

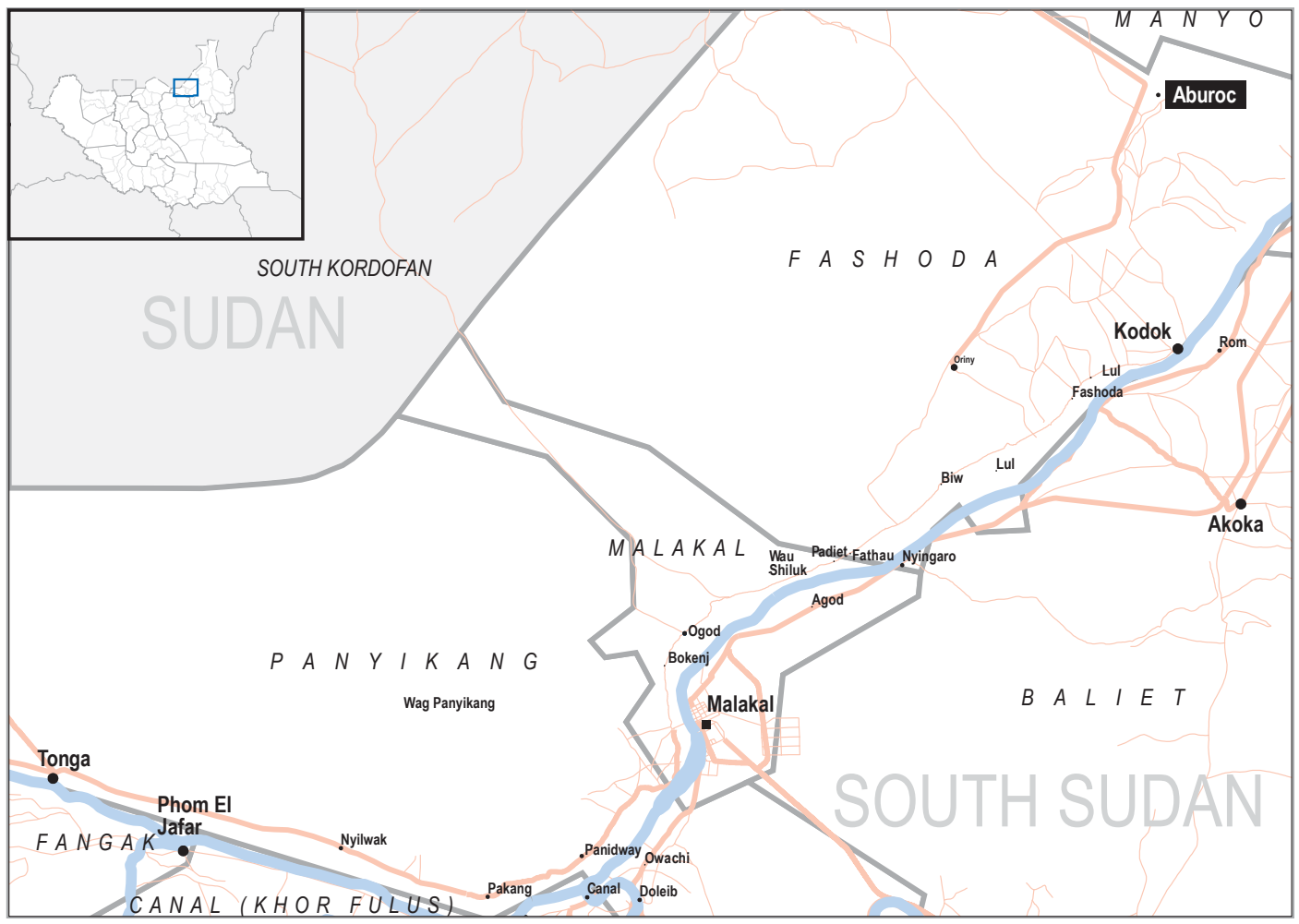
## Key findings

**80%** IDPs in Aburoc are from Wau Shilluk

**74%** IDPs report they intend to stay in Aburoc

**59%** IDPs indicate they will go to Sudan if there are signs of insecurity

## Map of Aburoc and surroundings



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.

