



*IOM rapid response team provides primary health care to IDPs in Kajo Keji. IOM/Kintamo 2017*

Over 7.5 million people in South Sudan today are in need of humanitarian assistance due to a devastating crisis that has displaced over 3 million people since 2013. The scale of humanitarian needs is unprecedented, with UN agencies announcing on 20 February that an estimated 100,000 people are facing famine conditions in Unity's Leer and Mayendit counties. Vulnerable populations in other areas of Unity and parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal are on the verge of famine.

IOM is working with humanitarian partners to help reach 5.8 million people with aid in 2017, including 1.89 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). To provide lifesaving assistance to displaced and conflict-affected populations across the country in 2017, IOM has appealed for USD 76.8 million. For more information: <http://bit.ly/2mpU4G>.

As needs are worsening, humanitarian workers are facing increasing difficulty in accessing affected populations due to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments, complicating efforts to reach the most vulnerable and compounding existing needs. In January and February, IOM operations were affected at least three times due to insecurity.

IOM and other aid agencies are responding to

an influx of more than 5,000 newly displaced people, who have arrived at collective centres in Wau town since early February due to insecurity in Jur River County. IOM teams are distributing relief items and coordinating to provide access to clean water and other services.

IOM, in coordination with Mercy Corps, conducted an emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) kit distribution from 22 February – 3 March for over 9,400 IDPs in Nyal, Unity, who fled fighting in nearby areas in late 2016. The kits include blankets, rope, plastic sheeting, a kanga (cloth) and a large carrying bag.

IOM is currently collaborating with the UN World Food Programme to biometrically register the population in Nyal and Ganyiel, Unity, to inform humanitarian response planning and distributions for the area. The exercise is expected to be complete by April.

Through the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)-funded, IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF), three non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are responding to malnutrition in crisis-affected areas of the country, including Mundri East and West, Nasir and Lopa Lafon.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Shelter/NFI distributions target IDPs in Unity

IOM responds to influx of IDPs in Wau town

RRF partners respond to malnutrition in crisis-affected areas

## KEY FIGURES

13 - 26 February 2017



**1.89 million**  
displaced internally

**1.39 million**  
displaced to neighbouring countries (Source: UNHCR)



**122,560**

IDPs accessed safe drinking water



**24,763**

health consultations conducted



**4,922**

IDPs reached with direct PSS



**487.2 MT**

humanitarian cargo transported for IOM & humanitarian partners

## Bentiu PoC Site and Town

IOM provides multi-sector humanitarian assistance to over 118,800 IDPs at the Bentiu PoC site. As camp manager, IOM coordinates humanitarian services and maintains site infrastructure and the Humanitarian Hub.

WASH recently completed installing a new water tower in Sector 2 (block 15) to improve reliability of the distribution system and the quantity of water delivered to the sector.

During the last week of February, IOM identified 259 IDPs entering and 853 IDPs exiting the site. In comparison to the previous week, the number of new arrivals has slightly increased, with IDPs coming mainly from Leer County, followed by Koch and Mayom counties. The majority report food as their main reason for coming to the PoC site, followed by insecurity.

## Wau

An estimated 41,141 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.

IOM camp management is implementing a number of construction projects at the PoC site and collective centres in Wau town to improve living conditions and security for IDPs. Areas that were vacated due to the relocation of IDPs to the extension area (see page 3 for details) are being renovated and improved.

In response to the influx of IDPs into the Nazareth centre in early February, IOM constructed or rehabilitated 25 latrines and rehabilitated two boreholes to ensure access to safe water and sanitation facilities in the crowded site.

## Malakal PoC Site

IOM is responding to the humanitarian needs of nearly 30,600 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.

IOM Displacement Tracking and Monitoring conducted a biometric verification exercise at the PoC site from 15 - 28 February, identifying 30,575 IDPs living in the site.

A mass hand-washing campaign was conducted during the biometric verification, with IOM hygiene promoters reaching over 9,300 IDPs.

IOM recently completed a rehabilitation of the maternity ward at IOM's primary health care clinic, increasing capacity from four to ten beds and improving access to maternal care for pregnant mothers in the site.

