



Ethiopia: IOM medical staff attends to a sick child aboard a UNCHR helicopter. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Seifeselessie Alemayehu)

## OVERVIEW

On 26 August **South Sudan's** warring leaders signed a ceasefire deal vowing to end more than eight months of conflict. The Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) bloc, which mediated the talks between two protagonists, called on the leaders to forge a unity government within 45 days. So far, 1.3 million individuals are displaced within South Sudan as a result of violence. Thirteen humanitarian aid workers have been killed in South Sudan since the conflict began in December 2013. Preliminary analysis of food security in conflict-affected areas shows that the situation remains dire, but has not worsened. According to projections by humanitarian actors, famine is not expected this year. A total of 5,868 cholera cases and 130 deaths have been reported with a case fatality ratio of 2.19%, which is above the emergency threshold.

The security situation in Bentiu, Unity State deteriorated during this reporting period. Recent cases of violence have led to the suspension of humanitarian flights and escalated tension in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. Poor living conditions, flooding, and personal safety are the greatest concerns for IDPs in Bentiu PoC. In Malakal, Upper Nile State, troop movements were reported during this reporting period raising fears of potential clashes. In Lakes State, the security situation remained calm but tense. There was a reported increase by IDPs in criminal cases ranging from revenge attacks, gender-based-violence, and cattle raids throughout the state. Due to heavy rains, some 200 trucks belonging to humanitarian actors transporting food are stranded in the roads.

**In Sudan**, 93,415 South Sudanese refugees have entered the country since the crisis begun (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 29 August). IOM has tracked and registered 47,008

## HIGHLIGHTS

**South Sudan: Peace is in sight as warring leaders sign ceasefire deal.**

**Ethiopia: IOM has moved a total of 171,794 refugees from both Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, since December 2013.**

**Uganda: IOM has supported 2,897 households with WASH sensitization and latrine construction.**

**Sudan: IOM has tracked and registered 47,008 South Sudanese Refugees since the onset of the crisis.**

refugees since the onset of the crisis. During this reporting period, IOM tracked 472 South Sudanese refugees arriving from White Nile to Jabal Walia. All arrivals during this reporting period were tracked by the IOM hub in Jabal Awlia and no South Sudan Sudanese refugees were registered in South or West Kordofan.

**In Ethiopia**, IOM has assisted 169,888 South Sudanese refugees in Gambella and 1,906 in Benishangul Gumuz entry points since the conflict broke out in mid-December 2013.

During this reporting period, 601 South Sudanese refugees entered **Uganda** via the Elegu and Kiryandongo border points with an average of 56 refugees arriving daily. As of 29 August, 124,321 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into the country since the onset of the crisis (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 29 August). The refugees continue to be hosted in refugee settlements in Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua districts.

## IOM RESPONSE

### TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

**SOUTH SUDAN:** The IOM-operated Common Transport Service (CTS) is helping partners to deliver aid across the country. CTS trucks remain strategically positioned across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners. More than 7,000 metric tonnes (MT) of humanitarian cargo has been moved through CTS since the beginning of the year.

**ETHIOPIA:** During this reporting period, IOM provided transportation assistance to a total of 2,897 refugees who entered the country through the Akobo, Pagak and Burbiey entry points (Gambella Region) and Abrahamu border point (Benishangul-Gumuz Region) to Matar Transit Centre, NipNip Refugee Camp and Sostinya Refugee Camp.

IOM has moved a total of 968 vulnerable refugees on a UNHCR helicopter, as of 26 August. Those transported include the very old, lactating mothers, sick children and the disabled who are not fit to travel by bus or boat. IOM is also facilitating refugee movement from Assosa in the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz to Nip-Nip Refugee Camp. Since 26 August IOM has moved 1,906 refugees from different entry points in Assosa.

