



The new IOM maternity clinic in Bentiu, South Sudan is now operational. The clinic is now operating 24 hours/ 7 days a week. © IOM 2014

OVERVIEW

1.7 million people have fled their homes since conflict broke out in December 2013 of which an estimated 452,000 have fled neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda). To date, 1.4 million individuals remain internally displaced and most are seeking shelter in remote rural areas across the country. Displacement patterns remain fluid due to violence, access to emergency assistance and floods. There are currently 96,650 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in nine UN bases across South Sudan. Approximately 186,999 people displaced in the early stages of the conflict have since returned to their homes, and in many cases have lost all of their belongings. The general security situation for the reporting period has been tenuous and unpredictable with reports of gunfire and conflict taking place in Upper Nile and Unity states. Cattle raiding and general insecurity has been reported throughout the country.

In **Sudan**, 98,347 South Sudanese refugees have entered the country since the crisis began (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 3 October). IOM has tracked and registered 48,812 refugees since the onset of the crisis. During this reporting period, IOM tracked 328 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 remains the country hosting the largest number of arriving South Sudanese refugees; 189,539 refugees have arrived as of 3 October (Source: UNHCR Sitrep). IOM has provided transportation assistance to 172,292 refugees in Gambella and 2,581 in Benishangul-Gumuz since the

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: New IOM maternity clinic is now operational and operating 24 hours/7 days a week.

Ethiopia: During this reporting period, IOM has constructed 65 shelters in Kule Refugee Camp.

Uganda: IOM is distributing 115 solar charged lights to vulnerable households in Ayilo, Baroli and Baratuku settlements.

conflict broke out last December.

As of 3 October, a total of 126,946 South Sudanese refugees have entered **Uganda** (Source: UNHCR Sitrep). Refugees entering via the Elegu and Arua border points continue to be hosted in refugee settlements in Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua districts. Women and children constitute the majority of arriving refugees. Meanwhile, UNHCR is closely monitoring the security situation in Moyo District following recent clashes between the host community and South Sudanese refugees. 8,000 refugees were displaced following the clashes. According to preliminary assessments, they are in need of food, shelter, non-food items and social services.

IOM RESPONSE

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

SOUTH SUDAN: The Common Transport Service (CTS) operated by IOM assists partners to deliver aid across the country. CTS trucks remain strategically positioned across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners. From 30 September to 5 October, 780 metric tonnes (MT) of humanitarian cargo were moved

ETHIOPIA: Between 30 September and 5 October, IOM provided transportation assistance to a total of 205 South Sudanese refugees who entered Ethiopia Burbiey entry point (194) in Gambella Region and Abrahamu entry point in Benishangul-Gumuz Region (11). During this reporting period, IOM assisted the 194 refugees to reach Matar Way Station, and the 11 refugees who entered via Abrahamu entry point to Matar Way Station. The numbers of refugees crossing into Gambella Region have dropped over the past weeks due to rain and rising water levels of Baro River. The number of refugees IOM is transporting has also dropped in the past weeks due to heavy rains, flooded camps and lack of land to set up new camps. Last month, IOM transported a total of 1,181 refugees from various entry points Leitchour, Nip Nip and Matar Way Station. A range of 7-20 and 10-50 refugees are arriving at the Burbiey and Akobo border points respectively during this reporting period. Since the road to Leitchour is still impassable due to heavy rains, IOM together with other humanitarian actors are relying on UNHCR helicopters to transport refugees and staff to and from Matar Way Station to Leitchour. So far, 62,809 refugees need to be relocated from camps and transit centres.

IOM is also facilitating refugee movement from Assosa in the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz. As of 30 September 2,581 refugees have been relocated from different entry points in the region.

KENYA: Since the onset of the crisis, 43,587 refugees have entered Kenya via the Nadapal border point (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 3 October). During this reporting period, IOM transported 68 refugees from Nadapal border point to Kakuma Refugee Camp, compared to 158 refugees assisted in the previous week. The drop in number is because of the ongoing heavy rains.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: Access to Rumbek, Lakes State continues to be a challenge. Rumbek, is the departure point for all humanitarian cargo to be transported to Bentiu, Unity State. Given the current state of the roads, it takes 8 to 10 days for items to be moved from Juba to Rumbek. Additionally, an estimated 300 trucks travelling to Rumbek from a variety of humanitarian agencies including seven IOM trucks delivering Shelter/NFI materials have been stuck on the road for more than 25 days.

ETHIOPIA: IOM is continuing with the construction of shelters to house 39,000 refugees in Kule Refugee Camp. To date, IOM has constructed 65 shelters, however, heavy rains are slowing down the process.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Site planners and surveyors are on the ground and have begun the expansion of the Malakal Protection of Civilians.

The expansion will be a 160,000 square meter area that will accommodate over 6,000 IDPs as well as water, health and other humanitarian services. This expansion will decrease congestion in the current PoC, improve access to services for residents and provide better living conditions through proper site development. The relocation of Tongping PoC residents to UN House PoC 3 continues. As of 30 September 10,128 IDPs have been successfully relocated to shelters within PoC 3.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

SOUTH SUDAN: The recent flooding of Bentiu PoC has impacted many regular WASH activities IOM is carrying out. IOM is focused on draining standing water and decommissioning and replacing collapsed latrines. IOM continues to conduct hygiene promotion campaigns through home visits and focus group discussions on good hygiene practices to prevent the spreading of water borne illnesses. During this reporting period, 10 new latrines were constructed and the construction of an additional 20 new latrines has begun in the PoC.

In Malakal PoC, hygiene awareness activities were carried out throughout the week and visits to beneficiary homes were prioritized. Hygiene promoters visited 244 households to promote good practices surrounding waste management. The hygienic handling of food was also discussed with 1,379 women in the new PoC.

