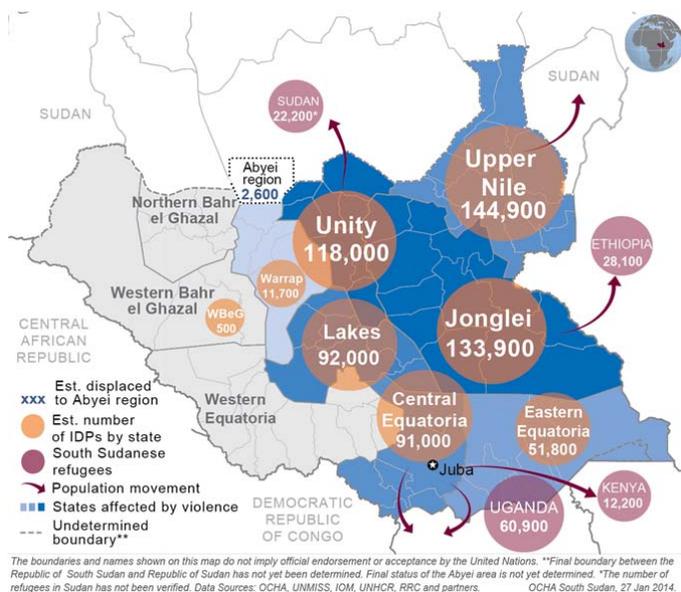


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 24 to 27 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 31 January 2014.

Highlights

- Around 646,400 people are displaced inside South Sudan, with the largest number in Upper Nile State. Another 123,400 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Aid organizations have assisted nearly 291,000 people so far; the majority outside UN bases in rural areas.
- Over 2,200 children were vaccinated against measles in Bor. The 3-day campaign responded to a suspected measles outbreak in the UN base.
- Inter-agency needs assessments in Jonglei and Upper Nile states found large share of people displaced sheltering with host communities.
- UN aid chief Valerie Amos arrived in South Sudan on 27 January to assess the humanitarian situation.



646,400

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

290,800

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

76,500

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

123,400

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 several cases not been independently verified by humanitarian partners.

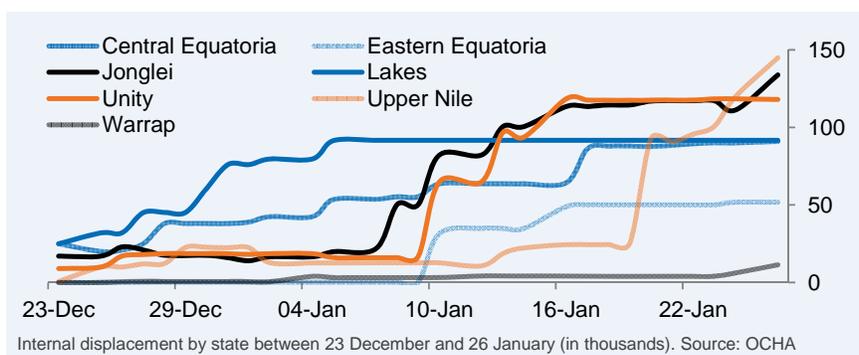
** This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.

*** The figure of refugees in Sudan has not been verified.

Situation overview and trends in displacement

Following the cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January the security situation calmed somewhat, though sporadic clashes were reported in rural areas of Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states.

Over 646,000 people have displaced within the country, and over 123,000 have fled to neighbouring countries. With uneasy calm returning to key towns, more civilians were seen to return to Bor and leave UN bases in Bentiu and Malakal. Aid agencies have reached nearly 291,000 people with assistance as of 27 January. Juba-led inter-agency rapid needs assessments were carried out in Dorein, Old Fangak, Pibor Town and Phom in Jonglei State and Wau Shiluk in Upper Nile State.



