



# Juba UN House PoC Sites

Biometric registration update | Oct 2016



## UN House Biometric Registration

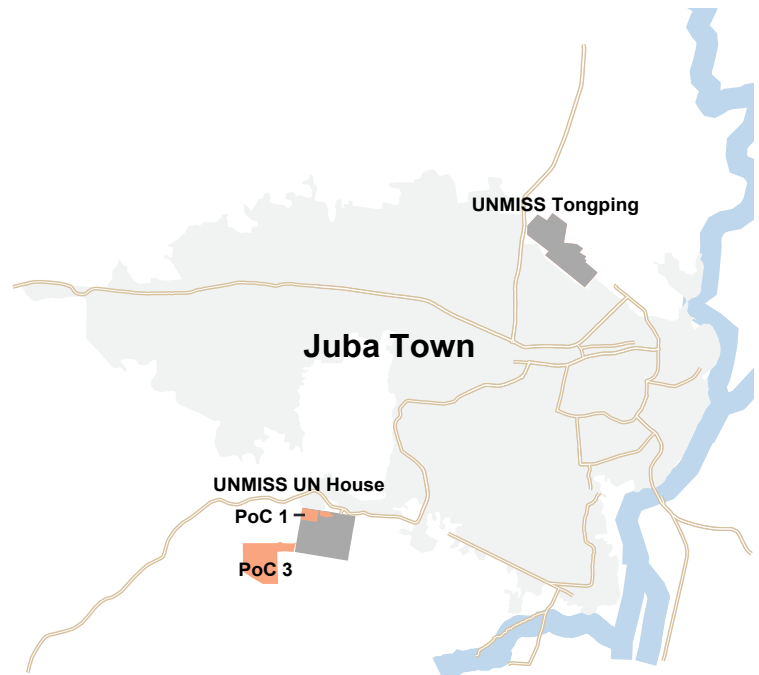
The IOM Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM) team, in collaboration with partners, conducted a biometric registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in Juba UN House protection of civilians (PoC) sites 1 and 3 from 19 September to 7 October 2016. A total of 38,874 individuals, or 14,925 households, were registered.

	Households	Individuals	Total		0-4 yrs		5-17 yrs		18-59 yrs		60+ yrs	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
UN House PoC 1	3,229	8,251	4,032	4,219	965	963	1,215	1,179	1,784	2,016	68	61
UN House PoC 3	11,696	30,623	15,110	15,513	3,722	3,381	4,659	4,520	6,499	7,297	230	315
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,925</b>	<b>38,874</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>19,732</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>376</b>

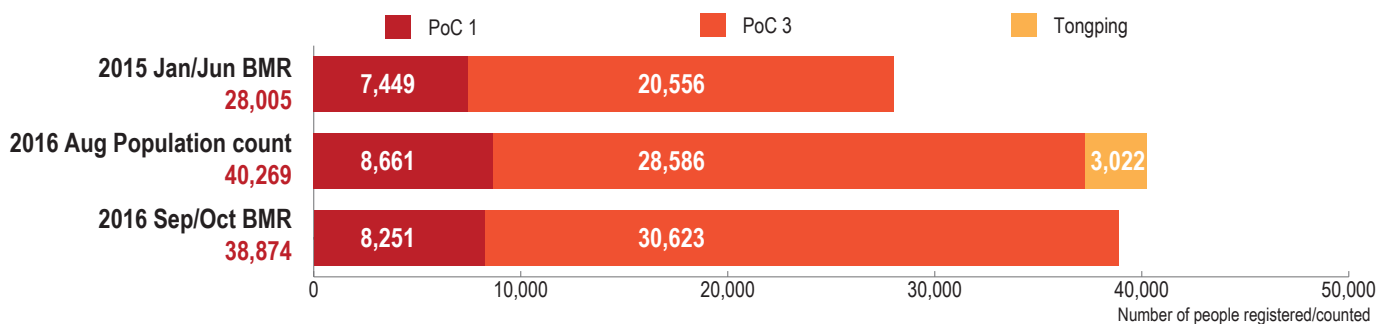
## Registration figures

During a four-day resurgence of violence in July 2016, thousands of newly displaced persons fled to the Tongping and UN House UNMISS bases in Juba to seek protection. Humanitarian partners advocated for biometric registration to plan responses and improve IDPs' access to services as it provides detailed sex-age disaggregated data, including vulnerability data. Prior to conducting biometric registration, IOM and partners conducted a population headcount at UN House PoC sites and the Tongping transit site in August 2016 which served as the basis for conducting the biometric registration in UN House PoC sites. As Tongping served as a transit site only and subsequently closed on 28 September, IDPs who voluntarily relocated to UN House were included in the biometric registration exercise.

The UN House population size has increased by at least 10,000 people since the last biometric registration exercise that took place in January and June of 2015 for PoC 3 and 1, respectively.



