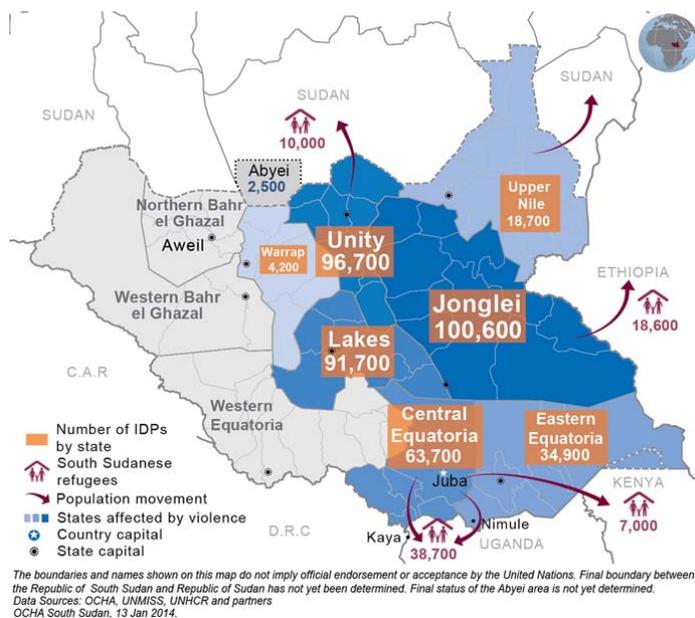


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 11 to 13 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 17 January 2014.

## Highlights

- The crisis in South Sudan deepened, with an estimated 413,000 people displaced within the country since 15 December. Another 74,300 people have sought refuge in neighbouring states.
- The number of people sheltering in UN bases has risen to 66,500, with the biggest increase in Malakal where thousands of civilians arrived at the UN base on 12 and 13 January.
- Aid agencies have so far assisted over 200,000 people affected by the conflict.
- The provision of clean water to people displaced is exceeding international minimum standards of 15 litres per person and day, and provision in other locations continues to scale up.
- US\$105 million is still needed to meet the immediate needs caused by the crisis.



**413,000**

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec\*

**66,500**

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

**203,000**

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance\*\*

**74,300**

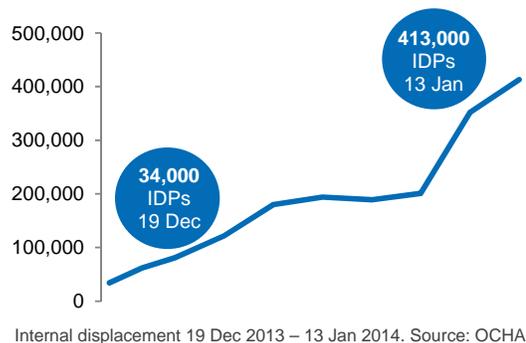
Refugees from South Sudan in neighbouring countries

\*The total number of people displaced is likely higher, as aid agencies have limited information about displacement outside main population centres. Figures of displacement outside UN bases have in most cases not been independently verified by humanitarian partners.

\*\* This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.

## Situation overview

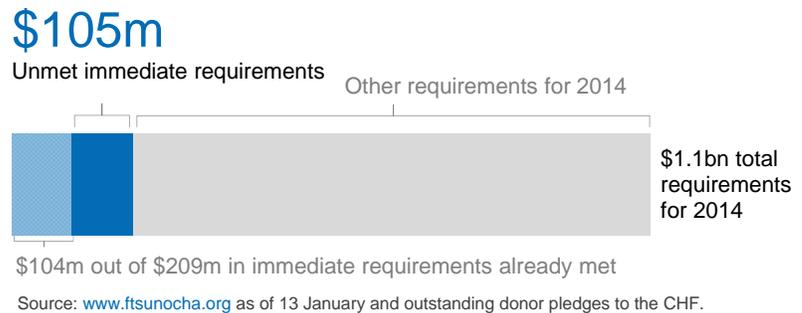
Fighting and displacement continued between 11 and 13 January, with clashes in Central Equatoria on the road between Juba and Bor, and in Baliet County in Upper Nile State. Tension grew in Malakal, Upper Nile State, with thousands of civilians leaving the town in fear of imminent hostilities, including several thousand seeking shelter at the UN base. Overall, some 413,000 people have been internally displaced since the start of the crisis, with the largest concentrations in Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states. Another 74,300 people reportedly crossed into neighbouring countries, including an estimated 10,000 people arriving in Sudan. This number will likely continue to grow, as some 4,000-5,000 people are crossing into Uganda daily, according to UNHCR.



