OVERVIEW

On 15 December fighting broke out between factions in the South Sudanese capital Juba, and the conflict has since spread to other parts of the country, displacing hundreds of thousands of civilians. At least 352,000 people are known to have been internally displaced, with roughly 60,000 seeking physical protection within United Nations peacekeeping mission compounds (OCHA 11 January). In addition, 42,800 South Sudanese have applied for refugee status in neighboring countries. Access to affected areas remains a challenge for all humanitarian actors. Despite constraints, IOM has taken part in interagency assessments in Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Awerial and Twic, and has deployed surge teams to priority locations including Juba, Malakal and Bentiu to scale-up response within the cluster coordination mechanism.

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster was activated for the first time in South Sudan with the objective of delivering humanitarian aid effectively in a harmonized approach across sectors to meet the needs of IDPs concentrating in certain locations in and outside UN compounds. IOM and UNHCR were appointed leads of the CCCM Cluster, and together with ACTED form the CCCM Coordination team. CCCM actors are supporting overall coordination of humanitarian services in IDP sites, provide information management services including registration, and facilitating site expansion/relocation efforts to improve living conditions for IDPs and avoid over-congestion.
IOM is leading the registration of IDPs in accessible and prioritized IDP sites. To date, 36,424 displaced persons have been registered across the country.

**IDP registration status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large IDP sites</th>
<th>Status (as of 11 January)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNMISS Tomping—Juba</td>
<td>17,459 individuals were registered between 23 December and 2 January. Registration is currently closed, and population movements have been fluid with continuous new arrivals. Registration will resume next week to capture the new arrivals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juba 3 (UN House)</td>
<td>10,814 individuals registered as of 11 January.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>6,163 individuals registered as of 11 January. Registration is ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic County</td>
<td>1,988 individuals registered as of 11 January. Registration is ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentiu</td>
<td>Registration team has been deployed and preparations are underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor</td>
<td>Waiting until security conditions improve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingkaman (Awerial)</td>
<td>Pending security clearance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOM, in coordination with partners, is offering transportation assistance from UNMISS Tomping to Juba 3 for IDPs and third country nationals (TCNs) who are willing to move. As of 10 January, 199 South Sudanese and 144 TCNs have been assisted to relocate to Juba 3.

**Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items**

As cluster lead, IOM is coordinating the delivery of emergency shelter and NFI assistance for displaced populations. Registered households staying on the UN bases in Juba are receiving essential household items from the IOM pipeline and through joint efforts by partners. As of 11 January, 28,273 individuals have received NFI kits, which include blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, kitchen utensils, clothing materials, mosquito nets and soap. IDPs in Juba 3 are receiving plastic sheets in addition to household items, as framing materials for shelters are available on site. In Tomping, 26 units of 6 x 12m tents capable of accommodating 50 people per unit were erected to supplement 35 tents provided by Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), while 100 blanket and sleeping mat sets were donated to a 2nd level hospital. As new arrivals are observed in the Tomping site, the cluster is looking into a second round of NFI distribution in coordination with the CCCM Cluster.

In addition, IOM, as Shelter and NFI pipeline manager, is procuring additional emergency shelter and NFI materials to restock the core pipeline for distributions and prepositioning. NFI stocks from the pipeline have already been distributed by partners in Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Warrap states. Plans are in place to airlift relief items to Malakal and Bentiu to supplement stocks on the ground.

The cluster is also convening a Technical Working Group on site planning in coordination with other key cluster technical advisors to ensure that existing sites or newly identified sites are adhering to international standards.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

IOM is the acting focal point for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response on the Malakal UN base, which hosts approximately 11,000 IDPs (IOM estimate). On a daily basis, treated water from the Nile River is being transported and distributed in partnership with UNMISS. As of 9 January, 143,000 litres of safe water has been distributed, bringing the water access ratio to 12.9 litres per person per day, which is above minimum standards. IOM is providing

**IDP registration: UNMISS Tomping Juba (2 January)**
three water tankers for the daily water delivery, while an additional three trucks are being provided by UNMISS. A total of three water points have been established thus far, with a storage capacity of 65,000 litres.

Emergency latrines and hand washing stations are being established to improve sanitation and mitigate the spread of waterborne diseases. As of 9 January, 176 latrines have been established and hand-washing stations and soap are being provided. Hygiene promotion activities have also been scaled up, with the IOM WASH team disseminating hygiene messages at latrines sites and water points. The WASH team is also working on appointing and training of 22 hygiene promoters from the IDP community who can spread hygiene promotion messages to the members of their community.

In addition, water management committees have been established for each water point, to help instill responsibility for their care and ensure orderly access, and a waste management system has been established with garbage bins and an ongoing cleaning campaign.

**Water and Sanitation Access at UN Malakal IDP Site**

![Graph showing water access and latrine access over time]

**Health**

The IOM health team has an established presence in Renk, Malakal, Twic and Wau, filling the gap in existing health services in areas where large numbers of returnees and IDPs are concentrated. IOM is working in partnership with the Health Cluster to identify needs that IOM health initiatives can address. In the meantime, IOM is prepositioning drugs and other medical supplies from its existing stock in Juba to its warehouse in Malakal.

**RAPID RESPONSE FUND**

The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is funding eight international and national NGO partners responding to the ongoing crisis (as of 9 January). The fund has enabled partners to mobilize needed resources quickly, allowing for the timely delivery of assistance to crisis-affected populations. Activities being supported by the RRF include water trucking, the establishment of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, the provision of primary healthcare and child protection services at IDP sites in Juba, Awerial and other priority locations. In addition, the fund has supported the air transport of emergency relief items from Nairobi for distribution in frontline locations.

Funded by the United States Government, the RRF is a flexible funding mechanism managed by IOM that allows for immediate disbursement of grants through partners in response to onset emergencies.

**RETURNEE ASSISTANCE**

On 8 January IOM began an airlift operation to transport 599 South Sudanese returnees out of Malakal, Upper Nile State, where they had become caught up in recent fighting on their journey to reach their final destinations in the country.

The returnees had been stranded in transit sites in the border town of Renk for several months without means to continue their journey, and were being assisted by IOM with onward transportation. The returnees left Renk on 15 December on an IOM-organized barge, heading to various destinations within the country. The outbreak of conflict forced the barge to halt en route in Malakal, where the group took shelter at a Returnee Way Station. Malakal experienced heavy fighting between opposing forces, and several returnees taking shelter at the Way Station were shot, with three killed and four injured.

As transportation by barge was no longer a safe option, IOM initiated an airlift operation to relocate the returnees. The operation will consist of 17 flights over a period of nine days, and will transport beneficiaries to Juba, Wau and Aweil, depending on their intended destination. From 8-10 January, 238 returnees were transported to Juba and taken to the Juba Way Station, where basic services including food, water, sanitation and hygiene support, healthcare, shelter and protection assistance were provided in collaboration with partners. Many of the group taken to Juba will remain in the Way Station until security conditions allow for onward travel to their destinations in the Greater Equatorial region. The groups flying to Wau and Aweil will be assisted to reach their final destinations on IOM-organized buses.