

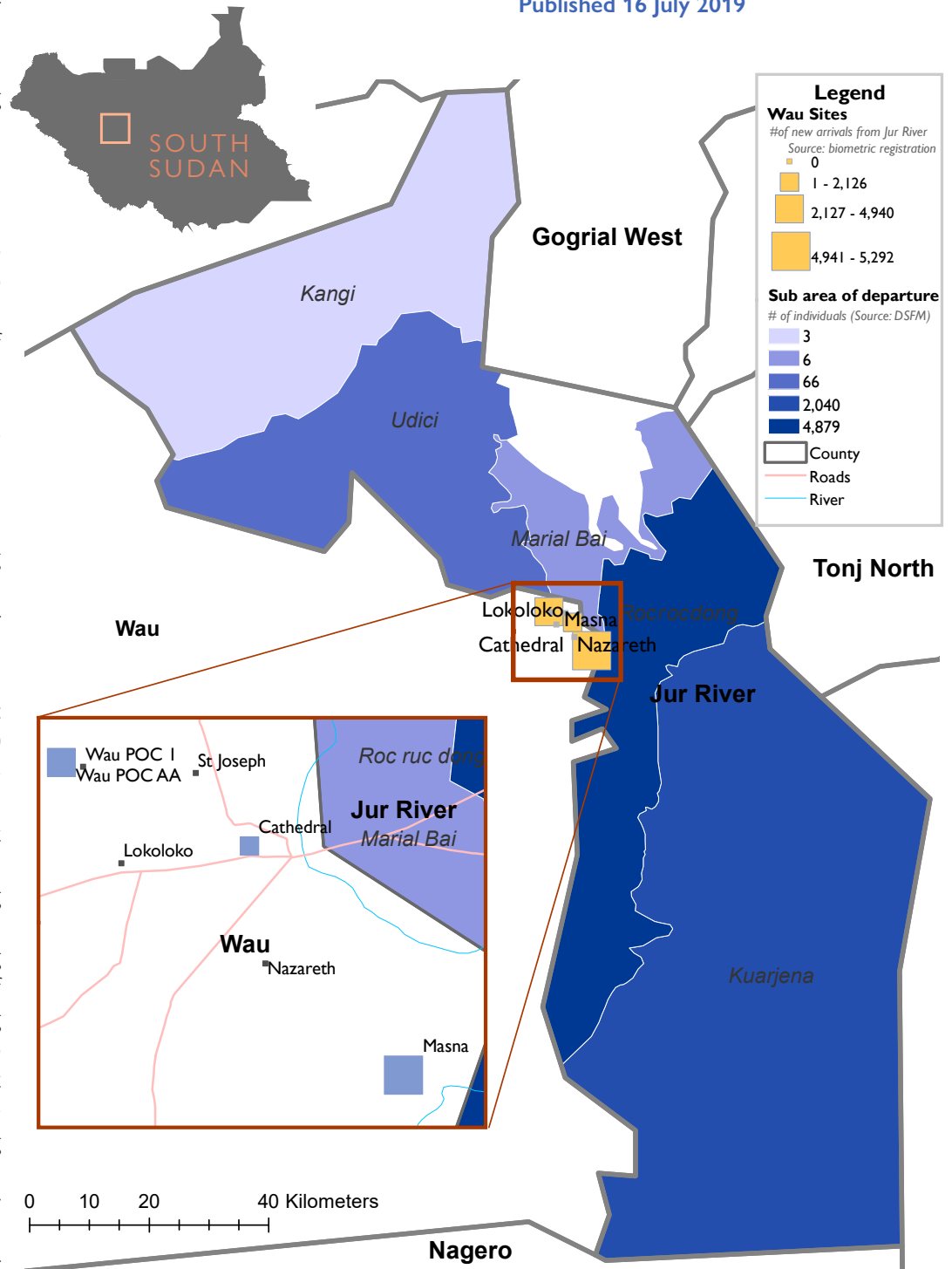
Wau Displacement Sites: Influx from Jur River March-June 2019

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The ongoing conflict in Jur River has caused wide-spread displacement since March 2019 within the county, into neighboring Wau Town and reaching as far as Tambura in neighboring Western Equatoria. This report focuses on those displaced to Wau Protection of Civilians Area Adjacent to UNMISS site (PoC AA) and two collective centres, Masna and Cathedral based on a variety of DTM data sources.

