

IOM SOUTH SUDAN

27 May – 3 June 2015

HUMANITARIAN UPDATE #48

HIGHLIGHTS

Insecurity continues to hinder humanitarian access in Melut

IOM assists with relocation in Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites

IOM leads cholera vaccination campaign in Bentiu PoC

IOM launches DTM website



IOM/SIRAK 2015

Before and After: CCCM partners rapidly set up shelters in the Malakal PoC expansion site for IDPs from PoC 3

Since December 2013, conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan have displaced approximately 2.1 million people, including nearly 556,600 people who have fled to neighboring countries. More than 1.5 million people remain internally displaced, including many seeking shelter in remote rural areas and approximately 145,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in protection of civilian sites (PoCs) in UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) bases across the country.* An increasing number of South Sudanese have crossed into neighbouring countries in recent months, according to the UN. Since the beginning of 2015, approximately 60,000 South Sudanese have fled to Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

IOM continues efforts to provide lifesaving assistance to displaced and vulnerable populations across the country. As part of the expansion and improvement projects at the UNMISS PoC sites in Bentiu, Unity State, and Malakal, Upper Nile State, camp management partners, with IOM support, have begun the process of relocating IDPs to improved areas and expansion sites.

However, unpredictable security conditions continue to lead to increased displacement and severely hamper humanitarian assistance activities, particularly in parts of Greater Upper Nile. Since fighting erupted in Melut County, Upper Nile, on 19 May, access to displaced and vulnerable populations in the area remains severely constrained. Insecurity has prevented IOM teams from returning to Melut to assess needs and monitor IDP

access to lifesaving assistance. The fighting, which erupted near the UNMISS PoC site in Melut, killed at least six IDPs and forced an estimated 20,000 IDPs to flee the area—including Dethoma I and II IDP sites—toward Paloich and Renk, according to the UN.

Armed activity in the vicinity of the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal continues to present a threat to IDPs and humanitarian workers in the PoC, which is sheltering more than 30,400 IDPs.

As insecurity in Unity persists, IOM and camp management partners continue to receive new arrivals at the Bentiu PoC site, screening and registering approximately 10,000 new arrivals between 24 April and 31 May.

Humanitarian needs remain immense in much of the country. An estimated 4.6 million people will face severe food insecurity—Crisis and Emergency levels—during the May-to-July lean season, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) May 2015 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis.

Amid increasing insecurity and shrinking humanitarian space, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan expelled UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Toby Lanzer from South Sudan on 1 June. The UN and international community have condemned the decision and called on the Government to reverse the expulsion.

**This figure represents the number of IDPs biometrically registered by IOM. Renewed violence in Greater Upper Nile continues to prompt day-to-day changes in displacement figures.*



