



IOM is operating five high powered water pumps to drain water from Bentiu PoC.
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OVERVIEW

Over 1.4 million people remain internally displaced in **South Sudan**, since the civil conflict began in December 2013; 460,800 individuals have fled South Sudan and are seeking refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan. Heavy rains in Unity State have further deteriorated conditions in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites. 199 latrines have been flooded reducing the overall ratio of latrines per person. The standard ratio is 20 users per toilet. Furthermore, 7,300 people have been displaced in Renk in Upper Nile State due to recent fighting. Most urgent needs in Renk identified by an initial assessment carried out by humanitarian actors-include shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food, education, protection and health.

The humanitarian community met with UNMISS on 14 October to discuss the expansion of the Bentiu PoC and to agree on a expansion area. UNMISS will be responsible for liaising with the Government to secure the land and for building the soil berms. IOM is leading in the expansion plans, while other humanitarian partners will be responsible for all other site development work and for the provision of services. IOM is the main interlocutor between the humanitarian actors and UNMISS. Work on the expanded area is expected to commence once the heavy rains cease. Humanitarian partners are working on securing funds to carry out the needed work.

Since the crisis began, 102,695 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into **Sudan**, of which 49,245 have been tracked and registered by IOM (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 19 October). During this reporting period, the number of arriving refugees has dropped from 378 to 194 refugees

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: 12 IOM staff trained on mental health and psychosocial support in emergencies.

Ethiopia: Close to 63,000 refugees need to be relocated from the camps and transit centres to Okugu Refugee Camp.

Kenya: IOM and UNHCR have provided transportation assistance to 32,452 refugees since 15 December 2013.

due to the Eid holiday season. The IOM tracking hub in Jabal Awlia has tracked 30,902 refugees, and 164 and 2,496 refugees in East Darfur and Abyei respectively.

Ethiopia: Since the onset of the crisis, 190,326 South Sudanese refugees have entered Ethiopia (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 19 October). IOM has provided transportation assistance to over 172,696 refugees in Gambella and 2,574 in Benishangul-Gumuz since the conflict broke out last December. According to UNHCR, the South Sudanese refugee population has now become the largest refugee group in Ethiopia, surpassing the Somali refugee population.

IOM RESPONSE

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

SOUTH SUDAN: Between 13 and 19 October, more than 73 Metric Tonnes (MT) of humanitarian cargo were moved to five locations in Juba, Rumbeck and Malakal through the Common Transport Service (CTS) operated by IOM.

Due to heavy rains, the roads between Juba and Western Equatorial are still impassable. Jonglei remains passable although with difficulties.

ETHIOPIA: During this reporting period, IOM provided transportation assistance to a total of 445 South Sudan refugees who have entered Ethiopia via the Burbiey entry point in Gambella region (404 refugees), and Abrahamu in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (41 refugees). The number of arrivals into the Gambella Region has dropped since the beginning of September due to heavy rains and rising water levels of the Baro River in various locations in the region. Movements have also been stalled due to flooded refugee camps and lack of additional land to resettle the influx. Close to 63,000 refugees urgently need to be relocated from the camps and transit centres to Okugu Refugee Camp. Muddy roads due to the heavy rains continue to pose a challenge, and refugees have refused the attempts to relocate them to the new camp fearing close proximity with their 'ethnic rivals'. Okugu camp can only accommodate 29,000 refugees and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR are looking for additional land in the Gambella region.

