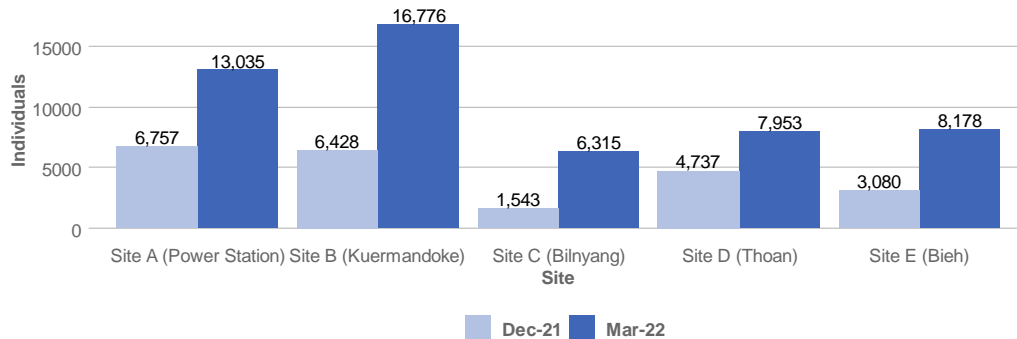


In March 2022, the population of the Bentiu town sites was counted at 52,257 individuals (8,662 households), representing a 131.79 per cent increase relative to December 2021 (22,545 individuals). Major population increases are observed across all sites.

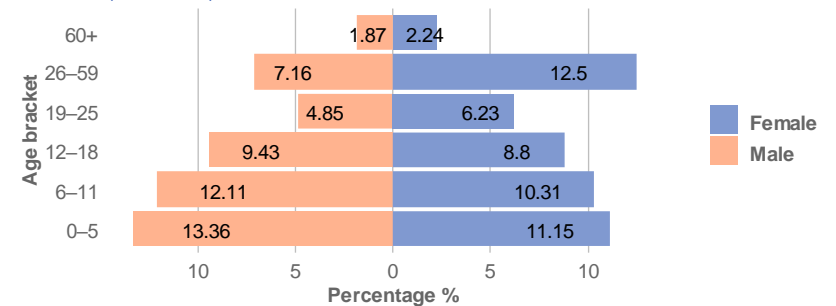
The population overall is very young, with those 11 years or younger forming 46.93 per cent of the population and those aged 12 to 18 being amounting to 18.23 per cent. Women form the majority of those who are over 18, while males constitute the majority of those who are 18 and younger.

Individuals across Bentiu town sites

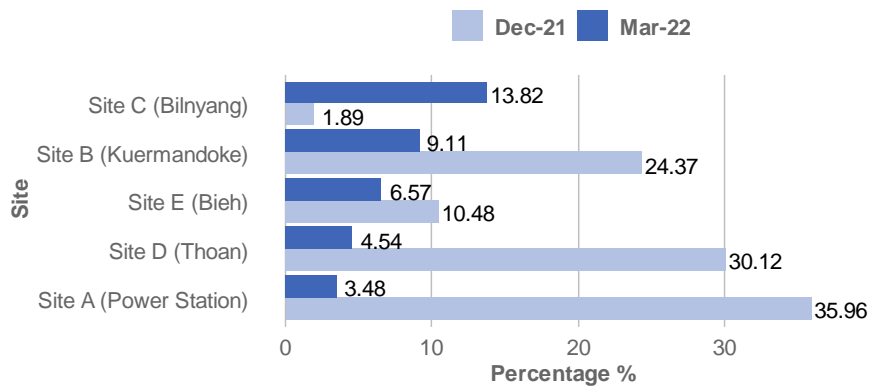


Population structure of Bentiu town sites

(N=52,257)



Those not intending to stay as proportions of the populations per site

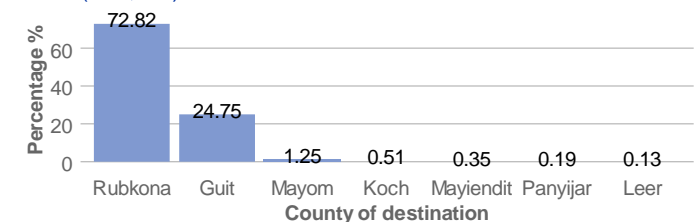


Sites A and B, which collectively hold 57.05 per cent of the population across all sites, both saw substantial declines in the proportion of those who do not intend to stay compared to December 2021. The other sites also saw decreases, except for Site C. Site C stands out as having seen a 11.93 percentage point increase in the proportion of those not intending to stay (13.82%)—though Site C’s population as a whole is relatively low (12.08% of all sites).