## Melut PoC Site

IOM provides WASH services to 681 IDPs at the Melut PoC site in Upper Nile. IDPs are receiving an average of 18.9 L of safe drinking water per person per day. WASH staff continue maintenance of sanitation facilities, as well as hygiene promotion focused on disease prevention.

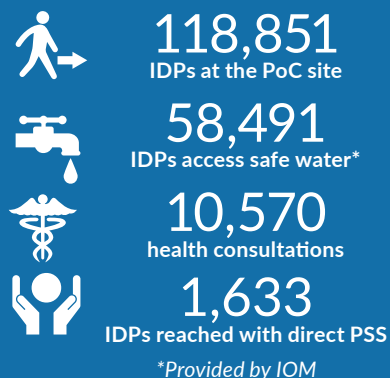
## Renk

In Renk County, IOM provides clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities, conducting 2,109 consultations and delivering 40 babies from 13 - 26 February. Health officers also vaccinated 591 children under the age of five against common diseases.

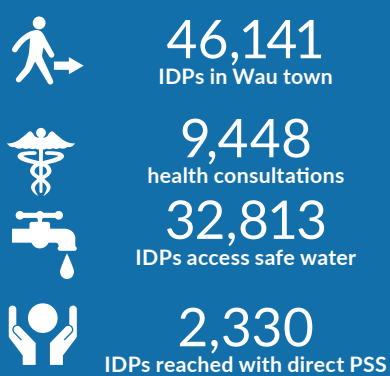
## Bor PoC Site

IDPs in Bor continue to participate in seven psychosocial support (PSS) mobile teams, reaching communities through community awareness campaigns and group activities. IOM continues to manage the Humanitarian Hub to shelter humanitarians working at the site.

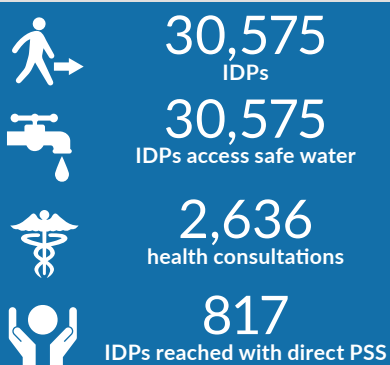
### Bentiu Key Figures



### Wau Key Figures



### Malakal Key Figures



## Rapid Response, EPnR, Frontline

In response to the cholera outbreak in Yirol East and Awerial counties, IOM teams are providing health care and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Interventions include supporting the establishment of cholera treatment units, oral rehydration points, cholera prevention and hygiene promotion.

Following an assessment mission in February, an IOM Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR) team will deploy to Aburoc, north of Kodok, to provide safe drinking water to an estimated 24,000 people displaced by fighting in Wau Shilluk in January.

Shelter/NFI frontline teams are distributing shelter/NFI items to crisis-affected populations in Nyal, Greater Baggari and Jur River County.



*IDPs from Wau Shilluk queue for water in Aburoc. IOM/Luce 2017*

## In Focus: Improving Living Conditions in Wau PoC Site



*Angelina and her family of 10 in their shelters before and after relocation to the extension area. IOM/McLaughlin & Verbeke 2017*

IOM is improving living conditions for IDPs at the crowded PoC site in Wau. Hosting more than 30,000 IDPs, the Wau PoC site adjacent to the UN peacekeeping base is the most congested displacement camp in the country. Camp management conducted a relocation exercise from 26 January to 20 February, helping more than 6,000 IDPs move from the most congested areas into over 800 units in 176 communal shelters constructed by IOM teams. Households continue to access common services within the site.

Families, like Rosa and Angelina's, who previously lived in crowded areas, near latrines and drainage, noted an immediate improvement in living conditions once they moved to their new shelters in the extension. Rosa, a young mother of six, said: "We are so much happier here in this shelter. I can cook outside and there is fresh air because we are not right next to the latrines. My children even have space to play."

