

KEY FIGURES



22,545 Internally displaced persons in Rubkona and Bentiu towns due to flooding
(source: IOM DTM)



3 excavators deployed to onstruct and maintain berms around Bentiu and Rubkona town



42,340 flood affected populations in Unity State reached with life-saving primary health care service

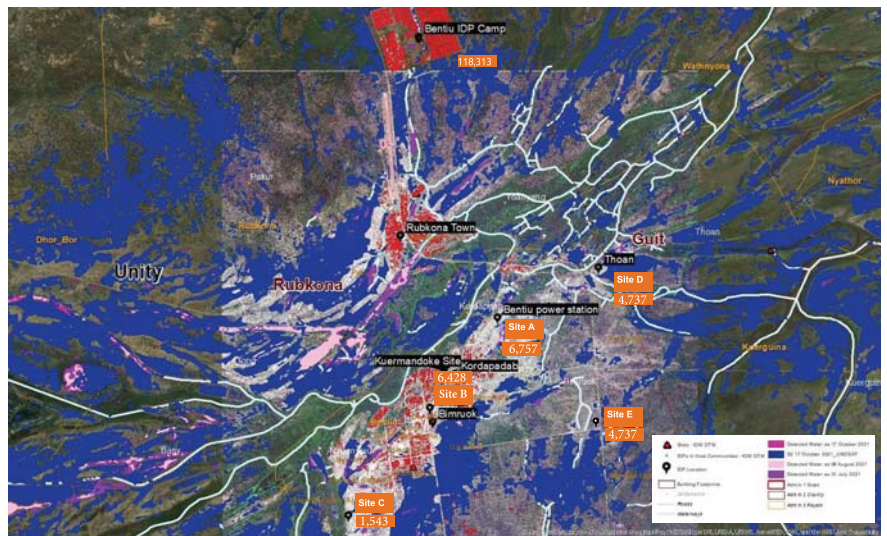


112,829 IDPs provided with water, sanitation & hygiene services

DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix

DTM Mobility Tracking provides regular updates on the numbers, locations and priority needs of IDPs and returnees, as well as comparative trends analysis.

- DTM's Mobility Tracking component released data from its 11th round of assessment which also included Rubkona county. The available data shows an increase from 119,392 individuals (27,062 household) to 174,545 individuals (27,062 households). The number of individuals displaced due to natural disaster in Rubkona county for year 2021 is estimated at 44,383 individuals.
- DTM conducted Event Tracking assessment in flood-related displacement locations since their arrival and has been closely monitored for updates. A total of 28,682 Individuals (4,863 households) have been tracked between August 2021 and January 2022 due to the flooding in all six sites in Bentiu, including Zero One site.



Flood map as of November 2021

Total IDPs in New Displacement Sites



- Rapid Flow Monitoring (RFM). DTM continued flow monitoring activities across all the five sites in Bentiu Town. This is to monitor the arrivals as well as exits and to consolidate DTM's data. The DTM team also continues to conduct regular Flow Monitoring to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals through Bentiu and Rubkona town to capture dynamics of highly mobile populations.
- DTM has extended its Flow Monitoring activities in Rubkona County, by introducing the new FMP in Rotriak launched in December 2021. The aim is the track Sudan arrivals as well the massive movement towards the north which are currently happening as a result of the flooding and communities' expectations and preparations for the upcoming rainy season.

- Gate Count at Bentiu IDPs' camp: following the flood triggered displacement in Rubkona town, portion of the IDPs from Rubkona moved to Bentiu IDPs Camp (former PoC), most of whom already have family members residing on site. Hence DTM increased the number of gate count enumerators to better monitor and track entries and exits.
- DTM has been observing the rapid extension of the IDP Sites in Bentiu town and on collaboration with DRC (CCCM) a plan is underway for a second headcount exercise on Sites (A, B, C, D, E) to update the population currently residing at the sites. Additional blocks have been added as well new arrivals from various locations affected by the flood.
- The DTM is carrying out a biometric registration maintenance of lost/damaged cards as well some GFD related concerns in Bentiu IDP Camp. Most cases were reported by CCCM, WHH (GFD FP), and Protection Partners.
- DTM increased the number of flow monitoring enumerators to cover movement between Bentiu IDP Camp and northern side towards Unity and Sudan. To ensure capturing of population transiting on foot and/or Canoe and not being able to be captured by the usual flow monitoring points in Rubkona town and Bentiu IDP Camp.
- In coordination with IOM-MHU, DTM is tracking the Covid-19 vaccination at Bentiu IDP Camp using biometric database to ease reporting on camp residents reached by vaccination and make follow faster for beneficiaries getting 2 dose vaccines.

