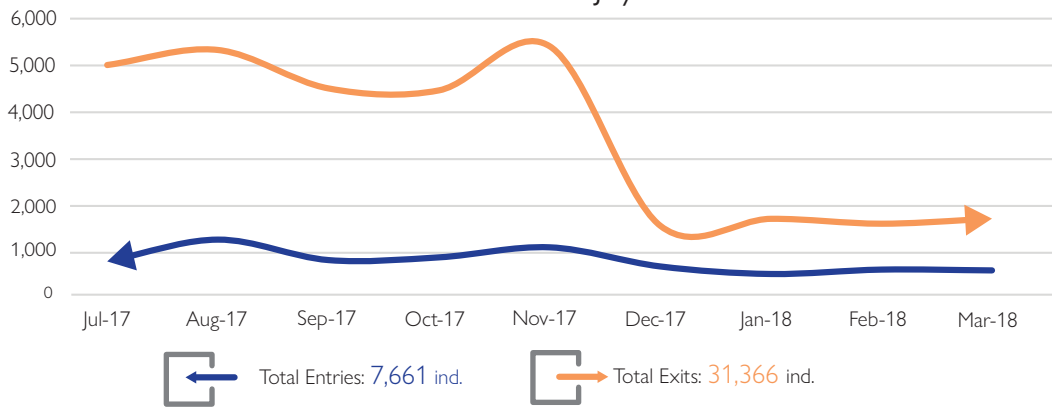
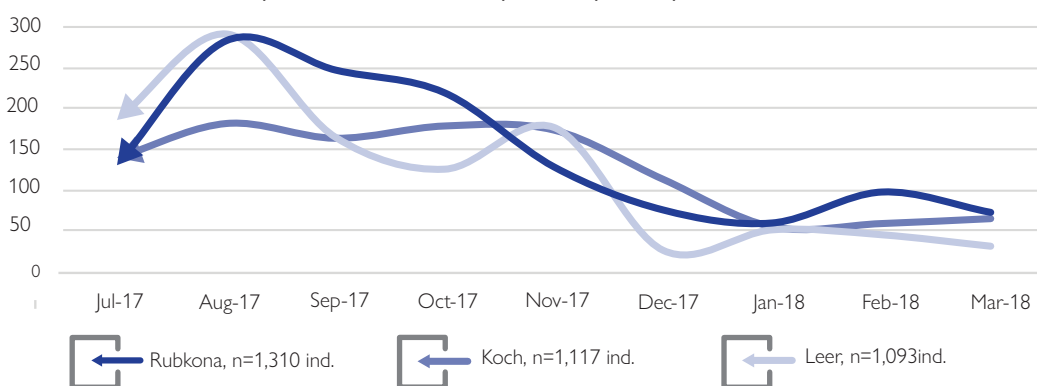


With a larger population than Malakal and Wau PoC combined*, Bentiu PoC site has witnessed the largest net population flow in and out of its gates during the nine-month reporting period. The in- and out-flows are comparable in scale to those of other PoC sites taking overall population sizes into account. During the reporting period, 31,366 individuals left the site and 7,661 people arrived at the site. Please note that whilst DTM targets interviews at travellers with more long-term intentions, departures do not necessarily signify permanent return or relocations to a third area as much of the movement is circular. The majority of individuals arrived from Unity State (74%) and Juba (8%), followed by Sudan (12.5%). Unity State entries were primarily comprised of arrivals from Rubkona (17% of all arrivals), Koch (15%) and Leer (14%) (F2).