There was a 30 per cent increase in the populations of Wau Town displacement sites between March and May 2019 with the population of some sites more than doubling (5 collective centres and Wau PoC AA [DTM headcount](#)) over the period.

According to DTM's biometric registration data, over 12,000 IDPs entered assessed sites, the majority of whom are women and children. DTM findings suggest the majority fled generalized and targeted violence in Rocrocdong and Kuarjena. Protection provided by South Sudan's peacekeeping mission, UNMISS figured as one of the key reasons for those fleeing to the Wau POC adjacent to the Mission's base. While IDPs at other collective centres had more varied reasons for fleeing, including service availability, registration and the presence of fellow community members, safety and security still figured prominently amongst their reasons for seeking refuge in Wau Town.



KEY FINDINGS

12,346 individuals from Jur River registered across the three sites



Largely made up of adult women (24%) and children (65%) with only 11% adult men

99% of interviewed new arrivals cited **conflict** related reasons for entry*

Protection by UNMISS vs collective centres

60% of Jur River arrivals at Wau PoC AA cited safety provided by UNMISS as main factor in their choice of site of refuge. Whilst 29% equally cited safety at collective centres, more chose these for other reasons including services, presence of community members and space.

Methodology

This thematic report comprises information gathered through multiple exercises including DTM headcounts, biometric registrations, displacement site flow monitoring (DSFM) and data from an additional purposely created survey (Jur River influx survey, JRIS). Whilst IDPs fled Jur River violence to other locations within Wau with reports of displacement reaching locations at further distances such as Raja and Tambura, this report will focus on the three sites with the most available data.

- **Headcounts:** evolution of overall site populations by month
- **Biometric registration:** numbers of new arrivals from Jur River (who gained access to services)
- **Displacement site flow monitoring:** indicative data on motivations, departure locations and other data useful for the creation of a displacement profile
- **Jur River influx survey:** indicative data on rationale for choosing one site over the other, i.e. why certain groups seek UNMISS protection and others not

CCCM Response

The IOM CCCM Cluster State Focal Point and Camp Management agency AFOD coordinated a multi-sectoral humanitarian response to support IDPs that fled to the WauPoC AA, and the Hai Masna and Cathedral collective centres from Jur River. The inter-sectoral response comprised shelter construction, construction and rehabilitation of latrines and bathing shelters, installation of water points, nutrition screening and support, registration and food support, distribution of WASH and household NFIs, education services, psychosocial support and GBV referrals. The new arrivals continue to be supported at the PoC AA site and collective centres with monthly food distributions and access to services at the sites.

Displacement Site Typology



Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites are a special subset of IDP camps which are unique to the South Sudan context. PoC sites are areas within or adjacent to the bases of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), where the IDP population has sought physical safety as a result of armed actions. They were initially set up for the purposes of providing immediate and time bound temporary physical protection, but with ongoing security issues, some residents have been living in PoC sites for over five years.



Collective centres are sites where the displaced populations are being hosted in pre-existing buildings which were not originally designed as shelter. Examples of such buildings include schools, houses of worship, barracks, community halls, sports facilities etc.

Context

Cattle-related tensions and conflict in Western Bhar-el Ghazal have frequently been concentrated in Jur River County where pastoralists from Tonj and elsewhere periodically move in search of water and pasture for their livestock. Current political and conflict dynamics, as well as competition over increasingly scarce resources, have only exacerbated the tensions and conflict. In early 2017, violence erupted between Luo populations in Jur River and Dinka cattle keepers from neighboring areas.

