The security situation in South Sudan continues to remain highly volatile and unpredictable. On 23 April, heavy fighting broke out in Renk, Upper Nile State and unconfirmed reports suggest that over 30,000 people have fled the area. In Bor, Jonglei State, tensions remain high and civilians are reported to be leaving Bor town in fear of renewed violence. In Duk and Twic East counties, fighting has caused many people to flee to the safety of Mingkaman, in Lakes State.

On 24 April, four UNMISS river barges carrying supplies towards Upper Nile State came under attack. The barges were carrying food and fuel to the UNMISS Base in Malakal. This is the second direct attack on UNMISS operations following the Bor PoC incident where dozens were killed and over 100 injured.

On 26 April, armed skirmishes broke out between government soldiers in Wau town (Western Bahr el Ghazal) resulting in over 800 people seeking protection at the UNMISS compound.

Over 84,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) are seeking protection in eight UN bases across South Sudan. Over 900,000 people are estimated to be internally displaced inside South Sudan as a result of the crisis. A further 293,000 have fled to neighbouring countries (63,400 Sudan, 97,413 Ethiopia, 34,301 Kenya and 98,278 Uganda).
The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster works to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery of life-saving services to IDPs in displacement sites and ensure that basic humanitarian living conditions are provided, while also building the foundations for voluntary return and recovery interventions where it is possible and safe to do so. IOM and UNHCR co-lead the CCCM Cluster, in coordination with ACTED. IOM continues to act as CCCM state focal point in Upper Nile, Jonglei, West Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap.

**SITE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION**

The CCCM cluster continues to work to improve existing sites and expand to new sites where necessary. Site improvement and expansion interventions are currently focused on the largest sites that are anticipated to remain open for a protracted period of time. This includes the UNMISS PoC areas of UN House (Juba, Central Equatoria), Malakal (Upper Nile), Bentiu (Unity) and Bor (Jonglei) as well as the spontaneous settlement in Mingkaman (Lakes).

IOM is leading site expansion and improvement works in Malakal PoC (25% completed) and Bor PoC (3% completed). IOM is also providing technical support to CCCM partners in Mingkaman (2% completed) and providing operational support for site preparation at the UN House (PoC three is 75% completed).

**Delays caused by fighting, heightened insecurity, funding constraints and logistical bottlenecks continue to be challenges.**

**Bor, Jonglei State**

Following the violent incident at the Bor PoC on 17 April, IOM assisted in the collection and burial of bodies at the UNMISS compound. In addition to this, CCCM partners carried out community mobilization activities to raise awareness amongst the IDP population it is safe to return to the PoC – many fled the site during the violent attack and remain in fear of returning. CCCM partners carried out a verification exercise at the PoC to ascertain the number of IDPs remaining in the area.

**4,829 IDPs remain at the Bor PoC, compared to 5,600 in early March**

**Bentiu, Unity State**

Demarcation and allocation of plots are ongoing for new arrivals at the UNMISS Bentiu PoC. The recent influx of IDPs has led to increased congestion of the existing site and occupation of communal areas. Negotiations to relocate them to an alternate and safe location are under discussion.
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

- Data gathering for the third round of DTM is on-going. This round aims to gather updated information on sites covered in the past round (40 sites) and expanded coverage to reach additional sites across the country.
- A DTM team has arrived in Bentiu to assist in gathering accurate estimates of the total IDP population at the PoC. Current estimates suggest that there are over 22,000 IDPs at the PoC; however, this figure needs to be ascertained using a more systematic verification process. DTM teams have also been deployed to Melut, Renk (Upper Nile), Mingkaman (Lakes) and Abyei to register new arrivals and verify changes to existing IDP population figures.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

As lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster in South Sudan, IOM provides essential household items and emergency shelter materials to conflict- and disaster-affected populations as well as returnees. IOM also 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.

9,000 IDP households provided with shelter materials as of 23 April – 13% of the cluster target has been reached

84,086 IDP households provided with NFI kits and loose times as of 23 April

Overall need for NFI assistance is greater than was anticipated at the time the Crisis Response Plan (CRP) was developed. The Shelter/NFI cluster is revising target goals in order to effectively address emergency NFI needs of the ongoing crisis.