CCCM | Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Coordination and Service Monitoring

COVID-19 cases continue to increase in Unity State and Bentiu IDP site. According to WHO, the Cumulative number of COVID -19 cases confirmed are 38 cases. Compliance and adherence of COVID-19 preventative measures are being implemented, observing social and physical distancing all the time. Thus, any events that tend to bring people together are currently not allowed. Other COVID-19 issues including but not limited to referral pathways, isolation of suspected and confirmed cases, are being followed in coordination with Health Cluster and partners including relevant stakeholders to ensure concrete steps are being undertaken to address the spike. Lastly, Camp Management outreach team are doing sensitization messages in Bentiu IDP Camp using door-to-door sensitization, megaphone, and pictures on noticeboard among others.

Operations

Numerous informal structures were identified by CCCM around the whole IDP site including structures for grinding mills, churches, shops and block leaders' offices among others. During the month of January, a total of 105 informal structures were identified while 20 were relocated. This was accomplished with a strong engagement with the community leaders, especially block leaders, to free up the WASH corridors in order to facilitate the construction of additional latrines and shower rooms by WASH partners. In this manner, a total of 27 coordination meetings were organized between CM, WASH partners and community leaders to relocate informal structures erected along the WASH corridors as in regard to the HEV E response strategy. This will allow WASH partners to carry out regular WASH structure maintenance activities to improve the sanitation and hygiene situation and achieve minimum standards. CM also managed to register 130 active shops for licenses renewal in Sector 2 Market.



Sector two team leader sensitizing the community in the market using megaphone. © IOM 2022

Community Engagement

In response to HEV and others water borne diseases, WASH and relevant partners are doubling their efforts to strengthening hygiene and sanitation in Bentiu IDP camp through garbage collection and general cleaning. On January 11, MSF reported a slight increase of HEV cases in the Bentiu IDP site with a total of 15 cases recorded compared to 6 cases that were only reported for the past 2 weeks. MSF and CM have requested from the WASH partners to increase the FRC levels across the 5 sectors for the time being as a step to reduce the cases within the site while the work on the water supply, construction of new latrines, dislodging, and repairs continue. CM continues intensifying the sensitization through all means of communications (i.e. radio talk shows, door-to-door sensitization, messages podcasting, mobile sound systems) in coordination with the key community structures and CHC.



IOM hired excavator reinforcing a dyke in Bentiu town © IOM 2021

Flood Response

IOM CCCM refined the map outlining the dykes that need immediate repair and monitoring around Bentiu and Rubkona while it deployed 2 excavators and 2 trash pumps to support government efforts in reclaiming and restrengthening some of the highly populated areas. During the reporting period, IOM remained an integral part of the Flood Technical Working Group co-chaired with UNMISS. As such, IOM CCCM is playing a pivotal role in measuring water level and sharing data with partners and local officials for early warning and decision-making purposes. On 11 January, IOM attended a high-level flood coordination meeting

chaired by the Acting Governor in Bentiu. During the meeting, it was estimated that 12 excavators and 52 trash pumps would be required to mitigate further flooding in Bentiu and Rubkona in order to construct 73 km of dykes with a width of 4m and height of 2.5m. The government requested IOM to mobilize as much resources as possible. The Acting Governor also voiced his concern regarding the upcoming rainy season which may involve a complete inundation of the two towns. Thus, relocating people to a higher ground would be required but given the lack of physical access, relocation may not also be feasible.

Care and Maintenance

As part of stirring up community participation and community ownership IOM mobilized 64 casuals- one person per block for drainage cleaning and 40 casuals for culverts desilting. Assessment of all the drainages and culverts across the five sectors was carried out, where a total of 280 drainages were identified which contained stagnant water and require cleaning. From the assessment 41 trips of soil are needed to facilitate the backfilling of stagnant water. In addition, 332 culverts require desilting. On Monday 24th January, drainage cleaning kick off in all the five sectors of the IDP camp which was followed by culverts desilting the day after in Sector 3.