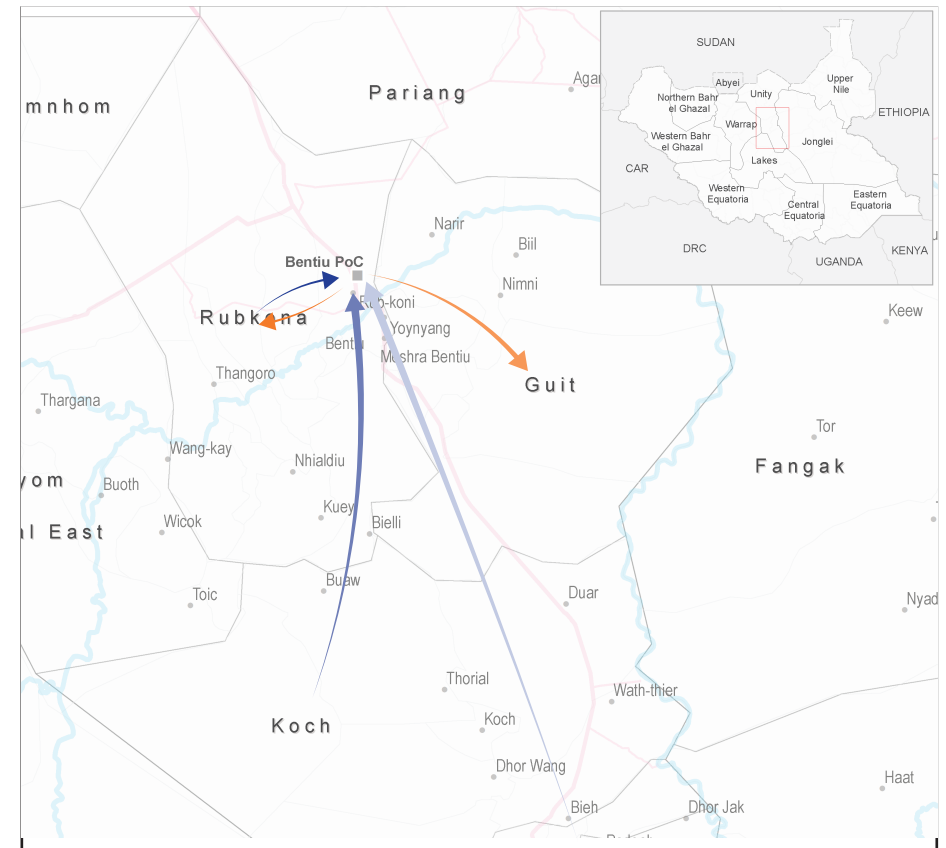
F.1 Bentiu PoC site entries vs. exits July 2017 to March 2018



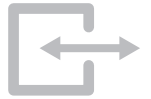
F.2 Comparative trends of top three pre-departure locations



Main flows in and out of Bentiu PoC site

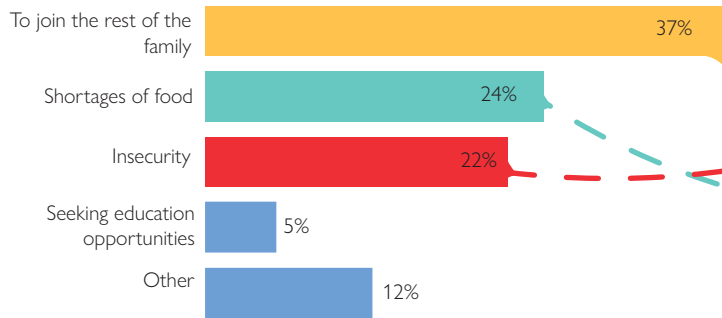


The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use.