## INTRODUCTION

Abrouc is in the area of Atar boma under Dhethouk payam in Fashoda county. Following the recent clashes between the government and SPLA IO in Bokanj area in the southern part of Wau Shilluk on the western bank of the Nile river which started on the night of 24 January in the area of Bokang near Makal island and also during the day on 27 January, heavy shelling which landed in Ogod and Kom bomas in Wau Shilluk.

Both sides have claimed the other started the fighting in the area. However, whether by accident or design most reports suggest it was a series of incidents in which SPLA/iO forces moved close to SPLA positions that started the initial fighting. However, when the SPLA responded they did with sufficient forces that for the first time, since the Agwelek forces under Johnson Olony joined the SPLA/iO, the opposition stronghold of Wau Shilluk was under threat. Perhaps aware that they could not challenge the military forces of the Government, the SPLA/iO effectively withdrew from the area.

Thousands of people including humanitarian staff fled outside of Wau Shilluk to the bush as well as to Padit, Pathow, Yony, Kum and Kodok Town. In the evening of 3 February, fighting erupted again and reached Ogod and Wau Shilluk, which pushed the remaining population to flee to Oring, Nigir and Kodok town. Continual shelling from eastern side of the Nile towards Padit, Pathow and Lul led to mobilize all the population in Fashoda payam and Kodok town to move to Abrouc for safety as they assumed shelling would continue up to Kodok town.

Currently the situation appears to have stabilized with the SPLA in control of Wau Shilluk. At this time the SPLA have shown no indications that they intend to push further than the positions they now occupy. Nonetheless, the riverside areas of Kodok where civilians initially fled continue to look vulnerable should that situation change. With no political settlement in site the likelihood of further conflict in the area looks likely in the moderate and long term.

From 8 to 13 March 2017, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted a population head count, intentions survey and focus group discussions of the IDPs living in the Abrouc area from 8-13 March 2017. The objective was to guide the humanitarian response by providing a better understanding of the estimated number of IDPs, movements to and from the Abrouc area, intentions of IDPs to stay or leave Abrouc, barriers faced by IDPs and urgent needs to guide the humanitarian response in Abrouc. Additionally, the DTM team conducted focus group discussions with IDPs living in Fashoda Payam in Yowng and Kum bomas in order to understand where the majority were coming from and their intention to stay in the area or move elsewhere.



IDP settlement in Abrouc area, 8 March 2017. IOM 2017

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the three types of data collection exercises conducted are outlined below. Findings were triangulated through key informant interviews with local authorities, community leaders, IDPs and local NGO/UN agencies on the ground.

### Population Head Count

The population head count was conducted from 8-10 March 2017 following the General Food Distribution. Each head of household was interviewed by a total of ten enumerators on the number of persons in their household sleeping in Abrouc and the age and sex of each household member. Direct observation skills were used to triangulate findings.

### Intentions Survey

The intentions survey was carried out by 2 DTM staff and 8 enumerators. The survey was conducted with a total of 125 households using random sampling. The enumerators interviewed the heads of households and other family members. See Annex A for the Intentions Survey Questionnaire.

### Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions were conducted in Abrouc and Fashoda. It included local chiefs, community members, IDPs and host community members. A total of 9 to 13 persons participated in each discussion group including men, women and youth. The focus groups were composed of approximately 60% women and 40% men. The focus group discussions were conducted using a semi-structured interview techniques. The objective of the focus group discussion was to triangulate the population head count and intentions survey results as well as to provide additional qualitative insights in movement patterns, intentions, barriers faced by IDPs, population numbers as well as key needs.

## ANALYSIS - ABROUC

### Population Head Count

IOM conducted a population headcount from 8-10 March which resulted in a total of 21,129 individuals or 3,458 households currently staying in Abrouc of which 15,000 individuals are estimated to have come from Wau Shilluk and the remaining 6,000 individuals from the host community of Abrouc and IDPs from Fashoda and Kodok. The vast majority of IDPs in Abrouc are from Wau Shilluk.