During the reporting period, 9243.85m length of drainages and 14 culverts which contained stagnant water, garbage and silt have been cleaned by draining the water to flow into the retention basin to be discharged outside the camp by the help of trash pumps. Additionally, CM team carried out backfilling of ponds containing stagnant water in Sector 1, Buffer Zone in order to get rid of the stagnant water which may be contaminated and prevent young children from swimming in it as well as women using it for washing clothes.

CP | Core Pipeline

IOM Core Pipeline continued to support S-NFI and WASH partners' responses in Bentiu during the reporting period. One approved pipeline request from Concern Worldwide was processed and IOM CP released rubber ropes, bamboo bundles, wooden poles for shelter rehabilitation in the Bentiu IDP camp which was targeted for the benefit of 385 households. Two WASH partners (Concern Worldwide and IOM WASH unit) were also supported as IOM CP processed three pipeline requests. Latrine slabs were released to IOM WASH unit for their Hepatitis E

response activities and soap were also provided for the partners' monthly soap distribution in the IDP camps.

Challenges:

Road networks to Rubkona county are still inaccessible despite the start of the dry season. This hinders prepositioning of critical common pipeline supplies to Bentiu. IOM is closely monitoring access and security and will immediately transport items to the IOM Bentiu logistics hub as soon as the roads open.



Liquid waste disposal at WSP @IOM 2022

WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



22,473,000
liters of safe drinking Water
provided as part of HEV E
response



532
latrine stances repaired
by IOM WASH



2
Surface Water Treatment
Plant(SWAT) operational in
flood affected IDP Site(A & C)



112,829
individuals reached
with WASH services in
Benitu IDP Camp

HEV response – IDP Camp

- IOM continued to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to 46,611 individuals in Bentiu IDP camp (Sectors 2 and 3); whilst managing liquid and solid waste across the entire camp and humanitarian hub log base
- During the reporting period IOM, provided a daily average of 724,250 litres of water in sector 2 and 3 to a population of 46,611 individuals, averaging 15.54 liters per person per day (LPPD). As part of its HEV E response strategy, IOM maintained constant water quality monitoring to ensure water was safe for consumption, thus mitigating risk of contamination. A total of 759 tests were conducted on both water storage tanks and distribution points to confirm that the FRC level remained between 0.4 to 0.7 mg/l; while at household level, 575 tests were conducted with FRC comprised between 0.1 to 0.4 mg/l considered as safe for consumption.
- IOM continued to support water provision to Sector 1 (operated by Mercy Corps - MC), through its contingency borehole and connection to the distribution line in Sector 1. Operations are being coordinated with MC, but IOM support included provision of generator, both submersible and booster pump as well as the manpower (borehole operators and security guards) to operate and maintain the system. In turn, MC provided fuel and staff to monitor fuel consumption and provide any other support required. During this reporting period, water provided through this contingency borehole was 4,194,000 liters.
- IOM continued to improve access to sanitation by repairing 532 latrine stances, decommissioning 72, and building 32 new ones. IOM continued with regular desludging operations across the 5 sectors, transporting 2,020m³ of liquid waste during this reporting period, from 716 latrine stances across the 5 sectors.
- IOM continued with regular garbage collection across the 5 sectors, while coordinating with partners on raising awareness for the revised garbage collection and disposal schedule, at the designated points. A total of 1,880m³ of solid waste were transported to the dumping site during this reporting period. IOM also disposed of 57 carcasses of dead animals (goats, sheep, cows, dogs, cats, and donkeys).
- IOM continued to do case follow up and support HEV affected households as per line listing with hygiene promotion at household level, coupled with distribution of WASH NFI items (soap, bucket and collapsible jerry can) during the follow-up visit. During this reporting period, of the 16 cases reported to IOM in its Sectors (2&3), 15 follow-up visits were conducted and WASH NFI items were distributed (with 1 case having reportedly left the camp).
- IOM continued to support PWLMs (Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers) – a high-risk group considering the ongoing HEV outbreak, with WASH NFI kits in coordination with Health partners. A total of 164 women (35 pregnant mothers, 55 lactating and 74 during delivery) benefited from this, having received 1 WASH NFI kit each.
- IOM continued to perform its role as the assigned WASH Cluster Site Focal Point for Bentiu IDP Camp, leading the coordination of WASH partners, MSF and CCCM to improve the smooth implementation of the activities. Meetings were held every Tuesday from 10:00-11:00am.

