



IOM nurse conducts a pre-departure medical check up to a South Sudanese refugee at the Burbiey border point in the Gambella region. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Seifeselassie Alemayehu)

OVERVIEW

Since the civil conflict broke out in December 2013, over 1.4 million people remain internally displaced in **South Sudan**, and 473, 271 individuals have fled South Sudan and are seeking refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (Source: UNCHR Sitrep 7 November 2014).

One IDP died and three others were injured after government forces and rebels engaged in heavy fighting for three days in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) area. However, the IDP's are safe after fighting subsided

The fighting between government forces and rebels in the PoC that began on 27 October led to non-essential staff being evacuated. The humanitarian community is concerned that the PoC is becoming a target for either Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) or Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO). Both sides contend that the PoC is harbouring their opponents and in response, humanitarian actors are working on ending the hostilities by explaining the neutrality of the PoC.

Tensions remain high in Malakal PoC. incidents of inter-communal conflict continue to be reported. Incidents of cattle rustling has been reported in Western Equatoria and Jonglei states. Humanitarian actors are bracing for the looming dry season and they estimate that \$269 million is needed for essential interventions such as a food relief and medicine.

Uganda: As of 7 November, a total of 129,329 South Sudanese refugees had entered Uganda since the crisis began on 16 December 2013(Source: UNCHR Sitrep: 7 November.

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: 20 participants from Bor PoC benefit from a psychosocial training conducted by IOM.

Ethiopia: IOM provides transportation assistance to 16 refugees from Benishangul-Gumuz region (Abrahamu camp to Sherkole camp).

Uganda: IOM undertakes preliminary assessment in Rhino settlement ahead of second tranche of CERF funding.

Sudan: Since the crisis began, 106,162 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Sudan, of which 49,805 have been tracked and registered by IOM (Source: UNHCR Sitrep 7 November). During this reporting period, IOM tracked 253 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.

Ethiopia: Since the South Sudanese conflict broke out last December, a total of 193,649 refugees have entered Ethiopia. (Source: UNHCR Sitrep 7 November).

IOM RESPONSE

SOUTH SUDAN

CARGO MOVEMENT

SOUTH SUDAN: Currently, a total of 13 trucks are dedicated for transport assistance and are deployed at strategic locations across the country to support humanitarian partners. This week over 130 metric tonnes of cargo was moved in Juba, Malakal, Rumbek, and Melut.

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

ETHIOPIA: During the reporting period, IOM did not provide transportation assistance to refugees in the Gambella region due to the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) suspending the registration process of new arrivals. ARRA suspended the registration to give allowance for regular distributions of humanitarian assistance, particularly food. Additionally, the identification process of new Camps is still hindering the relocation from the entry points.

The total number of South Sudanese Refugees who have crossed into Ethiopia via Gambella entry points stands at 190,965 refugees. During this reporting period, IOM has provided transportation assistance to 16 refugees from Benishangul-Gumuz region (Abrahamu camp to Sherkole camp). The average arrival rate of South Sudanese refugees to the Gambella Region has dropped due to the heavy rains, with an average of 90 South Sudanese refugees arriving daily via the Burbiey entry point compared to 350 refugees, during the last reporting period.

Flooding in the Baro River has receded, however, the water levels within Nyinyang remain high and are almost spilling over threatening to cut off the road connecting Leitchuor and Nyinyang. Most of the refugees have self-resettled in different parts of Nyinyang and along the Nip Nip and Jikawo corridor and Gambella - Matar highway.

KENYA: Since the onset of the crisis, 44,131 refugees have entered Kenya via the Nadapal border point (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 7 November). During the reporting period, 73 refugees have been transported from Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp, compared to 124 assisted during the last reporting period.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SOUTH SUDAN: As of 2 November, Crisis Response Plan (CRP) partners have served 172,172 households with NFI and 57,629 households with emergency shelter. This represents percent of the CRP target for NFI, and 64 percent of the CRP target for shelter response. The sector as a whole has served 236,547 households with Non Food Items and 64,238 households with shelter.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: In Juba, food distribution resumed on 31 October in PoC 1. 1,595 new arrivals were registered by 30 October. The new arrivals came from Juba, Bentiu, Malakal and Bor. On 17 November, IOM will take over the role of Camp Manager for the PoC1 site. ACTED is in the process of turning over this responsibility. By 29 October, IOM had

registered 1,436 new arrivals were registered in In Tongping PoC. With improved security, IOM will start the verification of new arrivals by early next week in Bentiu PoC.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: Construction of communal latrines is in progress in Malakal town in Malakia, Suk Sebit and the main market area. All the sectors in the new PoC have received potable water, however the consumption rate was low due to inter-communal tension in the PoC. 140,250 litres of water was distributed during this reporting period. Weekly bacteriological analysis was successfully conducted in ten water points within the PoC and results showed the water was safe for drinking. In Melut PoC, all IDP's received potable water with each IDP receiving 32.9 litres. Five communal bathing shelters were constructed and soaps were distributed to 345 households. House to house hygiene promotion visits benefitted 216 households with the main message focusing on personal hygiene, food and water hygiene and the importance of using soap.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: Respiratory tract infections and malaria in Malakal were the top morbidities during this reporting period. 12 health promotion sessions on health and hygiene behaviour benefitted 355 individuals in the Malakal PoC Clinic. The perilous security situation in Bentiu interrupted regular curative consultation and only patients with urgent medical emergencies were attended to. 191 children participated in the mandatory national Expanded Programme on Immunization. 636 IDPs were attended to in the ongoing health promotion campaigns and the health promoters were able to sensitize communities in PoC 1 and PoC 2, as well as in the IOM clinic in Bentiu on various health issues with special emphasis on appropriate health and hygiene practices.

