



Kenya: The number of arriving refugees drastically drops due to heavy rains in South Sudan. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Joseph Kabiru)

HIGHLIGHTS

South Sudan: IOM has transported a grand total of 1,936 individuals from UNMISS Tongping to the UN House.

Sudan: To date, IOM has 18,109 refugees arriving from South Sudan.

Uganda: IOM continues with the distribution of items for the construction of household latrines.

Ethiopia: An average of 450 refugees are being transported by boat on a daily basis.

Kenya: The number of arriving refugees drop from an average of 350 daily arrivals to 200 daily arrivals.

OVERVIEW

The situation across South Sudan remains highly volatile following recent clashes in Upper Nile and Jonglei states. Access constraints and obstacles continue to hamper the delivery of humanitarian aid by road.

IOM is closely working with partners to enhance efforts to improve living conditions in Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases like cholera and hepatitis E with the start of the rainy season. In light of this, operational priorities are currently focused on reaching new locations to register IDPs and improve, expand or move established and flood-prone PoC areas.

Since 15 December 2013, IOM has transported a grand total of 1,936 individuals from UNMISS Tongping to the UN House. During this reporting period, 406 individuals were relocated to the PoC site at the UN House. In addition, IOM is facilitating “Go and See” visits to enable IDPs from Tongping to make informed decisions to relocate to areas in UN House that are less congested.

In **Sudan**, according to UNHCR, 58,865 people have arrived from South Sudan since the beginning of the conflict. So far IOM has registered a total of 18,109 people. The average daily rate of arrival is 300 people.

In **Uganda**, there are currently 101,071 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda (Source: UNHCR). The refugees are being settled in Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Aura Districts. The number of new arrivals has remained consistent at 400 people arriving daily.

In **Ethiopia**, since 16 December 2013 according to UNHCR, a total of 76,057 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambela mainly through the Pagak and Akobo-Tergol border points. IOM has moved a total of 52,323 refugees

to Fugnido, Leitchor, Bonga and Kule camps as of 25 March 2014. Relocation of new arrivals by IOM from Pagak and Akobo to Kule and Leitchuor is ongoing. So far, 16,573 refugees have been moved to Kule Camp, with 32,934 moved to Leitchor. The remaining numbers have been moved to Bonga and Fugnido camp

Meanwhile, as part of the launch of an inter-agency appeal, IOM on 18 March 2014 took part in a donor field visit in both Pagak and Kule Refugee Camp.

In **Kenya**, during the reporting period, the number of arriving refugees dropped to 200 people as compared to last weeks’ 350 people. The drop may be attributed to the heavy rains experienced in South Sudan leading to lack of transport due to the bad road conditions.

IOM RESPONSE

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

SOUTH SUDAN: In Juba, IOM continues to support the relocation of IDPs from the UNMISS Tongping PoC area to the UN House. This relocation aims to address issues of over-congestion at UNMISS Tongping.

Humanitarian agencies have utilized the IOM-operated Common Transport Service (CTS) capacity to move over 2,214 metric tons of humanitarian cargo. Cargo included emergency shelter material, essential non-food items such as blankets and kitchen kits, medical supplies and fuel.

ETHIOPIA: The relocation by boat in Akobo is ongoing with an average of 450 refugees are being transported on a daily basis. IOM plans to move 6,000 asylum seekers in the next two weeks after increasing the fleet of boats used in the process. Fuel shortage however presents a major challenge for the operation.

KENYA: As of 20 March, IOM and UNHCR have provided transportation assistance to 27,879 refugees, from Nadapal to Kakuma Refugee Camp.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



SOUTH SUDAN: The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster works to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery of life-saving services to IDPs in displacement sites and ensure that basic humanitarian living conditions are provided, while also building the foundations for voluntary return and recovery interventions where it is possible and safe to do so. IOM and UNHCR co-lead the CCCM Cluster, in coordination with ACTED.

