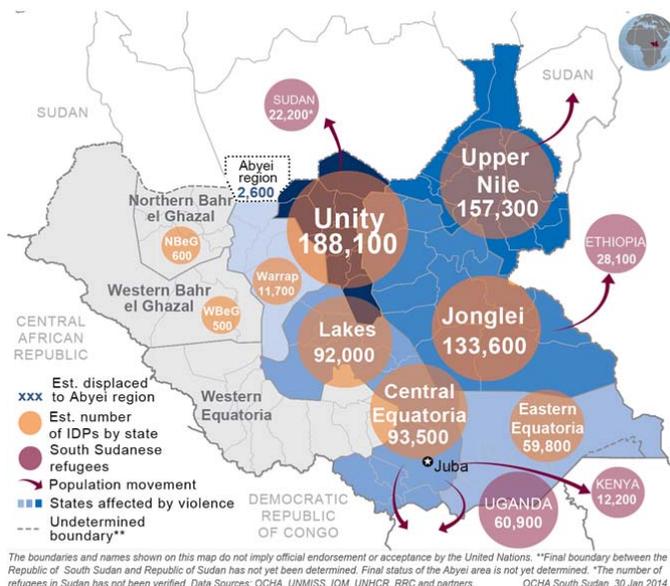


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28-30 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 4 February 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 740,000 people are displaced inside South Sudan, with the largest increase in Unity State. Another 123,400 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Clashes were reported in Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states, with displacement increasing in Koch and Leer counties.
- People displaced are hosted in over 100 locations, with 18 sites hosting over 10,000 people each.
- Aid organizations have assisted nearly 300,000 people so far; the majority outside UN bases in rural areas.
- UN aid chief Valerie Amos visited South Sudan 27-29 January and discussed the humanitarian situation with stakeholders, including President Salva Kiir.



739,700

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

299,300

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

80,100

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

123,400

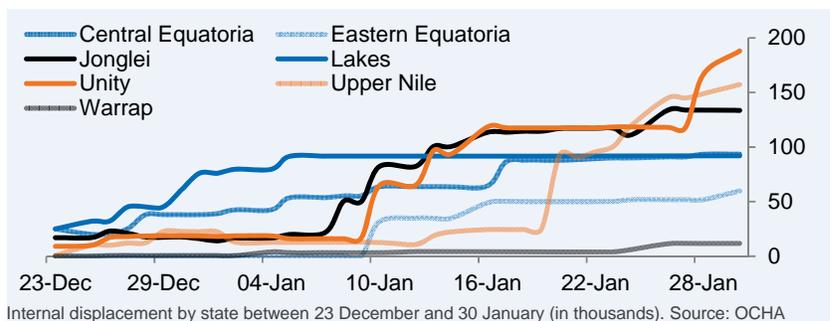
Refugees from South Sudan in neighbouring countries***

* Figures of displacement outside UN bases have in several cases not been independently verified by humanitarian partners.
 ** This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.
 *** The figure of refugees in Sudan has not been verified.

Situation overview and trends in displacement

Displacement continued, with violence reported in Jonglei, Lakes and Unity states. The greatest reported increase in people affected by the conflict was in Unity State, following ongoing fighting in the state's southern counties.

An estimated 740,000 people have been displaced within South Sudan since 15 December, and have sought shelter in over 100 locations. More than 18 locations reportedly each host over 10,000 displaced people. Another 123,400 people have crossed into neighbouring countries. Partners have assisted close to 300,000 of the people displaced, with the response continuing to be hampered by ongoing hostilities, the number and remoteness of locations hosting displaced communities, and looting and destruction of humanitarian assets.



Funding

Partners have secured US\$111 million for the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, leaving a shortfall of \$98 million to meet the most immediate needs caused by the crisis. Several donors have pledged additional resources which have not yet been recorded. A revised Crisis Response Plan, extended until June 2014, will be issued shortly. Requirements are likely to increase significantly in view of the growing number of people displaced and the expected deterioration of the situation during the rainy season. Major funding needs will include securing the core pipelines for emergency supplies, in view of the extensive looting of assets that has happened during the conflict.

Humanitarian needs and response

Vulnerability mapping and assessments

With more information coming in about humanitarian needs, partners have mapped vulnerability across the country, using the latest data on violence, displacement and food insecurity, along with longer-term data on returnees, refugees and likelihood of flooding. The mapping will help guide prioritization of areas for assessments and response.

Central and Eastern Equatoria

The situation in Juba and the rest of the state remained calm. The response inside the UN bases in Juba continued, including efforts to improve sanitation in UN Tomping. In Nimule, partners started providing food and water and sanitation services to the reported 35,000 displaced people in the area.

