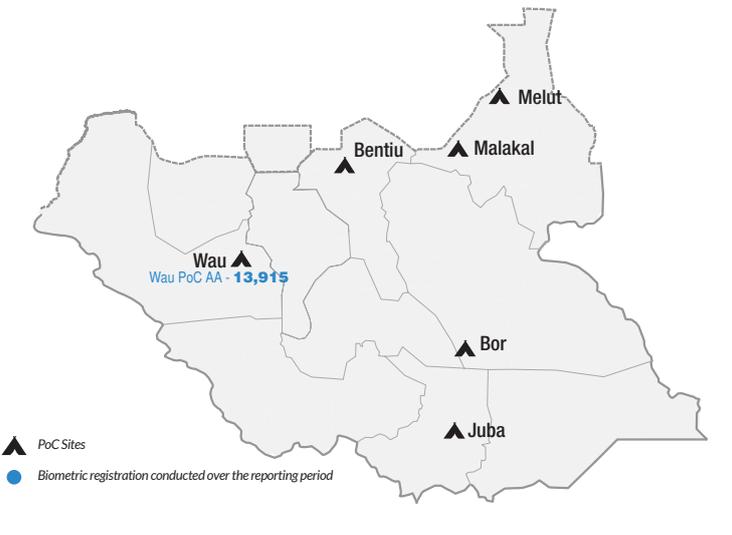


<p>Wau PoC</p> <p>13,915</p> <p>individuals biometrically registered (preliminary figure)</p>	<p>Bentiu PoC</p> <p>385 cases received at complaint desk were resolved</p>	<p>All PoCs</p> <p>Engaged partners for contingency planning</p>	<p>All PoCs</p> <p>Pre - rainy season activities are completed</p>
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NATIONAL CLUSTER

As the security situation continues to deteriorate in the country, CCCM Cluster and RRP engaged in a joint contingency planning for all Protection of Civilian Sites (PoCs). The exercise analyzed possible implications on population influxes into existing PoCs. The Cluster then delivered a presentation to the UNMISS Mission Planning Group on joint RRP/CCCM Cluster contingency plans to ensure critical lifesaving services are provided to new Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that may seek physical protection in the PoCs in times of high insecurity. The presentation detailed the complimentary support that would be required from the Mission for each location. RRP was tasked to lead internal UNMISS discussions to ensure readiness of the Mission on the required support, and for Juba to identify the relevant Sections/Individuals that humanitarians can work with.

All camp management agencies are in the process of finalizing pre-rain activities. The rainy season can cause serious damage in crowded displacement areas without proper planning and development. Given the already restricted space availability in the PoCs, every year camp management has to plan and implement strategies to minimize the damage to camp structures and shelters of people in the sites. The Cluster engages with all operational partners such as Shelter-Non Food Items (S-NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), site development and Protection partners.

SITE UPDATES

	Wau PoC	171
	Wau PoCAA	39,165
Wau PoC Site and Collective Centers	Collective Centers	23,244

Wau PoC AA - Camp Management agency IOM

- Following the insecurity that rocked Wau town and its surrounding and led to an influx of 13,915 IDPs into the PoCAA, the CCCM team and the Shelter-Non Food Items (S-NFI) team worked together to better accommodate the populations. CCCM and S-NFI decongested the General Food Distribution area where most of the new arrivals have settled and constructed 58 emergency /communal shelters. The Cluster is working with the local land authorities and UNMISS for possibilities to expand the PoC site. The IOM site team will assess the area and work on site planning.

Collective Centres - Camp Management ACTED

- Following the conflict, the already congested collective site at the Cathedral received a number of new IDPs. A head count exercise is planned to determine exact increment.

Bentiu PoC Site

Bentiu PoC **121,225**

- IOM started clearing silt from culverts in the Bentiu UNMISS PoC to mitigate floods and ease the flow of water during the rainy season. IOM lead a Bentiu site expansion and rehabilitation project throughout 2014/15 in response to the intense rainy season of 2014 that left thousands of people in dangerous, flooded conditions.
- Through Communicating with Communities (CwC) activities IOM continued with the complaints and feedback mechanisms, responding to the concerns of people in the PoC. The desks received 533 cases of different nature and closed 385 cases through referring and coordinating with humanitarian service providers.

Bor PoC Site

Bor PoC **1,956**

- ACTED began the opening of all the blocked culverts to ease the flow of water during the rainy season. ACTED also allocated plots and supported the relocation of five households at high risk of floods to higher ground, with additional poles and bamboos to help them in reconstructing their shelters. ACTED also supported three families affected by a dead tree, to dismantle their shelters, cut the trees and then re-build the shelters. These families were supported with additional poles and bamboos

Malakal PoC Site

Malakal PoC **30,559**

- To plan for the upcoming rainy season, DRC constructed six new footbridges over drainage channels to ensure people could move around the area easily and safely. DRC worked with humanitarian partners to co-ordinate services, including for those entering and exiting the site. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) project and monitored entries and exits into the site. 179 households (708) individuals exited, with over 90% reported to be moving to Sudan and the remainder to Renk. Approximately 40% were rejoining family, with the rest leaving due to insecurity and poor services in the PoC. Insecurity around Malakal town and fighting in Tonga saw 15HHs from Tonga enter the PoC. ICRC assisted them to re-unite with their family members. To provide rapid support to vulnerable new arrivals, UNICEF provided 460 plastic sheets to MEDAIR to support shelter construction for the new arrivals.