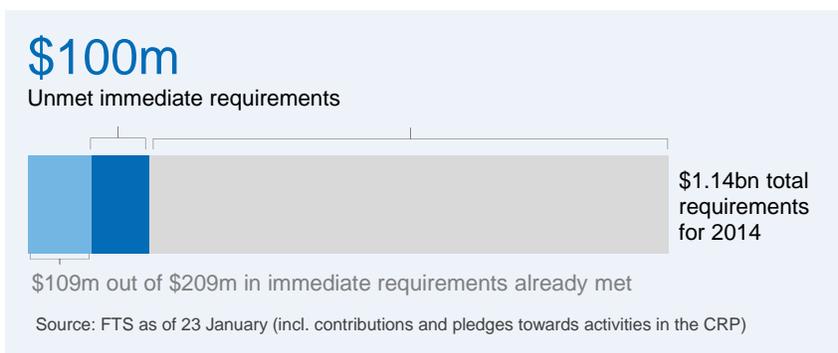
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Inter-agency teams have deployed to over 20 sites to assess the needs of conflict displaced people across 12 counties as of 27 January. Assessment reports are available on <http://southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info/>.

Funding

Partners have secured \$109 million for the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. 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. Financial requirements are likely to increase significantly in view of the growing numbers of people displaced, looting of humanitarian supplies so far, and the expected deterioration of the humanitarian situation during the rainy season.



Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria State

The security situation in Juba remained relatively calm but tense. Work continued to increase the space for civilians in the UN House base in Juba, to help address issues of overcrowding. Sanitation was becoming a growing issue in UN Tomping, with an urgent need to find space to build new latrines.

Jonglei State

Though the security situation in Bor remained relatively calm, clashes were reported 30-40 km north of the town. More civilians were seen returning to the town. Inside the UN base, a measles campaign was conducted from 25-27 January, during which 2,236 children were vaccinated. The health situation had become dire in the base, with over 40 children reported by community leaders to have died of suspected measles. An aid agency started providing primary healthcare in the base on 25 January. A needs assessment team travelled to Old Fangak and Phom on 23 and 24 January, to where tens of thousands of people have reportedly fled from violence in Malakal. The team found most of the displaced people hosted by residents in these locations. An assessment to Pibor found the town peaceful, with a growing number of people displaced by violence earlier in 2013 returning to their homes. Clusters are planning the response, including how best to support livelihoods.

Lakes State

The response to the estimated over 84,000 people in Mingkaman and surrounding areas of Awerial County remained impacted by the last week's insecurity, as many aid agencies monitored the situation before deciding whether to return to the area. Some essential services, such as water provision and healthcare, resumed. The over 100 aid workers prevented from leaving Yirol on 22-23 January were able to depart for Juba on 24 January.

Unity State

Clashes continued to be reported in the southern part of the state, while the situation in Bentiu remained quiet. Partners responded to needs of displaced people in and outside the UN base in Bentiu. During a needs assessment to Pariang, local authorities informed aid agencies that the residents of four of the county's seven payams have been displaced north and north-east, including Gumriak, Jamjang and Yida payams.

Upper Nile State

Upper Nile State had the largest number of displaced people of all the states, with close to 150,000 people displaced. In the northern part of the state, between 35,000-40,000 people were reportedly moving from Paloich to Daytoma, some 4km from the UN base in Melut. Aid activities continued in the UN base in Malakal, including provision of water and construction of new latrines. A primary health clinic became operational on 26 January.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Some 96,760 people displaced have been registered across 10 sites.
- The work of site management agencies to mobilize displaced communities to establish site structures and ensure community participation in site management continued, with gender aspects and representation of minority groups taken into account.
- In UN House in Juba and in Bor, site expansion activities continued to address congestion.
- A rapid response grant mechanism has been launched to enable partners take on camp coordination and camp management roles.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Lack of space to accommodate displaced people remains a key need in sites within UN bases, resulting in a lack of space to provide basic services.
- School will resume on the first week of February and will have implications for displaced people currently seeking shelter in schools.
- Outside Juba, health and WASH are key gap within sites, due to the limited space within UNMISS bases for decommissioning and setting up new latrines and delayed deployment of health staff and health supplies.
- Registration was on hold in Awerial due to insecurity

