

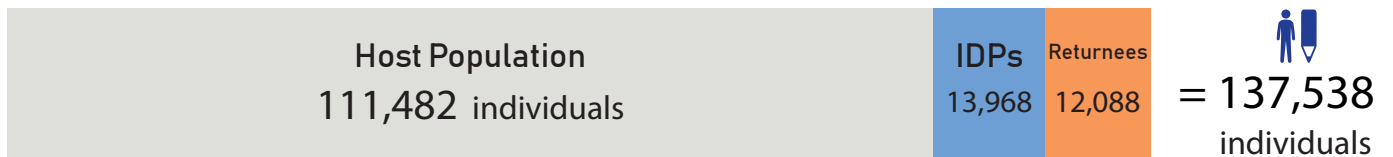
Mayom Biometric Registration

Biometric registration and complementary survey to profile the registered population, conducted 21 January 2018 to 18 March 2018

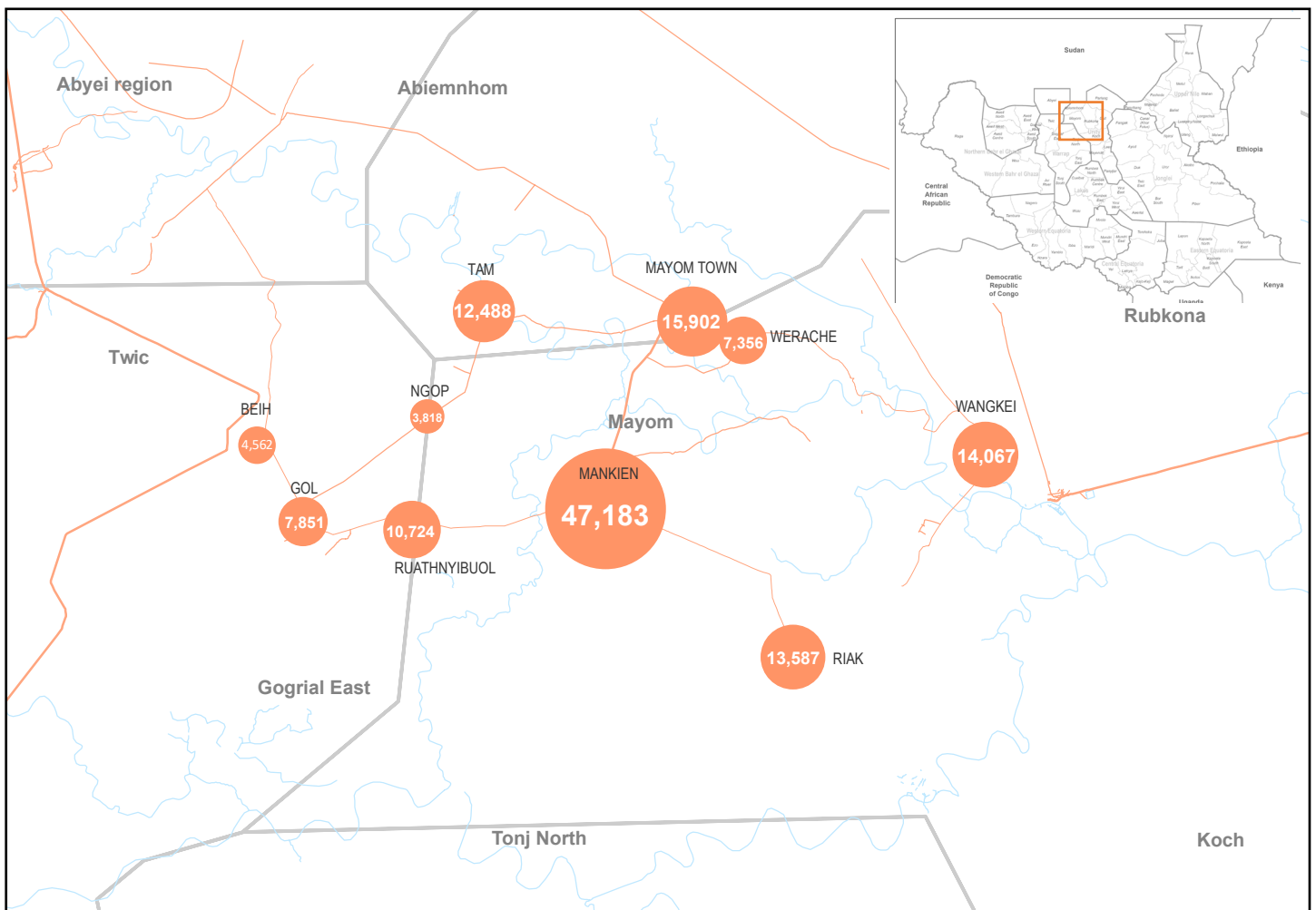
Background

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in support of the World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners, conducted a biometric registration (BMR) exercise in Greater Mayom from 21 January to 18 March 2018 covering ten different registration centres. The team processed a total of 137,538 individuals corresponding to 47,707 households.

Of the total caseload, 128,471 individuals (45,364 HHs) were newly registered and 9,067 individuals (2,343 HHs) changed their place of registration from a previous registration checkpoint outside the Greater Mayom area to one of the ten registration centres covered. Most of these individuals (89%) were previously linked to Bentiu and Rubkona checkpoints. The remaining 11% were cardholders from Juba and Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites who are now living in Mayom.



Mayom Area



Population Demographics

Nearly two thirds (64%) of the registered population were found to be under 18 years of age. Fifty-eight per cent of registered beneficiaries are female (F.1).