Concentrated in Rocrocdong and Kuarjena, the conflict led to the displacement of civilians and allegations of human rights abuses. In March 2019 tensions flared once again. Similar to past episodes of violence, the conflict that started in March has led to widespread displacement and reports of human rights abuses that have included, targeted killings, sexual violence and the looting and destruction of property, .

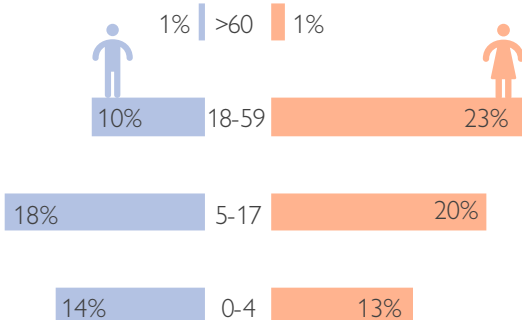
Despite multiple attempts to broker peace between neighboring communities, conflict has persisted. In early July 2019, a Tri-State Conference was held to try and address the recent violence. However, reports indicated that attacks continued to occur even after the conference had ended. The conflict that began in March 2019 has worsened the humanitarian crisis in the area. Insecurity has prevented humanitarian access and freedom of movement, making it hard for people to meet their basic needs. Civilians displaced by the fighting are now in need of health, food and other assistance

Demographics

According to available biometric registration records of the recently arrived population from Jur River, adult women (18 and above) and children (under 18) constitute the largest group. Combined women (24.4%) and children (64.7% with 32.0% boys and 32.6% girls) made up 89.1 per cent of registered individuals with adult men representing only 10.9 per cent. These findings were supported by the sample interviewed through displacement site flow monitoring with only minimal differences. The older population above the age of 59 made up 1.8 per cent and was predominantly female (1.2%).

Population Pyramid

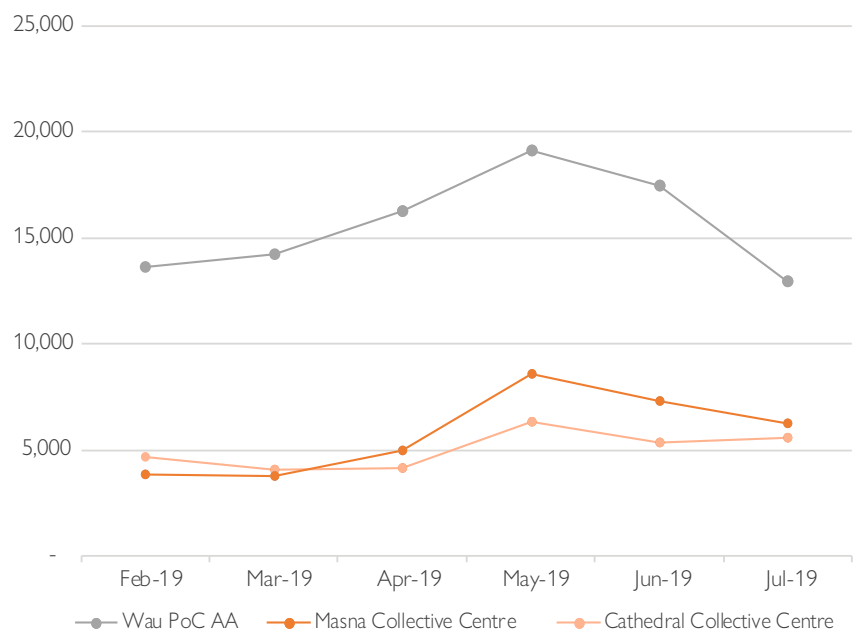
based on biometric registration of 12,346 individuals arriving from Jur River at Wau PoC AA and Cathedral + Masna collective centres



Biometrically registered population of Jur River arrivals
newly registered to enable access to services

Location	Households	Individuals	Male	Female
Wau PoC AA	1,145	4,928	2,055	2,872
Cathedral	506	2,126	878	1,248
Hai Masna	1,586	5,292	2,371	2,921