The results of the population head count including a sex-age disaggregated breakdown is shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: IDPs Population estimates – Abrouc area**

Households	Individuals	Total		0-4		5-17		18-59		>60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3,458	21,129	9,665	11,464	2,264	2,080	1,890	2,370	3,260	4,241	430	213
	100%	46%	54%	11%	10%	9%	11%	15%	20%	2%	1%

### IDP Intentions Survey Findings in the Abrouc area

The majority of the IDPs when asked where they came from, 80.0% responded that they came from Wau Shilluk, 10.4% from Kodok and 9.6% are from Lul.

When asked whether they are willing to stay in Abrouc, 74% responded yes and 26% responded no. These findings indicate that the majority of the IDPs intend to stay in Abrouc area for reasons including their safety and many indicated that they have nowhere else to go. Those who indicated no said they intend to go to Sudan.

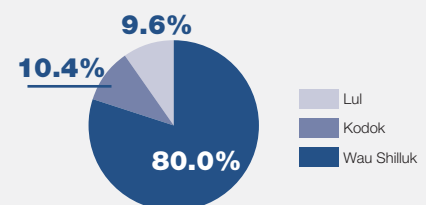
The lack of a local or national political settlement means that in the moderate term there is a high likelihood of further conflict in the area. It is likely that local negative perceptions of the current security outlook will inhibit any intentions to return in the immediate future.

Negative perception of the Government, and their capacity to protect civilians, will further inhibit movement back to areas which have recently come under Government's control.

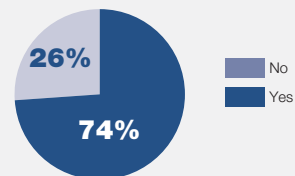
When IDPs were asked where they will go if and when they notice any signs of insecurity in the area, 59% indicated Sudan, 35% said they will go to other surrounding areas (bush and Manyo county) and 6% said they will go to Malakal UNMISS if they have the chance.

When IDPs were asked about the major challenges they are facing, 53% responded shortage of water, 29% responded need for non-food items (plastic sheets, cooking set, blankets, etc.), 9% responded shelter materials (timber, binding wire, local grass, etc.), 9% responded for other (clothes for women and personal materials, etc.).

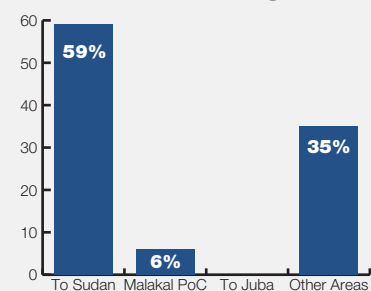
Pre displacement locations of Abrouc IDPs



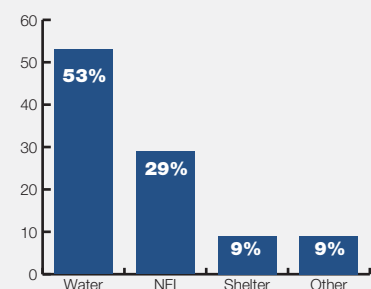
Intentions to stay in Abrouc



Next location if IDPs notice signs of insecurity



Major challenges facing IDPs in Abrouc



## ANALYSIS - FASHODA

### IDP intentions focus group discussion findings in Fashoda payam (Yowng and Kom)

On March 13, 2017, the IOM DTM team conducted focus group discussions with IDPs living in Fashoda payam in Yowng and Kum bomas. Two focus group discussions were held which included host community members, local chiefs and community leaders and IDPs. The discussions included both men, women and youth.

Findings from the focus group discussions triangulated through key informant interviews and direct observation included that approximately 4,000 IDPs are in Fashoda across the five bomas (biw, Thorlong, Agodo, Yowng and Kom). The majority of these IDPs are from the Abrouc area whereas the majority of the host community of Fashoda fled to the Abrouc area. The IDPs from Wau Shilluk remained in Kodok due to vulnerabilities and barriers from high transport costs to reach the Abrouc area; the few host community members remaining also stayed behind due to their vulnerabilities preventing them from moving to Abrouc.

