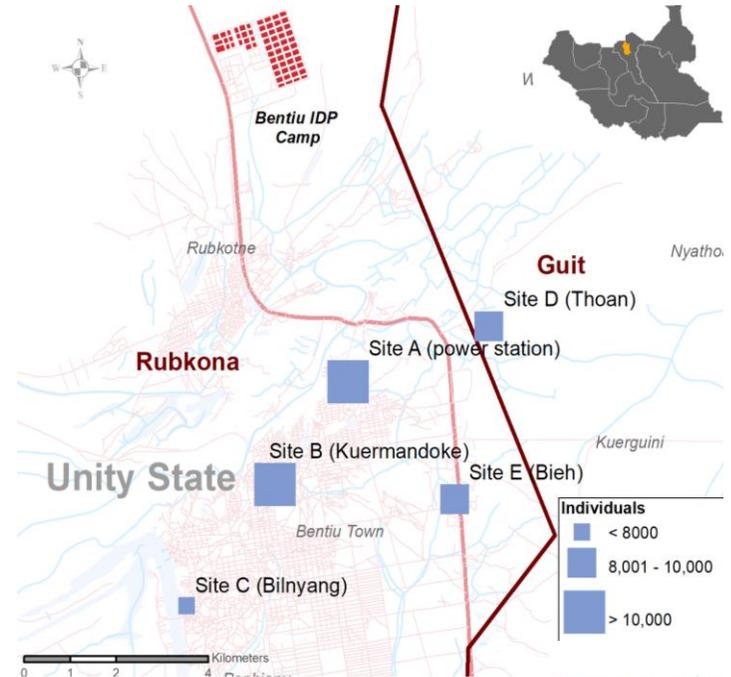


Population overview (April 2022): 58,118 individuals

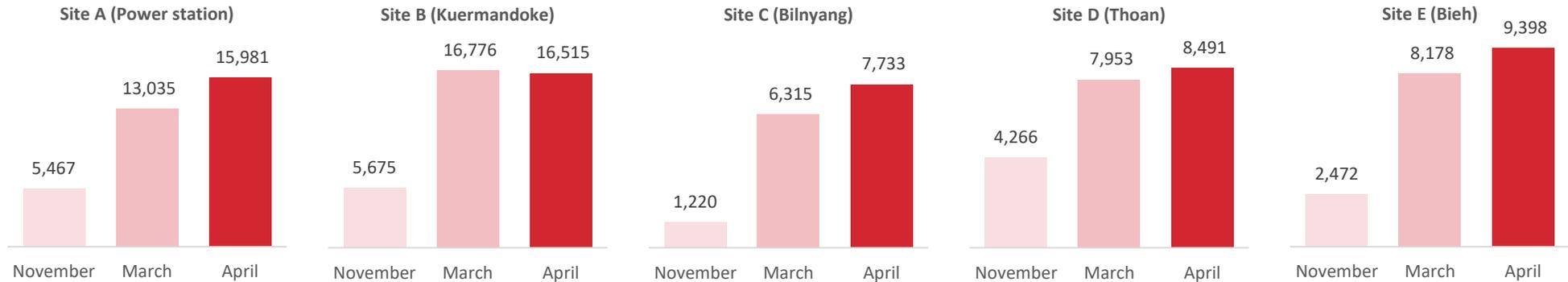
Unity State has been experiencing flooding since 2019 in the counties of Mayendit, Leer, Panyijiar, and Koch. As a result of the flooding in Guit and Rubkona in 2021, Bentiu Town Sites (A, B, C, D, and E) were formed in August 2021. In order to provide accurate information on the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) began conducting monthly population counts in November 2021, including questions on areas of habitual residence, areas of displacement, intentions to return or relocate and demographic information to inform partners.

As per April 2022 population count findings, the Bentiu Town Sites (A, B, C, D, and E) population stands at 58,118 individuals (on average 6 individuals per shelter). This represents an eleven per cent increase (5,861 individuals/542 households) compared to March 2022.

Between 1 - 30 April 2022, Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM) at points of entry in Bentiu Town Sites (A, B, C, D, and E) indicates an increase in new arrivals (71%). Twenty-nine per cent are found leaving the sites. Most of the increased new arrivals during this period were recorded in Site D (46%), Site E (44%) and Site C (7%), most of whom came from locations within Unity State (99%), with Guit County (48%), Leer (21%), Koch (14%), and Rubkona (10%), among others (7%). IDPs arriving at the sites travelled using boats (48%) or came by foot (37%).



