



IOM conducts biometric registration exercise at the UN House PoC site. IOM/McLaughlin 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Access constraints continue to hinder delivery of aid to vulnerable populations south of Wau

IOM and partners respond to cholera outbreak in Juba and Mingkaman

Biometric registration completed at UN House PoC site

KEY FIGURES

19 September - 2 October 2016



1.61

million displaced internally and

894,800

displaced to neighbouring countries



102,050

IDPs accessed safe drinking water



19,570

health consultations conducted



4,800

IDPs accessed psychosocial support



400.2 MT

humanitarian cargo transported for IOM & humanitarian partners

Humanitarian needs in South Sudan are the highest since the conflict began in December 2013. More than 6.1 million people are in need of assistance and nearly 2.5 million have fled their homes, including 894,800 who have crossed to neighbouring countries and more than 1.61 million others who remain internally displaced.

As difficult access conditions prevail across much of the country, the regional impact of the crisis is rapidly expanding, with more than 200,000 people fleeing to neighbouring countries since July 2016 alone, according to UNHCR. IOM is working closely with governments, communities and partners in the region to provide assistance but acknowledges that additional resources and coordination are required. More at <http://bit.ly/2cUFTfu>.

Following a period of calm in areas south of Wau town, there were reports insecurity in Bazia, 50km south of Wau, in late September. The increase in security incidents outside of Wau may be driving a recent increase of new arrivals at the protection of civilians (PoC) site adjacent to the Wau UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) site. Further escalation in these areas is likely to lead to corresponding

increases in displacement.

Since the cholera outbreak was declared in July, active cholera transmission is currently isolated to displacement sites in Mingkaman, Awerial County. In response, an IOM water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) team deployed to Mingkaman to conduct a mass hygiene and sanitation messaging campaign, reaching nearly 5,000 people.

In coordination with UN and NGO partners and the South Sudan Ministry of Health, IOM led a cholera vaccination campaign in Juba's Gumbo and Mangaten neighbourhoods. From 17-20 September, more than 23,000 people received the oral cholera vaccine. More at <http://bit.ly/2dO6um2>.

With support from the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Rapid Response Fund, IOM partners Impact Health Organization and Mentor Initiative are conducting hygiene promotion activities in Juba town to prevent the spread of cholera.

In response to a confirmed measles outbreak in Abyei Administrative Area, IOM deployed to Abyei on 5 October to conduct a measles vaccination campaign, targeting 20,000 children between the ages of 6 and 59 months.

Juba Emergency Response

The transit site at the UNMISS Tongping base in Juba was closed during the week of 26 September and all remaining IDPs were relocated to the PoC sites at UN House. The Tongping site has been decommissioned, including IOM's mobile response clinic. For more on the closure of the transit site, please see page 3.

Approximately 38,874 people are sheltering at the UN House PoC sites, including new arrivals due to the July violence and the relocated population from Tongping.

Camp coordination and camp management partners, including IOM, ACTED and UNHCR, launched a biometric population registration at UN House on 10 September. The registration, which was concluded on 7 October, will improve response planning and IDP access to humanitarian services at the site. Preliminary figures indicate 8,251 IDPs sheltering in PoC 1 and 30,623 in PoC 3.

To accommodate arrivals from the Tongping base, IOM is constructing shelters in UN House PoC 3, building 171 shelters as of 6 October.

Wau Emergency Response

An estimated 38,800 people remain displaced in Wau town due to fighting that broke out in late June. While aid agencies are providing assistance in town, tens of thousands of displaced families outside of town are cut-off from aid due to access constraints.

IOM is providing multi-sector humanitarian aid, including safe drinking water and shelter support, for nearly 24,400 people sheltering in the PoC site adjacent to the UNMISS base, as well as conducting site development works. IOM also provides health care and shelter assistance at the Cathedral, South Sudan Red Cross and in Nazareth.

At 5.5m² of living space per person the Wau PoC site is the most congested PoC site in South Sudan. IOM has constructed 68 new communal shelters for new arrivals and vulnerable households; however, there is currently no additional space for further construction. IOM, as camp manager, is discussing options with stakeholders to identify a solution for space constraints.

A strong storm hit the PoC site on 2 October, resulting in the death of three IDPs and destroying shelters and other humanitarian infrastructure. IOM helped coordinate clean-up and recovery.