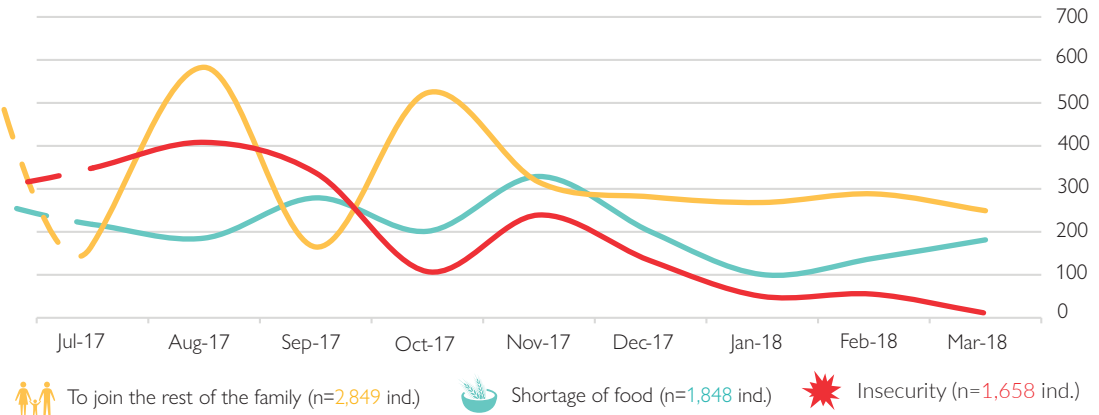


All pre-departure locations,
n=7,661 ind.

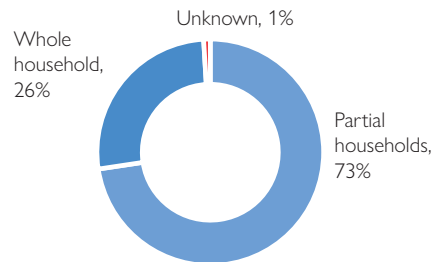
F.3a Bentiu PoC site entry reasons



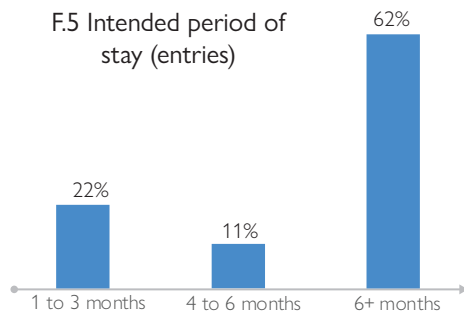
F.3b Top three reasons for entry into Bentiu PoC site over time



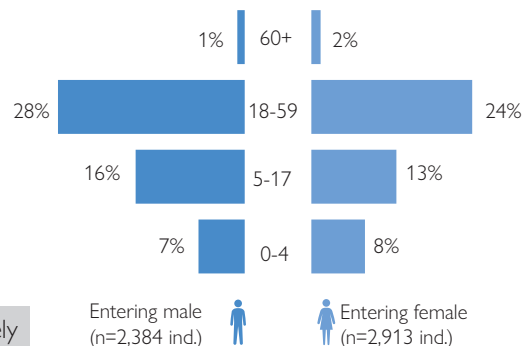
F.4 Whole vs. partial household entries Bentiu PoC site (n=3,514 HHs)



F.5 Intended period of stay (entries)