Through the support of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), IOM has disbursed grants to seven partners to support the establishment of CCCM structures in 17 counties. Through this support, over 100,000 IDPs will be provided with lifesaving CCCM support in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

SOUTH SUDAN: As lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster in South Sudan, IOM provides essential household items and emergency shelter materials to conflict and disaster-affected populations as well as returnees. IOM also manages the Shelter and NFI Core Pipeline, a

mechanism to ensure that key NFIs and emergency shelter materials are prepositioned in strategic locations and ready to be deployed rapidly. Current cluster priorities are aimed at delivering shelter and NFI materials for IDPs in PoC sites in eight UNMISS bases across the country. Limited air and road access has hindered the prepositioning of shelter materials in some key areas and delayed response in others. A total of 67,435 people have so far received NFI assistance.

UGANDA: IOM is continuing with the distribution of items to refugee leaders for the construction of household latrines in both Boroli and Baratuku settlements. The items include excavation tools, plastic slabs and treated poles.

HEALTH

SOUTH SUDAN: The IOM clinic at the UNMISS Malakal PoC continues to provide primary health care services to IDPs. As of 23 March, 1,140 curative consultations have been provided at the facility. Respiratory tract infections remain the leading cause of morbidity at the PoC. IOM has two clinics in Bentiu (UNMISS PoC and Bentiu clinic). During the reporting period, 825 curative consultations were provided (286 UNMISS PoC and 539 Bentiu clinic). The top five morbidities treated at the two clinics include: Respiratory tract Infections, diarrheal diseases, malaria, watery diarrhea and bloody diarrhea. As part of fostering good hygiene standards within the PoC site, close to 2,000 IDPs were reached through community awareness campaigns during the reporting period. Core campaign messages focused on the importance of safely disposing of faeces and solid waste, proper use of communal latrines, and personal hygiene and hand washing.

WASH

In **South Sudan**, IOM has completed the construction of 32 family shared latrines and hand washing stands in the villages of Surkum (10), Bee (17) and Darfur (5). A total of 2,637 latrines and hand washing facilities were assessed at the Doro camp this reporting period, of which 2,227 (85%) were found to be functional based on the predetermined parameters.

UGANDA: IOM is about to commence with the mass hygiene and sanitation awareness campaign after hiring 50 community hygiene promoters. The campaign will be carried out in Baratuku, Boroli and Ayilo settlements. Drilling of boreholes and installation of hand pumps is continuing in Ayilo settlement. Geological surveys are ongoing in Baratuku, Nyumanzi and Boroli settlements. IOM has concluded with the assessment for the construction of pit latrines at Nyumanzi primary school has being concluded together with the construction of a waiting shed at Nyumanzi Health Centre II.

ETHIOPIA: IOM is prioritizing the movement of malnourished cases to Kule Camp about 50 km away from Pagak. The camp which is spacious and has equipped health facilities to attend to the malnourished cases.