In an effort to increase access to safe drinking water for communities outside of displacement sites, IOM has rehabilitated 36 boreholes in Wau South Municipality since August.

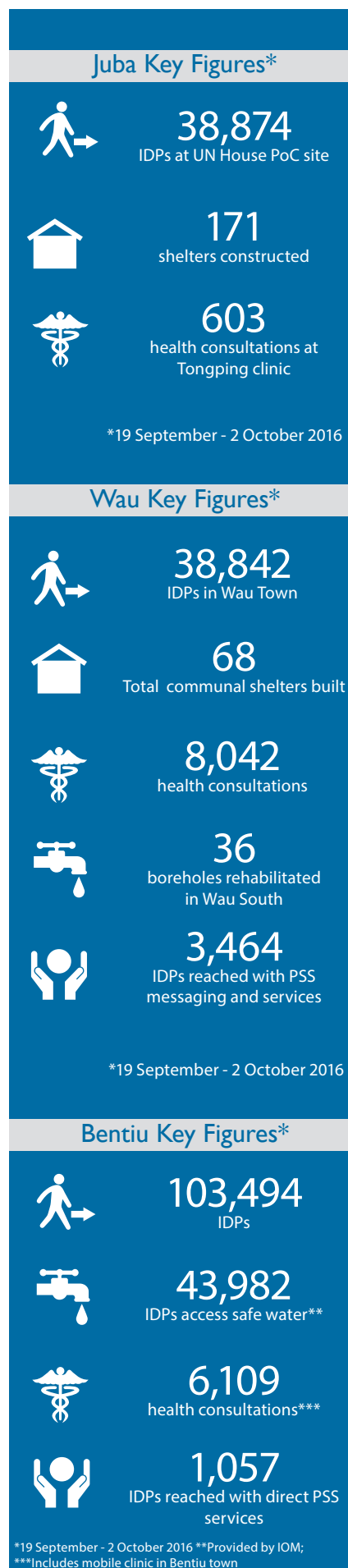
Bentiu PoC Site

IOM provides multi-sector humanitarian assistance to nearly 103,500 IDPs at the Bentiu PoC site. As camp manager of the site, IOM coordinates humanitarian services and maintains site infrastructure and the Humanitarian Hub.

Following increased insecurity in areas around Bentiu, including Nthialdiu and Jazeera, IOM recorded more IDPs entering the PoC site than exiting during the week of 26 September. The majority of arrivals are coming from Leer, Koch and Rubkona counties. Increased tensions in the area may lead to further arrivals into the PoC site in the coming weeks.

IOM continues to test suspected cases of tuberculosis (TB) for patients in the PoC site and those who visit IOM's mobile clinic in Bentiu town. To date, 614 people have been tested and 123 people have commenced treatment.

IOM WASH teams are improving access to safe drinking water for IDPs and host communities in Bentiu town through borehole rehabilitation and hygiene promotion campaigns.



Malakal PoC Site

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

IOM WASH teams are providing safe drinking water, at a rate of 18 liters per person per day, to all IDPs sheltering at the PoC site. In addition to coordinating waste disposal, IOM conducts regular hygiene promotion sessions to help prevent the spread of disease in the crowded site.

An IOM health rapid response team recently conducted a one-day vaccination campaign in Malakal town in response to an influx of IDPs into the area. IOM provided vaccination services targeting children under 15 years old for measles and oral polio vaccine and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Malakal Key Figures



33,028
IDPs



33,028
IDPs access safe water



2,223
health consultations

*19 September - 2 October 2016

Melut PoC Site

IOM provides WASH services to nearly 700 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 2,599 consultations and delivering 39 babies, including two home deliveries, from 19 September - 2 October. Health officers also vaccinated 545 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 5,080 people during the reporting period through community awareness campaigns. IOM continues to manage the Humanitarian Hub to shelter humanitarians working at the Bor PoC site.

Tongping Transit Site

When fighting reignited in Juba in July 2016, thousands of new arrivals fled to the UNMISS base in Juba's Tongping neighbourhood in search of protection. At the height of the July crisis, approximately 4,500 people were sheltering at the site.

IOM and humanitarian agencies immediately began providing assistance to IDPs in the site, ensuring IDPs had access to primary health care, safe drinking water and shelter.