Shelter/NFI assessments have been completed at UN House PoC in Juba (Central Equatoria) and are on-going in Mingkaman, Lakes state. The findings made from these assessments will enable the Cluster to better understand shelter/NFI needs and facilitate the development of appropriate response measures in the coming months.

Unity State

IOM has deployed a frontline response team to Bentiu in response to the sudden influx of IDPs to the PoC. Emergency NFI distribution (plastic sheets, blankets and sleeping mats) is ongoing. This frontline team will also return to Old Fangak (Jonglei State), to carry out NFI distributions which were previously delayed due to logistical constraints.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

IOM is the Upper Nile State focal point for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance covering Malakal, Melut, Wau Shiluk, Rom and Dethoma. IOM also provides WASH support to IDPs in Turalei and Aweng, Warrap State.

Malakal, Upper Nile State

Efforts to improve drainage systems at the UNMISS Malakal PoC have encountered several challenges this week. Only 70% of the planned drainage work can be completed due to existing drainage pathways being occupied by IDPs.

8 litres

Water availability per person per day at the PoC –critically below the ideal standard of 15 l/p/d

Additional materials to further expand the existing water system were delivered to Malakal this week and installation is ongoing

130

People per latrine at the Malakal PoC
IOM conducted a drainage assessment at the PoC and priority areas were identified focusing on improving existing drainage canals and installation of new culverts. Heavy rains have flooded large areas of the PoC with an estimated 40% of shelters affected by water flowing into the structures. While WASH actors continue to improve living conditions and mitigate negative health effects, challenges will continue persist given that many shelters are located in flood-prone areas.

**Flood-prone areas at the Malakal PoC**

IOM is the main Primary Health Care actor providing assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities through mobile and semi-static clinics in Renk and Malakal (Upper Nile State) and Bentiu (Unity State).

**Top morbidities for all sites continue to be upper respiratory tract infections, malaria and watery diarrhea**

**Malakal, Upper Nile State**

877 Consultations provided for IDPs at the Malakal PoC this week

39 Children under five who also received Routine Immunization

311 IDPs who benefited from health education outreach

**Bentiu, Unity State**

In response to the recent upsurge in violence and the subsequent influx of IDPs at the UNMISS PoC, IOM has rapidly expanded its clinical capacity at the PoC, and efforts are underway to deploy health experts and emergency medical supplies. IOM is also spearheading response measures to intensify Oral Cholera Vaccinations this coming week – vaccination campaigns will cover both the IOM clinic at the PoC and the IOM Bentiu clinic.

**HEALTH**

19 litres Water availability per person per day at the PoC – above the ideal standard of 15 l/p/d

39 People per latrine at the Melut PoC
Doro refugee camp

As lead provider of WASH response in Doro camp, IOM is continuing to meet the needs of the camp’s refugee population. All key water, hygiene and sanitation indicators are currently above the minimum standards. Nonetheless, there remains a need to maintain these standards, particularly with the start of the rainy season, to prevent the outbreak and spread of waterborne diseases amongst the refugee population and the surrounding host communities.

25 litres
Water availability per person per day

14
The number people per latrine (family latrines have now reached 94% coverage at the refugee camp)

22
The number of people per bathing facility

144
Active hygiene promoters at the Doro refugee camp

The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is a flexible funding mechanism allowing for swift disbursement of grants through NGO/Community-Based Organization (CBO) partners in response to onset emergencies. There are currently 12 active projects in crisis-affected areas of the country being supported across a range of sectors.

In response to the recent upsurge in violence in Bentiu, RRF funds have been mobilized to support urgent WASH needs and fill gaps in response to the massive influx of IDPs at the Bentiu PoC and enhance the provision of life-saving health services at the POC.

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 Truck Locations (by state):

- Central Equatoria: 4 Trucks
- Lakes: 2 Trucks
- Upper Nile: 4 Trucks
- Jonglei: 1 Truck
- Western Bahr el Ghazal: 1 Truck
- Unity: 1 Truck
- Upper Nile: 1 Truck

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