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)	22,903
Malakal	26,880
Renk	709
Twic County	6,586
Way	600
Total	96,670

Displacement site	Occupancy ratio
Bentiu	16.2 m ² /person
Bor	4.3 m ² /person
Juba (Tompson)	2.9 m ² /person
Malakal	2.2 m ² /person

Source: IOM, data as of 27 January 2014.



Education

Response:

- Some 60 schools have been identified as occupied as shelters for people displaced in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal, and so are not functioning as learning centres, according to Education Cluster monitoring.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Immediate access to education services for affected learners in crowded displacement sites, outside sites and in host communities, by providing emergency learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, and rapid life skills training and psychosocial support for education personnel.
- Advocacy for occupied schools to be vacated to ensure they reopen for the new academic year in early February.
- Policy support needed to help affected learners who have not completed their final exams due to the crisis.
- Insecurity continues to restrict access to education services in host communities and other hotspot areas including school damaged assessment.
- Overcrowded displacement sites do not provide proper 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 groups in need.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- An ETC mission was conducted to Yida and Ajoung Thok (Unity) on 22-24 January, to recover the Quick Deployment Kit for ETC that is planned to be moved to Mingkaman.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

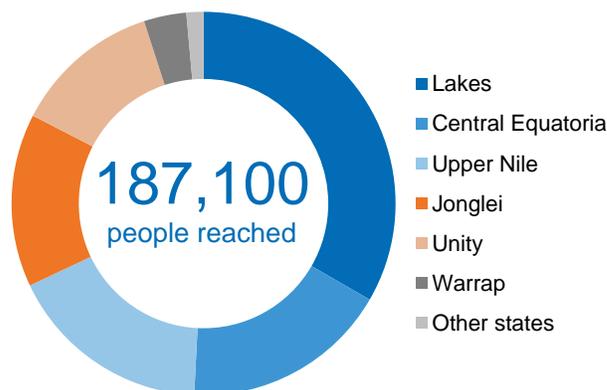
- Radio rooms are understaffed; radio operator recruitment is currently underway. A solution is being sought to make the radio rooms in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal operational again 24/7.
- Additional surge ETC staff are needed to meet the expanded needs due to the current situation

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

- Since 22 December, food partners have reached 187,100 conflict-displaced people in 8 states with food assistance, including: 32,600 people in Juba (Central Equatoria); 23,200 in Unity; 62,400 in Lakes (in collaboration with other actors); 27,300 in Jonglei; 6,700 in Warrap; 32,200 in Upper Nile; 1,100 in WbG, 100 in Western Equatoria and 1,500 in Eastern Equatoria.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- 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:**

- Nearly 4,700 people with gunshot wounds have been treated.
- In Bor, vaccination campaigns were ongoing in the UN base. 2,236 children had been vaccinated as of 27 January. A primary healthcare was established in the base on 26 January.
- Three midwives were deployed to UN House in Juba and temporary primary health care facilities became operational in the UN bases in Bentiu and Malakal.
- Mass vaccination campaigns were also underway in Nimule (11,334 children reached), UN Tomping in Juba (7,337 children reached) and Lankien (4,036 children reached).

4,697

Patients with gunshot wounds treated since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Health needs in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, Bor remain inadequately covered.
- The heightened risk of cholera remains, hence need for cholera vaccination across all displacement sites.
- Partner presence on the ground remains challenging as most organizations are monitoring the security situation before re-deploying fully to key locations.

**Logistics****Response:**

- The Logistics Cluster transported close to 217 metric tonnes of relief items by road and air between 24 and 27 January to assist the humanitarian response. This included transporting food, shelter, and WASH and health supplies.