Headcount per month Entire sites' population, i.e. not only Jur River influx



Displacement Site Flow Monitoring

DTM interviewed 1,557 groups / households comprising 7,006 individuals who arrived at the gates of Wau PoC AA site (885 HHs, 4,009 ind.), Wau Masna (457 HHs, 2,052 ind.) and Wau Cathedral (215 HHs, 945 ind.) from Jur River County between 1 March and 30 June 2019. Please note that these figures do not reflect all new arrivals, nor do they make up a representative sample. IDPs entering and exiting these sites are interviewed randomly including same-day travellers and residents returning or embarking on temporary journeys away from the displacement sites. Same-day travel and these residents' stays away from the locations make up the bulk of interviewed individuals with new arrivals and intended permanent exits representing only a small subset of the interviewed cohort. This section of the report will only examine those who report to be new arrivals ("I have never been here before") from Jur River within the reporting period.

Demographics and time of interviews

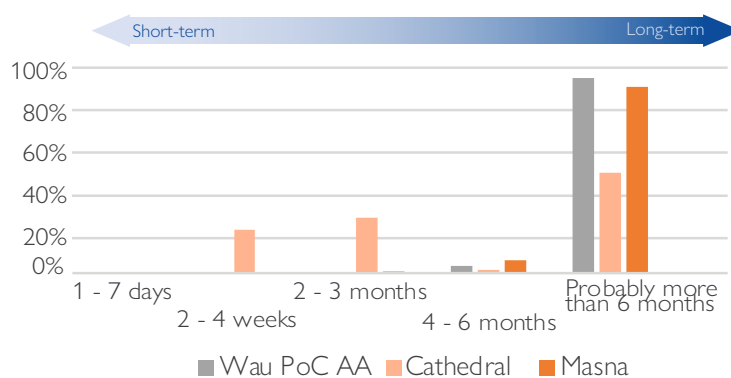
The demographic profile of individuals identified as newcomers from Jur River through flow monitoring within the reporting period is very close to the one established by biometric registration confirming a large proportion of children and adult women. The majority of the 7,006 individuals (64%) were interviewed in April 2019 indicating that most Jur River arrivals took place within the same month. Whilst three-quarters of new arrivals were interviewed in April for Cathedral (75%) and Masna (76%) arrivals, only 56 per cent of those interviewed at Wau PoC AA were interviewed that month with more interviews conducted in March (27% at Wau PoC AA vs 9% and 6% at the collective centres).

Displacement Profile

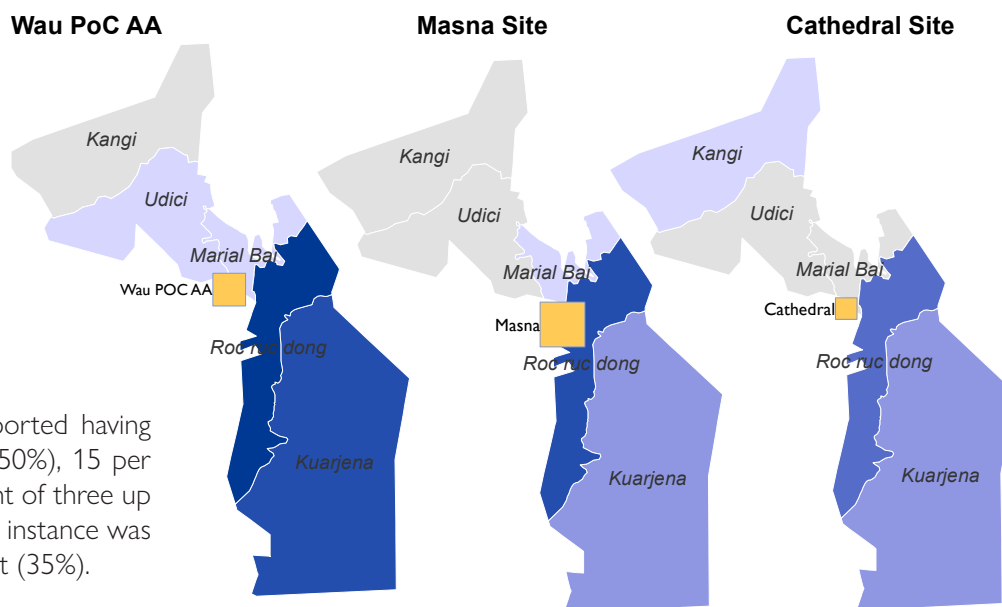
The majority of individuals at all three sites arrived from Rocrocdong (70%) with 29 per cent coming from Kuarjena and one per cent from Udici although variations can be seen across sites. Amongst arrivals at Masna, 84 per cent arrived from Rocrocdong. At Cathedral, a higher proportion of arrivals reported Kuarjena as location of departure than at other sites (46%). Frequently mentioned villages from individuals arriving from Kuarjena were Akuoya (approximately 30% of Kuarjena arrivals), followed by Kuarjena Village, Umbil and Abong. Frequently mentioned villages of departure in Rocrocdong were Mayen Amath, Machier, Achuier Dit and Niyingier.