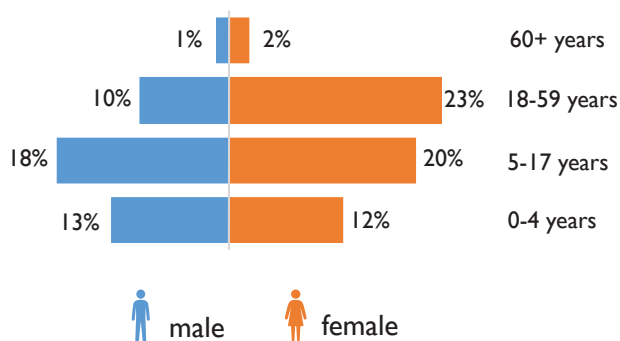
The most common vulnerabilities recorded included breastfeeding and pregnant women (9,556 and 1,501 cases respectively). Cases of mentally or physically disabled individuals, separated and unaccompanied children, people with serious medical concerns, malnourished people and individuals with special protection needs were also identified.

Complementary Survey

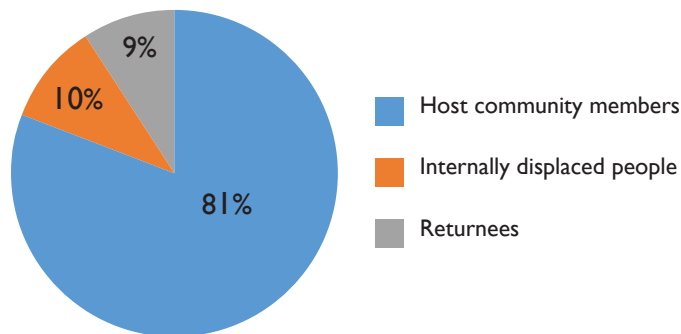
As part of the registration exercise, by deploying a complementary survey, IOM DTM captured information on key attributes of the population, including data to determine who among the registered population are IDPs, returnees, and host community. The survey aimed for 100% coverage but due to technical difficulties data was captured for only ninety-eight per cent of households (46,720 HHs). Applying the percentage of IDPs and returnees emerging from the sample covered to the overall registered population, IOM found there to be 13,968 IDPs (10.2%) and 12,088 returnees (8.8%) present among the 137,538 beneficiaries. This indicates that the vast majority (81%) of beneficiaries are part of the host community (F.2).

