



South Sudan: 80 per cent of the latrines constructed by IOM in Bentiu PoC have collapsed as a result of flooding. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Torres Ortiz)

OVERVIEW

The security situation in the country remains tense with armed actions reported in Bentiu, Unity State and Nassir Upper Nile State. Security in Jonglei remains stable but unpredictable, and Maban State remains stable with the resumption of flights in the area during this reporting period. Cattle rustling cases continue to be reported in Lakes state. Flooding in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and more recently Malakal PoC, have further increased challenges for the humanitarian community to provide services for the benefit of 40,574 and 17,119 IDPs respectively in the PoCs.

In Sudan, 93,306 South Sudanese refugees have entered the country since the crisis began (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 22 August). IOM has tracked and registered 46,536 refugees since the onset of the crisis. During this reporting period, IOM tracked 382 South Sudanese refugees arriving from White Nile to Jabal Walia.

In Ethiopia, IOM has assisted 167,027 South Sudan refugees in Gambella and 1,870 in Benishangul Gumuz entry points since the conflict broke out in mid-December 2013. During this reporting period, IOM moved a total of 785 refugees who entered the country through the Akobo, Pagak and Burbiey entry points in Gambella Region and Abrahamu border point in Benishangul-Gumuz Region to Matar Transit Centre, Nip-Nip and Sostenya Refugee Camps. South

Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in **Uganda** with 322 refugees entering the country via the Nimule and Kuluba border points during this reporting period.

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: IOM constructing new latrines after the old ones collapsed due to flooding.

Ethiopia: IOM & UNHCR construct a Transit Centre in Macha.

Uganda: IOM and UNHCR carry out assessment of Baratuku settlement following heavy rains.

Sudan: IOM has tracked 46,536 refugees since the onset of the crisis.

As of 22 August, 123,149 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into the country since the onset of the crisis (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 22 August).

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 5,000 MT of humanitarian cargo has been moved through CTS since the beginning of the year. During this reporting period.

ETHIOPIA: Since 1 August, IOM has been transporting refugees from Pagak to Pamdong transit and Nip-Nip Camp as of 14 August. However, only 307 refugees have been moved to Nip Nip as its grappling with a shortage of Non-Food Items. IOM and UNHCR have completed the construction of a temporal transit centre in Macha that will host refugees en-route to Okugu Refugee Camp which will start receiving refugees on 22 August. ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR are working to expand the camp to accommodate 35,000 refugees.

With the construction of new camps, there has been backlogs of refugees awaiting relocation at Pagak entry point and Matar Transit Centre. The transit centre, currently holds 6,000 refugees despite its holding capacity of 5,000 refugees. During this reporting period, IOM moved 61 refugees from Abrahamu entry point to Sostenya camp. Meanwhile, floods caused by the ongoing heavy rains have swamped Kule I and Lietchour refugee camps, forcing refugees to move to higher grounds. As of 19 August, IOM has moved a total of 968 vulnerable refugees Nip– Nip Refugee Camp (on a UNHCR helicopter).

KENYA: During this reporting period, IOM transported 235 refugees from Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp compared to 221 refugees in the previous week.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SOUTH SUDAN: Since the start of the crisis, over 45,000 households have been supported with NFIs, 703 of these with additional shelter materials, across the country. IOM has participated in 19 assessments/rapid monitoring exercises to ensure emergency shelter materials are prepositioned in strategic locations and ready to be deployed rapidly. In support of relocation efforts for flood affected IDPs, IOM constructed two communal shelters in PoC 6 during this reporting period. Distribution of plastic sheets and other essential NFIs is ongoing.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: A Technical Working Group has been established within the CCCM Cluster in Juba that can address immediate outstanding challenges in the PoCs such as insecurity and support the development of medium-long term solutions. The group includes IOM, UNHCR, ACTED, DRC and Protection Cluster members. Completion of a Return Intention Survey, as well as the creation of a strategy to better defuse any misunderstanding between the humanitarian actors and IDPs on humanitarian assistance, tops their agenda. Heavy rains during this reporting period flooded Sector 3 of a new UN Protection of Civilians site in Malakal. The IOM WASH team, UNMISS engineers and Shelter Cluster partners are actively seeking ways to improve the drainage system.

Overall site development works at a new UN PoC in Bor are 87 per cent complete and the establishment of a 100m

buffer and external fencing are in progress. IOM is working with UNMISS to complete these tasks by the end of August. In Bentiu, the sudden influx of IDPs in June has resulted in a change in the make-up of the community in the PoC. Tensions between the current camp leadership and new emerging groups, especially youth, have been successfully mediated by IOM and ACTED, a French aid agency. Discussions to hold elections to ensure that site governance structures have representatives elected and respected by the IDP community are on-going.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SOUTH SUDAN: As lead provider of WASH response at the Doro camp, IOM continues to meet the needs of the camp's refugee population. On 18 August, IOM conducted refresher training for Hygiene promoters in Malakal as well as general system maintenance.

IOM's response to the flooding situation in the new PoC is ongoing. As a temporary solution, two pumps have been installed to drain water out of the flooded areas of the PoC. Additional drainage has also been constructed to further mitigate flooding. The recent flooding of Bentiu PoC has impacted many regular WASH activities as IOM has focused on draining stagnated water. 80per cent of the latrines constructed by IOM have collapsed as a result of flooding. Assessments have been completed and the construction of new latrines is ongoing.

UGANDA: During this reporting period, approximately 500 refugee households were displaced following heavy rains that destroyed shelters in Baratuku refugee settlement. The displaced refugees however have moved to higher grounds. The majority of the pit latrines IOM constructed are already full because of the rains, and IOM and UNHCR are assessing the damage with a view to construct new ones.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: IOM is the primary health care (PHC) actor in Malakal and Bentiu PoCs providing health care and referral assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities. IOM operates mobile health services to the South Sudan-Sudan border area of Wonthou. IOM clinics provide curative consultations, health education sessions, routine immunization for children under five and maternal health care. Top morbidities for all sites continue to be upper respiratory tract infections, malaria and diarrheal diseases. Health activities in both Bentiu and Malakal have been hampered by flooding however, clinics have remained open in both locations. The training of health promoters is ongoing in **Bentiu** as well as health campaigns aimed at encouraging families to vaccinate their children against measles. During this reporting period in **Malakal**, syphilis tests were initiated for pregnant women. Of the 39 expectant mothers tested, 19 percent tested positive and immediately received counselling and treatment.