**KENYA:** Since the onset of the crisis 42,410 refugees have entered Kenya via the Nadapal border point( UNHCR Sitrep, 29 August. During this reporting period, IOM transported 179 refugees from Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp compared to 235 refugees in the previous week. IOM is still providing transportation assistance to refugees despite the muddy roads which are slowing the process due to ongoing heavy rains. The rains have also hindered onward mobility of refugees crossing over the border as a laga( seasonal river) is always full once it rains. The refugees are now waiting until the water subsides.

### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

**SOUTH SUDAN:** Since the start of the crisis, over 46,000 households have been supported with NFIs, 703 of these with additional shelter materials, in 37 distributions across the country.

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Efforts to increase capacity and improve living conditions continue at PoC sites in Malakal, Bor, Bentiu and UN House in Juba; and IDP sites in Mingkaman. IOM leads efforts to expand the PoC areas in Malakal and Bor and provides assistance such as demarcation of land at the UN House and Mingkaman sites. The lack of available dry land to extend the PoC, and the technical challenges to improve the drainage of a very flood prone area, are hampering efforts to improve living conditions for IDPs.

In Malakal, during this reporting period, a total of 12,416 refugees were relocated to 1,552 tents in Sectors 1, 2 and 3 of the new PoC. Following floods in Sector 3 of the new PoC, the IOM WASH team, UNMISS engineers, and Shelter Cluster partners are actively seeking ways to improve the drainage system and to connect it to the main discharge

point outside the IDP site, in order to prevent additional flooding.

In **Bor PoC**, construction of the new PoC has slowed down due to slow delivery of building materials such as external fencing concertina wire. Distribution and reception sites lack land clearing and fencing materials. Meanwhile, IOM has successfully mediated disagreements between PoC leadership and dissenting groups mainly made up of youth. The sudden influx of IDPs in June has resulted in a change in the make-up of the community in the PoC. In **Bentiu**, the most flood-affected and vulnerable refugees have been relocated to the 17 communal shelters built recently in PoC 6. Assessment of high-ground land in the PoC for potential relocation of flood-affected families, with a specific focus on PoC 6 continues, as well as the clearing of dry land in PoC 6.

### WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

**SOUTH SUDAN:** As lead provider of WASH response at the Doro camp, IOM continues to meet the needs of the camp's refugee population. The recent flooding of Bentiu PoC has impacted regular WASH activities and IOM has focused on draining standing water and decommissioning and replacing collapsed latrines. IOM has prepositioned materials needed for setting up 10 Oral Rehydration Posts (ORPs) around Doro camp in case of outbreak of waterborne diseases. Waterborne disease awareness messages continue to be incorporated in daily hygiene promotion activities throughout the camp. During this reporting period 9,598 refugees benefitted from hygiene and sanitation promotion messages spread during house visits and public sessions. Messaging includes information on cholera and diarrhoeal diseases, how it is spread, identification of symptoms, what to do if one suspects they have cholera and prevention measures.

**UGANDA:** During this reporting period, IOM completed the construction of an additional 145 household latrines. During this reporting period, IOM has supported 2,897 households with WASH sensitization and latrine construction. Following heavy rains which destroyed many shelters in Baratuku settlement, UNHCR is planning to relocate 100 households to higher grounds in the same settlement. In Adjumani, 1,094 refugees were relocated by UNHCR from Nyumanzi reception centre to Ayilo II and Boroli settlements.

### HEALTH

**SOUTH SUDAN:** 969 refugees benefitted from 13 health promotion activities that were carried out at the Malakal clinic during this reporting period. 1,426 refugees benefitted from the health campaign carried out at a second clinic outside the PoC. During the reporting period, 154 children received vaccinations against life threatening childhood diseases and 52 women of child bearing age also benefitted from vaccinations. Additionally, over 100 women were tested for syphilis and HIV with informed consent and pre-test counselling and over 1,000 male and female condoms distributed. Health services continue to be provided in the Bentiu PoC despite the insecurity. Staff movements are difficult due to continued flooding. The new Bentiu health clinic is nearing completion and the training of health promoters continues.

