



Women at the Malakal PoC site participate in a psychosocial support group for widows. IOM/McLaughlin 2016

As the crisis in South Sudan enters its fourth year, the total number of civilians displaced has reached more than 3 million people (a quarter of the population), with more than 1.87 million displaced internally and over 1.1 million displaced to neighbouring countries. The UN Refugee Agency reports that 414,500 South Sudanese have left the country since the surge in violence in July 2016.

Humanitarian space in South Sudan continues to shrink, with the UN reporting more than 90 access constraint incidents in November, 70 per cent of which involved violence against aid workers or assets. Relief agencies are continually denied access to populations in need, particularly in Greater Equatoria and outside of Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal. IOM continues to seek access to areas beyond Wau, where aid agencies have been unable to provide consistent assistance since July due to bureaucratic constraints and check-point blockages.

The displaced population seeking protection at the UN protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu, Unity, increased by 19 per cent over the month of November, with a current population of 120,300 IDPs. Insecurity and corresponding increases in humanitarian

needs in parts of Unity are likely driving the increase in displacement. Fighting, particularly in Leer, is likely to continue prompting people to move to the Bentiu PoC site or more stable areas of Unity.

Concerns regarding insecurity and humanitarian needs in the Greater Equatoria region are increasing. An IOM assessment team traveled to Mundri East and West counties, Western Equatoria, in late November to assess humanitarian needs in the area, which has been hard to reach due to insecurity throughout much of the year. In face of growing needs, IOM is implementing a combined water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter and non-food items (S/NFI) response. Teams are distributing shelter materials and WASH items, repairing boreholes and conducting hygiene promotion activities to reach an estimated 4,000 households.

A rapid response team has deployed to Yei, Central Equatoria, to provide emergency primary health care assistance to displaced and conflict-affected populations in the area, where thousands are in need due to recent insecurity. IOM teams are supporting the ongoing health support provided by Africa Action Help International.

HIGHLIGHTS

Displacement surpasses 3 million

Bentiu PoC site population increases to 120,300 IDPs

IOM commences PSS programming at Malakal PoC site

KEY FIGURES

28 November - 12 December 2016



1.87 million
displaced internally

1.17 million
displaced to neighbouring countries (Source: UNHCR)



120,231

IDPs accessed safe drinking water



19,796

health consultations conducted



7,658

IDPs reached with PSS



521 MT

humanitarian cargo transported for IOM & humanitarian partners

Bentiu PoC Site and Town

IOM provides multi-sector humanitarian assistance to over 120,300 IDPs at the Bentiu PoC site. As camp manager, IOM coordinates humanitarian services and maintains site infrastructure and the Humanitarian Hub.

As sporadic clashes continue in parts of Unity, the IDP population at the Bentiu PoC site grew by 19 per cent during the month of November. A population count conducted from 28 to 30 November identified 120,333 people living in the site, compared to 101,200 IDPs at the end of October. During focus group discussions, IDPs referenced fear of the ongoing military movements in Unity.

Space for sheltering the influx of new arrivals is increasingly limited. While the majority of new arrivals join relatives in existing shelters, an increasing number do not have pre-existing ties in the site and are sheltering in churches and communal facilities. Camp management is working with partners to respond to the increasing shelter needs.

IOM health and WASH teams are coordinating with the cholera response task force to respond to the surge of cholera cases in the PoC site, where 793 cases have been reported. IOM is managing oral rehydration points, hand-washing points and conducting health and hygiene promotion activities.

IOM Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM) teams have registered more than 30,700 IDPs in Bentiu town. The number of new arrivals into town is expected to increase, driven by the deteriorating security situation.

Wau

An estimated 41,247 IDPs are sheltering at displacement sites across Wau town, including the PoC site adjacent to the UNMISS base and collective centres. Thousands of displaced families outside of town have remained cut-off from aid due to access constraints since early July.

The number of people entering displacement sites in Wau continue to outpace the number leaving. In November, 460 people entered the PoC site while 198 left. The majority of new arrivals cited insecurity as their core reason for entering the site. For those who are exiting, they are largely returning to neighborhoods in Wau town.