Monthly population trend at Bentiu Town Sites, November 2021 - April 2022*



*In December 2021, January, and February (2022), IOM was unable to conduct population counts.

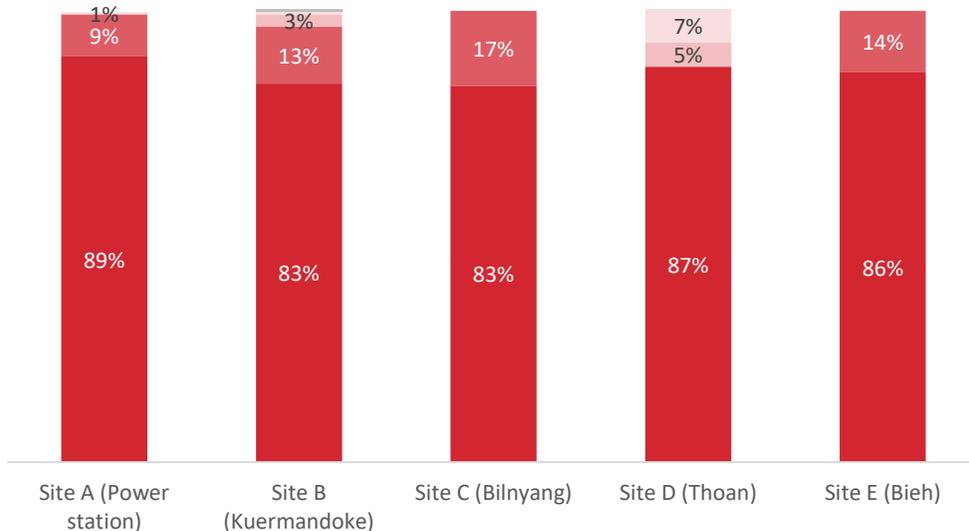
The population count findings for all sites indicate that 92 per cent of the IDPs intend to stay at the sites and 8 per cent intended to leave. Ninety-six per cent of the population arrived from their place of habitual residence, five per cent (2,860 ind.) of those intending to leave the sites (86% of those to the same place of origin) and ninety-five per cent (52,963 ind.) intend to stay at the sites as their homes are still flooded or likely to get flooded due to the ongoing rainy season.

Respondents report the high likelihood of sites getting flooded (3,976 ind.) and a lack of service provision (574 ind.), among others (83 ind.), are the main reasons for IDPs intending to leave.

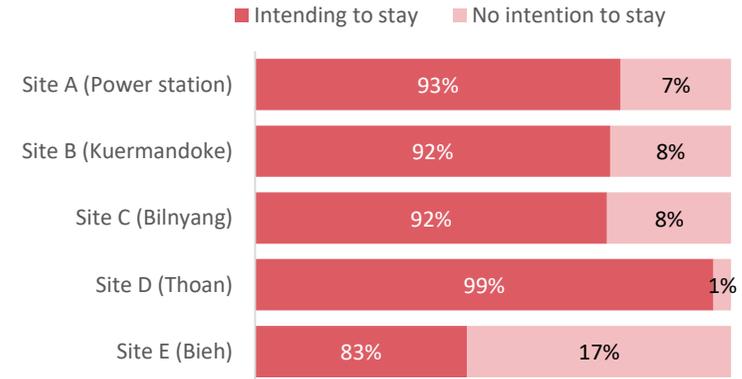
The population of Site B (Kuermandoke) slightly declined (261 ind.) due to rain affecting shelters of residents living in swampy areas of the site. These IDPs left the site and moved to higher grounds within the neighborhoods of Bentiu Town.

Main reasons for IDPs intending to leave the sites

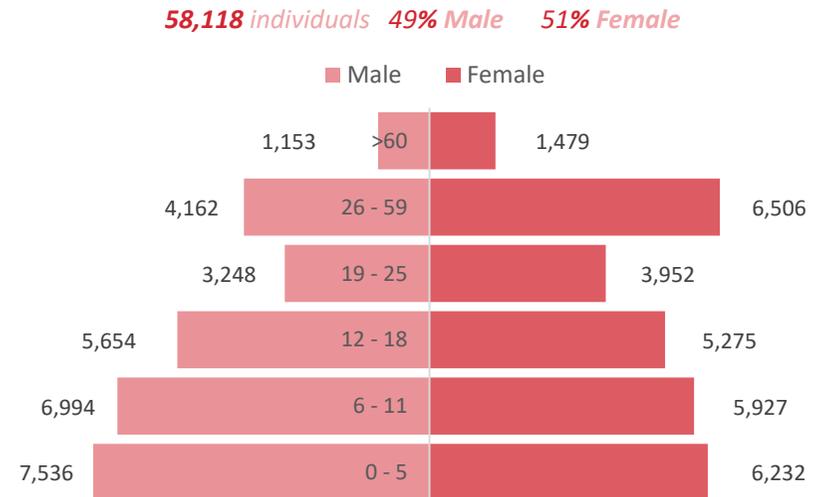
- The area is flooded/likely to get flooded
- Lack of service provision
- Insecurity in the area
- Family reunification in other area
- Others



