



First baby delivered at IOM's temporary clinic at the UN Tong Ping base in Juba. Mother and baby are safe and healthy. IOM/Pearson 2016

IOM teams continue lifesaving humanitarian activities across South Sudan, where more than 6.1 million people are in need of assistance. Since December 2013, the crisis has displaced 2.3 million people, including 721,500 who have fled to neighbouring countries and more than 1.61 million others who remain internally displaced.

Following intense fighting that began in Juba on 7 July, the ceasefire issued on 11 July continues to hold. The security situation in the town remains fairly calm, enabling humanitarian operations for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the capital and civilian movements around town.

Approximately 15,300 people have been newly displaced by the fighting, including approximately 4,000 people at the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeeping base in Tong Ping and 6,830 new arrivals at the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site at UN House, where an estimated 28,000 people were living prior

to the 7 July fighting. An additional 4,470 people are sheltering in community centres, churches and other areas in town.

IOM is coordinating closely with partners to assess needs and provide emergency aid to civilians in Juba.

IOM medical staff are responding to an upsurge of suspected cholera cases in Juba following an alert from the South Sudan Ministry of Health on 17 July after 30 suspected cholera cases and one death were reported in Juba. Additional cases were reported in Duk County and Terekeka.

Humanitarian needs remain high in Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal, since fighting broke out in late June. An IOM rapid response team remains on the ground to support an estimated 83,100 IDPs. Approximately 25,000 IDPs are sheltering in the area adjacent to the UNMISS base, where IOM is improving an area of 55,000m² to respond to the increasing displaced population and subsequent overcrowding.

HIGHLIGHTS

Insecurity in Juba displaces 15,300 people

IOM supports response to suspected cholera cases in Juba

Humanitarian needs remain high in Wau

KEY FIGURES

11-17 July



1.61

million displaced internally and countries

721,500

displaced to neighbouring countries



118,000

IDPs accessed safe drinking water



10,072

health consultations conducted



1,330

IDPs received psychosocial support

Juba Emergency Response

IOM is providing multi-sector assistance at the UNMISS Tong Ping base and providing coordination and pipeline support for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter and Non-Food Items and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) clusters responding to needs across Juba.

IOM is working closely with UNMISS engineering on site improvement and site planning to mitigate flooding and maintain living conditions in the base. Following heavy rains on 19 July, IOM responded to flooding in the site using one water pump to drain retention areas. As more people continue to arrive at the site, concerns are increasing over the impact of the rainy season and the spread of other waterborne diseases. Without proper drainage, the rainy season can lead to flooding and extremely muddy conditions for IDPs.

IOM is working closely with the Health Cluster and the UN World Health Organization to respond to and mitigate the spread of cholera. As part of this effort, IOM geospatial information specialists are mapping cholera hotspots to enable fast and targeted responses to suspected cases. IOM and Medair are also setting up oral rehydration stations in Juba. More on the response here: <http://bit.ly/29UmQ51>.

Wau Emergency Response

Intense fighting in Wau town on 24 and 25 June has displaced thousands from their homes and exacerbated existing needs due to insecurity since late 2015. Tensions in Wau remain high, with intermittent insecurity in the area during the reporting period. Activities in Wau town continued uninterrupted but movement was restricted to some areas beyond town, hindering access to populations in need.

IOM maintains a strong operational presence in Wau and is providing multi-sector humanitarian aid, including providing safe drinking water for the 25,000 people sheltering near the UNMISS base and providing shelter and health care support to IDPs in town and surrounding areas.

Site development works at the UNMISS base continued during the week. All internal and perimeter roads are complete; water systems are installed and fully functional; and a food distribution area adjacent to the site was completed. IOM has allocated plots to agencies requesting space for service provision. The identification of drainage areas was conducted and a site layout will be completed in the coming week.

For more information on the Wau response, please see <http://bit.ly/2a9l1nl>.

Bentiu PoC Site

IOM provides multi-sector humanitarian assistance to approximately 99,000 IDPs at the Bentiu PoC site in coordination with UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

IOM serves as camp manager of the site, coordinating humanitarian services and maintaining infrastructure.

In addition to managing two primary health care clinics within the PoC site, IOM runs a mobile clinic in Bentiu town at the state hospital. IDPs in both locations can access general health consultations, vaccinations and maternal care.