Whilst half of all new arrivals reported having been displaced twice since 2013 (50%), 15 per cent reported multiple displacement of three up to six times. For a third the current instance was the first experience of displacement (35%).

DSFM: how long do you intend to stay?

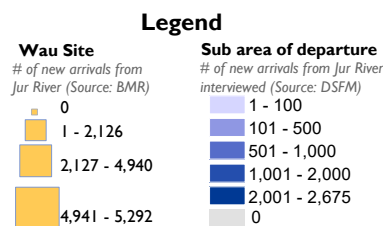


DSFM: where did you come from? (n=7,006 individuals)*



Conflict related reasons for entry made up 99 per cent of answers which can be broken down into direct physical insecurity (80%) and conflict induced food insecurity (19%). Access to services figured as most common secondary reason for entry amongst those entering primarily due to conflict (46%).

Just under a third of entering households reported already having family at the sites of interview (31%) with the largest proportion being at Cathedral (36%).



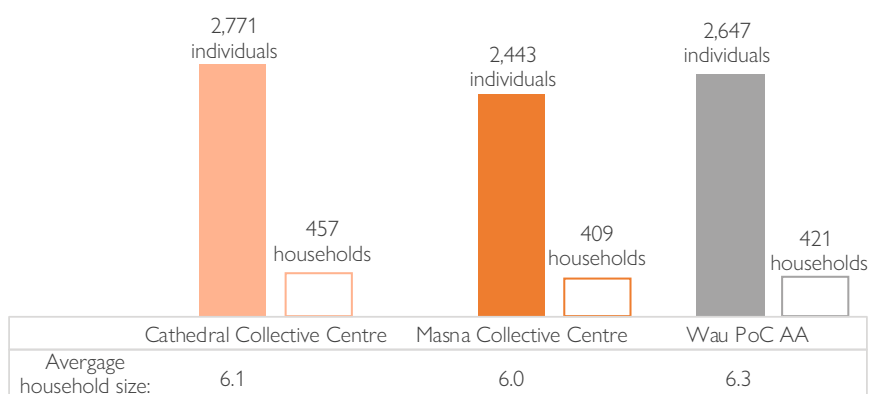
Jur River Influx Survey

IOM DTM interviewed **1,287 households (7,861 ind.)** across three displacement sites in Wau Town between 28 June and 8 July 2019 who fled Jur River between March 2019 and the end of the reporting period. The exercise aimed to build an indicative profile of the displaced population from Jur River and to gain an understanding of why certain households fled to collective centres and others to the UNMISS Protection of Civilians Adjacent Area (Wau PoC AA). The indicative findings suggest that those who chose the PoC AA site, mostly did so because of it was deemed safer (60%) and that those who fled to the two assessed collective centres made their choice based on more varied reasons with safety at the top of the list (39%) but also because of factors such as the presence of other community members (11%), proximity (9%) and the possibility of keeping livestock (15% for Masna). Figures exclusively refer to the population that fled Jur River since March 2019.

