



Tired, after a long walk to the Kenya border, a mother sits down to rest while awaiting transportation to the Kakuma Refugee Camp. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Joseph Kabiru)

OVERVIEW

Over 1.1 million people remain internally displaced across South Sudan and over 399,000 people have fled the violence to neighbouring countries (Uganda: 119,707, Kenya: 41,100, Ethiopia: 172,092 and Sudan: 86,444). There are currently 1,102,643 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in seven UN bases across South Sudan. (Source: UNHCR 17 July)

The rainy season continues to complicate the delivery of humanitarian aid to many areas in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Humanitarian actors are increasingly relying on air transportation to deliver lifesaving supplies. The threat of cholera and waterborne diseases is a growing concern in displacement sites, especially in remote locations where thousands remain vulnerable without access to basic services.

South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in **Ethiopia**, although not in the large numbers witnessed at the beginning of the emergency. A total of 6,934 refugees have been relocated to Kule II Refugee Camp from Akobo, Burbiey and Pagak this week, while the number of refugees transported to refugee Camps in Benishangul-Gumuz regions is 1,489. The backlog of refugees created congestion at the entry points in Gambella due to the high refugee influx in the previous months has now been cleared and IOM is now only providing transportation to new arrivals. Movement to Kule II Refugee Camp has temporarily been halted as the camp has reached its maximum capacity of 30,000 refugees.

Refugees travelling to **Kenya** continue to face high levels of insecurity. Three refugees lost their lives this week when

HIGHLIGHTS

Over 1.1 million people remain internally displaced across South Sudan.

Number of refugees transported by IOM in Ethiopia passes the 150,000 mark.

Refugees travelling to Kenya continue to face insecurity along the way.

Uganda records an increase in refugee arrivals in this reporting period.

the taxi they were travelling in was shot at on route to the Kenyan border. It is unclear what prompted the shoot-out but the arriving refugees report that the route has become unsafe. As a result, refugees are now taking a longer route to Kenya and/or requesting for police escorts in the area.

Uganda registered an increase in the number of newly arriving refugees this week; 1,236 refugees arrived in Uganda as compared to 531 last week. The increase in the number is associated to uncertainty of the security situation in South Sudan, refugees are trickling in gradually. The refugees enter the country mainly through the Nimule and Koboko borders. 65% of the new arrivals are children. UNHCR reports that 119,707 refugees have entered Uganda since the emergency began.

IOM RESPONSE

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

SOUTH SUDAN: The IOM-operated Common Transport Service (CTS), a free service for transporting humanitarian supplies in South Sudan, is helping partners to deliver aid across the country. CTS trucks remain strategically positioned across the country to provide transport assistance to humanitarian partners. 121 metric tons of humanitarian cargo has been moved by CTS trucks from 5 June to 11 July. Over 5,000 metric tons of humanitarian cargo has been moved by CTS trucks since January 2014.

ETHIOPIA: IOM has provided transportation assistance to 157,089 refugees since the conflict broke out in mid-December 2013. Airlifts for vulnerable refugees have continued during this reporting period, with IOM facilitating the movements for 96 refugees. As of 15 July, the total number of vulnerable refugees transported by IOM (on UNHCR helicopter) is 865. Those transported have been deemed not fit to travel by bus or boat, and include the very old, lactating mothers, sick children and the disabled. Coordinated movements by boat and by bus are ongoing.

KENYA: Since the onset of the crisis, 38,806 South Sudan refugees have entered the country (Source: UNHCR Sitrep, 16-20 June). During this reporting period, IOM transported 440 refugees to Kakuma Refugee Camp, compared to 432 refugees in the previous week. The cost of transportation to the Kenyan border, coupled with heavy rains in South Sudan and insecurity at the border continues to hinder the movement of refugees to Kenya.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

As lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster in South Sudan, IOM provides essential household items and emergency shelter materials to conflict and disaster-affected populations. IOM manages the Shelter and NFI Core Pipeline, a mechanism to ensure that key NFIs and emergency shelter materials are prepositioned in strategic locations and ready to be deployed rapidly. 4,000 metric ton of Shelter and NFI stock has been moved through the core pipeline and 43,431 households were provided with Shelter and NFI assistance since January 2014. As of 11 July, IOM and partners reached 124,709 households with NFIs, and 42,151 households with emergency shelter.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

IOM continues to act as CCCM state focal point in Upper Nile, Jonglei, West Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap. IOM is working with partners to finalize Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and services, to improve humanitarian infrastructure and upgrade access roads at the new PoC site. As of 14 July, 9,700 people have been relocated from the old PoC located within the UNMISS compound to the new PoC site. 1,290 tents have been erected in the new PoC, of which 1,277 have been

allocated to families. The demolition of vacated shelters at the old PoC is ongoing.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