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, 435 people have been tested and 72 people are undergoing treatment.

Juba Key Figures*

	15,300
	IDPs
	235
	HHs received relief items
	1,022
	health consultations
	4,000
	access safe water

*13-19 July 2016

Wau Key Figures*

	83,165
	IDPs
	2,482
	HH receive relief items
	4,005
	health consultations
	25,000
	access safe water
	10
	receive PSS

*11 - 17 July 2016

Bentiu Key Figures*

	99,034
	IDPs
	55,319
	access safe water**
	4,541
	health consultations***
	1,135
	IDPs receive PSS

*11-17 July 2016; **Provided by IOM; ***Includes mobile clinic in Bentiu town

Malakal PoC Site

IOM is responding to the humanitarian needs of approximately 33,028 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 maintenance.

IOM is supporting the general food distribution ongoing in the PoC site and in Malakal town through registration assistance.

Site improvements are ongoing to both rehabilitate areas of the site damaged by the fighting in February 2016 and provide general care and maintenance.

For more on IOM's work in Malakal, see our latest video <http://bit.ly/29LnIBF>.

Malakal Key Figures*

	33,028 IDPs
	32,028 access safe water
	1,420 health consultations <small>*11 - 17 July 2016</small>

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, including latrines and bathing facilities, and conduct hygiene promotion.

Renk

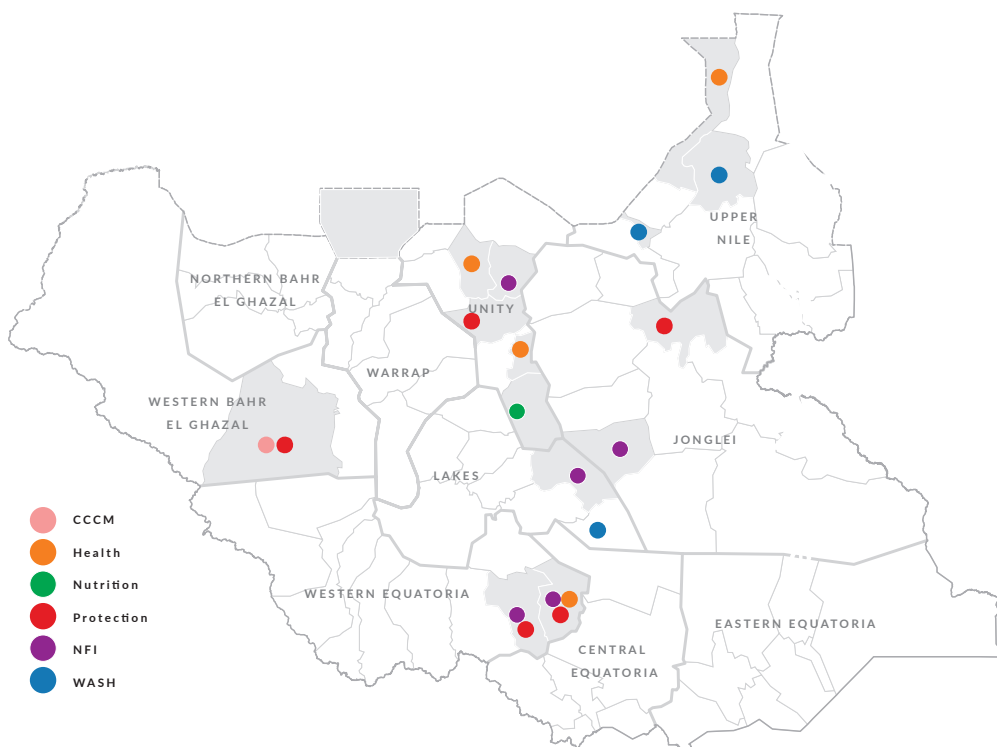
In Renk County, IOM provides clinical assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities, conducting 914 consultations and delivering 15 babies during the week. Health officers also vaccinated 554 children under the age of five against common diseases.