UGANDA: To date, IOM has supported close to 25,000 beneficiaries with household level WASH sensitization and latrine construction, and carried out 18 community health and sensitization campaigns to promote hygiene and sanitation practices in the settlements Ayilo, Baroli and Baratuku settlements. IOM is currently distributing 115 solar charged lights to vulnerable households in the three settlements Infrastructure projects undertaken by IOM in the settlements include repairs to rainwater harvesting systems, solar equipment installation, and construction of pit latrines, placenta pits, incinerators, bathing facilities and temporary waiting areas.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: The IOM health team in Malakal Protection of Civilian (PoC) continued with their regular activities, including health promotion, reproductive health services, nutrition screening, vaccinations and testing. The number of patients reporting to the clinic for malaria treatment are on the increase. Patients testing positively for the mosquito-borne infection represent nearly a third of the weekly consultations. Community health promoters continue to visit families in their homes to deliver key health messages. These sessions focus on the prevention of diseases, water borne illnesses and malaria.

UGANDA: IOM has also delivered and distributed emergency medical equipment and supplies to Nyumanzi Health Centre. To date, IOM has supported a total of 838 vulnerable refugees with household level WASH support ranging from latrine construction, hand washing facilities and hygiene sensitization.

IOM Response to South Sudan Crisis

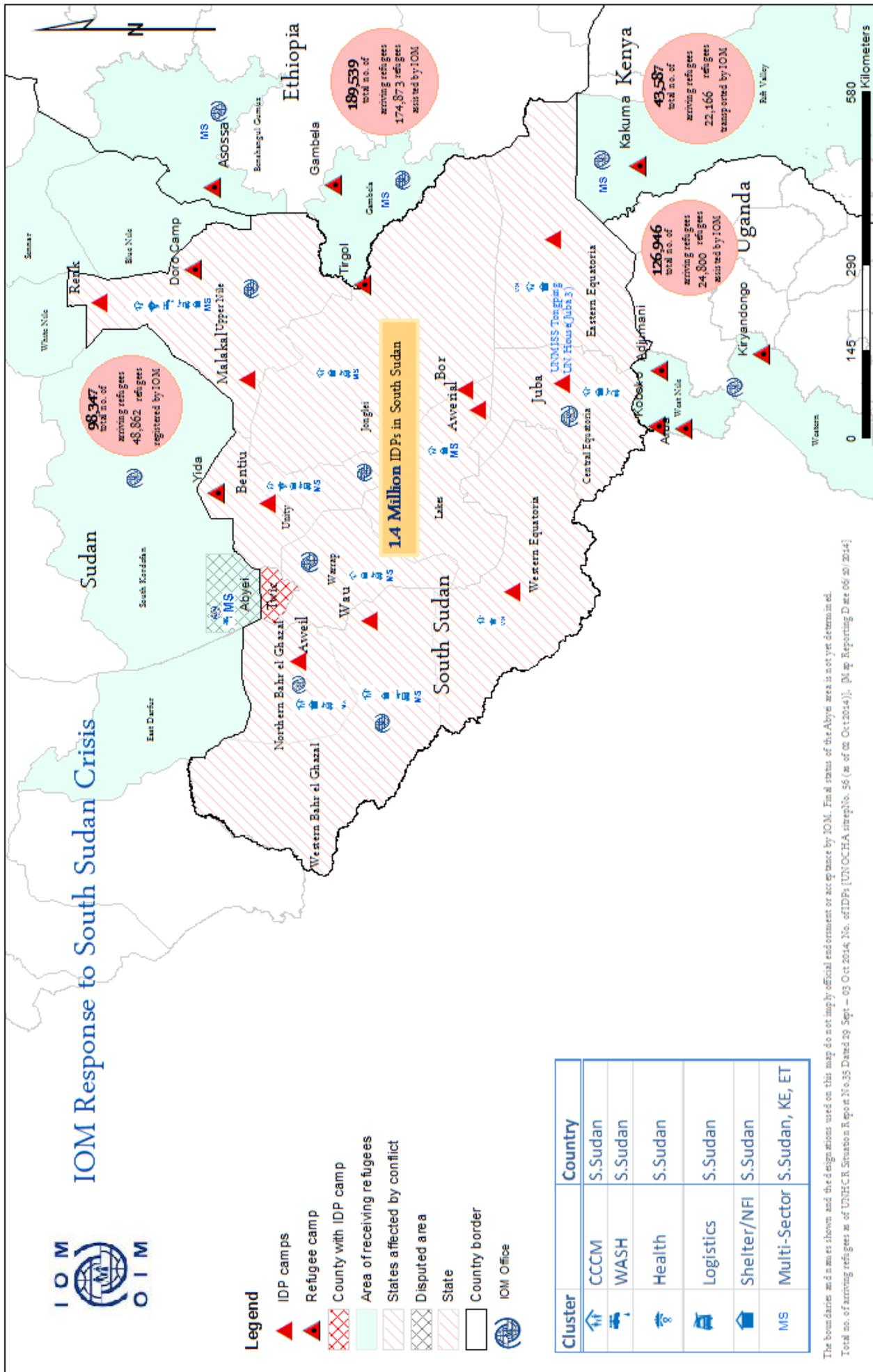


Legend

- 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
	S.Sudan
	S.Sudan, KE, ET

1.4 Million IDPs in South Sudan



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used 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.35 Dated 29 Sept - 03 Oct 2014. No. of IDPs [UN/OCHA sheet] No. 56 (as of 02 Oct 2014). [M.]. Reporting Date 06/10/2014



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

Contact

IOM Preparedness and Response Division | PRD@iom.int
 Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Unit | DANILA Bogdan Silviu | bdanila@iom.int