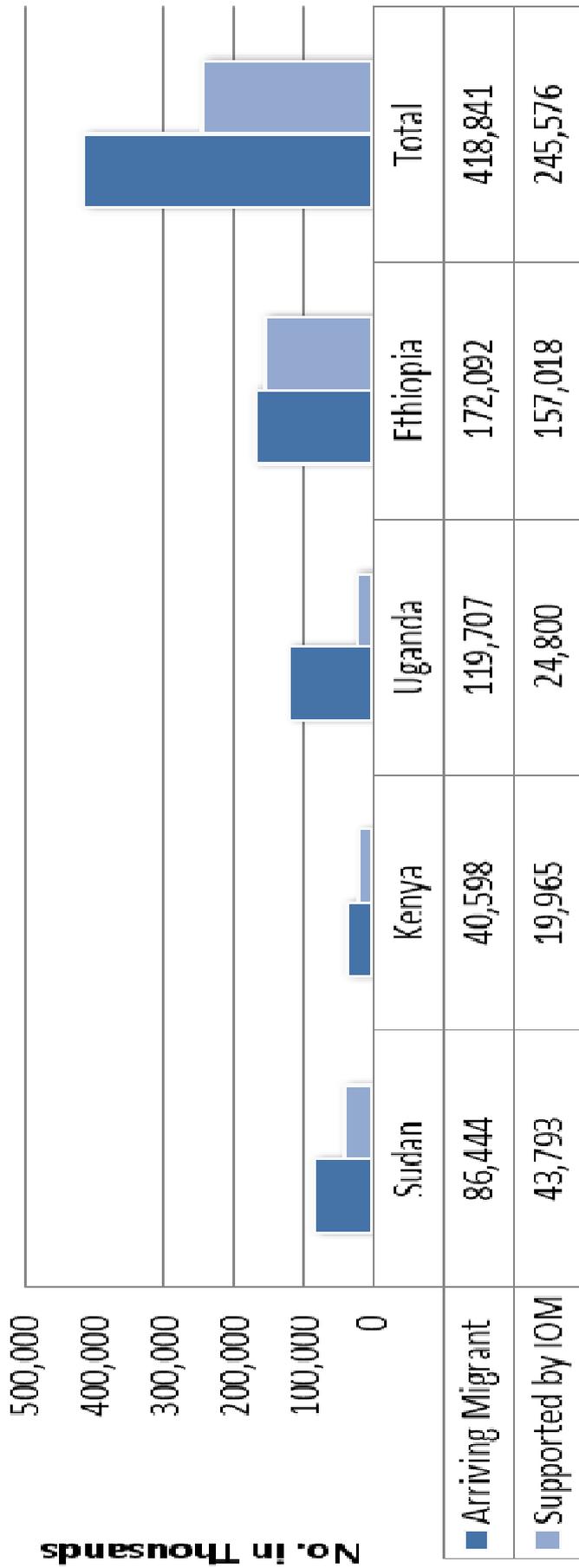
SOUTH SUDAN: IOM is supporting cholera response efforts at the PoC, including the set-up of an oral rehydration post (ORP) and disseminating cholera awareness information at the community level. The IOM WASH team is also supporting the daily transport of 10,000 litres of clean water to the Malakal teaching hospital and a 30,000 litre water tank has been installed in Wau Shiluk to provide clean water to beneficiaries. In Bentiu, IOM has deployed a WASH team to augment the WASH response at the PoC site. To date, 93 latrines have been constructed and 40 community mobilizers have been trained in hygiene promotion and are disseminating hygiene messaging at the community level.

HEALTH

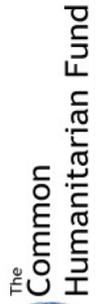
SOUTH SUDAN: IOM is the main Primary Health Care actor in Malakal (Upper Nile) and Bentiu (Unity) PoCs providing clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities. IOM extended mobile health services to the South Sudan-Sudan border area of Wonthou (Renk County, Upper Nile). IOM clinics provide curative Consultations, health education sessions, routine immunization for children under five and maternal health care. Top morbidities for all sites continue to be upper respiratory tract infections, malaria and diarrheal diseases. 68,720 curative consultations have been provided to date.

UGANDA: IOM continues to distribute necessary items for the construction of household latrine as well as providing support in the construction of communal latrines in Mungula and Nyumanzi. The construction of sanitary facilities at Nyumanzi primary school and Nyumanzi health centre as well as of the waiting shed at the health centre is in final stages. Medical equipment and supplies were delivered to Nyumanzi Health Centre-II, while construction activities of sanitation facilities and rainwater harvesting system at Nyumanzi primary school and health centre are underway.

Arriving Migrants against Migrants Supported by IOM



Funding for IOM South Sudan's emergency operations is provided by:



Sudan

For more information on IOM's Response in South Sudan, see <http://southsudan.iom.int/crisis/>

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