Aid agencies have reached about 203,000 people with some assistance so far. The majority of these are people who have been displaced into rural areas. The response also continued to the around 66,500 sheltering in UN bases. In areas where assistance was underway, scaling up water, sanitation and healthcare remained key priorities, in addition to physical protection from violence. In areas that humanitarian agencies have not yet accessed, people are expected to be in urgent need of food, healthcare, sanitation, shelter and water. Humanitarian access remained challenged by the ongoing hostilities, with aid flights still unable to go to Bor due to a lack of safety assurances from the conflict parties and irregular access to other areas including Bentiu and Malakal.

## Funding

Aid agencies launched the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on 31 December, seeking US\$209 million to meet the most immediate needs of the current crisis. As of 13 January, aid agencies had secured around \$104 million of the immediately requirements for the emergency response, including \$43 million channeled through the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund. This leaves a shortfall of \$105 million. Donors are asked to consult with the relevant clusters when making funding decisions, to ensure that resources go to organizations which are able to deliver programmes in field locations.



The total requirements for humanitarian action in South Sudan in 2014 remain at \$1.1 billion, as outlined in the South Sudan Consolidated Appeal 2014-2016.

## Humanitarian needs and response

The priority for the humanitarian response remained scaling up responses where security conditions permitted, and to get a better understanding of needs in areas where aid agency presence is limited. Assessments are planned for 14-15 January in Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria, to gauge the needs of some 30,000 people reportedly displaced in Lankien and those of some 20,000 people reportedly gathering in Nimule, with many attempting to cross into Uganda. Assessments are also planned in Unity, once it becomes clearer where people displaced from Mayom County and Bentiu may have settled.

The fluid security situation in several areas of the country continued to constrain humanitarian action, with aid agencies unable to deploy to all areas of operation. Many organizations are still hesitant to send staff into locations such as Bentiu, where there are currently no active hostilities but where the security situation is unpredictable. While it is difficult to predict how hostilities will evolve, reinforced security analysis, risk mitigation measures and joint security standard procedures for NGOs and UN agencies, could assist in making sure aid agencies are present in as many locations as possible.

### Central Equatoria State

While the security situation in Juba remained relatively calm but tense, clashes continued between Government and opposition forces in Mangalla some 30 kilometres from Juba between Government and opposition forces. Overcrowding in the UN base in Topping was the main issue for people displaced in Juba. To address this, aid agencies have assisted in identifying an additional site to be developed into a UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) area in the coming weeks, with physical protection provided by the UN peacekeeping mission. Work has begun on the site. Meanwhile, a smaller site extension has been set up at UN House to accommodate new arrivals.

### Jonglei State

Jonglei State remained relatively calm. Large groups of people displaced were reported in Old Fangak and Lankien, both in the northern part of the state. These groups may have been forced to flee their homes following violence in the southern counties of neighbouring Upper Nile State. Humanitarian access to Bor remained severely restricted, with lacking safety assurances from conflict parties preventing aid flights to bring in additional cargo and staff to the town. Nevertheless, aid agencies were able to retrieve pre-positioned food stocks from a warehouse in

the town, and 30-day rations were distributed to civilians sheltering in the base with the distribution still ongoing as of 13 January. An emergency team and supplies arrived on 12 January to improve water, sanitation and hygiene services for civilians in the Bor UN base.

## Lakes State

The number of people displaced in Mingkaman and other sites in Awerial County remained estimated at 84,000 people. This number is highly fluid, as people are registered by local authorities as they arrive, but not when they leave. Water provision in Mingkaman remained around 10 litres per person per day, with a third surface water treatment system being installed to ensure provision meets SPHERE standards. Blankets and food support remain the major gaps.

## Unity State

Following fighting around Bentiu on 9-10 January, the security situation in the town was calm but tense on 11-13 January. Widespread destruction of civilian property has been reported in Mayom and Rubkhona counties following heavy fighting there over the past weeks, with many families in these areas having fled their homes. Food was distributed to around 1,800 new arrivals in the UN base on 12 January, and distribution to the remaining civilians was ongoing as of 13 January. The gap in provision of primary health care within the base remained.