Bor PoC Site

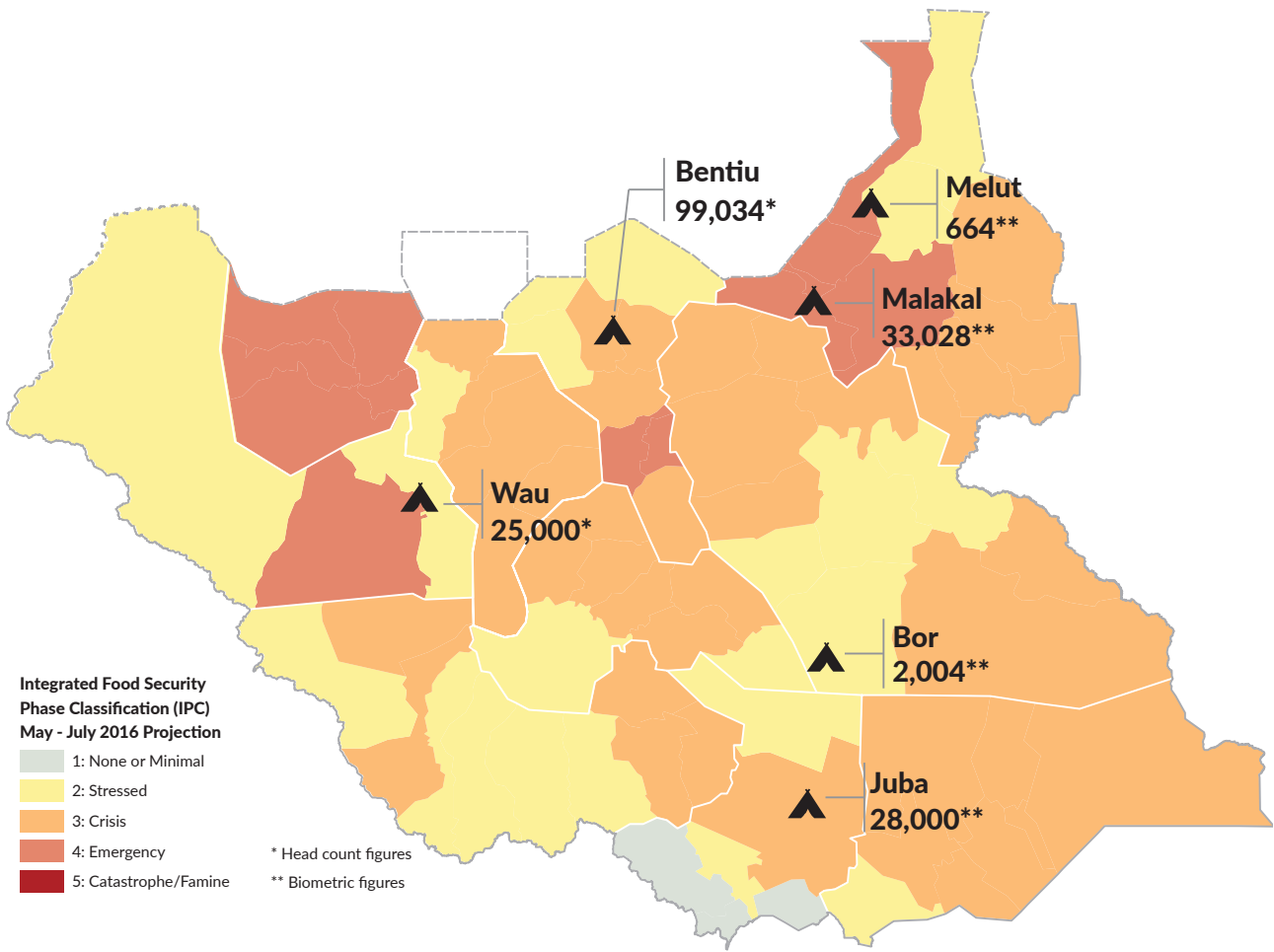
IDPs in Bor continue to participate in seven PSS mobile teams, reaching nearly 200 people this past week. IOM continues to manage the Humanitarian Hub at the Bor PoC site to shelter humanitarians working at the site.

Rapid Response Fund (RRF)

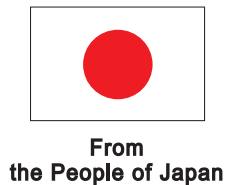
With funding from the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, IOM manages the RRF to support relief agencies across the country to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions. The RRF is currently funding six NGOs, including ACTED, Concern Worldwide, Hold the Child, International Medical Corps, MAYA and World Vision.



UN PoC Sites and IPC Data



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



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