Eighteen per cent of the currently displaced individuals registered had been displaced in 2017 (16%) and 2018 (2%). The majority of IDPs had been displaced previously, notably in 2015 (46%) and 2016 (22%). * Please take into account the data collection period (January – March 2018) when comparing displacement in 2018 to the other years.

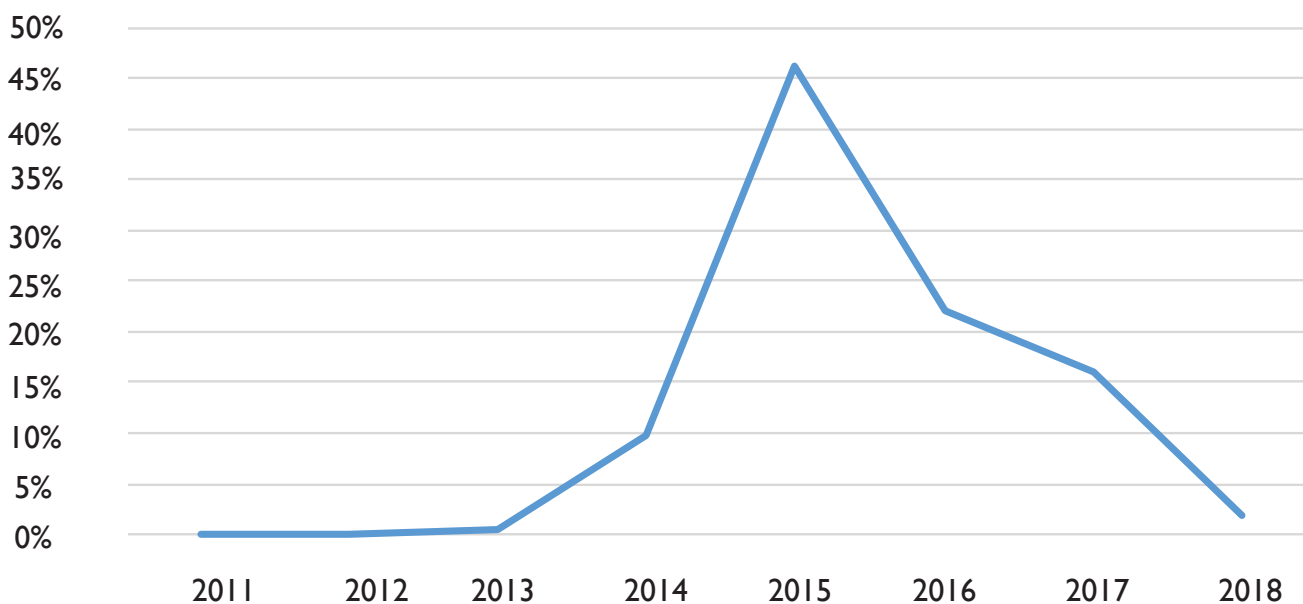
F.1 Population Pyramid



F.2 Population Attributes



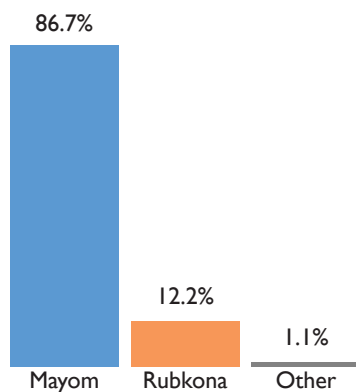
F.3 Current IDPs by year of displacement*



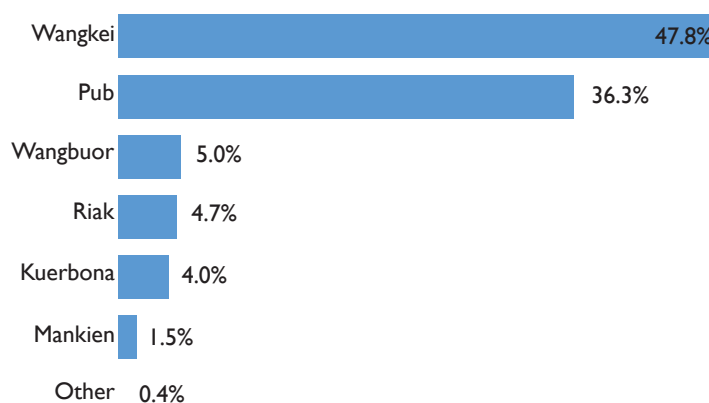
IDP areas of origin

Internal displacements are largely limited to displacements within the same county, with 97% of IDPs indicating Unity as their place of origin. Within Unity, Mayom was by far the most common location (87%) of origin (F.4). Within Mayom, Wangkei and Pub were reported as the payams from where the vast majority of displacement originated (F.5).

