



IOM staff assist refugees to disembark from a boat that docked at the Itang way station.
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OVERVIEW

There are currently 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within South Sudan of which 103,320 are currently housed in UNMISS Protection of Civilians (POCs) sites across the country, predominantly located in Bentiu and UN House Juba (Source: UNCHR Sitrep, 16 January 2015).

On 15 January, UNMISS reported intensive fighting around Kedbek, Nassir County. On 12 January, sporadic gunshots were reported south of the Sobat River.

The 2015 Response Plan has been in effect since the beginning of the year. The humanitarian community needs USD 1.8 billion to implement its programmes over the course of the year. USD 600 million is needed by February 2015 to push forward the mitigation measures that are needed to protect IDPs during the year and prior to the rainy season. South Sudan's most significant concerns in 2015 include the performance of the economy, outcomes of future peace meetings and the elections planned in June.

IOM South Sudan continues with site planning and preparation efforts to resettle IDPs in Bentiu UNMISS PoC. Programme Managers among other humanitarian actors are being-deployed to Bentiu to assist with the scale-up.

Since 15 December 2013, 497,274 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Ethiopia (194,546), Uganda (137,992), Sudan (119,945), and Kenya (44,791). (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 16 January 2015)

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: IOM and WFP are leading discussions on Protection Cluster strategy for the Mingkaman spontaneous site.

Ethiopia: IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 184,838 refugees in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions since December 2013.

Kenya: Since the onset of the South Sudanese conflict, IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 22,273 refugees.

IOM RESPONSE

CARGO MOVEMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: Using the Common Transport Service (CTS) - a free service provided by IOM for transporting humanitarian supplies in South Sudan, over 112 metric tonnes (MT) of cargo was moved in Juba, Malakal, Rumbek, and Bentiu during this reporting period. CTS trucks remain strategically positioned across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

ETHIOPIA: To date, IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 184,838 refugees in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions UNHCR, Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), and partners are discussing on modalities to relocate an additional 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from Gambella to Pugnido Refugee Camp.

IOM has transported 188 refugees from Matar to Pugnido refugee since 1 January. In Benishangul Gumuz Region, relocation has not kicked off due to security challenges at the Yabus corridor.

KENYA: Since the onset of the South Sudanese conflict, IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 23,273 refugees. Refugees crossing over the Nadapal border point are relocated to Kakuma Refugee camp three days a week. Between 12 and 18 January, IOM did not provide transportation assistance to refugees due to the low numbers of refugees arriving at the Transit Centre at the border point.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: Trainers from IOM Headquarters in Geneva are expected in early February to conduct a CCCM Introductory Training and Training of Trainers in Juba. Also in the same month, IOM HQ will send a team to conduct a training on Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Gender Based Violence for staff and partners who conduct the exercise in the field.

Furthermore, IOM in partnership with WFP is leading discussions on the Protection Cluster's strategy for the Mingkaman spontaneous site. There are 90,000 IDPs in the area living with the host communities. IOM will conduct a biometric registration of IDP's in Mingkaman in the coming week. Biometric registration entails the fingerprinting of all household members and photographing young children and babies.

Expansion for the Malakal Humanitarian Hubs and Logistical Hub has begun. The preliminary plan has been prepared and the levelling of the land and preparation work is under way. Discussions on perimeter security with UNMISS is also underway. IOM received USD 600,000 for Bentiu PoC from the Logistics Cluster and WFP to redesign the logistics base, including the offices.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS(NFI's)

To date, 5,001 MT of Shelter and NFI stock have been moved through the pipeline (92% transported by IOM) to 58 locations serving 171 requests from humanitarian partners. Delivery of non-food items to Pagak and Haat areas is ongoing. The road from Wau to Bentiu is not accessible due to bad terrain, making it difficult to send heavy shelter items to Bentiu. The roads are also inaccessible to Malakal.

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. Cleaning and maintenance of a storage tank at Yabus has been completed. The tank was disinfected and the supply line flushed. Additionally, a 200m pipeline in Chali 2 Village was flushed to unblock. Furthermore, 11 leaking taps were replaced with new ones in Penamyu/chali and Zeriba Villages and 9,344 IDPs were reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages through open sessions and house visits. IOM is the main WASH actor in the UNMISS PoCs in Malakal and Melut, collaborating with partners to ensure that IDPs have access to safe water, sufficient sanitation facilities, and are informed of good hygiene practices.

Based on the revised figures shared by DTM during this reporting period, the PoC population stands at 21,368 IDPs. Water supply decreased to 11.4 litres per person per day, because of the large number of IDP's. IOM has However constructed a new water point at the PoC to cope with the population increase. Additionally, weekly bacteriological analysis were conducted for 12 water points and results show that PoC water is safe to drink.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: In Malakal, during this reporting period, the leading medical conditions included mainly respiratory tract infections, malaria and skin diseases. As part of the Extended Programme on Immunizations (EPI), 75 children were vaccinated. Furthermore, 12 health promotion sessions were conducted in the PoC's static clinic benefiting 518 individuals and 2,004 IDPs were reached in the health sessions. As part of the reproductive health care services, 85 women attended ante-natal care clinic, 12 received post-natal care, and 11 babies were delivered in Malakal.

In Bentiu, as part of the Reproductive Health Unit, 52 individuals attended ante-natal services, six received post-natal care, and six babies were delivered. In Renk, 37 children were vaccinated during the EPI campaign.

The table below shows areas and services provided by the Reproductive Health Unit.

| Services provided by the Reproductive Health Unit | Malakal | Bentiu |
|---|---------|--------|
| Ante-natal services | 85 | 52 |
| Post- natal services | 12 | 6 |
| Baby deliveries | 11 | 6 |