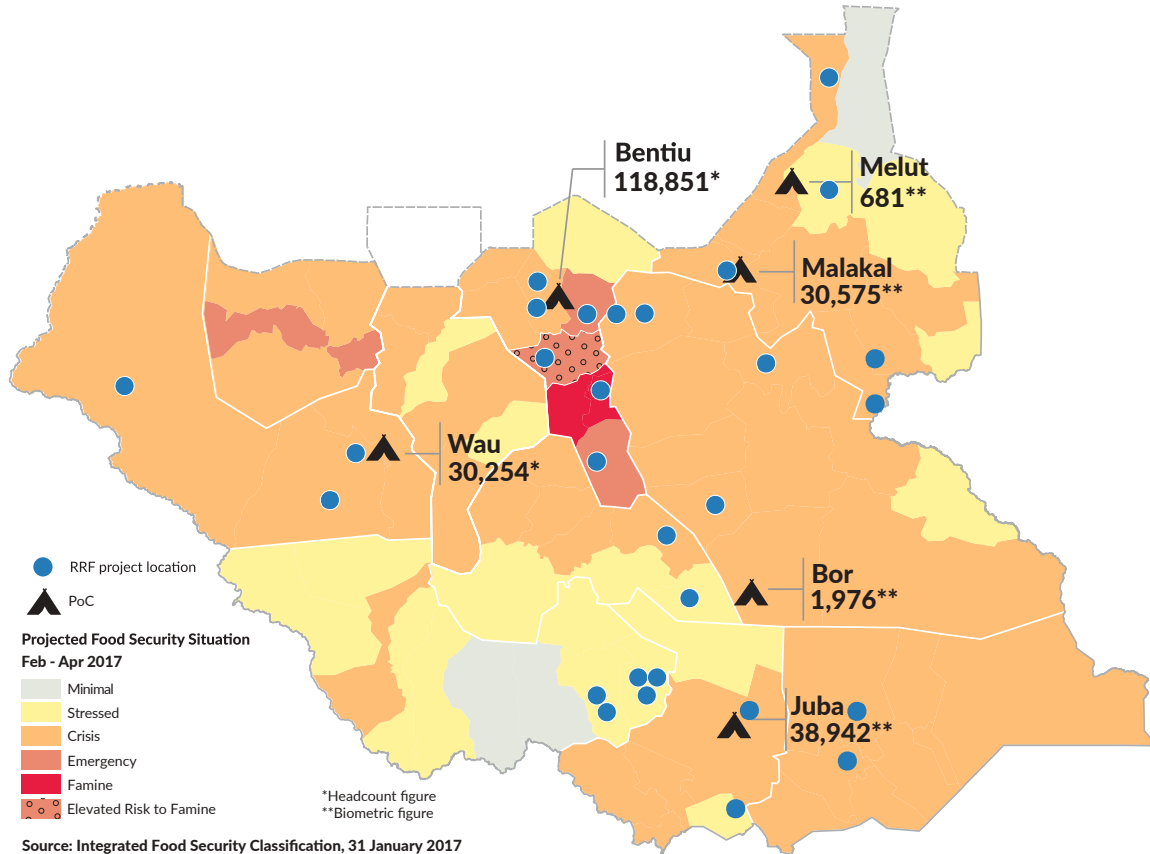
Angelina, the matriarch of a family of 10, said that living near the latrines had been detrimental to her family's health. After moving, she said "There is much more space to accommodate my family and we can move around in between the shelters. Before we had no place to cook outside, and now we even have created a small kitchen space next to this shelter and a cooking area in the front" Angelina said she will likely remain in the PoC site until the conflict is over. She says it is not yet safe to return home, as her home village remains insecure and she hopes that peace will come soon so that she and everyone in the PoC site can return home.



*Rosa says her children have more room to play now that they have moved to the extension. IOM/McLaughlin & Verbeke 2017*

## Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

With funding from USAID/OFDA, IOM manages the RRF to support relief agencies across the country to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions. The RRF is currently funding six NGOs: Save the Children is providing nutrition support and hygiene promotion in Lafon; Afro-Canadian Evangelical Mission is managing a nutrition project in Mundri East and West; Street Children Aid is running child friendly spaces and providing camp management for gender-based violence cases at IDP camps in Kajo Keji; Universal Knowledge and Empowerment Agency is providing nutrition support to displaced individuals in Nasir; and Health Link South Sudan is operating cholera treatment centres in Mingkaman.



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### Funding for IOM South Sudan's emergency operation is provided by



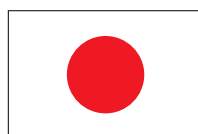
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