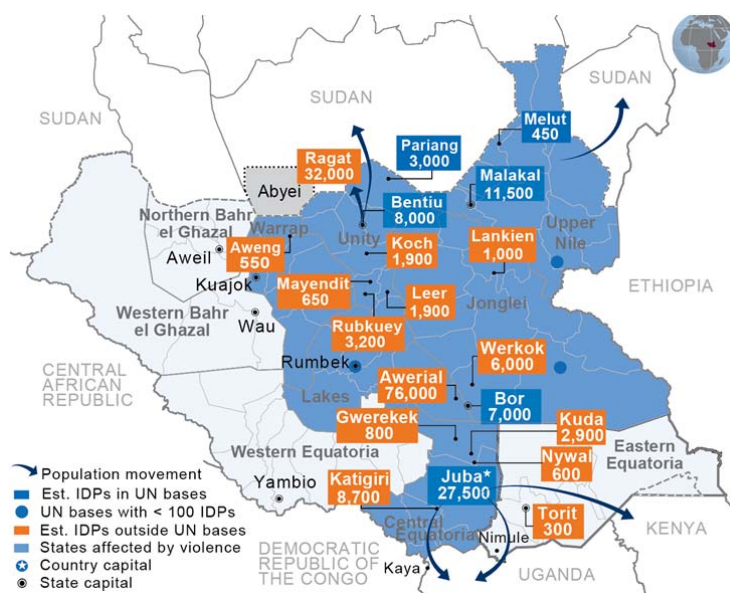


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 30 December 2013 to 1 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 4 January 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 194,000 people have been displaced by the current crisis in South Sudan since 15 December, with some 57,500 people sheltering in UN bases across the country.
- A multi-sector response has been launched with around 107,000 people reached with some kind of assistance so far, inside and outside UN bases.
- An inter-agency assessment to Awerial in Lakes State estimates that 76,000 people have been displaced to the area, mostly from Jonglei State.
- Aid agencies launched the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan for January to March 2014. It requires US\$209 million to respond to immediate needs. Of this, \$43 million has been secured, leaving a shortfall of \$166 million.



Areas affected by violence and reported concentrations of people displaced. Some numbers reported have not been independently verified. Source: OCHA/UNMISS

194,000

Estimated people displaced since 15 December*

57,500

Estimated people seeking refuge in 10 UN bases

107,000

Displaced people reached with some assistance**

\$166 million

Funding shortfall to meet urgent needs in six hotspot states

*The total number of people displaced is likely higher, as aid agencies have very 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.

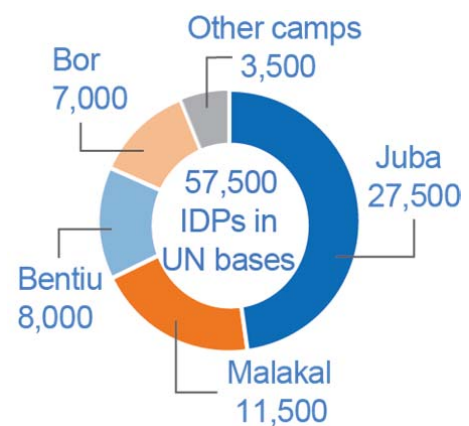
Situation overview

Armed clashes continued to be reported between 30 December and 1 January in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. The security situation was relatively calm but unpredictable in other areas of the country, including Juba. However, continuous flows of people fleeing their homes over the past three days were reported from multiple locations across South Sudan. At least 194,000 people have been displaced since the violence erupted on 15 December, including some 57,500 people sheltering in 10 UN peacekeeping bases.

Heavy fighting resumed in Jonglei State's Bor town on 31 December with aerial bombing and shelling reported. Some 7,000 people sheltered in the UN base in Bor throughout the clashes, which continued into 1 January. In Lakes State, a rapid inter-agency assessment to Awerial County on 31 December identified an estimated 76,000 people displaced, the majority of whom are thought to have fled from Jonglei State. Large numbers of displaced people are also concentrated in Bentiu (8,000), Malakal (11,500) and Pariang (2,500).

A multi-sector humanitarian response operation is being coordinated from Juba, with aid agencies launching the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on 31 December. Humanitarian partners are seeking \$209 million to respond to people affected by the conflict, of which \$43 million has already been secured. \$166 million is now needed for the response from January to March 2014. While aid agencies continued to scale up their response operations, insecurity is affecting the deployment of aid workers in areas of need. Emergency response specialists are required for most clusters in affected states.

People continued to seek refuge outside South Sudan because of the violence. Aid agencies in Sudan reported that some 1,850 South Sudanese had crossed into Sudan's South Kordofan State from Unity State. Some 2,000 people are estimated to have arrived into the Abyei area, most of whom are women and children. Another 32,000 people are reportedly stranded in the Ragat border area between South Sudan and Sudan, after fleeing violence in Unity State. UNHCR also reported that just over 100 people have crossed into Kenya and some 1,540 into Uganda. A reported 3,100 people have crossed the border to Ethiopia, but it is unclear if this is related to the current crisis.



Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria State

Aid agencies continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the 27,500 people displaced in the two UN bases in Juba. A one-week food distribution was completed in both locations, with the second round starting on 1 January. 15,500 people sheltering in the UN Topping site were provided with household kits, and distribution of kits to 12,000 people at the UN House base began on 1 January. Public health and hygiene promotion was underway at both locations, and water supplies have met minimum Sphere standards.

Relief organizations remained concerned about protection issues and health threats, due to overcrowding in UN Topping site and WASH challenges at both locations. An alternative site for the people currently displaced inside UN bases in Juba has been identified close to UN House. Plans are underway to prepare the site so that people can move within the next three months, or sooner if additional engineering machinery can be made available.

Jonglei State

Heavy fighting took place in Bor town on 31 December, with shelling and armed fighting reported close to the UN base sheltering 7,000 people. Active hostilities have restricted access to people in need. Reports from Bor indicate that water, food and sanitation are at critically low levels, with tension high among civilians who are hungry and fear disease outbreaks. Most of the warehouses are inaccessible or have been looted. As of 30 December, 134 injured people had been treated at UNMISS medical clinics from previous clashes, according to the Health Cluster. Forty-seven wounded people were referred for medical evacuations.

Lakes State

A rapid inter-agency assessment took place in Awerial County on 31 December, finding an estimated 76,000 people displaced in the area – the largest single concentration of displaced people identified in the country so far. It is thought that most fled fighting in Jonglei State. More people are arriving daily, with many coming by boat. Humanitarian actors are concerned about the location of the site being too close to Bor town, which is only 20 kilometres away. The assessment identified water and sanitation, food, household kits, shelter, health and protection as the most urgent needs of those displaced, of which the response is already underway.

Unity State

The security situation in Unity State remained tense and volatile, with fighting breaking out in Pariang County on 30 December and in Mayom County on 31 December. The situation in Bentiu remained calm, although sporadic gunfire was reported on 31 December. Some 8,000 people continued to shelter in the UN base in Bentiu town, and about 2,500 in the UN base in Pariang. The response to people in need in Bentiu continued despite the insecurity, with food distributed to some 7,600 individuals on 26 December. Water and sanitation support continued, as well as the provision of medical supplies and drugs.

Upper Nile State

Fighting was reported on the outskirts of Malakal in Dolieb on 31 December. In Malakal town, the security situation remained clam but unpredictable, with large parts of the town deserted following clashes last week. The movement of an estimated 600 returnees is planned following assaults at the way station. The humanitarian response started to people displaced in the UN base. One week's worth of food was distributed to over 20,500 people in the past week. However, a more secure water source needs to be found and hygiene needs remain high. Health services remained a challenge with mobile health clinics only to be operational by next week. The identification of an alternative safe site adjacent to the UN base for the people displaced is being finalized, which would then need to be prepared for reception in due course.



Camp Coordination and Management

Needs:

- Areas hosting civilians in both Juba sites need to be expanded. UNMISS identified a potential site southwest of UN House with the capacity to host the displaced communities, and are in discussions with the government.
- Increased security measures are required in all displacement sites across the country, including increased patrolling and means to control fire hazards.
- Sites outside Juba urgently require dedicated camp management personnel.

15,500

Displaced people registered in UN Tamping so far

Response:

- Registration of displaced people in UN Tamping continued, with 15,500 people registered as of 30 December. A humanitarian hub is operating in Tamping to provide office space and accommodation for humanitarians working in the site. Registration of people at the UN House began on 1 January, along with food and household item distribution.
- Cholera treatment centres are ready to operate should a disease outbreak occur. Sites have been identified for treatment centres in both Juba bases should the need arise.

Gaps and constraints:

- Discussions are ongoing with UNMISS on the responsibility of the site management at the UN bases in Juba, as both displacement sites require electricity and capacity support.
- Camp management capacity for displacement sites at UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal is also required.



Food Security and Nutrition

Needs:

- Access to food remains limited for people sheltering in UN bases around the country, and distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies is needed – particularly in Bor and Bentiu.
- Violence and displacement has resulted in the loss of livelihood, particularly sources of food. This may eventually result in a nutrition crisis.

7,714

Families provided with food in Juba as of 1 January

Response:

- In Awerial, food distribution for some 30,000 people is planned in the coming days. This is to supplement about 88 metric tonnes of food that was delivered on 24 December.
- Over 7,714 displaced families in Juba received food rations for one week; 2,050 families during the first round of distribution at UN House and 5,664 families for the ongoing first round at UN Tamping. The second round of distribution at UN House began on 1 January, reaching 262 families. Centres for screening children for malnutrition have been set up at the two sites in Juba.
- Food distribution in Upper Nile State's Malakal reached 5,278 people over the past week.