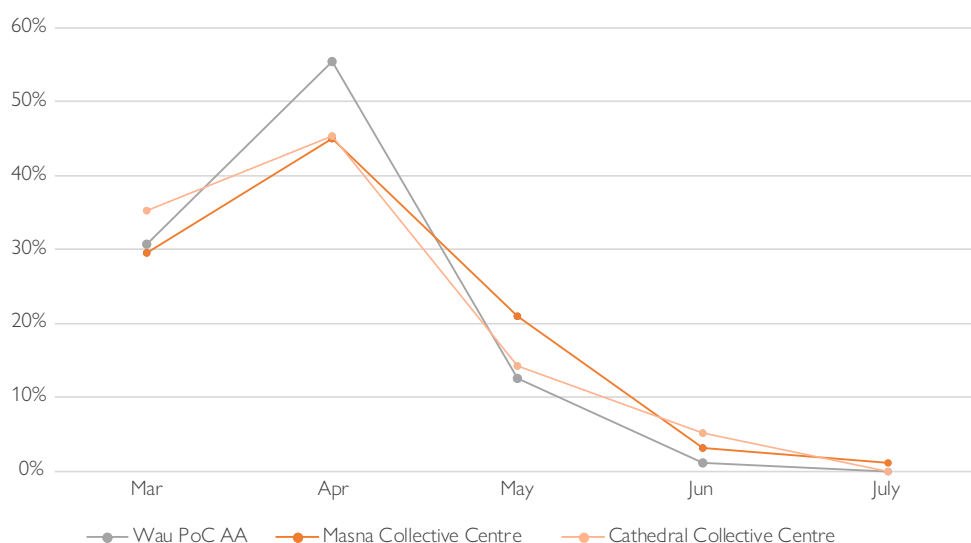
JRIS: number of households interviewed with number of individuals

Scope

DTM interviewed 421 households (2,647 individuals) at Wau PoC AA, 409 households (2,443 individuals) at Hai Masna and 457 households (2,771 individuals) at Cathedral. Most interviewees were heads of households (87%) with similar proportions across assessed sites. The majority of respondents were female (70%) with an average age of 31.6 years without much fluctuation across sites in either sex or average age. The average household size of 6.1 individuals is higher than that of the biometric registration (3.8), which can be attributed to the fact that families tend to register as smaller subunits for a variety of reasons.



JRIS: time of arrival (n=7,861 ind.)*



Displacement timeline

The largest proportion of interviewed households at each location arrived in April 2019 (49% overall) followed by March (32% overall). Please note that whilst there had been a declining trend in arrivals starting in May, the interviews were conducted until 8 July so it is unknown whether more could have arrived after that date.

Within Jur River, 61 per cent of interviewees arrived from Rocrocdong, followed by Kuarjena (24%). Within Rocrocdong, frequently mentioned villages included Achot, Rocrocdong Village and Wathalelo. As for Kuarjena, many came from Kuarjena Village, Dang-Acak and Mbili. Respondents at Masna collective centre were most likely to have come from Rocrocdong (68%) whilst 45 per cent of households at Cathedral had come from Kuvarjena (overall 34%).

Nearly a third of respondents had stayed at another location (displacement site or host community setting) after fleeing their previous location of residence in Jur River and prior to arriving at the site of interview (31%). Three-quarters of these had stayed at one other location, 18 per cent at two and seven per cent stayed at three other locations before arriving at the current site. Approximately two-thirds of first transit locations were host community settings, as well as nearly half of all second transit locations. Those who reported transiting displacement locations in host community settings were often within Rocrocdong and Kuarjena (to a lesser extent in Marial Bai and other locations). Transits in camp-settings were most commonly larger sites, i.e. Cathedral and Wau PoC AA but also included smaller sites such as collective centres in Wau, the Kuarjena PHCC and a school in Rocrocdong.