The majority of IDPs indicated that they are willing to move towards Abrouc and to the refugee camp in Sudan, while a few are willing to stay if basic services are provided (food, water, health services/clinic). Currently there is a mobile clinic that covers the population of Fashoda by MSF and IMA.

Some of the IDPs also reported that the conflict forced them to go to Yowng and Kum bomas, however, they intend to go back to Wau Shilluk to check on their properties once the situation normalizes.

As these areas remain near the SPLA/SPLA-IO frontline, the IDPs and host community remaining in Fashoda are at more risk and may require support to move towards Abrouc.



*IDPs living under trees in Kom Boma, 13 March 2017. IOM 2017*



*IDPs settling with host community in Yowng boma, Fashoda payam, 10 March 2017. IOM 2017*

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

### IDP movements in and out of the Abrouc area

From 8-13 March, the movements of IDPs were observed mainly from Tonga through Oring and Kalagang to Abrouc area. Push factors towards Aburoc from Tonga included both insecurity and GFD. Other movements were observed from Kodok and Dethouk payams into Abrouc. Approximately 10 to 15 households were observed coming to Abrouc every day. There were also movements observed from Abrouc to the refugee camps in Sudan via Magenes at the border with about 20 – 25 households observed heading to Sudan on a daily basis.

### Priority Needs of IDPs in Abrouc area

The situation in Abrouc area is observed and reported by IDPs to be dire due to gaps in service provision and interventions, particularly in WASH and shelter/NFI. From 8-13 March, most of the IDPs were observed to be drinking unclean water directly from the wells without treatment and to be staying and sleeping in open areas under trees.



*IDPs sitting under trees in the Abrouc area, 10 March 2017. IOM 2017*

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCERNS

### Abrouc

- There is a need to continue basic services and to determine the key gaps as most of the IDPs are willing to stay if services are provided continually.
- There is a need to provide shelter materials as 98% of the IDPs are staying in open areas and under trees.
- There is a need to setup the IOM DTM Flow Monitoring system to capture the number of IDPs entering and exiting the Abrouc areas to better understand movement trends, areas of origin of IDPs, intentions, vulnerabilities and barriers to help inform humanitarian response planning.

### Fashoda

- The population remaining in Fashoda are mainly vulnerable groups with limited mobility or means to travel to Abrouc; they are at risk of further violence due to proximity to the front line and do not have access to humanitarian services which are concentrated in Abrouc where the majority of the population from Wau Shilluk fled.

## ANNEX A: IOM DTM Intentions Survey

- 1) How many of your family are here right now?
    - A. Total number: \_\_\_\_
    - B. Female: \_\_\_\_
    - C. Male: \_\_\_\_
  - 2) Where did you come from?
    - A. Wau Shilluk. B. Lul C. Kodok D. Malakal UNMISS.
  - 3) What is your Initial place of displacement?
    - A. UNMISS Malakal POC B. Kaka C. Kodok D. Sudan E. Other area.
  - 4) How long have you stayed at this place?
    - A. Since beginning of the last incident
    - B. before the Crisis 2013
    - C. More than a Month
    - D. One to Two Months
  - 5) Are you living with all your family members?
    - A-Yes
    - B-No
  - 6) If no, where are the rest of the family living currently?
    - A. Sudan. B. Kodok C Malakal UNMISS. D. Other area.
  - 7) How is the living condition at your locality at the moment?
    - A. Better B. Fair C. Good D. Not so bad
  - 8) Brief us on your intention to stay at this place, or if you will move?
    - a. Yes (\_\_\_)
    - b. No (\_\_\_)
- If Yes, Why?
- a. Nowhere to go
  - b. Better living conditions & livelihood activities
  - c. Ancestral land
  - d. Better Security
- 9) If you notice any sign of insecurity in the area, where will you go for safety?
    - a. UNMISS Malakal POC
    - b. To Sudan
    - c. To Juba
    - d. Other area.
  - 10) Do you have any major challenges facing you where you are? Please explain if yes:  

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