## Upper Nile State

The situation in Malakal town was relatively calm until 13 January, though tension mounted in anticipation of a possible attack on the town. Clashes continued, however, in surrounding areas including Dolieb Hill some 16 kilometres south of Malakal. Most civilians have reportedly left Malakal, including up to 6,000 people arriving in the UN base to seek shelter. To date, 8,039 people of the estimated 18,000 civilians in the base have been registered, though registration was put on hold on 12 and 13 January to provide immediate support to new arrivals. Sanitation for the civilians in the UN base has improved, with 194 latrines functional. With the influx of new arrivals, however, water provision is still only at 8 litres per person and day offered. Between 10 and 13 January, 387 of the 599 returnees stranded at the way station in Malakal were airlifted to Juba.



## Camp Coordination and Management

### Needs:

- Continued monitoring and verification of the movements of displaced communities is critical to gauging needs.

### Response:

- In Juba, registration activities continued in UN House, with 10,912 people registered to date. Efforts to de-congest UN Tomping started, with 103 new arrivals transferred to UN House where they were registered upon arrival. A small extension of UN House has been completed to accommodate new arrivals.
- Registration is also being conducted in Twic County (1,810 people registered) and Malakal (8,039 people registered).
- The CCCM cluster and partners received a number of requests from national authorities at different levels to establish camps. The humanitarian community advocated establishment of camps only as a last resort. Sensitization of stakeholders on this matter continued.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Lack of understanding of basic CCCM principles among partners is a key challenge. The cluster is strengthening its capacity-building component with the support of the global CCCM Cluster.
- Access to sites continues to be a challenge; ongoing security issues in several areas continue to hamper the response.
- Identification of partners to assume site management, particularly for spontaneous sites and collective centres. The option of establishing mobile site management and monitoring is being explored.

**38,240**

Displaced people registered across three locations



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Needs:

- Security telecommunications in Bor, Malakal and Bentiu were constrained due to radio operators relocating due to insecurity. Staff in Bor and Bentiu were relocated, while the radio room in Malakal only operates during the day.

### Response:

- An additional mobile connectivity kit is being set up in Malakal that will enable all aid workers to access the internet.
- A solar powered mobile data connectivity kit has been set up and is now operational in Mingkaman.
- Full internet service connectivity hubs are being finalized in Juba's UN Topping base and will soon be setup at UN House.

### Constraints:

- Telecommunications set up in Bor that were damaged are yet to be restored due to continued insecurity.
- Radio rooms are understaffed, with radio operator recruitment is underway to resolve the issue.



## Education

### Needs:

- Immediate access to protective education services for affected learners by providing: emergency learning spaces; teaching and learning supplies; rapid training on life-skills and psychosocial support for teachers and other education personnel; and awareness campaigns on key issues.
- There is a need for advocacy on occupation of schools by armed forces, displaced communities, returnees, refugees and other groups to make sure schools are ready to be used by learners and teachers in new academic year starting early February 2014.

**462**

Students in Juba assisted to sit final primary school exams

### Response:

- In Juba, partners are facilitating 462 students (including 71 girls) in both UN sites to undertake Primary Leaving Certificate Examination which began on 13 January.

### Gaps and constraints:

- There is a lack of space to set up temporary learning spaces and undertake recreational activities in sites hosting displaced communities, including in UN bases.
- Partners are looking into appropriate avenues for advocacy related to school occupation.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs:

- Access to food remains limited for people displaced by the ongoing conflict, including those sheltering both within and outside of UN bases across the country.
- Distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies is needed – particularly in Bor and Bentiu. Additionally, WFP is attempting to continue its life-saving activities to vulnerable people, particularly refugees in Unity and Upper Nile states, as well as to people affected by the ongoing contestation of the Abyei area.
- There is a need for recovery activities in states less affected by the crisis.

**161,000**

Crisis-affected people reached with food assistance since 15 December.

### Response:

- Food partners have reached 161,000 conflict-displaced people in six states: 30,000 in Juba (Central Equatoria); 10,200 in Bentiu (Unity); 55,000 in Mingkaman (in collaboration with aid agencies operating outside the cluster system), 3,100 in Yirol East, 1,400 in Yirol West (Lakes); 18,300 in Mabiior and 9,000 in Bor (Jonglei); 1,700 in Twic county (Warrap); and 30,600 in Malakal (Upper Nile).

- While some of these distributions are one-off assistance to displaced groups, WFP's new emergency operation will target 400,000 vulnerable people, including people displaced by conflict and host communities for the next three months, most likely for successive rounds of food distributions.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Pre-positioned food supplies are at high risk of being looted, with nearly 15 percent of the stocks in country already reportedly stolen. That is enough food to serve 180,000 people for one month. In many cases it is not possible to assess the extent of the damage and loss of WFP food due to ongoing fighting.
- Currently, partners rely on food stocks in place in different warehouses to reach those displaced while attempting to move supplies into South Sudan and around the country to key locations.
- The security situation has led many partners to reduce their capacity on the ground. WFP is working to form agreements with partners for distributions.
- Recovery activities in stable states will be considered as the situation evolves.