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

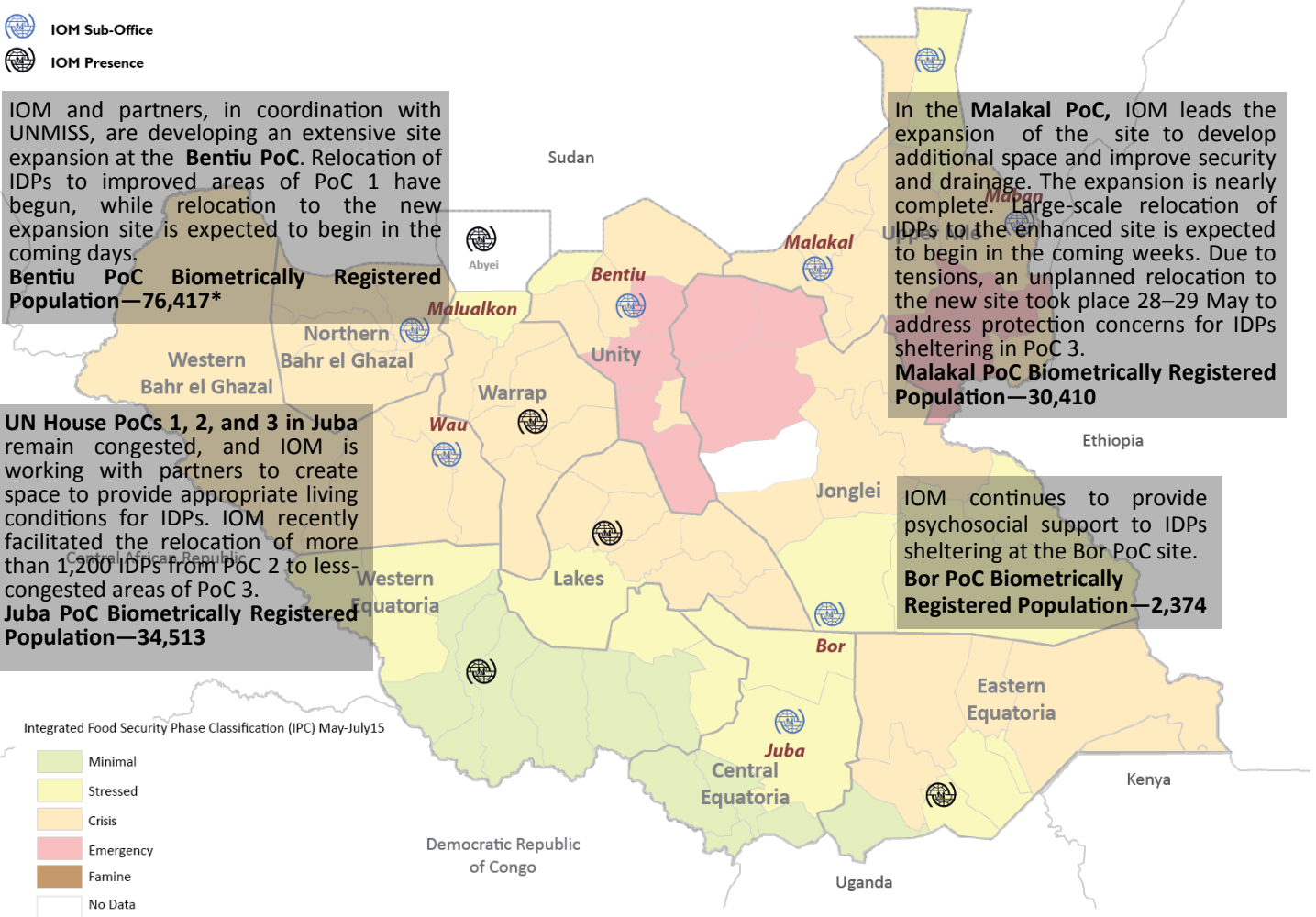
The CCCM Cluster facilitates the delivery of life-saving services to IDPs in displacement sites throughout South Sudan to ensure that basic humanitarian needs are met and build the foundations for voluntary return and recovery interventions, where it is possible and safe to do so. IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees co-lead the CCCM Cluster, in coordination with the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED). IOM continues to serve as the CCCM State Focal Point in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.

HUMANITARIAN HUBS

The CCCM Cluster has established humanitarian hubs at key displacement locations throughout the country to provide safe and secure accommodation and office space for humanitarian agencies. IOM, in collaboration with UNMISS, manages the hubs within the UNMISS compounds in Bentiu; Malakal; and Bor, Jonglei. IOM also supports and is improving the logistics hubs at the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites.

POC DEVELOPMENT, EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT

Efforts to increase capacity and improve living conditions continue at PoC sites in Malakal, Bor, Bentiu and UN House. Please see the map below for additional site specific information.



*Per 25 April biometric verification data; the CCCM Cluster estimates that the actual Bentiu PoC population is between 68,000 and 76,000 IDPs. IOM, in coordination with camp manager Danish Refugee Council, will verify population figures once the relocation to the expansion site is complete.

DISPLACEMENT, TRACKING AND MONITORING (DTM)

To gather information on IDPs residing in UNMISS PoC sites, IOM's DTM team has conducted registration since January 2014 and began biometric registration of IDPs in June 2014. Biometric registration reduces duplication errors and provides a baseline to inform humanitarian response planning.