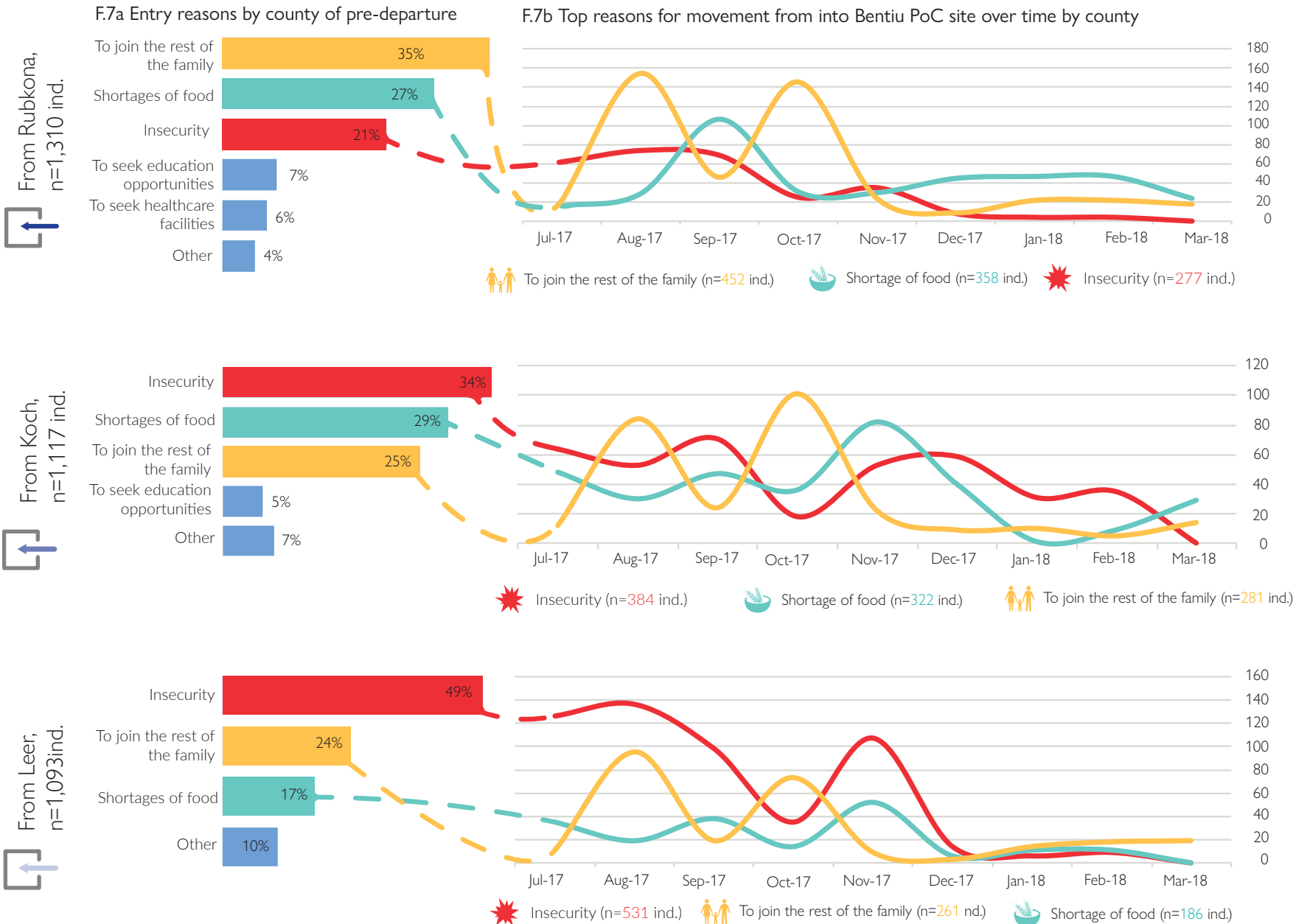
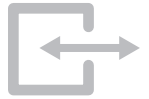
F.6 Demographic profile of entering population

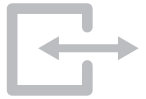


The entering population's profile is largely characterised by partial households (73%) intending to stay for more than six months (62%) (F.4&5).

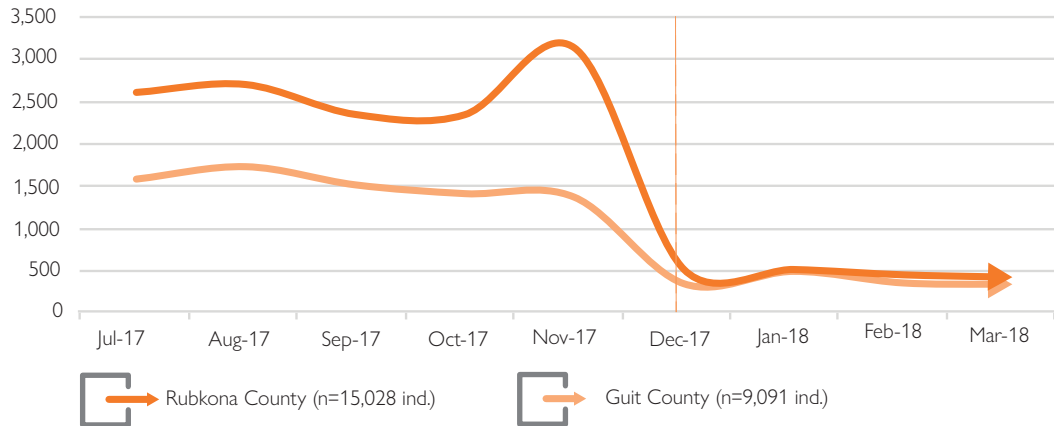
The three top reasons for entry have been family reunification (37%) food shortages (24%) and insecurity (22%) (F.3a&b). Proportional to the total influx of people in a given month, family reunification has been cited increasingly as main reason for entry (21% in July 2017 to 43% in March 2018). Food shortage as reason for entry has remained relatively stable cited by around a quarter of the entering population. Whilst insecurity represented the main motivator for entry of individuals arriving in July 2017 (42%), the proportion of individuals citing this reason has dropped steadily (8% in February and 1% in March 2018).