Jonglei State

Though the security situation in Bor remained relatively calm, clashes were reported in rural areas around the town, including as far north as Twic East County. Though the response to the needs of around 10,000 people displaced inside the UN base scaled up, including with work to extend the site hosting civilians, insecurity still prevented aid workers from moving around the town and assessing needs outside the base. With Pibor County peaceful, reports of previously displaced civilians returning to towns such as Likuangole continued.

Lakes State

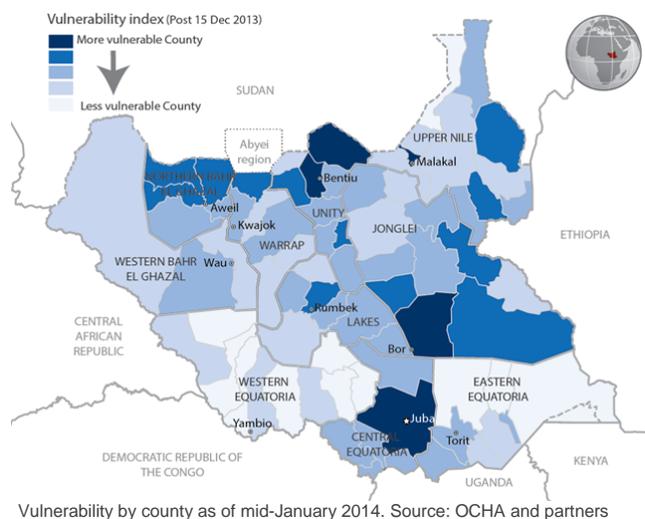
Aid organizations started to resume essential operations in Mingkaman, including healthcare and water provision, following the suspension of activities due to insecurity on 22 January. Some organizations continued to monitor security developments before deciding whether to return. There were reports that more people continued to arrive in the area, although people also moved from Mingkaman to Bor. Key needs in Mingkaman remained clean water, improved sanitation and healthcare, though the response in these areas has already improved people's conditions.

Unity State

Fighting in the southern counties of the state continued to displace communities from in Leer and Koch counties. Due to the ongoing insecurity, the humanitarian response remained confined to Bentiu, though partners have pre-positioned stocks to mount a response in other locations. On 30 January, inter-agency teams started needs assessments in Abiemnhom and Mayom counties, which were badly hit by violence earlier during the crisis.

Upper Nile State

Access in and around Malakal town improved, with aid workers able to move more freely. On 30 January, a rapid needs assessment was done in the Melut area, where close to 35,000 people are reportedly displaced. Inside the UN base, increased provision of water and availability of primary health services were improving living conditions. Overcrowding and poor sanitation remained major challenges, however. Food was distributed to some 13,500 people inside the base, with distributions ongoing as of 29 January.





Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Over 103,700 people were registered as of 30 January, across 10 locations.
- Site management agencies continued to establish community structures within IDP sites.
- In UN House in Juba and Bor, site expansion continued to address overcrowding.
- CCCM, education and shelter partners met with Government counterparts to discuss options for ensuring that school can resume in February. These clusters will provide support to the Ministry of Education to ensure the needs of displaced are considered when planning for the resumption of classes.

Location	People registered
Abyei (from Unity State)	2,506
Aweil	18
Awerial County	13,932
Bentiu	6,161
Juba (UN House)	15,744
Juba (Tompson)	27,517
Malakal	27,821
Renk	709
Twic County	8,605
Wau	699
Total	103,712

Data as of 30 January. Source: IOM

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a need to improve law and order, including within UN bases hosting civilians. Reports of violence are increasing which is also impacting on humanitarian partners' ability to operate safely within the civilian areas. The cluster is working with UN Police to address this.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside of Juba also remains limited. CCCM partners are facing difficulties in ensuring coverage and aid supplies can reach displacement sites in a timely manner.
- Displacement patterns remain highly fluid, requiring further assessments to inform activities and plans.
- Lack of space to accommodate displaced people remains a key concern inside UN bases, which results in critical gaps in ensuring basic services such as shelter, WASH and health.



Education

Response:

- The cluster conducted a rapid education needs assessment in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria on 30 January to assess the education needs of displaced people there and to verify reports of schools currently occupied by displaced communities.
- Partners established temporary learning spaces in displacement sites in UN House and UN Tompong in Juba and in the UN base in Bentiu. These spaces will benefit about 717 children this week.
- Supplies to construct a similar education spaces are being sent to Bor, to benefit 300 children.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Immediate access to protective integrated education services for affected learners in displacement sites, outside camps and host communities.
- Advocacy for eviction of occupied schools to make sure school buildings are accessible for learners and teachers in the new academic year starting in early February. Policy support for remaining affected learners who have not completed their final examination due to the ongoing crisis is critically needed.
- Insecurity continues to constrain partners' assessments of education needs in hotspot areas, including assessment of damaged schools.
- The congestion in displacement sites does not allow enough space to set up emergency learning spaces.
- There is a need for stronger presence of credible education partners with good logistical and surge capacity to reach the most vulnerable people.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The basic data connectivity kit in Malakal was replaced with a solution that can support more users. The same is planned in Mingkaman, Awerial County.
- ETC wireless internet was set up in the UNMISS base in Bentiu for the use of humanitarian partners.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to the recent conflict in the towns of Malakal, Bentiu and Bor, humanitarian organizations have moved into UNMISS premises. Most of ICT infrastructure in these towns has been destroyed affecting data, voice and also the interagency security telecoms infrastructure. New operational hubs have sprung up such as in Mingkaman, Nimule and Lankien, and it is expected that more locations will require ETC services as operations expand.
- There is still need for data solution to be provided in Bentiu, Bor, Mingkaman, UN House in Juba, Nimule and Lankien. It is expected that more sites will require standard solutions. It is expected that more sites will require standard solutions.
- The ETC Cluster has a funding gap of \$700,000 to cover its work until June.

**Food Security and Livelihoods****Response:**

- Food partners have reached 196,000 conflict-displaced people in 8 states since 22 December, including about 63,900 in Lakes; 32,600 in Juba (Central Equatoria); 32,200 in Upper Nile; 27,300 in Jonglei; 23,200 in Unity; 8,800 in Eastern Equatoria; 6,700 in Warrap; 1,100 in Western Bahr el Ghazal, and 100 in Western Equatoria.

196,000

People reached with food assistance since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies is ongoing, but more is needed, also as new needs are assessed.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities. Support to nutritious/protein-rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities.
- Need to minimize environmental damage that increased concentrations displaced people are putting on fragile natural resources, e.g. by using fuel-efficient stoves
- Insecurity hindered the ability of food and livelihoods partners to reach certain groups with assistance, and to conduct needs assessments. With many staff relocated or displaced in the immediate aftermath of the fighting, the cluster is working to quickly rebuild capacity.
- Food stocks are at high risk of being looted.
- Timing is crucial for livelihoods support – the agricultural season begins in March and the window for pre-positioning inputs is closing fast. Some pre-positioned agricultural kits were looted during the violence.

**Health****Response:**

- 4,835 patients with gunshot wounds have been treated since the beginning of the crisis.
- In Bor, vaccination campaigns concluded with 2,559 children vaccinated against measles, 2,871 against polio and 1,935 given vitamin A supplements.
- The mass vaccination campaign in UN Topping in Juba concluded, with 6,984 children reached. To date, 7,591 children have been vaccinated in Topping.
- In Nimule, 12,634 children were vaccinated against measles, 13,330 against polio, and 11,735 were dewormed.
- 4,854 medical consultations were done in Awerial, Bentiu, Juba and Malakal displacement sites. The most common illnesses were respiratory tract infections (21 per cent), malaria (16 per cent), acute watery diarrhea (11 per cent) and bloody diarrhea (2 per cent).

4,835

Patients with gunshot wounds treated since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The cluster lacks information on health needs in many areas with recent or ongoing conflict.
- Health needs in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal remain inadequately covered.
- The heightened risk of cholera remains, hence need for oral cholera vaccination. Limited partner presence on the ground remains challenging.



Logistics

Response:

- The cluster transported WASH items via helicopter from Juba to Malakal and Bor and from Rumbek to Malakal and Bor.
- The cluster will travel to Kongor on 31 January to extract the humanitarian hub camp equipment for deployment to different locations.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Bor and Malakal have some remaining security issues, delaying delivery of cargo.
- Common storage for aid supplies inside the UN bases in Bor, Rubkona, and Malakal is needed.
- Fixed wing air-lift capacity is needed to serve locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, which are out of range for helicopters based in Juba.



Mine Action

Response:

- Clearance operations were ongoing in Juba with teams conducting survey and clearance in areas where fighting occurred in December.
- UNMAS conducted emergency response to suspected UXO threats inside area hosting civilians in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, and Malakal including making safe a mortar that fell into UNMISS Bor.
- UNMAS has received requests from various humanitarian agencies to survey their compounds in affected states and will conduct these assessments in the coming days as security allows.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access remains the largest barrier to operations, many areas of conflict remain insecure and areas of active conflict thus limiting where humanitarian clearance operations can occur.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- In refugee camps and settlements in Unity and Upper Nile states, essential operations continued.
- Mass malnutrition screening continued in both Yida and Ajuong Thok.
- 11 additional household latrines were constructed in Yida, lifting the ratio of number of persons to household latrines to 1:16.
- One of the boreholes in Ajuong Thok came back to regular operation, increasing water supply.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Shortfall of international WASH staff on the ground in Yida and Ajuong Thok.
- Pre-positioning of medicine, fuel, and other items is constrained by the road security conditions.
- In Ajuong Thok, refugees expressed concerns they may experience food shortages because the area hosts displaced South Sudanese communities, with whom the refugees share food.
- There is a steady increase in the number of severe acute malnutrition patients in Yida from week 1 to week 4 of 2014. The majority of these are readmissions (183 in week 4).



