

This displacement profile gives an update on the situation of people displaced because of clan violence that happened on 28 January 2021 in Tari Pori District in Hela Province. Humanitarian teams on the ground continue to work closely with the local authorities and partners in gathering displacement data including providing humanitarian relief. People previously displaced to Tari Women’s Guest house (transitional site) have moved to Pangale Haus located in Tari town. It is reported that the situation has calmed and many of those displaced across the 4 sites assessed intend to return to their homes. Figures reported in this profile may continue to evolve.



2,924

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



430

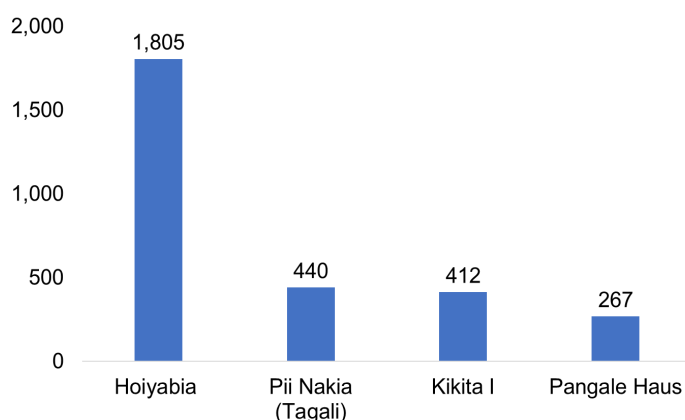
IDP Households



4

IDP Sites Assessed

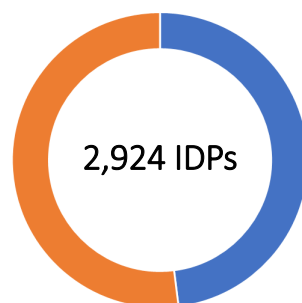
### IDP POPULATION BY SITE



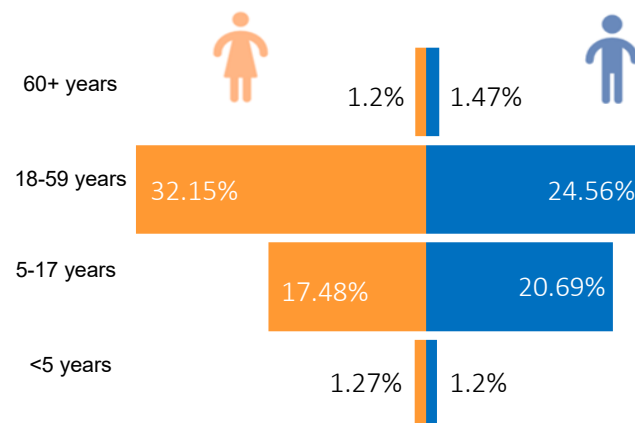
### IDP DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



52.09%  
Female



47.91%  
Male



### PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS



40.62% of IDPs are children  
(M—21.89%, F—18.74% within  
the IDP population group)



33.34% of IDPs are  
women



1.30% of IDPs are  
breastfeeding women\*



2.66% of IDPs are old persons  
(1.2% of IDPs are unaccompanied  
old persons)\*



0.96% of IDPs are pregnant  
women\*



1.53% of IDPs have  
chronic medical  
conditions\*



0.48% of IDPs are persons  
living with disability\*

### SECTORS

#### SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

IDPs received tarpaulins and Non-Food Items including sleeping mats, blankets, water jerry cans and kitchen utensils supplied by state and non-state actors in response to the conflict/ displacement situation.

Many of the IDPs continue to live in school-classroom blocks, church premises and houses or properties belonging to people hosting them.

#### PROTECTION

Sites reporting security is being provided (mainly by the local/ IDP population): 4

Lighting to majority of communal points: 4 sites— there is lighting but it is NOT adequate

Sites reporting existence of referral mechanisms available for survivors of GBV: 1 — Pii Nakia

Sites reporting security incidents: 1 — Pii Nakia

#### HEALTH

Common health problems reported: fever and body aches.

Several IDPs do not feel safe to access the Provincial hospital — expressing concern about their safety.

The Aid Post in Hoiyabia is functional and has healthcare staff on site. It is in need of medical drugs.

#### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Available sources of drinking water: Rain-fed tanks, creeks and nearby river (in Hoiyabia). The river is accessible within 20 minutes of walking — one way.

50% of the IDP sites assessed have gender segregated latrines and bathing facilities.

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

IDPs at Hoiyabia and Kikita 1 highlighted that they received food supplies e.g. cooking oil, tin fish, rice and garden produce from the response actors. Some IDPs mentioned having received garden produce from relatives and friends. Humanitarian teams on the ground coordinating the response indicated that persons staying at some IDP sites have begun visiting their homes during the day to tend their gardens and livestock.

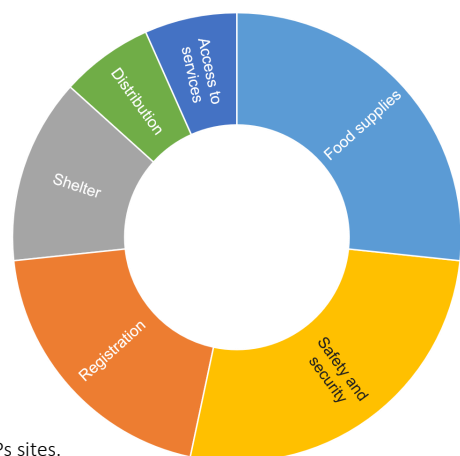
#### EDUCATION

There are plans to resume classes as soon as the IDP population has evacuated the classrooms and returned to their homes.

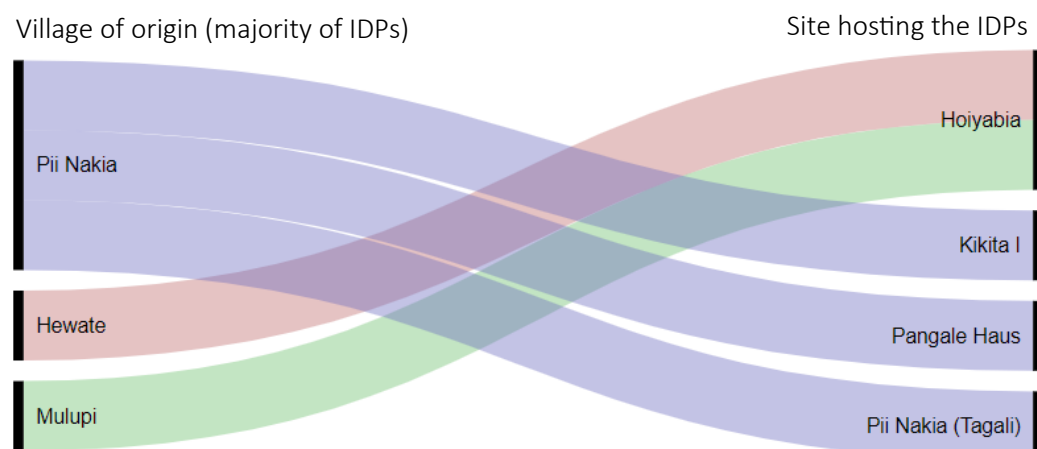
#### INTENTIONS

Majority of IDPs from the 4 sites assessed intend to return to their villages of origin.

### TOPICS IDPs ARE REQUESTING INFORMATION ON:



### VILLAGE OF ORIGIN: MAJORITY OF IDPs IN ASSESSED SITES



\*Data available from 3 IDPs sites.