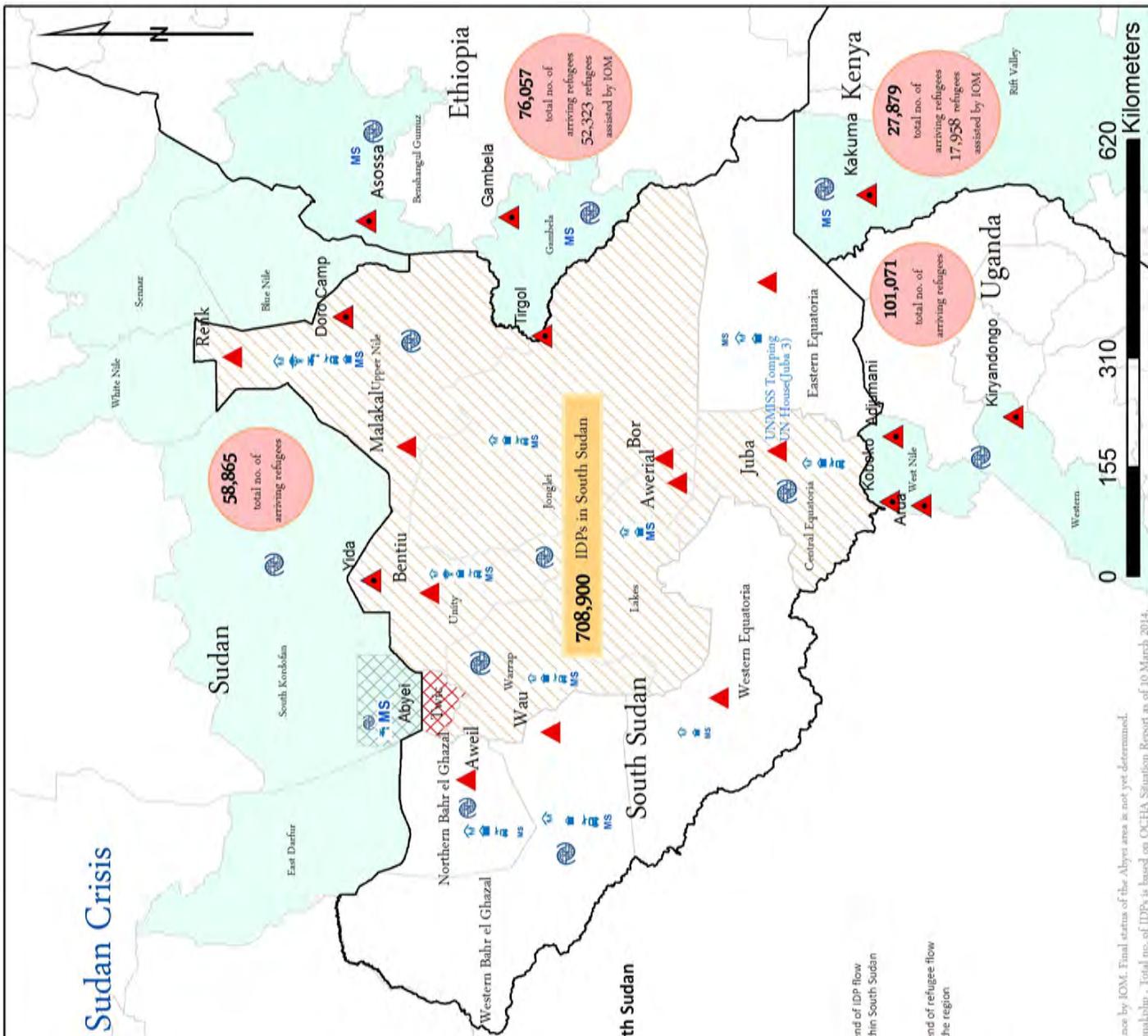
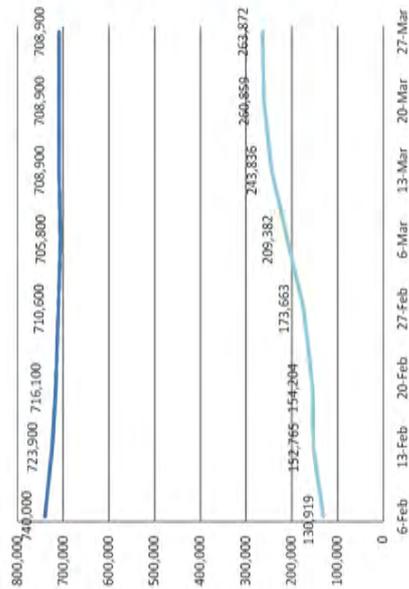


IOM Response to South Sudan Crisis

Legend

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

Influx of refugees and IDPs in the region and within 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 refugees are based on UNHCR data as of 13 March 2014. Source: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regions.php>. Total no. of IDPs is based on OCHA Situation Report as of 10 March 2014.

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

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