



IOM staff assists a vulnerable refugee who has been relocated from Itang Way Station to Pugnido Refugee Camp. © IOM 2015 (Photo: IOM Ethiopia)

OVERVIEW

During this reporting period, South Sudan peace talks had a major breakthrough as rival factions of the ruling Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) signed an agreement aimed at reunifying the historical party. This intense efforts spearheaded by regional leaders marks a turning point in the bloody conflict that has lasted since 15 December 2013. Among the issues agreed by both parties is the restoration of peace and stability in South Sudan and, the demand for SPLM leadership to make a public apology to the people of Sudan for all the atrocities. South Sudan President Salva Kiir, former Vice President Riek Machar and Minister of Cabinet Affairs Deng Alor Kuol signed the breakthrough agreement.

There are currently 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within South Sudan of which 103,320 are living inside UNMISS Protection of Civilians (PoCs) across the country, predominantly in Bentiu and UN House Juba PoCs.

The latest IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) figures for Bentiu PoC show that an additional 9,000 IDPs were registered during this reporting period. According to the figures, Bentiu PoC now holds 52,908 IDPs.

Since 15 December 2013, 499,287 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Ethiopia (194,847), Uganda (139,276), Sudan (120,211), and Kenya (44,953). (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 23 January 2015)

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: Renewed hope for peace in South Sudan following the signing of a peace agreement between rival factions.

Ethiopia: During this reporting period, IOM provided transportation assistance to 620 refugees in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.

Kenya: Since the onset of the South Sudanese conflict, IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 23,368 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 113 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 185,485 refugees in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. Between 19 and 25 January, IOM provided transportation assistance to 620 refugees in the two regions. The numbers refugees have relatively increased due to information campaigns conducted by Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR at the border points. Additionally, an assessment was conducted by the humanitarian protection working group at entry points and reception centres to determine the status and number of refugees living there.

In Gambella, ARRA and UNHCR are currently registering refugees for relocation to Fugnido Refugee Camp, however, the number of refugees showing up for voluntary for registration has been low. Some of the refugees have expressed fears of being relocated to camps hosting their 'ethnic rivals' while some want to be closer to the border point so they can easily return home once the conflict ceases. An average of 70 South Sudanese refugees were registered at the Akobo and Pagak border points in Gambella regions.

On 17 January, IOM resumed with the relocation of refugees from Matar Way Station to Pugnido Refugee Camp. During this reporting period, 18 vulnerable refugees who needed medical assistance were relocated by a UNHCR hired helicopter. So far, 1,392 vulnerable refugees have been airlifted with an IOM medical escort on-board.

KENYA: Since the onset of the South Sudanese conflict, IOM has provided transportation assistance to a total of 23,368 refugees. Refugees crossing over the Nadapal border point are relocated to Kakuma Refugee camp three days a week. During this reporting period, IOM provided transportation assistance to 95 refugees.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: Site preparations are ongoing in the new POC in Malakal with 36 per cent of total work completed. The timetable of fencing the new site remains unclear, due to a shortage of materials such as barbed wire and pickets in the region. During this reporting period, the registration of new arrivals and IDPs with lost cards commenced. A permanent food distribution site has not yet been identified as community leaders have expressed security concerns during a field visit by UN police, UN Department of Safety and Security, Danish Refugee Council and IOM.

On 18 January, 9,000 new IDPs were successfully registered in UN house. The site management team is developing additional land inside the base of PoC3 to construct additional shelters for IDPs.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS(NFIs)

Preparations are underway to move shelter materials from Juba for 8,000 households to the PoC in Bentiu in Unity state, and for 4,000 household to Malakal PoC in Upper Nile State. Since the start of the crisis, over 61,979 households have been supported with NFIs, of which 703 of these have received additional shelter materials in 43 distributions

across the country. The IOM team has participated in 29 assessments/rapid monitoring exercises since the start of the crisis.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: IOM is the main WASH actor in the UNMISS PoCs of Malakal and Melut, collaborating with partners to ensure that IDPs have access to safe water, sufficient sanitation facilities, and generally practice good hygiene practices. All sectors in the new Malakal PoC are receiving clean treated water. Consumption was on average of 12.7 Litres/person/day, which is satisfactory. Furthermore, the Humanitarian Hub received 175,350 litres, and 16,000 litres were supplied for patients in Malakal Teaching Hospital. Weekly bacteriological analyses for nine water points were successfully conducted and results showed that the water is safe for human consumption. Cleaning of the Sky-hydrant -a water filtering system at the Humanitarian Hub was successfully conducted and a total of 3,304 jerry cans were disinfected.

