

14 March 2016

HUMANITARIAN UPDATE #61

HIGHLIGHTS

Fighting destroys humanitarian infrastructure across the country

IOM responds to urgent needs at Malakal PoC site following February violence and fire

IOM distributes 1,500 survival kits in Mundri West



Attack on Malakal PoC site causes massive displacement and destruction. IOM/Makhatsa 2016

Since December 2013, the crisis in South Sudan has displaced more than 2.3 million people, including 644,600 who have fled to neighbouring countries and more than 1.69 million others who remain internally displaced. Approximately 228,000 people are sheltering at UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilian (PoC) sites.

IOM teams continue lifesaving humanitarian activities across South Sudan, where more than 6.1 million people are in need of assistance. Acts of violence, looting and destruction by armed actors are hindering efforts in multiple locations. A recently released UN report indicates that deliberate violence against civilians continued unabated in 2015.

Since an attack on the Malakal PoC site on 17 and 18 February left at least 25 people dead, more than 120 injured and destroyed or damaged more than 35 per cent of the site, IOM has worked closely with relief agencies to continue providing IDPs with access to safe drinking water, primary health care, shelter and other lifesaving services. Many challenges lie ahead as IDPs fled the fighting without their belongings, clinics require rebuilding and approximately 30,000 IDPs remain sheltering in old parts of the PoC site not designed to host IDPs. Relief agencies are urgently working to improve living conditions before the onset of the rainy season.

The fire heavily damaged humanitarian infrastructure in the Malakal PoC site, including IOM's new primary health care clinic in Sector 2 and a health care outpost near Sector 3. As the clinics are completely destroyed, IOM swiftly set up a temporary clinic to continue providing full primary health care services.

During the fighting in Pibor on 24 February, actors destroyed and looted the Humanitarian Hub in Pibor. The Hub provided work space and accommodation for more than 40 aid workers. Over 2,500 IDPs remain in the UNMISS base seeking protection. As the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) state focal point for Jonglei, IOM is on the ground in Pibor to assess needs and coordinate the response.

IOM joined an interagency rapid needs assessment to Bangolo and Gariya, Mundri West, Western Equatoria, where civilians have been cutoff from humanitarian assistance since insecurity began in May 2015. The team observed extensive destruction of civilian and public infrastructure. IOM distributed 1,500 survival kits to households affected by the most recent violence in the area.

Key Figures

29 Feb – Mar 6 2016



1.66 million displaced internally and 644,600 displaced to neighbouring countries

6,800 health consultations conducted



Provided 94,000 IDPs access to safe drinking water

317 MT humanitarian cargo transported



1,500 survival kits distributed

1,023 IDPs received psychosocial support



Bentiu PoC Site

IOM provides multi-sector humanitarian assistance to approximately 119,600 IDPs at the Bentiu PoC site.

CCCM

IOM serves as camp manager of the Bentiu PoC site, coordinating humanitarian services and maintaining infrastructure at the site.

In February, IOM registered 5,734 new arrivals at the site. The majority of new arrivals came from Koch, Mayom, Rubkona and Leer counties.

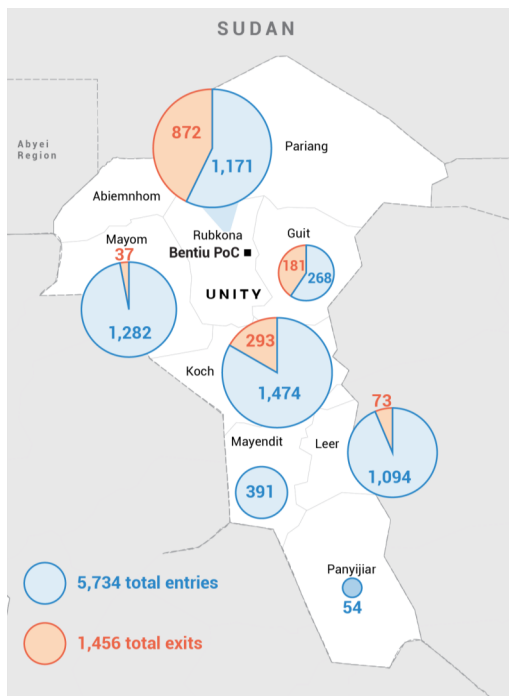
For further information on displacement data and trends in South Sudan, please refer to <http://www.iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/index.php>.

IOM continues to lead efforts to expand and improve the PoC site to provide space for the continuing influx of new arrivals.

Health

During the first week of March, malaria and upper respiratory tract infections were the top causes of morbidity at IOM's two clinics in the Bentiu PoC site, accounting for 44 per cent of 3,266 consultations. IOM midwives helped deliver 46 babies and clinicians vaccinated 438 children against common diseases.

IOM laboratory specialists tested 24 people for tuberculosis (TB) during the week of 29 February. 15 IDPs are currently in directly observed treatment (DOTS) treatment for TB.



Arrivals/Exits at Bentiu PoC Site
February 2016



IOM continues to conduct regular maintenance and repair of WASH infrastructure, liquid waste management and garbage collection activities, and conducts daily hygiene promotion.

Bentiu Town

Registration

During the first week of March, IOM biometrically registered 385 new arrivals in Bentiu town. IOM has registered a total of 22,695 IDPs in Bentiu town.

Health

Maternal health care services are now available in Bentiu town for the first time in nearly two years with the opening of an IOM maternity ward at the Bentiu Hospital on 29 February. At the maternity ward, IOM midwives provide mothers with ante-natal and post-natal care, facility-based deliveries, family planning support and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. For further information, please see bit.ly/1Uakx1f.

IOM continues to administer oral cholera vaccines at the entrance gate of the PoC site.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Six trucks are en route to the Bentiu PoC to deliver 42.5 metric tonnes (MTs) of NFIs for pre-positioning for future needs during the rainy season. Shelter/NFI partner Concern is using supplies from the IOM pipeline to construct shelters for IDPs relocating to improved areas of the PoC site.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

IOM is providing safe drinking water to approximately 53,100 IDPs, who are receiving an average of 9.14 litres per person per day. IOM conducts routine testing of water quality as part of a measure to curb Hepatitis E and other waterborne diseases.

Malakal PoC Site

IOM is responding to urgent humanitarian needs after heavy fighting erupted between armed actors in the Malakal PoC site on 17 February and continued through 18 February. The violence and a fire that ripped through the site left at least 25 people dead.

The attack injured more than 120 people and forced an estimated 30,100 IDPs to flee their shelters to secure areas of the site not designed to host IDPs. An estimated 6,000 IDPs fled to Malakal town.

The fire also destroyed critical humanitarian infrastructure, including a newly built IOM clinic and a health care outpost.

IOM immediately deployed a surge team on 19 February to assess needs and facilitate lifesaving aid operations through health, logistics, shelter and WASH assistance. In coordination with the Logistics Cluster, IOM dispatched 6.5 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency relief supplies, including tents and medical supplies.

For further information, please see <http://bit.ly/225xShx> and <https://t.co/mdi6leaQPq>.

CCCM

IOM Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM) teams are supporting camp manager, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), by conducting headcounts to estimate the number of people living in the UNMISS logistics base. In addition, DTM is supporting general food distributions at the site by identifying and registering households and replacing registration cards lost during the fire.

IOM is working closely with humanitarian agencies to develop a plan and timeline for site rehabilitation, shelter construction and relocation. Efforts are taken to ensure that community members are involved with the planning and design.



A girl walks by destruction of Malakal PoC site. IOM/2016



Destruction of IOM clinic in Sector 2. IOM/Mohammed 2016

Health

When the fighting broke out, IOM medical staff rushed to respond in the UNMISS logistics base as IDPs fled. After the destruction of the IOM clinics, IOM quickly set up tents to serve as a temporary health clinic, where health professionals continue to provide full, pre-crisis services, including consultations, vaccinations and maternal care.

Shelter/NFI

The fire destroyed more than 2,300 structures in Sectors 1, 2 and 3. The Shelter/NFI Cluster is mobilizing to reconstruct shelters in the site in support of shelter lead DRC. In addition, IOM is assisting with the distribution of shade netting, blankets mosquito nets and sleeping mats for IDPs who fled their shelters and are currently staying in

the UNMISS logistics base.

WASH

IOM is providing an average of 11.8 litres of safe drinking water per person per day for all IDPs residing at the Malakal PoC site. IOM WASH teams continue sanitation work, such as liquid and solid waste management, latrine construction and rehabilitation and garbage collection. Daily, teams travel to IOM's water pump system on the White Nile River to prevent breakages in the supply of water to the PoC site.



A Midwife's Story from Malakal

Achol was forced to flee the Malakal PoC site when fighting erupted on 18 February. She and her family had been seeking protection in the site since December 2013. In 2014, Achol joined IOM to work as a traditional birthing attendant at the PoC site. "Life became normal again. Well, as normal as it could be. I could work and provide for my family".

Now, Achol and her family live in a decrepit church compound in Malakal town. "Even though I am out here, there is still a huge need for a nurse out here but it is difficult to work without supplies" she stresses. "I delivered three babies in the past week."

Now, her focus is on building a future in Malakal amid the fighting within the town. "I can't go back to the PoC site, but honestly, I don't want to go anywhere else. Malakal is my home. Besides, I am needed here and I want to help."

IOM/Mohammed 2016

Melut PoC Site

WASH

IOM provides WASH services to more than 900 IDPs at the Melut PoC site in Upper Nile. IDPs are receiving an average of 16 litres of safe drinking water per person per day. IOM continues regular health and hygiene promotion activities, such as a recent campaign to raise awareness of prevention of HIV/AIDs.

Renk

Health

In Renk County, Upper Nile, IOM provides clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities. Upper respiratory tract infections were the top medical conditions treated at IOM's three clinics in Renk during the first week of March. IOM midwives helped to deliver 13 babies at its clinics during the same time period; IOM clinics are the only providers of facility-based deliveries in the area.

Survival Kits

IOM continues to coordinate with partners to implement an emergency operation to provide lifesaving assistance to civilians who remain cut-off from relief aid due to insecurity. The operation delivers lightweight, portable "survival kits" containing mosquito nets, short-maturity vegetable seeds, fishing supplies, water containers, water purification tablets, oral rehydration salts and kitchen sets.

To date, relief agencies have delivered 34,373 survival kits in 16 deep-field locations. During a recent interagency assessment mission to Mundri West, IOM distributed more than 1,500 survival kits to IDPs and vulnerable host community households affected by violence in the area since May 2015.



Survival kit delivery in Unity. IOM/2015

Light Base Camps

In partnership with IOM, the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) is constructing light base camps to enable effective humanitarian presence in deep field locations. The camps provide accommodation and office space, as well as solar-powered electricity and sanitation facilities. IHP engineers and IOM technicians deploy and set-up each camp, which is individually managed by a host organization.

Light base camps have been completed in Melut and Wau Shilluk, with the capacity to host 48 and 36 relief workers, respectively. Construction of a light base camp is in progress in Leer to support the humanitarian operation for IDPs and host communities affected by conflict in southern Unity.



Light base camp

Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

With funding from the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, IOM manages the RRF to support relief agencies across the country to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions.

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP): NP currently supports Women's Peacekeeping Teams in Ulang County, Upper Nile, and Nyirol County, Jonglei, as well as assists in local conflict resolution and works with child friendly spaces.

Lacha Community Economic Development (LCED): LCED is providing emergency NFI kits to IDPs in Mundri East and West counties.



LCED NFI distribution in Kotobi, Mundri West. LCED/2016

Aweil Window of Opportunities and Development Agency (AWODA): AWODA is providing hygiene promotion and sanitation facilities support to new IDP arrivals in Mingkaman, Lakes.

Care for Children and Old Age South Sudan (CCOSS): CCOSS conducts hygiene promotion and raises awareness of gender-based violence (GBV) in Twic East and Yirol East counties, Jonglei.

CUAMM: CUAMM provides health care services, including vaccinations and hygiene promotion, to IDPs and conflict-affected communities in Mundri East County, Western Equatoria. Due to insecurity, CUAMM is currently the only provider of health services in Mundri East.

International Medical Corps (IMC): IMC is improving access to emergency health services to address the immediate needs of conflict-affected households in Adok, Leer County.

Rural Water and Sanitation Support Agency (RUWASSA): RUWASSA is increasing access to safe drinking water for IDPs in Mingkaman, following the recent influx of IDPs to the area.

Psychosocial Support (PSS)

IOM is addressing psychosocial needs of IDPs, with a focus on youth and adults, at the UN PoC sites in Bentiu and Bor. IOM's programmes are community-driven, training IDPs on psychosocial support provision and enabling them to identify and develop activities that would best meet their own community's needs.

At the Bentiu PoC, the mobile PSS team consists of 20 team members that have formed 14 support groups, reaching 690 IDPs during the first week of March. In February, IOM conducted a psychosocial first aid training for 28 aid workers at the site.

IDPs in Bor continue to participate in seven PSS mobile teams, including an educators group, a women's group, a sports group, a cultural group, a mediation group, an interfaith group and a group of lay counsellors. The counselling group recently provided support to two victims of GBV and conducted home visits to sensitize about the problems of alcohol.



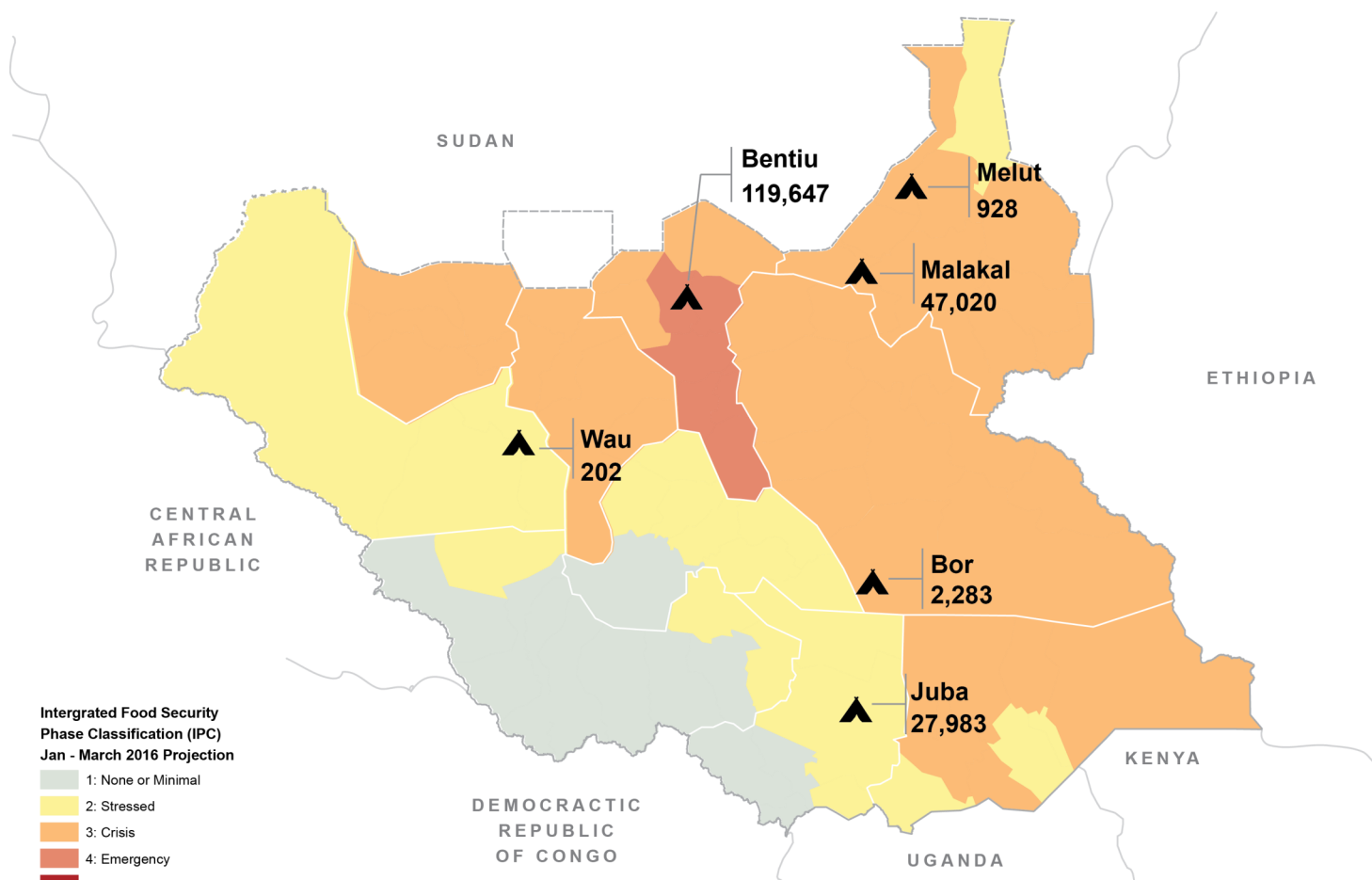
Psychosocial first aid training in Bentiu PoC site. IOM/2016

Common-Transport Service (CTS)

The IOM-operated CTS is a free-for-user service for transporting humanitarian supplies in South Sudan to help partners deliver assistance to vulnerable populations. IOM Logistics swiftly dispatched 6.5 MT of emergency relief supplies to the Malakal PoC site in response to the recent attack.

During the first week of March, 13 CTS trucks delivered more than 317 MT of humanitarian cargo to Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, and Rumbek.

UN PoC Sites and IPC* Data



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)
Jan - March 2016 Projection

- 1: None or Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe/Famine

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Data Source: IOM, OCHA, IPC (Dec 2015 update)

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Feedback: ssudanimu@iom.int

**Integrated Food Security Phase Classification; ** Bentiu figure based on population headcount.*

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