<td>3% Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS:

- 5%

### MAIN DESTINATIONS

- 83% of destinations were within Upper Nile
- 9% of destinations were in Sudan

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* This number stems from the October 2019 fixing exercise conducted in preparation of a biometric registration. It is the best available population figure but is not available with sex and age disaggregation until December 2019.

** Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.
Wau PoC AA site has seen **little overnight travel since April 2019** when same-day travel (no night spent away from the site) rose from a monthly average of 28% between January and April to a monthly average of 92% between May and October.

It should be noted that neighbouring Jur River witnessed a **number of violent clashes** between farmers and pastoralists inducing widespread displacement with 12,346 newly registered individuals from Jur River at Wau displacement sites between March and June 2019 as reported on in the DTM report “Jur River Displacement To Wau (March-June 2019)” available on displacement.iom.int. A survey designed to assess the Jur River displacement patterns found that half of those displaced to Wau during the reporting period arrived in April, the month when the site began to see a decrease in overnight movements. Those that left the site for more than a night tended to remain within the county and returned within a week in 70% of movements in the case of October 2019.

In contrast to Malakal PoC site, a higher proportion of residents at Wau PoC AA tend to travel for the purposes of family / friend visits than for livelihood activities.

The second half of 2019 has thus far seen **less new entries and permanent exits** than the first half. DTM teams encountered 9 new arrivals in October 2019 and interviewed 35 individuals intending to permanently leave the site, mostly to return to former homes in Wau North and South. New arrivals made up an average of 44% of monthly interviewed individuals between March and May 2019 but has been at a monthly average of under 1% since June 2019. Permanent exits made up an average of 31% of interviewed individuals between December 2018 and March 2019 and has remained at an average of 1% since April 2019.

### Same-day travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 6,696 HH (4,012 IND.)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temporary travel (short—long term)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 65 Households (200 Individuals)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reason for movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for movement</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27% Visits family/friend</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26% Other livelihood activity</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13% Education</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11% To buy things</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% Collect firewood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Health services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Share of non-residents: 9%

**Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:**
1. Visiting family / friends

### Reason for stay outside

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for stay outside</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69% Visits friends / family</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16% Attempt to return home</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% Health services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Other livelihood activity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time spent away from site and intended journey length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time spent away from site and intended journey length</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 6 months</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 months</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 weeks</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% 1-7 days</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>Jur River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6 months</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>Riga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Non residents are defined same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.*

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**DTM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

**SOUTH SUDAN**

**Wau PoC AA site**

- Intervieowed at: Wau PoC AA Gates
  - October 2019
  - 1,771 households
  - 4,256 individuals

**Population:** 14,696 ind. (4,118 Households)

- Wau PoC AA site: 7,459 (51%) and 7,237 (49%)

**IOM DTM Population Count October 2019**

- P/o.sc/p.sc/u.sc/l.sc/a.sc/t.sc/i.sc/o.sc/n.sc: 14,696
  - (4,118 Households)

- 7,459 (51%)
  - 7,237 (49%)

**IOM DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix South Sudan**
A higher proportion of interviewed travellers left Wau collective centres for overnight trips than Wau PoC AA site in October 2019. Overnight trips lasted less than a week in 58% of cases and 2-4 weeks for 29%. Nearly a third of overnight trips were directed at Jur River (32%) in contrast to the PoC AA site where most movement remained within the county. Trips to Jur River were undertaken from Cathedral (69%) and Masna (31%) mainly for farming/fishing activities.

Put together, Wau collective centres had the highest proportion of males travelling in and out of the site on same-day travel (43%).

Wau collective centres furthermore stand out for having the highest proportion of non-residents travelling in and out of the sites when combined in analysis. Over a third of same-day travellers reported not usually sleeping at the site. New arrivals were recorded at Masna (32 individuals), Cathedral (4 individuals) and Lokoloko (3 individuals). Newcomers mostly came from within Wau and intended to stay for less than a week citing family visits.

DTM interviewed 94 individuals who intended to permanently leave Masna (78 individuals), Lokoloko (28 individuals) and Cathedral (27 individuals). Most permanent leavers intended to reach former homes in Wau North and South.

**Non residents are defined as same-day travellers who do not usually sleep at the site.**

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### Same-day travel

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 2,025 HH (4,682 IND.)