When comparing reasons of entry for those arriving from the three main IDP producing counties, Rubkona, Koch and Leer, family reunification, food shortages and insecurity all figure as top three reasons, albeit in different proportions (F.7a&b). Whilst insecurity figures as primary reason for half of those coming from Leer (49%), it is responsible for site entries of approximately one third of Koch arrivals (34%). For arrivals from Koch, insecurity was mentioned more than any other reason in five out of nine months. Food shortages figured as second most common reason for displacement from Rubkona (27%) and Koch (29%).

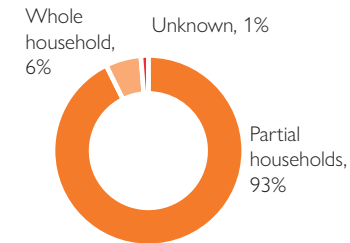




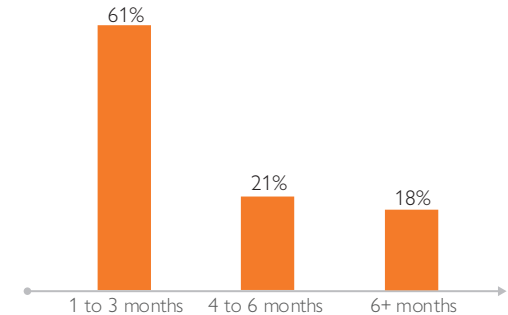
F.8 Comparative trends of top two destination locations



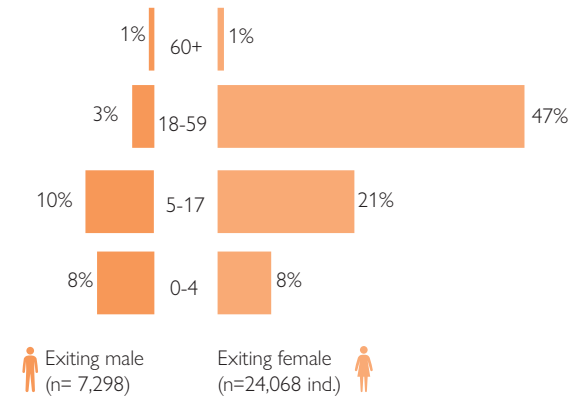
F.9 Whole vs. partial household exits
Bentiu PoC site (n=11,258 HHs)



F.10 Intended period of stay (exits)



F.11 Demographic profile of exiting population



Comparing the period of July to November 2017 with the period of December 2017 to March 2018, one can observe a significant drop in monthly average individual exits, namely from an average of 4,940 individuals to 1,665 individuals per month representing a 66 per cent drop (F.8).

The population leaving the site was almost entirely made up of partial households (93%) and predominantly female (F.11). The majority of people leaving the site (82%) intend to stay at their next destination for three (61%) or between four and six months (21%) while 18 per cent intend to stay for over half a year (F.10). Short intended periods of stay at destinations can be an indicator of circular migration patterns (F.10). Forty-seven per cent of entering individuals were female compared to over three quarter of those leaving the site (of whom 48 per cent are adult women) (F.11). This compares to four per cent of the exiting population being adult males.

Please note that this information is indicative only since DTM enumerators collect data of movement in and out of the PoC sites only during working hours on every day of the year to inform on movement as precisely as possible. Interviews are conducted with persons or households carrying luggage indicating potentially long-term movement and not, for example, with persons carrying firewood or other daily commuters. IOM DTM is currently piloting a new PoC Flow Monitoring tool to meet the evolving needs of humanitarian partners.



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