DTM launched a new displacement information website—<http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/index.php>—that provides comprehensive information and analysis on displacement tracking, IDP site profiles, biometric registration, population movement and Village Assessment Surveys (VAS). IOM will continually update the webpage with new IDP site information, updated displacement figures and indicators to flag areas of concern for particular clusters.



COMMON TRANSPORT SERVICE (CTS)

The IOM-operated CTS is a free-for-user service for transporting humanitarian supplies in South Sudan that helps partners deliver assistance to vulnerable populations. CTS trucks remain strategically positioned across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners.



During the week of 28 May, more than **72.5 metric tons (MT)** of cargo were delivered, with Rumbek and Bor receiving the largest deliveries.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

As co-lead of the Shelter and NFI Cluster in South Sudan, IOM provides emergency shelter materials and essential household items to conflict-affected and displaced populations. IOM also manages the Shelter and NFI Core Pipeline, a mechanism that ensures that key NFIs and emergency shelter materials are pre-positioned in strategic locations across the country for rapid deployment.

Since the crisis began, **6,617 MT of shelter and NFI stock** have been moved through the core pipeline; through the Shelter and NFI Cluster, IOM has transported approximately **94 per cent of these stocks**.

As part of the expansion and improvement efforts at the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites, IOM, as Shelter and NFI pipeline manager, is supplying shelter materials—including plastic sheeting, bamboo, wooden poles and tents—for IDPs to construct new shelters once they relocate to the new sites.

The Shelter and NFI Cluster continues to work with partners to identify deep field locations for response and coordinate response activities. With support from the IOM-managed, USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), Lacha Community Economic Development (LCED) continues to distribute shelter reinforcement kits in UN House PoCs 2 and 3.

IOM FRONTLINE SHELTER/NFI RESPONSE

Since the start of the crisis, IOM's Shelter and NFI frontline response teams have distributed NFI items to nearly **66,800 households** and shelter materials to more than **4,200 households**.



IDPs construct shelters in new plots in improved areas of the Bentiu PoC



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH Cluster State Focal Point

IOM is the WASH Cluster State Focal Point in Upper Nile and coordinates WASH responses for the state. IOM continues to pre-position WASH supplies in advance of the rainy season and prepare contingency plans for the WASH response in Upper Nile.

IOM is working with WASH and CCCM partners to establish WASH services in the extension areas at the Malakal and Bentiu PoCs. In addition, IOM is implementing critical WASH activities—including access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion—at the Bentiu, Malakal and Melut PoC sites.

Due to the insecurity in Melut, IOM does not have staff on the ground in Melut; therefore, WASH data is not available for the reporting week. However, IOM remains in contact with UNMISS and trained IDP water attendants in Melut, who are ensuring continual provision of safe drinking water at the PoC site. IOM will return as soon as security conditions permit.

IOM WASH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS*

Malakal PoC



10 liters of safe water available per person per day



60 persons per latrine

691 people per hygiene promoter



Increases in population size due to IDP influx at the site continue to constrain access to safe drinking water and WASH services.

IOM conducted bacteriological testing to monitor the quality of drinking water.

IOM installed several temporary water points in the PoC extension site in response to the unplanned movement of IDPs to the new site 28 and 29 May.

Hygiene committees completed a two-day cleaning campaign of the community drainage system.



IOM installs pipes for water treatment plant in Malakal PoC

Bentiu PoC



8.1 liters of safe water available per person per day



118 persons per latrine

597 people per hygiene promoter



IOM continues to provide WASH services to IDPs residing in PoC 4.

Increases in population size at the site due to IDP influx continue to constrain access to safe drinking water and WASH services.

IOM continues to decommission and backfill latrines in PoC 4.

Hygiene promotion activities in PoC 4 are benefiting more than 7,400 IDPs, including nearly 600 school children.

The WASH team in Bentiu is actively involved in the PoC site extension, including the installation of the water system in Sector 3.



IOM hygiene promoters prepare for soap distribution for new arrivals at Bentiu PoC

*Melut statistics are unavailable for the reporting period.