## Health

#### Needs:

- Health needs are increasing due to the increase in displacement of people particularly in Jonglei and Unity states. Routine health services, including immunization and reproductive health services have been disrupted and there is an increased need for emergency healthcare services.
- Bentiu hospital, the main hospital in Unity State, is not operational, resulting in a big gap for emergency surgical care in the area.
- Injured people in Bor and Bentiu urgently need referral and surgical treatment.
- Overcrowding and poor sanitation in sites for displaced people increase risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

**2,645**

Patients with gunshot wounds treated in health facilities since 15 December

#### Response:

- Provision of healthcare services to displaced people is ongoing in Awerial County, Juba and Malakal. Reproductive health services have been established in the Juba sites for displaced people, while such services were integrated with primary healthcare services in Awerial and Malakal.
- Health partners in Malakal and Nassir (Upper Nile), Leer (Unity) and Lankien (Jonglei) increased the capacity of the health facilities to provide surgical care to injured patients.
- 2,645 patients with gunshot wounds recorded since the beginning of the crisis, of whom 190 were evacuated for medical treatment.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Withdrawal of health partners from Bentiu due to security concerns.
- The number of patients needing medical evacuation and urgent surgical referral have overstretched already limited health services in for example Juba and Leer County.
- Several health partners still have some of their teams out of the country, limiting operational capacity.
- Shortage of blood transfusion supplies, and drug ruptures in health facilities in some areas.



## Logistics

#### Needs:

- Air-lift capacity to serve locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.
- Common storage for aid supplies inside UN bases in Bor, Malakal and Rubkona.

#### Response:

- The Logistics Cluster is working on establishing an airlift staging area at the UN base in Topping. All humanitarian cargo will be brought together at this location to consolidate movements. Transit storage facilities and transport from the airport/port to the warehouse will also be provided.
- The Cluster has launched a tender for cargo charter flights to Malakal and Bentiu to meet the immediate airlift needs of humanitarian partners, as these locations are out of reach of helicopters.
- NGOs have been supported to deliver water and sanitation supplies to Bor.

**Constraints:**

- Insecurity is preventing the transport of relief supplies and aid workers to Bor and other locations.


**Multi-sector response to refugees**
**Needs:**

- Scale up critical humanitarian response to over 200,000 refugees in Unity and Upper Nile State to regular operational levels.
- Delivering critical items currently in shortage (including drugs, fuel, soap and other WASH items) and resuming pipeline flow and delivery of food and household items.
- Strengthening staff safety and security measures, including contingency planning for extractions and advocating the presence of UNMISS troops in Yida.
- Continuing to track and assist returnees, including providing transport to final destinations.

**Response:**

- In Maban refugee camps, Upper Nile State, 45-day rations of food and soap have been distributed to 120,820 individuals. In Yida and Ajuong Thok camps, Unity State, preparations have started for general food distributions on 15 January.
- Water distribution systems are operational in all camps. Primary healthcare services, albeit limited, are available in all camps.
- Between 10 and 13 January, 387 returnees stranded in Malakal were airlifted to Juba, with 212 to be transported in the coming days. Returnee tracking is ongoing.

**Gaps and constraints**

- Disruption of all regular pipelines is hampering supply of key items and pre-positioning of food, household items and shelter for the rainy season.
- Delayed distribution of household items in Yei refugee camp as delivery from Juba was not possible with vehicle fleet inadequate because of losses of assets or absence of spare parts for maintenance.
- In refugee camps in Yambio and Yei in Western and Central Equatoria, food distribution was conducted for December only.
- In Maban, secondary healthcare is limited to emergency surgeries, and is not available in the Unity State camps.


**Nutrition**
**Needs:**

- In a population of 628,000 in need, the number of malnourished children under five is estimated to be just over 20,000 (5,024 severely malnourished and 15,072 moderately malnourished), assuming an estimated prevalence of 4 per cent for SAM and 12 per cent for MAM. So far, fewer than 15 per cent of these estimated numbers have been covered by nutrition programmes.
- Violence and displacement has resulted in the loss of livelihood, particularly sources of food. This may eventually result in a nutrition crisis.