Jur River Influx Survey

Reason for Fleeing Jur River County

Nearly all individuals cited conflict related reasons for fleeing Jur River for Wau displacement sites (99%). Just over half cited generalised violence in areas of habitual residence (51%), whilst 41 per cent reported that parties to the conflict targeted a particular group they belonged to. Hunger due to conflict was reported by six per cent of households as primary reason for entry. Access to humanitarian services as main motivation for coming to the sites was mentioned by less than one per cent of households (0.8%). The most striking difference when comparing across sites was an above average proportion of households reporting targeted violence as reason for entry at Cathedral collective centre (note that more respondents at Cathedral came from Kuarjena than at other sites) whereas those entering PoC AA site were most likely to cite generalised violence (61%).

JRIS: reasons for entry by displacement site



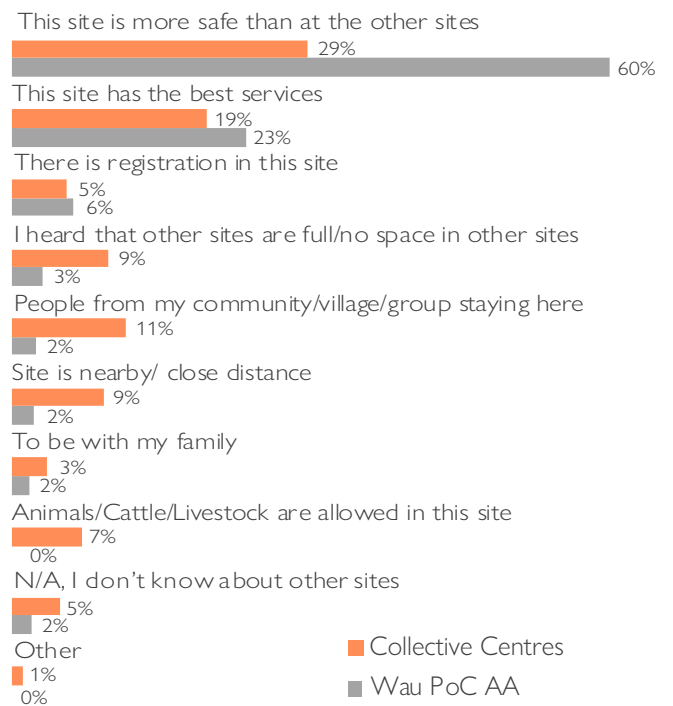
Reason for choosing one displacement site over another

Regarding reasons for choosing one site over other available ones, the impression that the current site of displacement was safer than others, played the most important role in choosing a location (39%), especially for households at Wau PoC AA site. However, no singular reason dominated the decision-making. The perceived quality of available humanitarian services came in second at 21 per cent followed by the presence of others from the same community (8%). Some respondents, especially at Masna, had gained the impression that other available locations were already at capacity (7% overall). The possibility of keeping livestock whilst staying at the site was cited as a reason by 15 per cent of households at Masna and less than one per cent at other sites.

The findings suggest that certain groups chose the Wau PoC AA site specifically to avail themselves to the protection of UNMISS, with the majority of those at Wau PoC AA choosing the location because of safety (60%). Almost all of those who cited safety as reason saw the presence of UNMISS and the protective physical infrastructure as reason for perceiving the site as safer than others (96%).

In other sites, security considerations were also deemed important, but not as predominant. Over a third of those who chose Cathedral collective centre as place of refuge cited security as reason (37%). Among these, nearly half cited feeling safest in or around a religious institution (46%) and 38 per cent reported the presence of non-UNMISS security forces / police as reason for feeling safest there. A fifth (21%) of those who chose to stay at Masna collective centre instead of other locations did so because of safety reasons. Those that did perceive the site as safer than others cited the presence of non-UNMISS security forces / police as reason in most cases (87%).

JRIS: reasons for choosing Wau PoC AA vs collective centres (Masna and Cathedral)



When asked about the most important factor preventing return, three-quarters cited security related reasons (76%) followed by the fact that house and property was destroyed (13%). Over a third of households reported insecurity as primary and destroyed property as secondary reason for not returning.

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