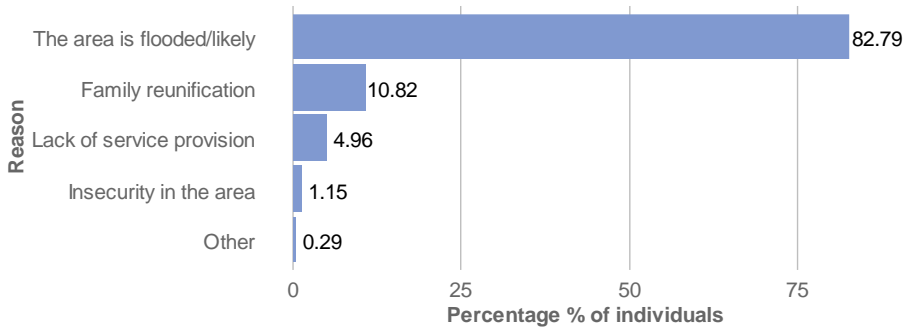
Across the *whole population of all sites*, 7.18 per cent do not intend to stay. They are overwhelmingly intending to move towards Rubkona (72.82%) and Guit (24.75%) counties.

Population proportions per destination, among individuals not intending to stay

(N=3,753)



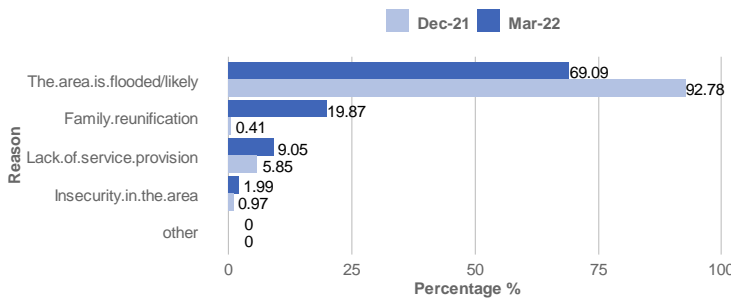
Reasons for individuals not intending to stay
(N=3,753)



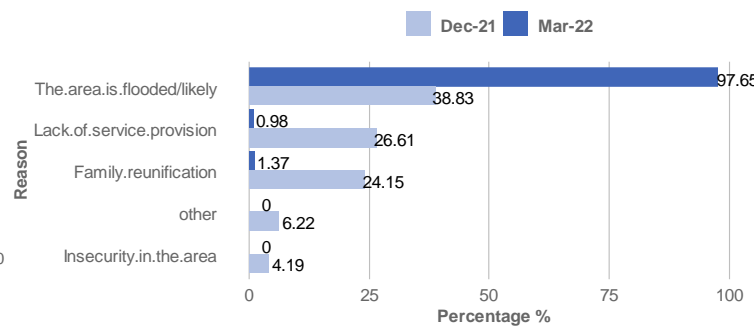
For 7.18 per cent of individuals who do not intend to stay, the reasons for this intention include flooding/likely flooding (82.79%), family reunification (10.82%), lack of service provision (4.96%), insecurity (1.15%) and other reasons (0.29%).

When considering reasons at the site level and how these changed relative to December 2021, it is noticeable that Site C—which saw a relative increase in the proportion of those not intending to stay (alongside its modest increase in population numbers)—from none having flooding as a reason at all (0% of its population in December 2021) to 63 per cent of its population intending not to stay due to flooding / likely flooding.