**Response:**

- Inclusion of Infant and Young Child Feeding education, as part of prevention of malnutrition, has been incorporated in the response strategy in all sites with displaced people, starting in Juba.
- Mass screening of children under 5 years was ongoing in displaced people sites in Juba and Mingkaman. In Mingkaman, 80 children have been identified with severe acute malnutrition and 621 with moderate acute malnutrition and are receiving treatment.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- Some key partners evacuated most of their staff, making the response challenging.
- There are currently no nutrition activities in Bor and Malakal, though partners are on stand-by to deploy once security conditions allow.



### Needs:

- The physical protection of civilians from the effects of armed conflict is the most pressing need. Displacement due to violence has generated further protection issues, including targeting of civilians, physical and sexual violence, targeted destruction of property, separation of families and psychosocial trauma.
- Strategies are needed to prevent and respond to forced recruitment of children, and for the provision of psychosocial and medical assistance for people who have experienced violence.
- Families who have been unable to shelter in UN bases (due to financial obstacles or fear of insecurity) have distinct physical protection needs.
- Protection for unaccompanied children, and those experiencing psychological distress.

### Key response:

- The Cluster continues to work at UN bases in Juba to strengthen protection activities, such as family tracing and reunification, service provision for survivors of gender-based violence, and working with UNMISS on protection issues.
- Protection partners are mobilizing in Awerial and Bentiu, as well as increasing engagement in Central Equatoria, Lakes and other states.
- The Protection Cluster advocated with UNMISS to ensure both freedom of movement and protection on entry/exit procedures for civilians in its bases.
- Child Protection Sub-Cluster identified and traced separated and unaccompanied children, and provided counselling/medical care for survivors of sexual violence.

### Constraints:

- With the increase of access outside UN bases, the Cluster will require more qualified technical staff, as well as strengthened coordination mechanisms at the state level. The security and ability of national staff to engage in protection activities due to ethnic perceptions will impact the ability to rollout substantial community engagement strategies.
- A lack of night patrolling in UN House by UN police or a children's safe space at UN House in Juba.



### Needs:

- Immediate key needs of people affected by the conflict include: emergency household items and shelter materials to assist shelter provision.
- Land access and security, as the density of sites within these bases is up to ten-times below humanitarian standards due to land constraints.
- Destruction of homes and property has been extensive and people will require support to reconstruct property in their places of origin, when appropriate.

**24,200**

Families reached with NFI and/or shelter assistance

### Response:

- In Juba's UN Topping site, follow-up household items were delivered to 6,523 families, with expectant mothers receiving additional items. Communal shelters now house 1,300 people.
- In Juba's UN House site, 5,395 household kits have been distributed.
- In other locations in Juba, displaced people continue to receive key relief items based on need, with small-scale distributions ongoing.
- In Malakal, household kits of around 3,000 families have been pre-positioned in the UN base, for distribution shortly.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Security concerns are delaying the delivery of relief items to Bentiu, Bor and Mundri.
- Stocks have been looted or are vulnerable to looting in some locations, and air and road access is limited both in terms of security and availability of assets.
- Humanitarian standards for shelter provision can currently not be met due to the limited secure land inside UN bases and the remote nature of most spontaneous settlements.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Additional WASH partners to assess new locations, and partners to respond to affected communities without clean water and sanitation facilities.
- Continued availability of water and sanitation supplies through the WASH core pipeline.

**131,310**

People reached with some WASH assistance

### Response:

- 66,500 people displaced at UN bases in Juba have access to over 20 litres of water a day, surpassing international SPHERE standards. Fifty-eight more latrines have been built to address sanitation needs, bringing the total latrines available to 547. While the situation is improving, it is just under SPHERE standards due to a lack of space at the UN bases.
- Water and sanitation services Bentiu have increased, including construction of 400 latrines underway to ensure SPHERE standards are met.
- While partners continued to improve WASH coverage in Malakal, with latrines under construction and soap distributed at hand washing stations. However, people are only accessing 8 litres of water a day, below international standards.
- Water and sanitation activities are stepping up in Bor as an emergency team was able to deploy using UN peacekeeping flights to address life-threatening needs.
- A third surface water treatment system is being installed in Mingkaman to increase the water supply from 10 to 15 litres a day. Meanwhile, 650 latrines are under construction.

### Constraints:

- Qualified WASH staff are needed for ensuring leadership and rapid implementation of projects. Staff are also needed with a working knowledge of the common humanitarian system.
- Logistical and security constraints continued to limit access to new locations where people are in need.
- Consistent service provision in locations hosting displaced people will be constrained without strong ongoing coordination between aid agencies and UNMISS.

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