IOM staff trained in mental health and psychosocial support (PSS) continue to engage the IDP community to address psychosocial needs and encourage community-led support groups. During the first week of December, over 5,300 people were reached with awareness sessions, counseling and activities.

An IOM S/NFI frontline team distributed blankets and kangas to nearly 6,200 households in the PoC site from 21 to 24 November.

Malakal PoC Site

IOM is responding to the humanitarian needs of 33,000 IDPs at the Malakal PoC site. IOM continues to provide WASH and health care assistance, as well as conduct site improvement and maintain the Humanitarian Hub.

Approximately 1,700 IDPs were recorded as exiting the site from 26 November to 9 December according to Movement Trend Tracking data. Approximately 60 per cent of people indicated that they were traveling to Wau Shilluk and 35 per cent towards Sudan. The main reason cited for leaving was to rejoin family.

IOM WASH teams are providing safe drinking water, at a rate of 18.2 liters per person per day, to all IDPs sheltering at the PoC site. In addition to coordinating waste disposal and providing sanitation facilities, IOM conducts regular hygiene promotion sessions.

PSS services began at the PoC site in late October, with the training of facilitators and formation of support groups. To date, more than 420 IDPs have participated in PSS activities.

Bentiu Key Figures

 **120,333**
IDPs

 **57,525**
IDPs access safe water*

 **6,560**
health consultations

 **1,041**
IDPs reached with PSS

**Provided by IOM*

Wau Key Figures

 **41,247**
IDPs at displacement sites in
Wau town

 **8,917**
health consultations*


 **28,851**
IDPs access safe water at
Wau PoC site

 **5,312**
IDPs reached with PSS

**PoC site, Cathedral, South Sudan
Red Cross, Nazareth*

Malakal Key Figures

 **33,057**
IDPs

 **33,057**
IDPs access safe water

 **2,341**
health consultations

 **281**
IDPs reached with PSS

Melut PoC Site

IOM provides WASH services to 664 IDPs at the Melut PoC site in Upper Nile. IDPs are receiving an average of 37.6 L of safe drinking water per person per day. WASH staff continue maintenance of sanitation facilities, as well as hygiene promotion focused on prevention of water-borne diseases.

Renk

In Renk County, IOM provides clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities, conducting 1,978 consultations and delivering 56 babies, including two home deliveries, from 28 November to 12 December. Health officers also vaccinated children under the age of five against common diseases.

Bor PoC Site

IDPs in Bor continue to participate in seven PSS mobile teams, reaching more than 1,087 people during the reporting period through community awareness campaigns and group activities. IOM continues to manage the Humanitarian Hub to shelter humanitarians working at the site.

HIV Prevention in South Sudan

IOM is working with vulnerable populations across South Sudan to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS and increase access to treatment, care and support services. With support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, IOM's prevention programmes aim to reduce the prevalence and incidence of HIV in South Sudan among key populations, more vulnerable to the disease.

At the UN PoC sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau, health staff offer prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through testing of pregnant women for HIV and providing antiretroviral treatment for those found to be positive. With antiretroviral treatment, prevention of mother-to-child transmission interventions can reduce the risk of transmission to an unborn child to just 5 percent, compared to up to 45 percent without treatment.

Through existing mental health and psychosocial support programmes in these sites, IOM is linking people living with HIV and survivors of gender-based violence with trained counsellors and support groups.

In Focus: Migration Health

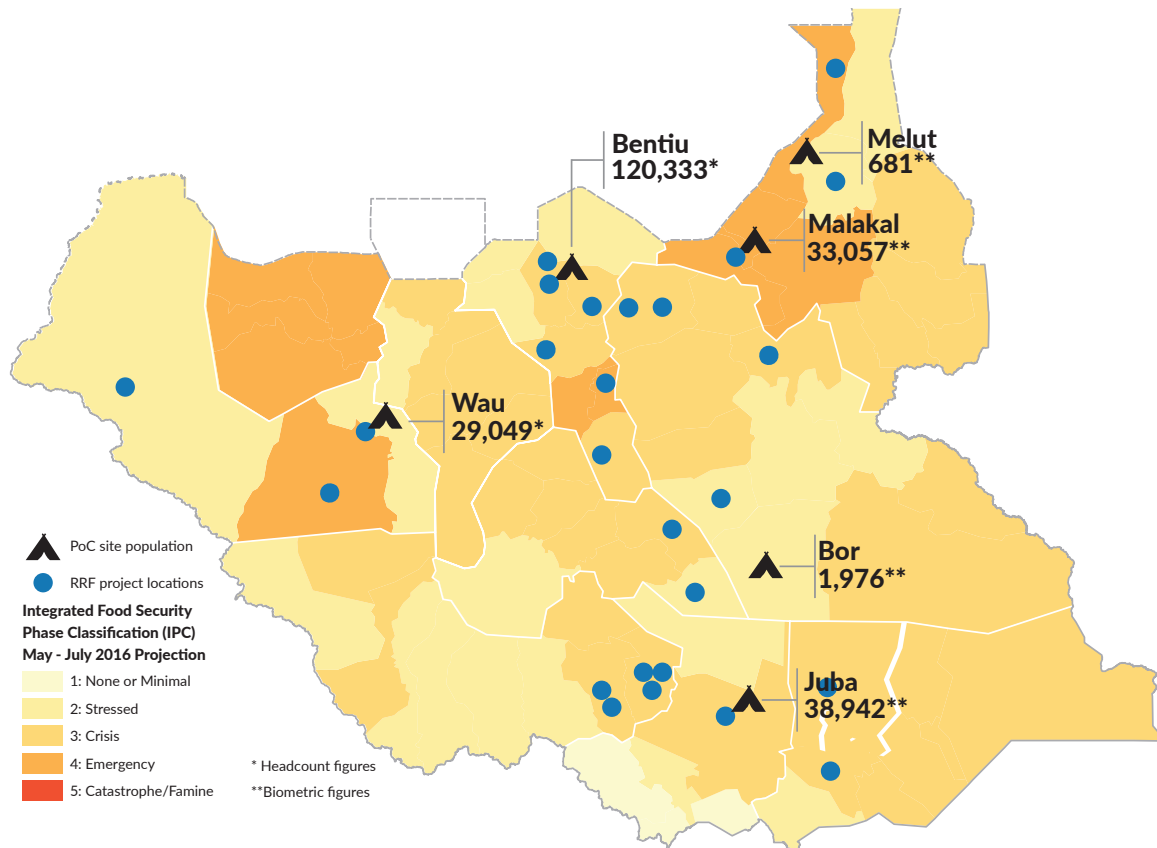
Through static clinics and rapid response teams, IOM doctors, nurses and technicians provide lifesaving primary health care assistance to displaced and conflict-affected people across South Sudan. In addition to providing health consultations, staff offer routine vaccinations for children and women of child bearing age, as well as support periodic mass vaccination campaigns against diseases such as cholera. During the first two weeks of December, migration health teams conducted nearly 19,800 health consultations at clinics at the PoC sites and collective centres in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau, as well as in Renk County.



A mother receives treatment at the IOM primary health care clinic at the Malakal PoC site. IOM/McLaughlin 2016.

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. The RRF is currently funding eight non-governmental organizations, including ACTED, Action Contre la Faim, CARE, Health Link South Sudan, International Medical Corps, IsraAID, Mentor Initiative and Save the Children for health, nutrition, shelter/NFI, protection and WASH interventions. IMC is currently on the ground in Raja, Western Bahr el Ghazal, an area which has been difficult to access for several months. Teams are providing primary health care services to displaced and conflict-affected individuals in Raja, where an estimated 21,700 people are in need of support.



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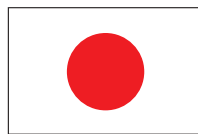
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