- The Logistics Cluster is working with camp management partners to deploy humanitarian hub camp equipment to Mingkaman, security permitting. The Cluster will also travel to Gumuruk and Kongor during the week, to extract the humanitarian hub camp equipment for deployment to different locations.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Malakal and other locations remain inaccessible due to insecurity.
- Common storage for aid supplies inside the UN bases in Bor, Rubkona, and Malakal is needed.
- Air-lift capacity is needed to serve locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, which are out of range for helicopters based in Juba.



Nutrition

Response:

- Mass screening of children with malnutrition was intensified in Mingkaman, Aerial County, with a view to increase programme coverage.
- In Juba, around 5,760 children have been screened to check their malnutrition status. Across the two sites, 82 children have been admitted for treatment of severe malnutrition. 281 children were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and are being attended to.

82

Children in Juba admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The key need for the displaced population across different sites is adequate food and treatment of malnutrition. There is also a need for protection and promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding, especially in displacement sites where vulnerability to compromised feeding is high.
- Security concerns continued to hamper the response in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. Four partners were on standby to launch activities once security conditions improve.



Protection

Response:

- A monitoring assessment to Nimule in Eastern Equatoria highlighted tensions between newly displaced people into the area and host communities. The presence of cattle in an agrarian area is also increasing causing tension due to the potential for damage of crops.
- Protection partners visited the UN base in Tomping to discuss with the residents' attitudes about the cessation of hostilities agreement. During the visit they noticed an increase in the departure of women and children, including to neighboring countries, while many men are too scared to leave the UN base.
- 279 children benefited from psychosocial interventions in child friendly spaces in Yei and Malakal. 468 community members attended child-protection and prevention of separation awareness sessions in Juba.

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.
- In addition to family reunification, ongoing needs include developing strategies to prevent and respond to forced recruitment of children, and for provision of psychosocial and medical assistance for communities who have experienced violence including gender-based violence.
- Access constraints due to insecurity are restricting monitoring protection concerns in Mingkaman and Bor.
- Additional Protection Cluster staff are needed to increase the ability of the cluster to support mainstreaming protection with the humanitarian response. Protection of national staff members is also of concern.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- Distribution of household items for over 3,200 people in Bentiu concluded.
- Pre-positioning of supplies for 4,000 families in Malakal began, with a team in place on the ground to start distribution.

- Partners returned to Awerial County after operations were suspended on 22 January, to assist communities around Mingkaman.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Land access and security for displaced communities; the density of the current sites for displaced people within UN bases is up to ten-times below humanitarian standards due to land constraints.
- Destruction of homes and property has been extensive. Support to reconstruct property in the places of origin when appropriate will be needed.
- 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 cannot currently be met due to the limited secure land inside UN bases and the remote nature of most spontaneous settlements.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Partners continued to respond in 14 sites to provide displaced people with communal latrines, hygiene messages and essential WASH material.
- In Bentiu, Melut, and in three sites in Juba, the water supply exceeded SPHERE standards. In all other locations work is being done to increase access to water, especially in Malakal where piping is being constructed to pump river water into treatment tanks to serve increasing needs.
- Sanitation coverage continued to be increased across sites. The construction of new latrines is necessary as filled latrines are no longer usable and need to be decommissioned.

164,099

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.
- Qualified WASH staff are needed with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context, to ensure leadership and rapid project implementation.
- The spread of displacement across a large number of locations is constraining partners' ability to plan and prioritize the response.

Location	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	2,400	24.5 ltr	16	1/150
Bor	10,238	7.5 ltr	53	1/193
Juba (UN House)	12,502	21 ltr	296	1/50
Juba (UN Topping)	20,498	17.1 ltr	314	1/65
Malakal	27,000	2.5 ltr	308	1/88
Melut	928	21.5 ltr	18	1/52
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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