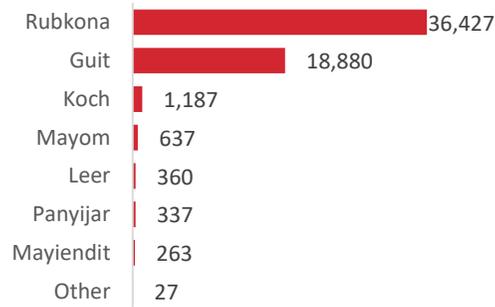
IDPs by their intention to stay at the sites (A, B, C, D and E)



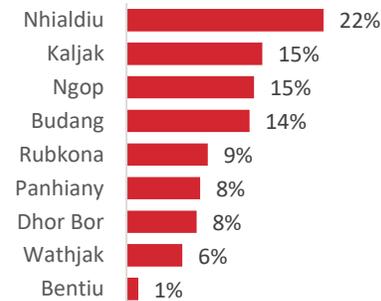
Bentiu Town Sites population by age and sex (April 2022)



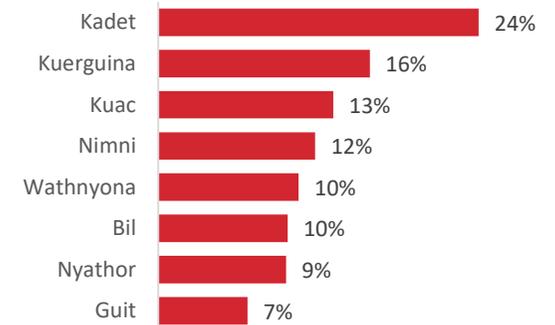
Population by county of habitual residence



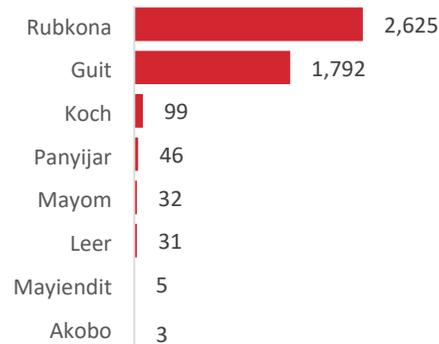
Population displaced from their Payam of origin from within Rubkona County



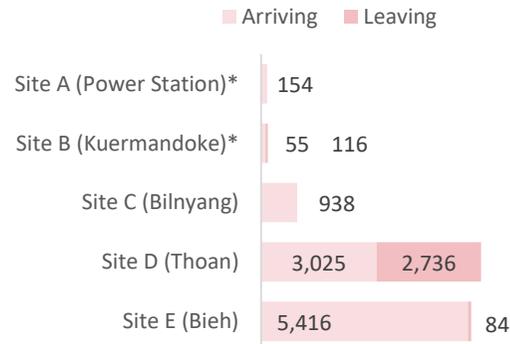
Population displaced from their Payam of origin in Guit County



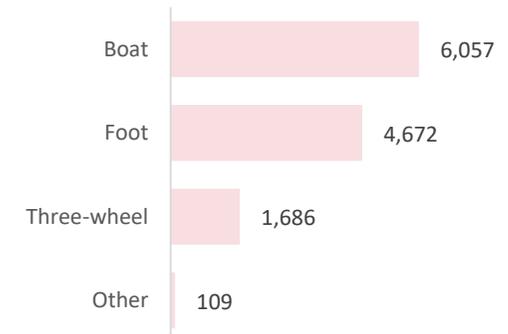
County of destination for IDPs intending to leave the sites



Individuals interviewed through Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM) entering and leaving the sites 1-30 April 2022 [n = 1,393]



Means of transportation for ind. interviewed through Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM) entering and leaving the sites 1-30 April 2022 [n = 1,393]



*Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM) at Site A (Power Station) and Site B (Kuermadoke) indicate a low number of interviews due to entry/exits before or after working hours that cannot be tracked by the IOM team at the sites.