During this reporting period, in Bentiu, three blocks of latrines were decommissioned and another five blocks were drained in preparation for backfilling; a total of 39 blocks have been de-sludged. Borehole drilling for the new site in Doro Refugee Camp in Surkum Village was completed with support from UNHCR. Additionally, 30 old leaking taps around Doro Camp were replaced: 12 in Belatuma village, eight in Main water point, two in Ingasana, and eight in Chali. A total of 171,232 litres of water were also chlorinated at hand pumps.

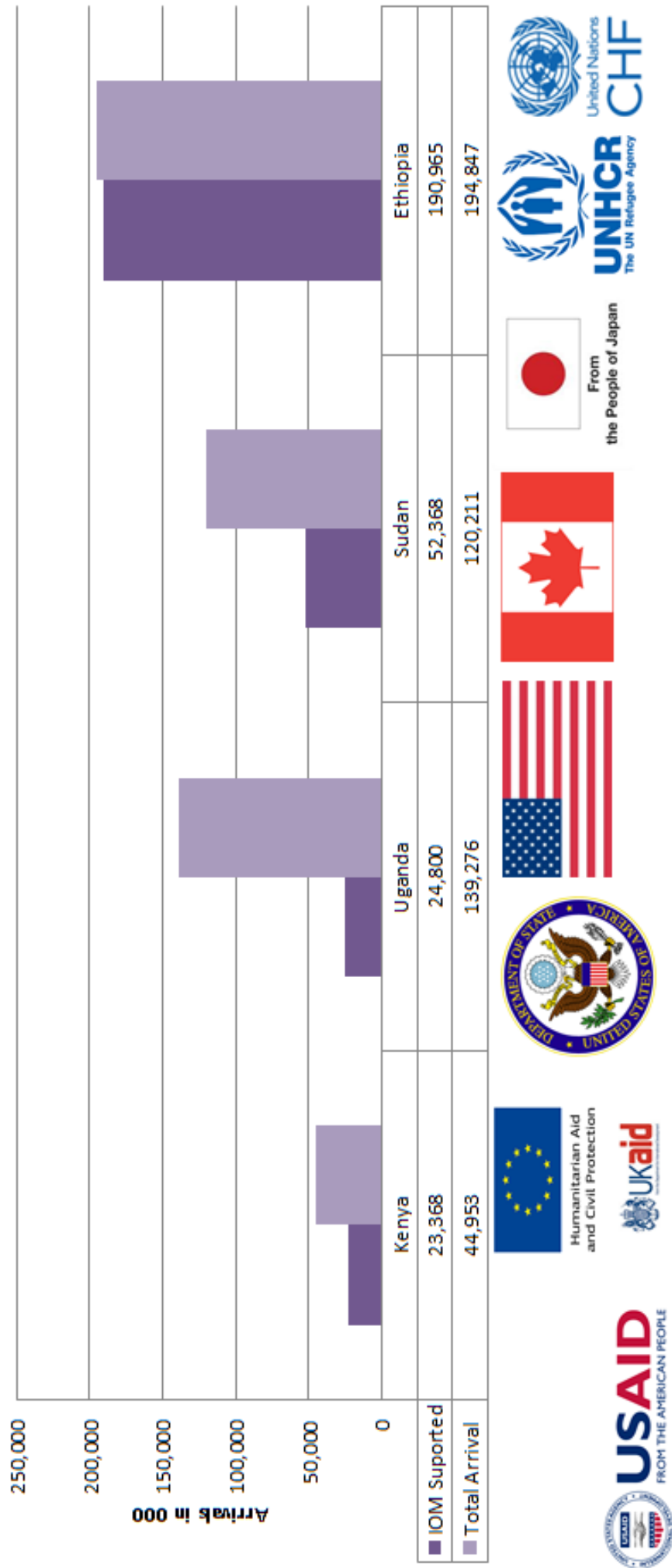
HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: In Malakal and Bentiu, during this reporting period, the leading medical conditions included respiratory tract infections, malaria and skin diseases. As part of the Extended Programme on Immunizations (EPI), 187 children were vaccinated in Malakal while a six day polio vaccination that ended on 18 January was carried out in Bentiu. In Renk, eight children were vaccinated in the ongoing EPI campaign. Two pregnant women were also vaccinated.

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	84	66
Post-natal services	10	38
Baby deliveries	4	9

IOM Supported Refugees Against Total Arrivals



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