Nutrition

Response:

- In Juba, 3,594 children have benefited from nutrition interventions. A stabilization centre has been established in UN Tamping.
- Some 24,700 people have been screened for malnutrition since the start of the crisis. All individuals who met admission criteria were admitted for management of acute malnutrition. The largest number of children and pregnant and lactating women who have been screened and provided with
- The largest number of targeted children and pregnant and lactating women (24,705) more children were screened and provided with ready-to-use therapeutic food were in Nyirol and Akobo counties in Jonglei.

24,700

People screened for malnutrition since 15 December.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The key need for displaced people remains adequate food and treatment of malnutrition. There is also need to protect and promote optimal infant and young child feed, especially in displacement sites where vulnerability to compromised feeding is high.
- Security conditions in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal still hinder service delivery. Four partners are exploring the possibility to get to these locations.
- Flight and landing clearance for chartered planes to transport nutrition and other supplies to deep field locations has in some case been denied to partners. Two nutrition partners were denied clearance this week to Akobo, Jonglei State.
- Some partners are running out of supplies, including in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. Looting of stock has contributed to the current shortage.

**Protection****Response:**

- Child Protection Sub-Cluster partners reported that, since the beginning of the crisis: 122 boys and 78 girls benefitted from psychosocial support activities at UN House in Juba; some 389 children are currently undergoing family tracing and reunification support in UN Topping and UN House; 30 community volunteers have been trained in child protection monitoring at UN Topping; and 165 parents (88 males and 77 females) and 73 children (31 boys and 42 girls) have benefitted from awareness raising sessions on prevention of family separation.
- Temporary foster care monitoring, and referrals of children to other service providers (e.g., health, nutrition) are ongoing.
- In addition to ongoing protection monitoring activities, the cluster prepared feedback to UNMISS's 3-month strategy for Protection of Civilians. Protection partners regained access to Malakal and Mingkaman.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Despite signing of the cessation of hostilities, reports continued to be received of clashes and subsequent population movements. Forced 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.
- Protection actors still face constraints in accessing key areas, creating risks for populations and disrupting programming.
- Deployment of state coordination functions remains a key need to support programming outside of Juba and outside of UNMISS bases. Dedicated staff with flexible positions will increase the ability of the cluster to help mainstream protection within the overall response.
- Protection of national staff members continues to be an area of significant concern.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Response:**

- WASH partners began responding to the needs of 35,000 displaced people in Nimule, by distributing NFIs and trucking water to meet initial needs. Emergency latrines and water treatment systems are being established.
- Partners are also working to deploy into Lankien to meet needs identified.
- Response was ongoing in 14 others sites, with up to 30 WASH partners engaged in construction of communal latrines and bathing shelters, sharing hygiene messages, distributing essential WASH items and ensuring appropriate water supply systems. To date SPHERE standards for water supply (15 litres per person a day) and latrine coverage (1 latrine for 50 people) have been verified in 5 sites.

207,757

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance since 15 December.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Communities affected by violence are finding safety in large numbers, often in crowded areas with no access to clean water and sanitation. Clean drinking water is critically needed to keep people alive and prevent water-borne disease breakouts. Gender segregated communal latrines, equipped with handwashing stations, are vital to prevent disease. Hygiene messaging is also needed to help families avoid illness in settings that pose serious public health risks.

- Insecurity in many locations makes water trucking impossible or irregular, making consistent water supply challenging.
- General access and security constraints continue to limit response into new locations. Prioritizing new locations to address the major gap in people reached is also difficult without a better understanding of caseloads and needs through assessment and verification.
- Qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan context continue to be needed for ensuring leadership and rapid implementation of projects.

Location	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	2,000	21ltr	32	1/63
Bor	10,238	7.5 ltr	53	1/193
Juba (UN House)	15,744	18 ltr	296	1/53
Juba (UN Tomping)	22,903	19 ltr	242	1/95
Malakal	26,880	4.6 ltr	338	1/80
Melut	1,020	19.6 ltr	20	1/51
Mingkaman	74,051	11 ltr	214	1/346

The emergency SPHERE standard for access to clean water is 15 litres per person and day. The sanitation standard is 1 latrine per 50 users. Source: WASH Cluster

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