- **Male:** 43%
- **Female:** 57%

### Temporary travel (short—long term)

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 177 HOUSEHOLDS (520 INDIVIDUALS)

- **Male:** 44%
- **Female:** 56%

#### REASON FOR MOVEMENT

- **Male**
  - Visit family/friends: 11%
  - To buy/firewood: 10%
  - Education: 9%
  - Other livelihood activity: 7%
  - Religious services: 7%
  - Farming/fishing: 7%
  - Collection of firewood: 5%
  - Employment: 5%
  - Make/melt charcoal: 2%
  - Check on/repair property: 2%
  - Other: 7%

- **Female**
  - Visit family/friends: 36%
  - To buy/firewood: 16%
  - Education: 14%
  - Other livelihood activity: 10%
  - Religious services: 8%
  - Farming/fishing: 7%
  - Collection of firewood: 7%
  - Employment: 5%
  - Make/melt charcoal: 5%
  - Check on/repair property: 2%
  - Other: 8%

### SHARE OF NON-RESIDENTS

**34%**

Main reasons for movement in and out of the site:

1. Visiting family/friends
2. Health services
3. Religious services

#### MAIN DESTINATIONS

- **52%** of destinations were within Wau County
- **32%** of destinations were to Jur River County

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

- **3%** more than 6 months
- **1%** 4-6 months
- **9%** 2-3 months
- **9%** 2-4 weeks
- **22%** 1-7 days
- **58%** 1-7 days

---

### New entries / intended permanent exits

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED:** 33 HOUSEHOLDS (133 INDIVIDUALS)

- **Male:** 46%
- **Female:** 54%

#### NEW ENTRY

- **Family:** 39%
- **Unknown:** 31%

#### PERMANENT EXITS

- **Family:** 94%
- **Unknown:** 9%

#### TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:

- **Family**

#### TOP REASON FOR EXIT:

- Life is now better at destination

#### 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>41%</td>
<td>Wau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Kapoeta East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—3 months</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Raja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—6 months</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Cuelbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably &gt;6 months</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Yei East</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NATURE OF DESTINATION

- **Nature of destination**
  - former home: 86%
  - new home, different area: 23%
  - former area but new home: 0%
  - other displacement site: 0%

---

**October 2019 DTM headcounts: Cathedral (1,062 HHs [4,367 ind.], 51% female [F]), Nazareth (109 HHs, 468 ind., 53%F), St. Joseph (66 HHs, 215 ind. 57%F), Lokoloko (237 HHs, 760 ind., 55%F), Masna (1,647 HHs, 6,506 ind., 56%F) **

**Non residents are defined same-day travelers who do not usually sleep at the site.**
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).

Most temporary travel from Bentiu PoC site remained within Unity State (81%) where the most common destinations were Rubkona (35%), Guit (21%) and Koch (13%). Temporary movement to and from Sudan (97% incoming) was restricted to Khartoum (14% of all temp travel from Bentiu PoC site). Temporary travel from Malakal PoC site was most commonly directed at Malakal (44%), Panyikang (18%) and Fashoda (17%). Overnight movement to and from Wau PoC AA site remained most commonly limited to Wau County (97%) whilst 32% of travel from Wau collective centres was directed at Jur River County.

Areas of temporary travel for exiting (intended destinations) and entering residents of assessed displacement sites

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 and collective centres. These areas include locations within and outside South Sudan.

More than half of all new-arrivals at Bentiu PoC site came from Sudan (62%-mostly Khartoum). While 19% of new arrivals to Malakal PoC site arrived from Sudan (12% Khartoum), the vast majority arrived from within Upper Nile (79%). Very few new arrivals were recorded at Wau PoC AA (from Jur River and Raja) in October. New arrivals at Wau collective centres arrived most commonly from Wau County (33%) or Lakes State (28%).
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.

Whilst half all permanent exits from Bentiu PoC site were directed at South Sudanese destinations (mainly Leer and Juba), 40% cited Ugandan and 11% South Sudanese destinations. A quarter of intended permanent exits from Malakal PoC site were in direction of Sudan (White Nile) with most others intending to reach Renk and Panyikang. All permanent exits from Wau PoC site were directed at Wau. Those that intended to permanently leave Wau collective centres cited Jur River as destination in 50% and Wau in 49% of cases.

Permanent Exits
Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals