During August 2019, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 7,298 interviews with households or groups representing 17,379 individual movements 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).

There have been few new entries or permanent exits in August compared to the rest of the year. New entries represented two per cent (371 individuals) and intended permanent exits represented one per cent (92 individuals) of all monitored individual movements. This compares to five and eight per cent respectively in January 2019 with new entries making up an even higher percentage of movements in March to May due a significant influx into Wau displacement sites from Jur River as reported on in population count reports. Intended permanent exits have been at only one or two per cent since April in contrast to the average of nine per cent calculated for the period between December 2018 and February 2019.

Intentions for long-term trips of two to six months away from the site have equally dropped since April indicating a decrease in overall mobility or willingness to travel. At Wau PoC AA, this has been especially visible as the proportion of overnight (short-long term) travel made up an average of 30 per cent between December 2018 and March 2019, dropping to a 3 per cent average between April and August 2019. Monitored arrivals from Sudan (mostly at Bentiu PoC site) peaked in June 2019 (51% of new arrivals and returning residents regardless of duration of stay) but still made up nearly a third of incoming individuals in August 2019 (31%). More than half of these individuals had travelled to Sudan for educational purposes (59%).

The data shows that women and girls remained more mobile than males during the reporting period. Female travellers accounted for 64 per cent and adult women made up half of all monitored individuals (49%) compared to 28 per cent adult men. Same-day travellers in and out of Malakal PoC site were the closest to being equally represented by male (44%) and female (56%) individuals who were mostly engaged in livelihood activities in Malakal town. The biggest disparity was observed at Bentiu PoC site were only 19 per cent of same-day travellers were represented by male individuals.

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
The majority of interviewed same-day travellers (no night spent away from site) were female (81%). The collection of elephant grass (19%), collection of firewood (17%), and making and selling of charcoal (13%) represented the main activities cited as reason for movement. The collection of elephant grass and firewood was almost exclusively carried out by women, with the making / selling of charcoal more frequently undertaken by men.

Amongst interviewed IDPs, more individuals were new to the site (256 ind.) than persons intending to leave the site (35 ind.). Most new arrivals intended to stay for over six months (90%), of whom the majority came from Sudan (65%) followed by South Sudan (24% - mostly Fangak, Juba and Mayom). The vast majority reported coming to the site to be with their family, which formed 75% of primary reasons for entry. Those arriving for family-related reasons mostly cited access to services or education as secondary reasons for entry. Amongst adults more men (29%) than women (22%) entered the site with education as secondary reasons for entry. Among adults more women (22%) than men (14%) arrived for family-related reasons. Amongst adults, arrivals intending to leave the site (35 ind.) were adult women and 23% adult men. The majority left for education opportunities (71%)—mostly in Uganda. Overall 60% left to destinations in Uganda. Nearly half intended to reach other displacement sites (most commonly in Uganda). The largest proportion of those arriving purchased goods at the site or for livelihood activities.

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In August, only 5% of all 694 temporary movements in and out of Malakal PoC site were to / from Sudan, down from 22% in the period of May-July 2019. The majority of travellers remained within Malakal (43%) and Fashoda (38%) counties. Most trips lasted or were intended to last for short to medium-term periods of time (83% under three months). Most persons within this category travelled to visit family or friends (29%) but 16% reported attempted to return home to locations mainly located in Fashoda and Malakal. Nearly half of all temporary travellers were adult women (44%) compared to 17% adult men. Travel to Fashoda made up over a third of temporary travel (38%) and was mostly in the form of family / friends visits. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

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DTM interviewed 4,009 same-day travellers, of whom 44% were male - the highest proportion across assessed sites. Travellers were mainly engaged in livelihood activities such as farming, fishing or the production and sale of charcoal.

Only 3% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Of these, most engaged in livelihood activities with 26% moving to access food distributions.

DTM interviewed 79 individuals newly arrived at the site. However, nearly half of these did not intend to remain at the site for more than a week (44%) arriving mainly from Fashoda. Amongst those intending to remain at the site for more than 6 months (18%), most arrived from Sudan (El Jabalian, Um Durman).

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Amongst a total of 2,781 randomly chosen households traveling through the gates of Malakal PoC site during the reporting period, 2 (6 individuals) were intending to permanently leave the site. This group was mostly female individuals intending to return to former homes in Panyikang to rejoin families.

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

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 23 HOUSEHOLDS (80 INDIVIDUALS)**

Temporary overnight travel from Wau PoC AA was very low in August, making up only 2% of all interviewed persons crossing the site’s gates compared to 14% at Malakal PoC or 46% at Bentiu PoC site during the same month. DTM interviewed 80 temporary travellers: 12 returned from trips that were at minimum overnight, and 68 individuals intended to stay away overnight from the site. Combined, the majority of temporary travellers were female (85%). Over half of all travellers were adult women (60%) compared to only 4% adult men.

Almost all travellers left to visit family / friends. 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.

**Male Female**

15% 100% 65% 85%

**Reason for stay outside by sex**

34% Visit friends / family
20% Other livelihood activity
16% Education
10% To buy things
8% Collect firewood
7% Employment
3% Health services
3% Other

Overall, 13% of same-day travellers claimed to not live at the site. Nearly all of these were there to visit family / friends.

**New entries / intended permanent exits**

**TOTAL INTERVIEWED: 11 HOUSEHOLDS (37 INDIVIDUALS)**

DTM interviewed 3 new arrivals at the site amongst 3,680 interviewed individuals. This represents the lowest proportion of new arrivals since the beginning of the implementation of this version of displacement site flow monitoring activities in October 2018.

**NEW ENTRY**

DTM interviewed 34 individuals, representing 1% of interviewees, intending to permanently leave the site. Most individuals cited Wau North and South as destinations, mainly because of perceived improvement of living conditions and to seek livelihoods.

Only 9% left behind family compared to 67% in May-July 2019. Male and female as well as men and women left in equal proportions with children under 18 made up 53% of those leaving.

**PERMANENT EXITS**

**TOP REASON FOR ENTRY:** Family
**FOLLOWED BY** Insecurity

**TOP REASON FOR EXIT:** Life is now better at destination
**FOLLOWED BY** Seeking livelihoods

**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>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4 weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</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>100%</td>
<td>100% Ed Dam (Sudan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on locations of departure and destination, please refer to the maps on pages 7 and 8.
Temporary travel (short—long term)

DTM interviewed 386 individuals temporarily travelling into and out of Wau collective centres for a minimum of one night’s stay. Over two-thirds were represented by adult women and a third by children under 18. Family or friend visits represented the largest proportion of travellers (49%). Return related activities made up only 13% of temporary travellers which is also the average of this value for the period of April to August 2019 compared to 24% in March 2019.

IDPs most commonly travelled within Wau County (58%) with 21% going to and from Jur River. Trips were mostly very short with 59% lasting less than a week. For more information on movement destinations, please consult page 6.

New entries / intended permanent exits

Amongst 3,944 individuals interviewed, 33 were new to Wau collective centres. Of these, most intended to stay for less than four weeks (78%) arriving from Wau and Aweil North.

Adult men (48%) were more common than adult women (18%) amongst new arrivals. Family was cited by 79% of new arrivals as primary reason for entry.

DTM observed 17 individuals permanently exiting Wau Cathedral, Lokoloko and St Joseph, most commonly due to perceived improvements in living conditions at destinations. Improved living conditions were reported in Wau North and Beselia.
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 State (79%), where Rubkona (27%), Guit (23%) and Koch (13%) were the most represented counties. Destinations in Sudan made up 17% (Khartoum State). From Malakal PoC site, the vast majority of overnight travel remained within Upper Nile State (91%) where Malakal County itself (43%) and Fashoda (38%) remained the main destinations. From Wau PoC AA site, all observed temporary movement away from the site remained in Wau North (73%) and Wau South (27%). For the Wau Collective Centres a fifth of travellers headed to and from Jur River (21%- mostly Masna and Cathedral) with the majority remaining within Wau County (58%).

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.

For Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent area of departure was Khartoum (57%) with Sudan making up 66% in total with 20% arriving from within Unity State. In Malakal PoC site arrivals were primarily from Jonglei State (49% - Fangak and Akobo) with 23% coming from Sudan. Amongst 36 new arrivals at Wau PoC AA site and collective centres, most arrived from within Wau County (36%) but also Aweil North (22%) and Rumbek Centre (14%).

New arrivals
Counties with arrivals over 5 individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Malakal PoC site</th>
<th>Bentiu PoC site</th>
<th>Wau Collective Centres</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mayendit</td>
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<td>Um Durman</td>
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<td>Khartoum</td>
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<td>Fangak</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
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</tbody>
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New Entry August
- 1 - 3
- 4 - 8
- 9 - 15
- 16 - 25
- 26 - 79

Country
Admin 1
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.

From Bentiu PoC site, the most prominent destinations were in Uganda (60% - mostly refugee camps). Those permanently leaving Malakal PoC site most commonly left for Panyikang. In Wau PoC AA and Wau collective centres, permanent exits were primarily in direction of Wau North (55%) and Wau South (25%).

Permanent Exits
Countries with all arrivals represented (all)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentiu PoC site</td>
<td>Juba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal PoC site</td>
<td>Panyikang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wau Collective Centres</td>
<td>Jur River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wau PoC AA Site</td>
<td>Leer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>Wau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ugandan destinations (60% refugee camps)</td>
<td>uganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Permanent Exit August
- 4
- 5 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 21
- 22 - 44
- Country
- Admin 1