KENYA: Since the onset of the crisis, 43,830 refugees have entered Kenya via the Nadapal border point (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 19 October). From 13 to 19 October, IOM transported 143 refugees from Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp, compared to 172 refugees assisted in the previous week.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SOUTH SUDAN: To date 4,511 of Shelter and NFI stock have been moved through the pipeline (93 per cent transported by IOM) to 48 locations with 151 requests having been served. Since the onset of the crisis, over 52,000 households have been supported with NFIs in 39 distributions across the country; 703 of these households have been supported with additional shelter materials. To date, the IOM team has participated in 24 assessments/ rapid monitoring exercises.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

SOUTH SUDAN: Assault cases on humanitarian workers in PoCs are increasing. The CCCM cluster in coordination with the Inter Cluster Working Group is drafting Standard Operating Procedures to ensure that the response to this situation is consistent in all PoCs and that all relevant stakeholders agree to follow the guidelines accordingly. This document has been presented to the Humanitarian Country Team and is now under final review. Relocation movements from Tongping to UN House PoC 3 are still on hold due to a violent incident early in the month. Humanitarian actors are now focusing on improving community engagement, coordination with UNMISS, and coordination within the camp management team and with partners. A total of 10,830 IDPs have been relocated from the Tongping PoC to UN House PoC 3.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: The construction of 10 communal latrines in Malakal town continues, while three rubbish pits were excavated during this reporting period in the market areas. A weekly bacteriological water analysis in 10 water points in

Malakal indicates that the water is safe for drinking. Additionally, 1,044 households benefited from a hygiene awareness campaign, conducted during the reporting period. IOM also chlorinated 28,600 litres of water in Doro Refugee Camp to increase access to safe drinking water. A total of 7,776 individuals have so far benefited from a hygiene and sanitation promotion campaign in Doro refugee camp. 87 household latrines and hand washing stations were constructed in four villages within the Doro camp. Meanwhile, a taskforce comprising of IOM, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Save the Children, and UNHCR is planning to relocate the refugees to new land in an effort to decongest the Doro Refugee Camp.

UGANDA: IOM's current round of CERF funding ended on 30 September 2014. However, IOM will maintain a limited presence in the field to continue oversight and coordination of the emergency context, in preparation for the next round of CERF funding anticipated this month.

MENTAL HEALTH / PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL

SOUTH SUDAN: A rapid assessment on mental and psychosocial situation in Bor found out that lack of opportunities and poor living conditions are key points of stress for IDPs. There is a high demand for community based interventions to provide services for the youth. The community in the PoC has also identified some internal resources which could be strengthened to enhance community resilience. This includes the presence of organized church activities and community members possessing specific skills and knowledge which could be drawn upon to provide support (e.g. musical instrument building, sewing, previous experience in the provision of psychosocial services). Twenty community members from the PoC have been identified to participate in a 3-week training on the provision of community based psychosocial support. Half of the participants are youth and women. It is expected that half of the participants will be selected at the end of training to form psychosocial mobile teams targeting IDPs in the PoC. The psychosocial mobile teams will receive further on the job training and supervision throughout the implementation of their activities. In addition, 12 members of the IOM Health Rapid Response Team were provided with an orientation on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: In Malakal, malaria is the highest morbidity followed by Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI), physical trauma (related accidents) and intestinal parasitism. IOM carried out health campaigns in the health clinic for 884 individuals, which 341 were below 18, and 543 were above 18 years of age.

IOM Response to South Sudan Crisis



Legend

- IDP camps
- Refugee camp
- County with IDP camp
- Area of receiving refugees
- States affected by conflict
- Disputed area
- State
- Country border
- IOM Office

Cluster	Country
CCCM	S.Sudan
WASH	S.Sudan
Health	S.Sudan
Logistics	S.Sudan
Shelter/NFI	S.Sudan
MS	S.Sudan, KE, ET