- In supporting emergency response to the flood affected populations located in Bentiu town (sites A, B and C), IOM WASH continues to improve access to safe drinking water (based on Sphere standards), promote behavior change through hygiene promotion awareness activities, conduct WASH NFI distribution to the flood affected, including menstrual hygiene management kits to women and girls on menstrual age, and construction of shared latrines through community participation.
- IOM has provided access to safe drinking water in Site A and C by installing and operating Surface Water Treatment plant (SWAT) system in each site. In Site A, IOM is providing 60 m³ of water per day to an estimated population of 5,467 individuals (10.9 liters of water per person per day), and in Site C, 40 m³ of water per day to an estimated population of 1,220 individuals (32.8 liters of water per person per day). In both sites, IOM has recruited and trained casual staffs to oversee the daily operation of the SWAT.
- IOM is currently assessing how to improve access to safe and sufficient water in Site B by building on the existing water distribution network.

Flood – Bentiu town (IDP sites A, B & C)

- As part of IOM's emergency response to the flood affected populations settled in Bentiu town, IOM continued to provide WASH services to IDP Sites A, B and C.
- IOM has provided access to safe drinking water in Site A and C by installing and operating one Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWAT) system in each site. In Site A, IOM provided 90m³ of water per day to an estimated population of 6,757 individuals (13.3 LPPD) and in Site C, 30m³ of water per day to an estimated population of 1,543 individuals (19.4 LLPD). IOM has recruited and trained a total of 11 casual staffs (6 watch men and 5 operators; Site A = 4; Site B = 3 and Site C = 4), responsible for overseeing the daily operation of both SWATs, including water quality monitoring.
- To improve access to safe and sufficient water in Site B, IOM installed a 30m³ bladder, which was connected to the existing water distribution network run by the local authority. A daily average of 50m³ liters was supplied to an estimated population of 6,428 individuals (7.8 LPPD). Low water levels are linked to issues with the pressure from the main water supply network line, which is low. To address this, IOM is still working with Concern Worldwide (CWW), in coordination with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, to find the means to increase the treatment capacity of the existing Bentiu Town Water Supply System, managed by CWW.
- IOM also begun planning for its hygiene promotion awareness activities by recruiting and training 38 CHPs (Site A=12, Site B=14, Site C=12) and 6 leaders (Site A=2, Site B=2, Site C=2).

MHU | Migration Health Unit

- As part of the health emergency response to flood affected populations in Unity state, IOM continued to provide essential primary health care services to displaced populations through the IOM static clinic in sector 3 and mobile clinic services to populations displaced to locations outside Bentiu town to Pakhur, Thong and Rothriah to reach a total of 21,941 displaced flood affected populations.
- Specific services include curative consultative services for 10,988 beneficiaries, Health promotion to 7,000 beneficiaries, Nutritional screening to 3,247 children under five years of age and Sexual reproductive services to 366 beneficiaries.
- The risk of a cholera outbreak remains high in Rubkona county due to overcrowding and inadequate water and sanitation facilities in the new camps. As part of health cluster cholera preparedness plans, IOM has led Round 1 Cholera vaccination campaign from 25-31 January 2022 targeting Bentiu IDP camps, Bentiu and Rubkona towns, supported by WHO, UNICEF and health cluster partners. Round 1 vaccination campaign reached over 173000 individuals aged 1 year and above, which is 85% of the targeted population. Round II is planned from 15 February 2022 for the second dose campaign.

SS | Shelter and Settlement

- Shelter and Settlement completed the technical study and recommended short, medium, and long-term floodwater management solutions. In addition, the team discussed study recommendations with partners.
- Shelter and Settlement planning to distribute construction material to local communities for dike rehabilitation and maintenance
- IOM teams discuss the possible technical support from the Netherland DRR/Water experts. Relevant data shared with the technical experts.

Donors supporting flood response activities:

