



Borehole solar system installation at Jindi pump station, Doro Camp © IOM 2014 (Photo: IOM South Sudan)

OVERVIEW

Since the civil conflict broke in December 2013, over 1.4 million people remain internally displaced in **South Sudan**, and 478,087 refugees have fled South Sudan and are seeking refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (Source: UNHCR Sitrep 21 November 2014).

Displacement patterns remain fluid, driven by violence, access to emergency assistance and floods. There are currently 102,265 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in UN bases across South Sudan. The current security climate in South Sudan remains unpredictable with armed incidents occurring throughout the country. Increased tensions within the Malakal PoC have triggered discussions to evacuate non-critical staff from the area. However, IOM staff remain in the field and engaged.

Sudan: Since the crisis began, 109,970 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Sudan, of which 51,044 refugees have been tracked and registered by IOM (Source: UNHCR Sitrep 21 November). The IOM hub in Jabal Awlia tracked 101 persons moving north from White Nile State into Khartoum State, and 86 persons crossed the border from Upper Nile State in South Sudan into Alleri West in South Kordofan, with an average of 27 refugees crossing daily.

Ethiopia: Some 100 refugees continue to cross into Ethiopia every day, mainly through the Burbiey border entry point near Matar from South Sudan’s Upper Nile and Jonglei States. Since the South Sudanese conflict broke out last December, a total of 193,922 refugees have entered

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: IOM WASH team has replaced the plastic sheeting in 36 communal latrines with iron sheeting

Ethiopia: IOM relocated flood-stranded South Sudanese Refugees from Matar to the Fugnido refugee camp

Sudan: IOM has tracked 51,044 refugees since the onset of the South Sudanese crisis.

Kenya: IOM has provided transportation assistance to 22,845 refugees.

Ethiopia. (Source: UNHCR Sitrep 21 November)

As of 21 November, a total of 129,913 South Sudanese refugees had entered **Uganda** .(Source: UNHCR Sitrep 21 November).

IOM RESPONSE

SOUTH SUDAN

CARGO MOVEMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: Currently, a total of 13 trucks are dedicated for this service, deployed at strategic locations across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners. During this reporting period, 133.9 metric tonnes of cargo were moved in Juba, Malakal, Rumbek, and Melut.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

ETHIOPIA: IOM has resumed the transport of South Sudanese refugees stranded by heavy rains and flooding in Matar to the Fugnido refugee camp located in the Gambella region of Western Ethiopia. IOM is transporting refugees by boat and road the 300 kilometers, following an agreement between Ethiopia's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR.

The relocation operation started this week with the movement of 286 refugees from Matar to Fugnido via the Itang way station. The two-day journey involves an overnight stop in Itang, where IOM, UNHCR and WFP provide food, water, sleeping mats and blankets. Another 42 vulnerable refugees were moved from Matar to Fugnido in a helicopter provided by UNHCR, with an IOM medical escort. Since August 2014, IOM has been on standby to resume the relocation of up to 15,000 South Sudanese refugees stranded in and around Matar, which is close to the river border with South Sudan and has become uninhabitable due to heavy rains.

KENYA: Since the onset of the crisis, 44,282 refugees have entered Kenya via the Nadapal border point (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 21 November). During the reporting period, IOM provided transportation assistance to 144 refugees from the Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp. The majority of them were from Equatorial State and Darfur.

During this reporting period, WFP announced that refugees including those in Kakuma Refugee Camp will receive reduced rations as a result of insufficient funding. WFP expects to distribute half-rations until the end of January 2015, when a shipment of food assistance donated by the United States of America, sufficient for six weeks' food requirements, is expected to arrive.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SOUTH SUDAN:

Crisis Response Plan partners have served 174,557 Households with non food items and 59,090 households with emergency shelter materials. This represents 87% of the CRP target for NFI and 66% of the CRP target for shelter response.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: IOM continues to act as CCCM state focal point in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Western Bahrel Ghazal and Warrap. During this reporting period, IOM CCCM Cluster lead travelled to Malakal to provide support to the camp management team and help partners make critical decisions in regards to security as a result of ongoing tensions within the PoC. IOM has taken over the role of camp manager in the Juba Tongping PoC to lead the site closure process. IOM and partners are focusing on relocating the last IDPs from Tongping to the UN House PoC 3. The relocation is expected to end next month.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: The IOM WASH team in Malakal is supplying safe drinking water to the Malakal teaching hospital as well as assisting the construction of communal latrines in Malakal town. WASH activities continue in the Melut PoC. In line with WASH Cluster standards, the IOM WASH team has replaced the plastic sheeting in 36 communal latrines with iron sheeting. 279 Household hygiene promotion visits were completed.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: The IOM Bentiu health team continue with their regular activities which include vaccinating children against childhood diseases and antenatal care consultations (ANC). The team continues with health education sessions and this week 51 mothers attended ANC consultations. Additionally, four babies were delivered in the maternity unit. The IOM Health team in Malakal is continuing with their regular activities, including health promotion, reproductive health services, nutrition screening, vaccinations and testing. While tension in the Malakal PoC has limited clinical services. Emergency reproductive health care has remained available.

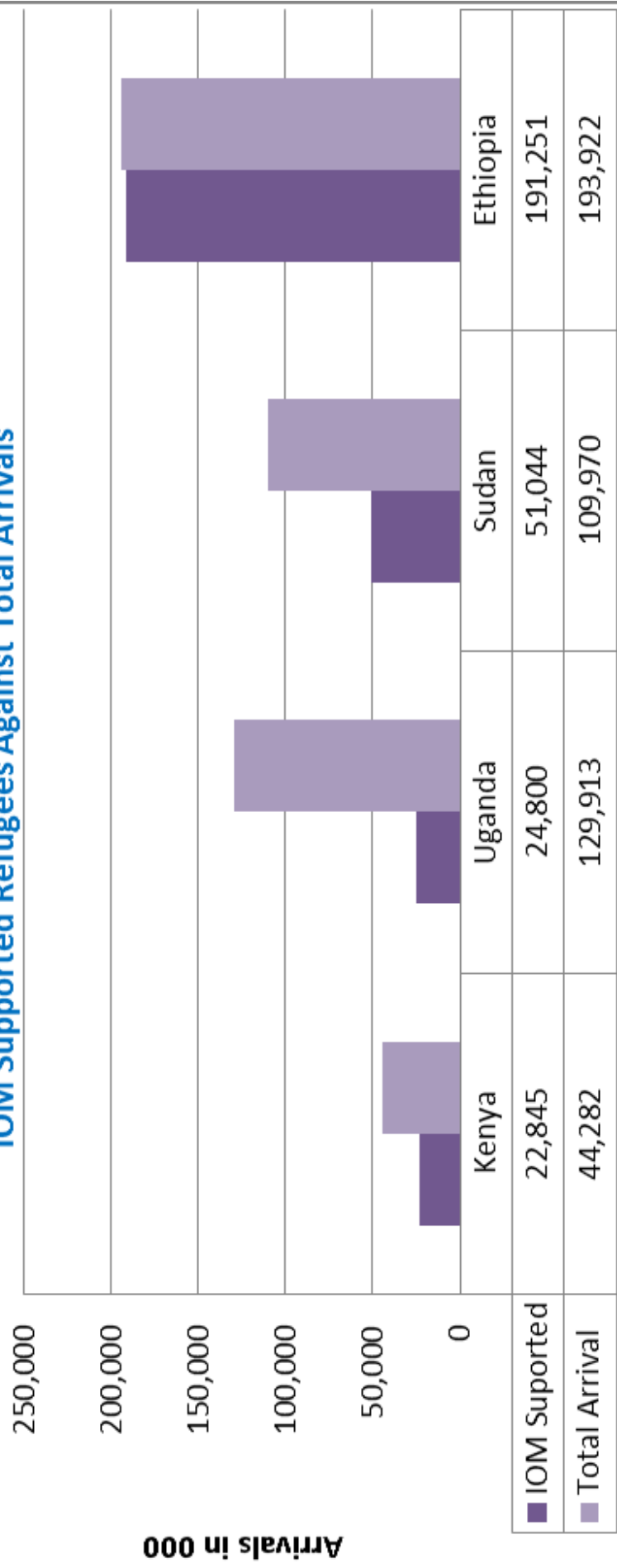


Water Supply in Malakal Teaching Hospital © IOM 2014
(Photo: IOM South Sudan)

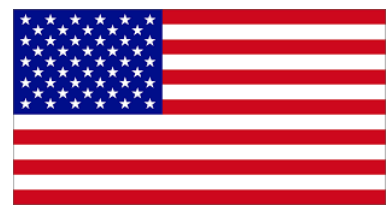
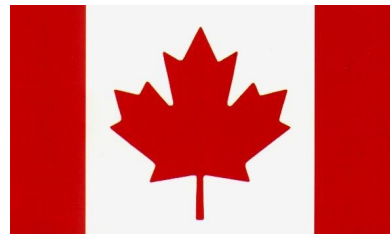


57 mothers meet to discuss the warning signs of piperium.
© IOM 2014
(Photo: IOM South Sudan)

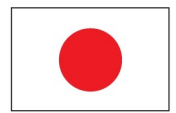
IOM Supported Refugees Against Total Arrivals



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection



The UN Refugee Agency



From the People of Japan



United Nations CERF

Central Emergency Response Fund

For more information on IOM's Response in South Sudan, see <http://southsudan.iom.int/crisis/>

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