## Comparison with previous registration/population count

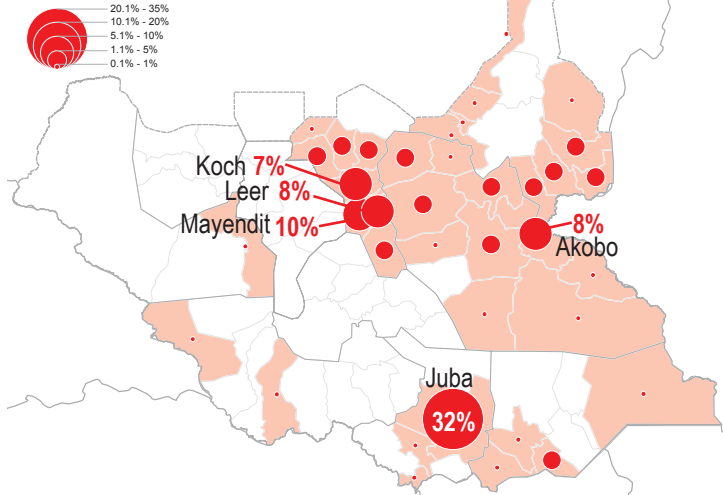


## Area of Origin

The biometric data reveals that the vast majority of IDPs registered are originally from Juba and the Unity area. In April 2016, it is likely a number of people made their way from other parts of the country to the capital. Anecdotal evidence suggests that as numbers of displacement were reducing in places like Bentiu, some of its population made their way to Juba. As an area of significant economic activity, particularly at a time of general economic distress, the pull factor to Juba would have been strong, which may explain the significant proportion of IDPs arriving from Unity State.

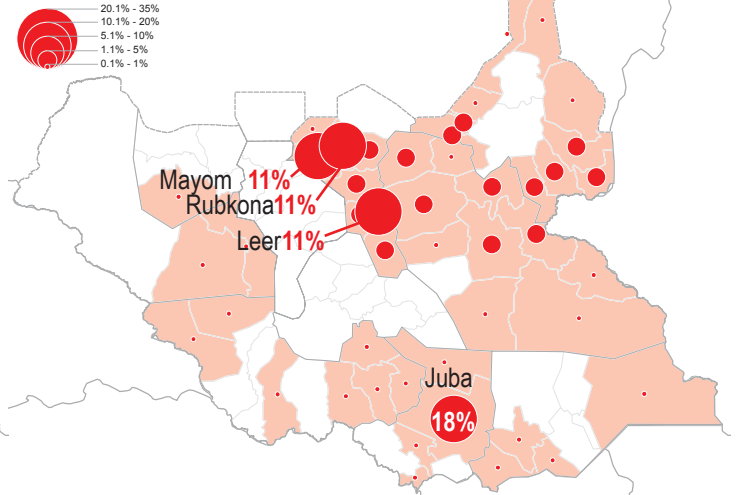
### PoC 1

Percentage of IDPs by area of origin



### PoC 3

Percentage of IDPs by area of origin

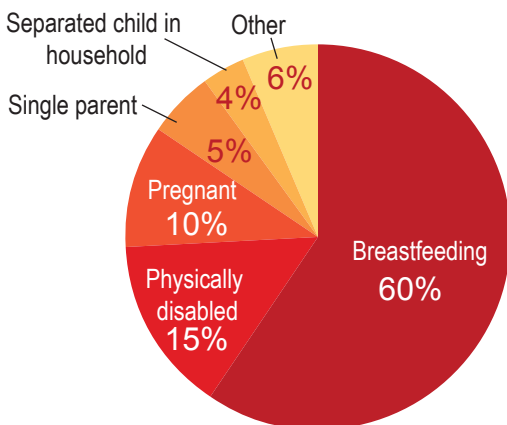


## Vulnerability

During the biometric registration data collection process, the IOM DTM team in coordination with protection partners collected vulnerability data to identify IDPs that may require additional assistance, including pregnant or breastfeeding women, physically disabled persons, unaccompanied minors, IDPs with serious medical conditions and children separated from their households. Vulnerability data enables relief agencies to provide more targeted and individualized assistance. [Note: The presented data below provides a snapshot of vulnerabilities in UN House PoC sites; it does not provide a complete picture of vulnerabilities.]

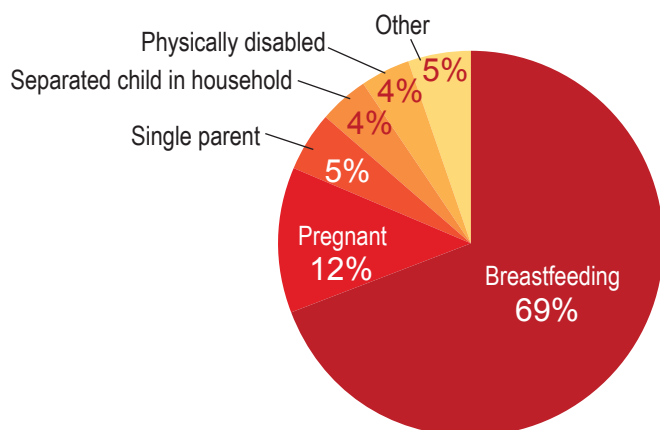
### PoC 1

**553** people identified with vulnerabilities



### PoC 3

**1,575** people identified with vulnerabilities

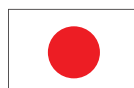


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