HEALTH

IOM is providing primary health care assistance in the Malakal and Bentiu PoC sites and clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities across other parts of South Sudan. IOM also operates mobile health services in the South Sudan–Sudan border area of Wonthou (Joda).

IOM clinics provide curative consultations, health education sessions, routine immunization for children under five and maternal health care. During the reporting period, upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, and acute watery diarrhea were the top medical conditions at IOM static clinics in Malakal, Bentiu and Renk, Upper Nile.

In close coordination with the UN World Health Organization and other health partners on the ground, IOM’s health Rapid Response Team (RRT) is leading an oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign at the Bentiu PoC site. The campaign, which began 2 June, is targeting the entire IDP population at the Bentiu PoC and supported by the RRF.

BENTIU PoC

1,404* health consultations

Top Medical Conditions at IOM Static Clinics:

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
Malaria

385 children vaccinated

22 babies delivered

The IOM Bentiu health team continued with their regular activities, which include vaccinating children against childhood diseases and antenatal care consultations.



IOM conducts OCV campaign at Bentiu PoC



Pharmacy attendant distributes medications at IOM clinic in Malakal PoC

The IOM Health team in Malakal continued with their regular activities, including health promotion, reproductive health services, nutrition screening, vaccinations and testing.

MALAKAL PoC

735* health consultations

Top Medical Conditions at IOM Static Clinics:

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
Malaria

91 children vaccinated

10 babies delivered

**Statistics reflect only the period from May 25–31.*



PROTECTION

IOM South Sudan’s mobile Psychosocial Support (PSS) team continues to work with IDPs at the Bor PoC site to offer counselling, convene community discussions and engage IDPs in communal activities to address protection concerns.

IOM PSS staff participated in a symposium on children growing up in conflict in The Hague, organized by the UN Children’s Fund and the Government of Netherlands, 26–28 May. The symposium assembled experts in the field of mental health and psychosocial support to share insights on current field practice and programming and make recommendations for advancing knowledge and practice. For more information about the symposium, please visit <http://mhpps.net/growing-up-in-conflict/>.



RAPID RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

IOM’s RRT is part of the humanitarian community’s response mechanism aimed at improving the delivery of humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas of South Sudan. The RRT is multi-sectoral, composed of experts in the sectors of Health, Shelter/NFI and WASH. RRTs can be deployed to respond in several locations simultaneously based on the needs identified through assessments and prioritization through the Operations Working Group.

Although insecurity in Greater Upper Nile has hindered RRT access to priority locations, IOM continues to support static projects, such as the OCV campaign in the Bentiu PoC.



RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF)

With funding from USAID/OFDA, IOM’s RRF supports relief agencies across the country to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions. The RRF currently covers nine counties in South Sudan with the support of eight partner organizations.

During the reporting week, RRF partners continued critical health, nutrition, protection, shelter and WASH activities in Juba and Greater Upper Nile. However, recent insecurity has hindered RRF activities in several areas, including parts of Jonglei and Unity. IOM and RRF partners continue to monitor security conditions in these areas to resume activities and determine locations for future interventions.

RRF partner Street Children Aid (SCA) continues child protection activities by supporting vulnerable populations in Jonglei’s Ayod County through child friendly spaces and reporting and support for family tracing and reunification.

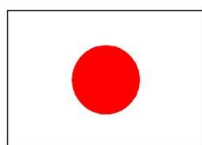
Christian Mission Development (CMD) recently completed a WASH project, which targeted an estimated 40,000 IDPs in Ayod through construction of sanitation facilities, distribution of hygiene kits and improved access to safe drinking. In addition, RRF partner Standard Action Liaison Focus (SALF) recently completed hygiene promotion activities in Toch, Fangak County, Jonglei, and is preparing to begin construction of bathing shelters; SALF’s WASH project is targeting 2,400 displaced and vulnerable host community households.

In addition, RRF partner Care for Children and Old Age South Sudan has repaired six of 15 boreholes in Poktap and surrounding areas in Fangak to improve access to safe drinking water.



IDP women appreciate the privacy provided by the emergency showers built by CMD.

Funding for IOM South Sudan’s emergency operation is provided by



Kingdom of the Netherlands



USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

