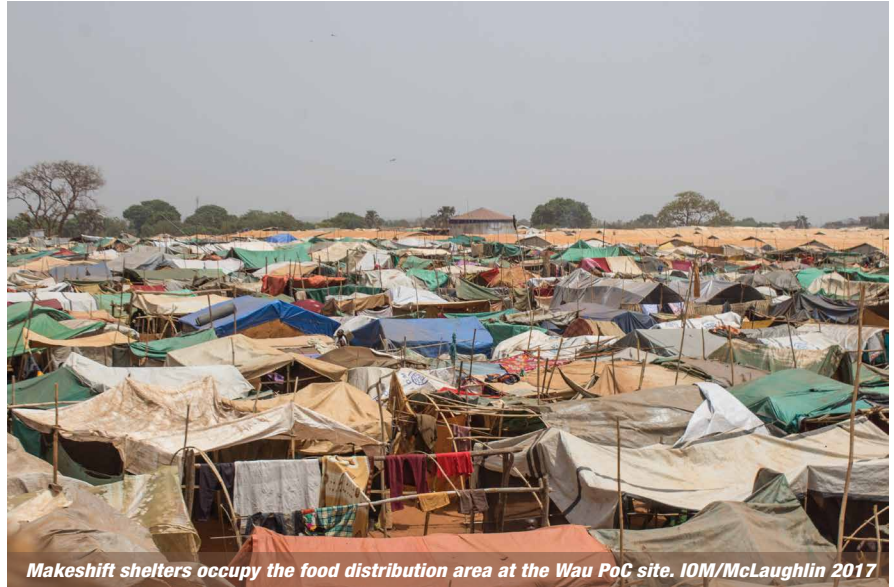


An outbreak of violence on 10 April in Wau town has displaced an estimated 22,000–25,000 people from their homes. Relief agencies are providing assistance to new arrivals at existing displacement sites, which had already been hosting nearly 43,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had fled their homes due to insecurity in late June 2016. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster is coordinating the response across sites.

## PoC Site

More than 16,400 new arrivals have sought shelter at the protection of civilians (PoC) site adjacent to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) base, bringing the site's total population to 41,700. Already the most crowded PoC site in South Sudan, the new arrivals have occupied the food distribution area and built shelters along drainage and near latrines.

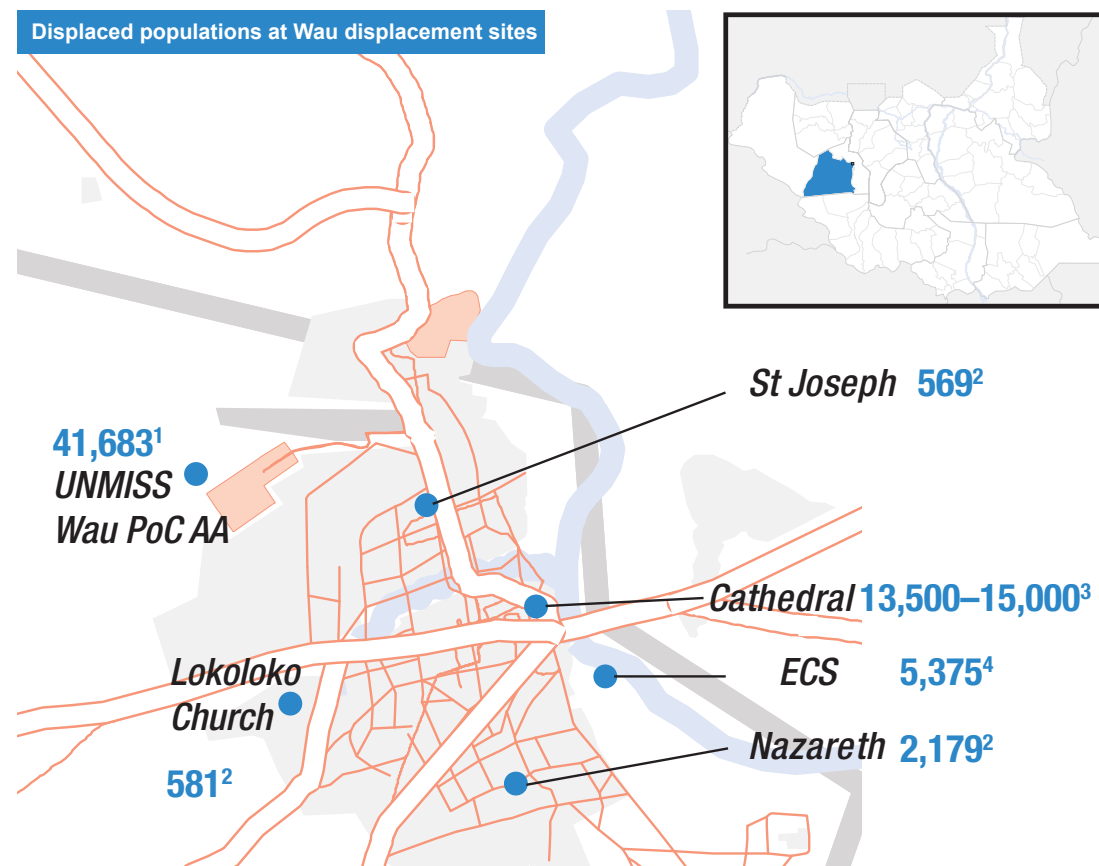
A food distribution will take place for the new arrivals in the coming days. Shelter/NFI partner is constructing temporary shelters in a contingency area to relocate the most vulnerable people and will began construction of temporary shelters in the distribution area on 25 April. WASH partners are constructing latrines and bathing shelters in the distribution area and installing six water points with six taps each. IDPs continue to access health care at the two primary health care clinics in the site, as well as nutrition management and psychosocial support.



## Collective Centres

An estimated 5,000–7,000 people fled to the Cathedral collective centre following 10 April. During a population count exercise on 22 April, 16,165 people received tokens. However, the actual population spending the night in the site is estimated at approximately 13,000–15,000 people. Due to space constraints and overcrowding, there is limited space for construction of new infrastructure for water, sanitation and shelter.

During the week of 24 April, CCCM partners will conduct population counts at the Nazareth, Lokoloko, Episcopal Church of Sudan and St. Joseph's Church to provide improved estimates of the population size at each site. Immediately following the fighting, some families relocated from collective centres to the PoC site or Cathedral. However, population movement remains fluid and the population sizes of the centres are unlikely to have changed significantly.



### Notes on IDP population

- <sup>1</sup>March 2017 biometric registration and 21 April 2017 population count
- <sup>2</sup>March 2017 biometric registration
- <sup>3</sup>Estimate of population staying at the Cathedral
- <sup>4</sup>March 2017 biometric registration. The majority of IDPs that arrived on 10 April left in the following days.