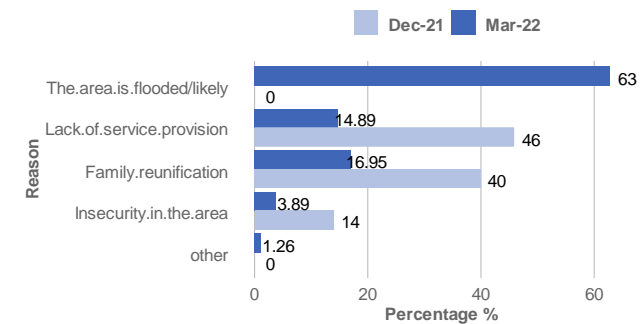
Site A



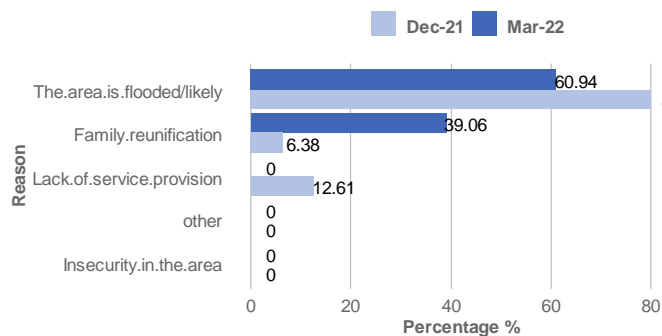
Site B



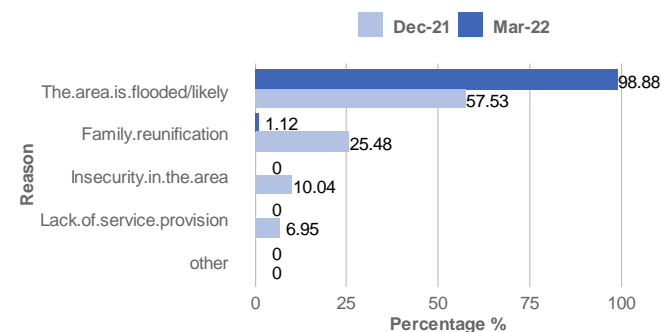
Site C



Site D

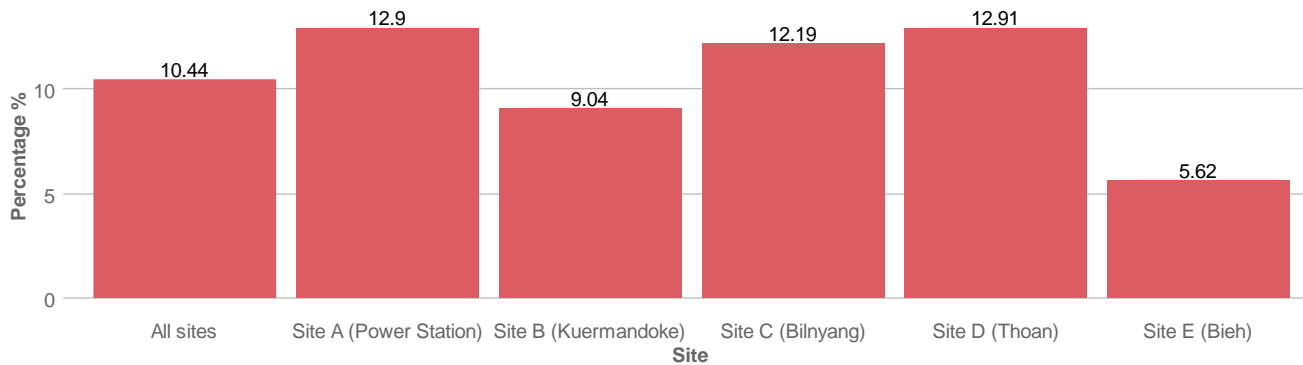


Site E



2 March 2022 – 4 March 2022

Vulnerable groups as proportions of the whole population and of site populations

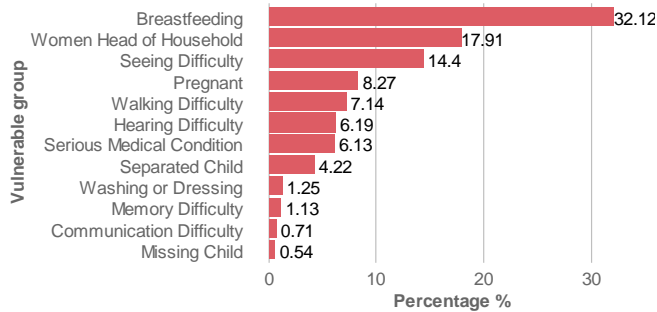


Across all sites, vulnerable groups, such as those who are pregnant, those with seeing difficulties, and separated children, comprise 10.44 per cent of the population. The highest proportion of vulnerable groups relative to the population of the site is found in Site D (12.91%) and Site A (12.90%).

In every site, those breastfeeding are the most common vulnerable group: beyond this, there is variation across the sites.

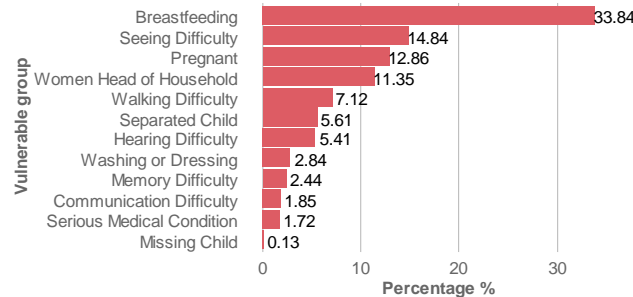
Vulnerable groups: Site A

(N= 1,681)



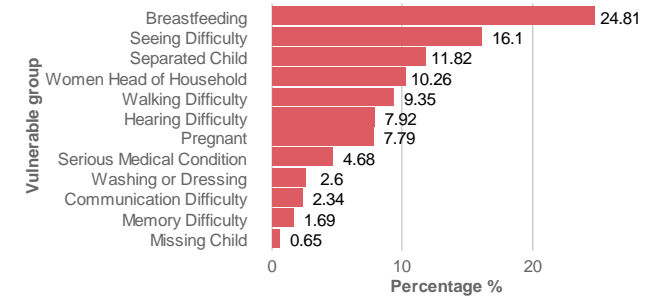
Vulnerable groups: Site B

(N=1,516)



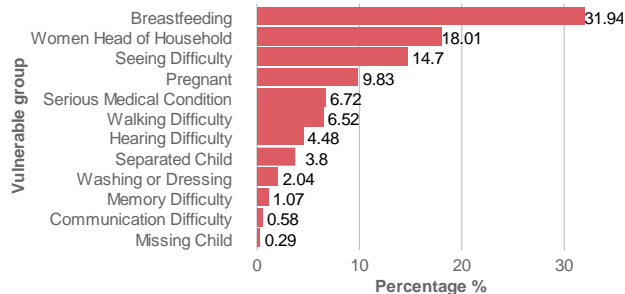
Vulnerable groups: Site C

(N=770)



Vulnerable groups: Site D

(N= 1,027)



Vulnerable groups: Site E

(N=460)