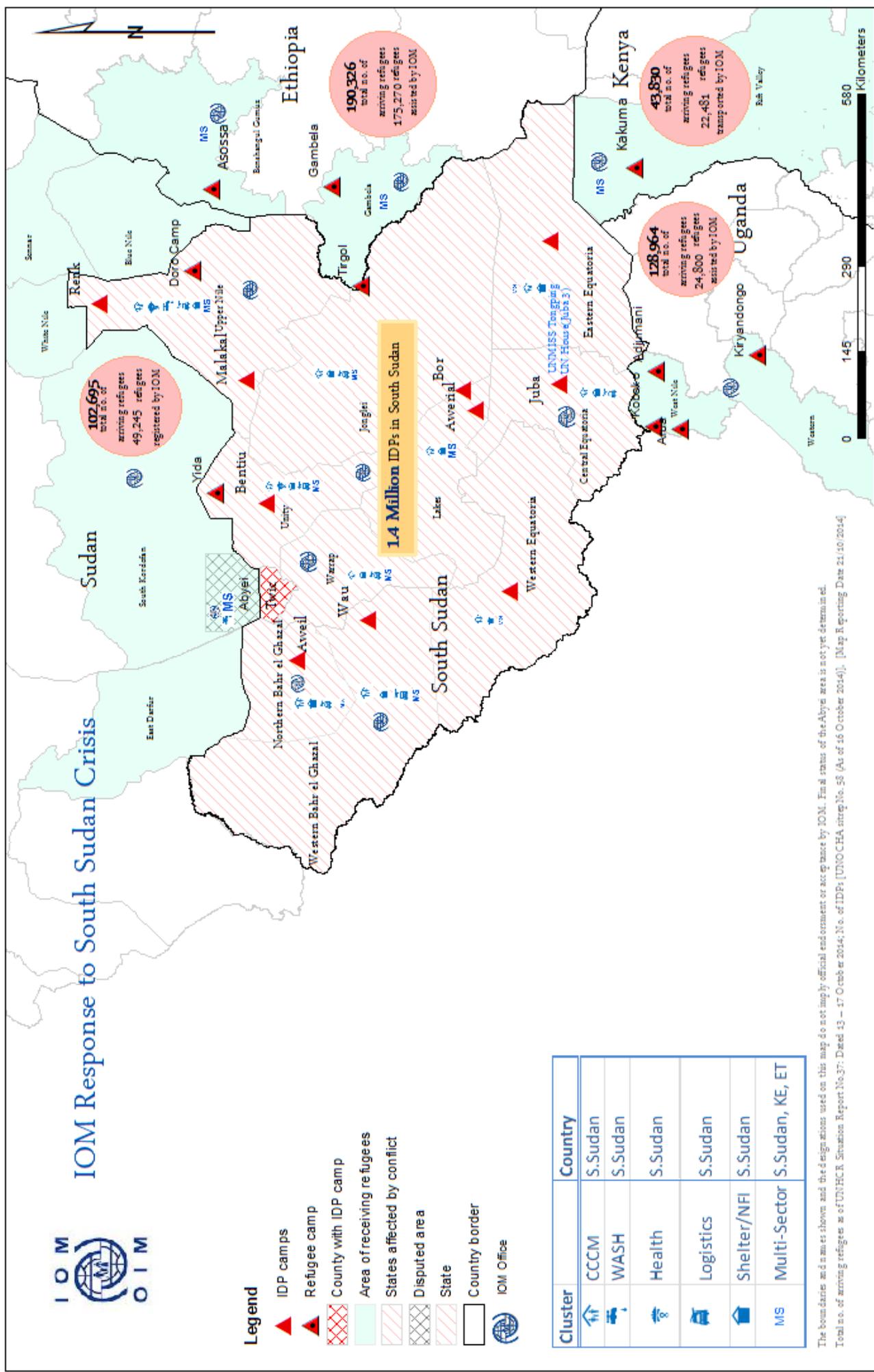
1.4 Million IDPs in South Sudan

107,695
total no. of
arriving refugees
49,245 refugees
registered by IOM

190,326
total no. of
arriving refugees
175,270 refugees
assisted by IOM

49,890
total no. of
arriving refugees
22,481 refugees
transported by IOM

128,964
total no. of
arriving refugees
24,800 refugees
assisted by IOM



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
Total no. of arriving refugees as of UNHCR Situation Report No.37: Dated 13 – 17 October 2014; No. of IDPs [UNOCHA sitrep No. 58 (As of 16 October 2014)]. [Map Reporting Date 21/10/2014]

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

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