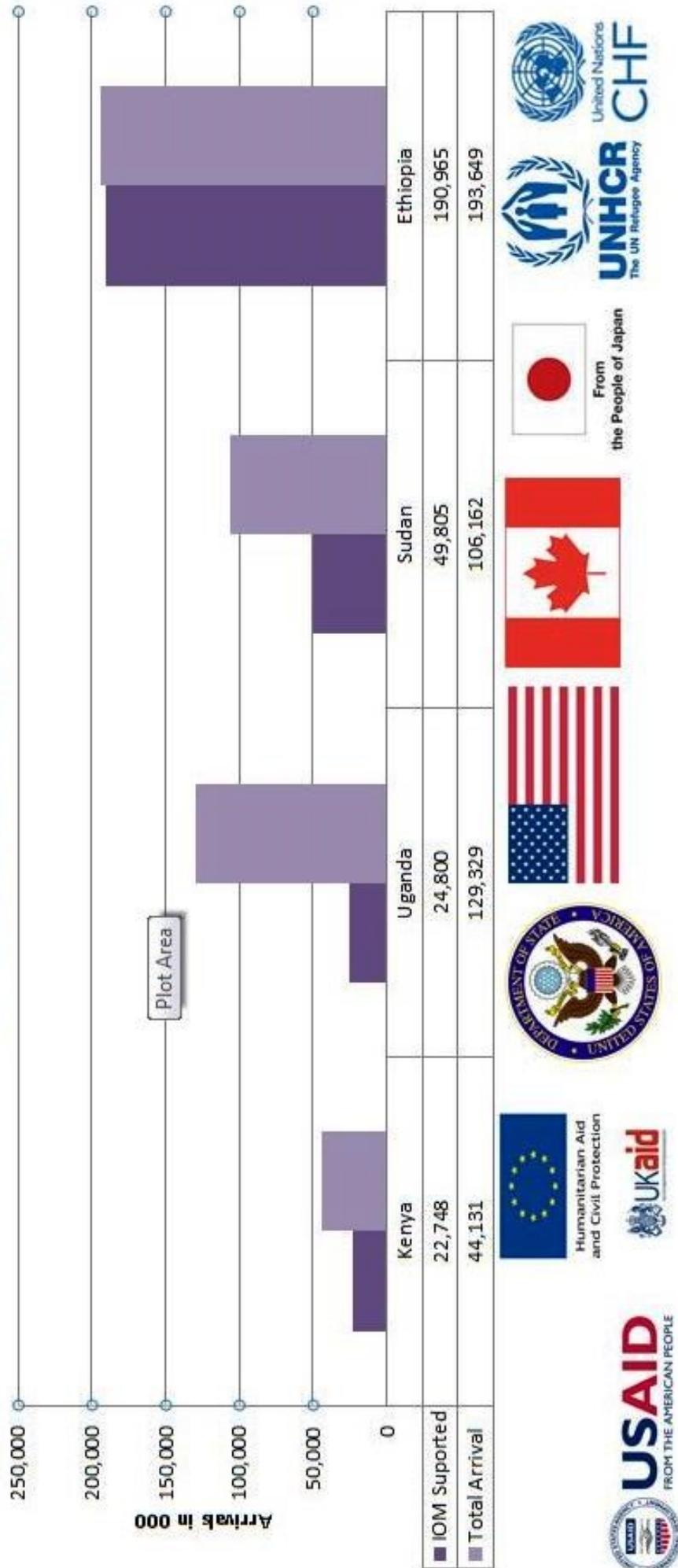
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

20 IDPS from Bor PoC participated in a psychosocial training conducted by IOM. They will act as psychosocial community mobilisers and will provide psychosocial services to the community in the PoC. The participants included teachers, youth, women's association representatives, community leaders and church leaders.

UGANDA:

IOM continues to support hygiene promotion at the community level in all four settlements which have been previously engaged and supported by IOM, as well as continues to fully participate on district and regional coordination, dialogue and actions. The four settlements include Ayilo, Boroli, Baratuku and Nyumanzi. During this reporting period, IOM also undertook an assessment visit to the newly opened Rhino Settlement in Arua district to discuss gaps and needs which IOM will look to target in the upcoming CERF funding, anticipated for December – May 2015.

IOM Supported Refugees Against Total Arrivals



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

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