F.4 Unity Counties of Origin (11,401 individuals)



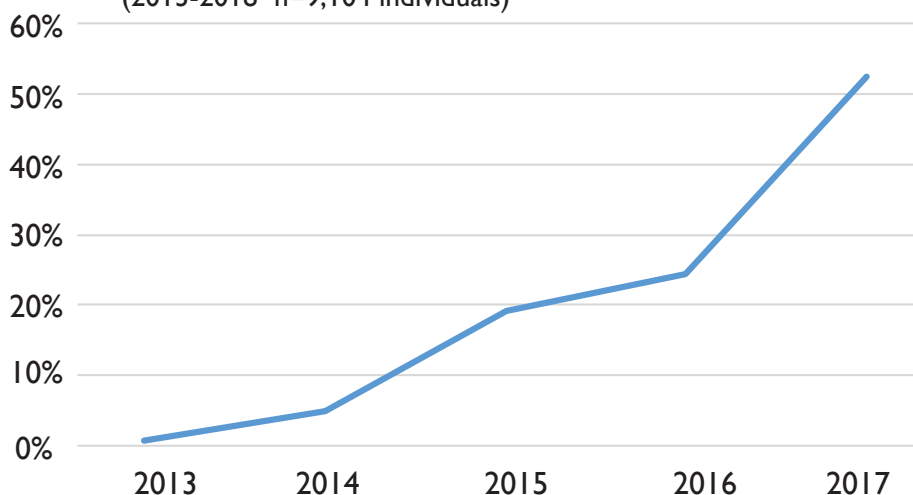
F.5 Mayom payams of Origin (9,445 individuals)



Previous Displacement

Of those who are not currently displaced, 9% confirmed they had been displaced before bringing the total percentage of the registered population with a current or past experience of displacement to 19%. Return dates of the registered population indicate an increase in returns over the last years. Thirteen per cent of returnees arrived between in the first two months of 2018 and nearly half in 2017 (F.6). So far in 2018 (18 March), 533 individuals among the registered population have returned. Thirteen people returned before 2013.

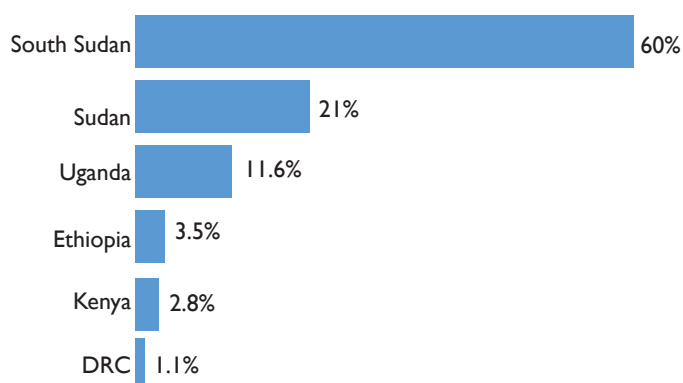
F.6 Year of return from previous displacement (2013-2018 n=9,104 individuals)



Locations of previous displacement

Forty per cent of returnees reported having come back from abroad, namely Sudan (21%), Uganda (12%), Ethiopia (4%), Kenya (2.8%) and DRC (1.1%). Three quarters of all South Sudan returnees arrived from within Unity State (notably Rubkona, 74% and Mayom, 23%) (F.7).

F.7 Countries of Previous Displacement (10,264)



For more information please contact SouthSudanDTM@iom.int or visit <https://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/>