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).

* Bentiu PoC: 113,310 ind., head-count 31 March 2018; Malakal PoC site: 24,416 ind., registration August 2017; Wau PoC Adjacent Area (22,579 ind., head-count 16 March 2018
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%).
Displacement Site Flow Monitoring: Bentiu PoC Site
Long term trend overview: July 2017 - March 2018

F.7a Entry reasons by county of pre-departure

- From Rubkona, n=1,310 ind.
  - To join the rest of the family: 35%
  - Shortages of food: 27%
  - Insecurity: 21%
  - To seek education opportunities: 7%
  - To seek healthcare facilities: 6%
  - Other: 4%

- From Koch, n=1,117 ind.
  - Insecurity: 34%
  - Shortages of food: 29%
  - To join the rest of the family: 25%
  - To seek education opportunities: 5%
  - Other: 7%

- From Leer, n=1,093 ind.
  - Insecurity: 49%
  - To join the rest of the family: 24%
  - Shortages of food: 17%
  - Other: 10%

F.7b Top reasons for movement from into Bentiu PoC site over time by county

- Shortage of food (n=358 ind.)
- To join the rest of the family (n=452 ind.)
- Insecurity (n=277 ind.)

- From Rubkona, n=1,310 ind.
  - Insecurity (n=384 ind.)
  - Shortage of food (n=322 ind.)
  - To join the rest of the family (n=281 ind.)

- From Koch, n=1,117 ind.
  - Insecurity (n=531 ind.)
  - To join the rest of the family (n=261 ind.)
  - Shortage of food (n=186 ind.)

Graphs showing trends from July 2017 to March 2018.
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.