From 28 July to 29 September, more than 3,300 IDPs relocated from the UN base in Juba's Tongping neighbourhood to the UN House PoC site in Juba. IOM coordinated the relocation and provided transportation. IDPs who had families in UN House relocated first, followed by IDPs registered in an August headcount exercise. IDPs were received by ACTED, camp manager of the UN House PoC site, upon arrival. UNHCR and protection partners ensured that needs of vulnerable IDPs were addressed.

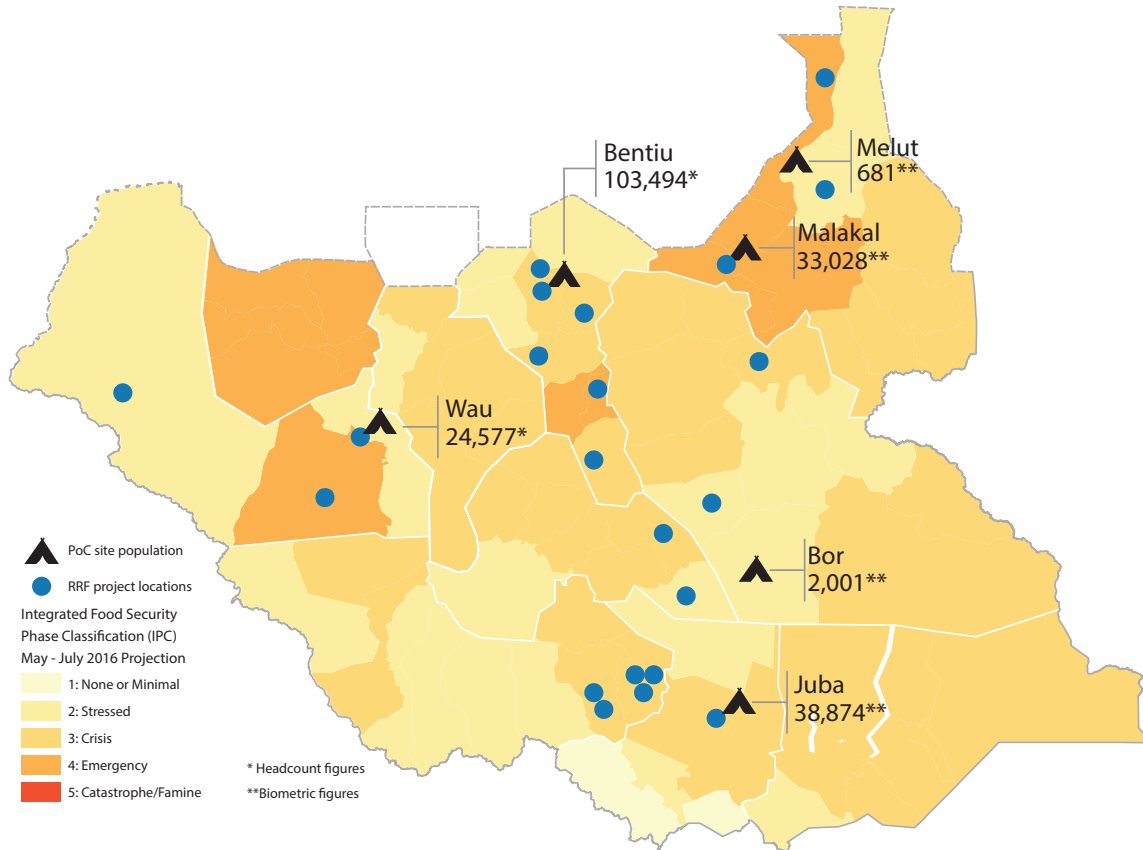
As camp manager of the Tongping transit center, IOM oversaw the closure of the site, including dismantling structures and clean-up.



IDPs share communal shelters at the Tongping transit site. IOM/Gonzalez 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 seven NGOs, including ACTED, Hold the Child Organization, IMC, Impact Health Organization, IsraAID, Johanniter International Assistance and Mentor Initiative, in Juba, Malakal, Raja and Wau. In addition, IOM is directly implementing WASH activities in the Wau PoC site, providing 20 L of safe drinking water per person per day.



The names and boundaries on the maps in this presentation do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of South Sudan or IOM. These maps are for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that these maps are error free and therefore we accept no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from the use of these map products.

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



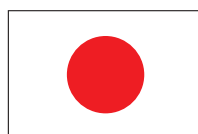
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



UKaid
from the British people



From
the People of Japan



The
Common
Humanitarian Fund
South Sudan