Gaps and constraints:

- Active hostilities are impeding the ability of aid agencies to conduct assessments to determine actual food security needs and provide assistance.

- There are reports of food stocks being looted, and these risks continue to be high. However, restricted access due to insecurity means it is not possible to assess what food stocks have been taken or identify which locations do not have food available.



Health

Needs:

- Displaced people living inside and outside UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal require primary healthcare services.
- The threat of cholera is still present in several sites, including at the UN Tamping base in Juba, and in Bor.
- An emergency measles vaccination campaign to be implemented in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal targeting displaced people between 6 months and 15 years old.
- Reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care are a major gap in all displaced sites.
- Surgical capacity needs to be scaled up to respond to wounded patients in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.

11,000

children to be vaccinated against measles and in UN bases in Juba

Response:

- The health situation among the 27,500 people sheltering in the UN Tamping and UN House sites in Juba has significantly improved, despite overcrowding and poor sanitation.
- Diarrhea and malaria cases reportedly increased among displaced people in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.
- Health partners are setting up mobile clinics to provide primary health services among displaced people located inside/outside UN compounds in Malakal and Bentiu, and people displaced in Awerial County.
- An emergency measles campaign in UN Tamping was completed on 31 December, with an estimated 4,500 children vaccinated against measles and polio. A similar campaign began in UN House. Overall the campaign will target 11,000 children. Final preparations are underway to start emergency measles vaccination campaigns targeting displaced children in Awerial, Bentiu and Malakal.
- Emergency health and reproductive kits, and antimalarial drugs were provided to UNMISS clinics and other partners providing health services to people affected by the conflict.

Gaps and constraints:

- Heavy fighting in Bor town has meant that primary healthcare services have been suspended.



Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Logistics partners need to verify stocks at existing storage facilities in Bor, where a mobile storage unit was on stock. The unit can be moved inside the UN compound in Bor as a need for storage facility exists. A storage facility needs to be set up in Malakal inside the UN base.

Response:

- Two mobile storage units were delivered to the UN bases in Juba for inter-agency use. The storage facility in Tamping is now operational. Accommodation facilities for the humanitarian hubs in both locations have been prepared and will be finalized over the coming days. Each hub will accommodate 40 aid workers.
- The UN's Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) began flying from Nairobi to Juba on 30 December, to bridge gaps in international flights which were suspended. However, Kenya Airways indicated that it would resume flights on 3 January and so the UNHAS air bridge will be suspended.

Constraints:

- Airstrips in Bor and Malakal have been closed due to active hostilities, restricting aid worker and humanitarian cargo movements.

**Needs:**

- Serious protection concerns continued in all areas where armed conflict has occurred. Primary concerns include credible reports of targeting civilians based on ethnicity and/or perceived political affiliation. This includes physical abuse such as killings, beatings, destruction and looting of property.
- Physical protection needs associated with civilians being caught in active combat crossfire is also of grave concern.
- Active fighting has restricted humanitarian assessment and response, which has also increased the number of people fleeing their homes.
- Separated families, especially children, were identified during an inter-agency assessment to Awerial in Lakes State. People interviewed strongly perceived physical security risks as based largely on ethnic identity and/or perceived political affiliation, similar to civilians interviewed in Juba.

Response:

- Protection monitoring in Juba continued, including efforts to start night monitoring of areas inside UN bases sheltering displaced people, from 1 January.
- Protection actors joined an initial rapid assessment to Awerial, and will seek to undertake similar assessments in all conflict-affected areas when access allows.
- Child protection and gender-based violence partners continued working in the two Juba sites, to identify and register unaccompanied and separated children, and to support survivors of gender-based violence.

Gaps and constraints:

- Protection monitoring and protection services remain a critical gap, including family tracing and response to gender-based violence outside Juba, especially in areas of conflict.
- Increased staffing capacity is urgently, with cluster leads working on deploying additional staff.

**Response:**

- In Juba, some 15,500 people in UN Tamping received kits with household items such as mosquito nets, water containers and plastic sheeting. Distribution of household kits started on 1 January in UN House, reaching 264 families so far.
- Twenty-three tents have been erected in UN Tamping, providing covered space and shade for more than 1,000 people. This will help protect people, especially children, from being exposed to very hot days and relatively cold nights.
- In Bentiu, an initial round of NFI distribution was conducted using stock available in the Bentiu warehouses.
- NFI distribution is planned to start in the coming days in Awerial, with supplies being transported to the area.

15,500

people provided with NFIs in UNMISS Tamping

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- Improved sanitation and increased clean water provision is still needed in UN bases sheltering displaced people in several locations, in particular Bor, Bentiu and Malakal towns. The threat of a cholera outbreak remains.
- While the water, sanitation and health situation across sites hosting displaced people is improving, many more latrines and water points are required to adequately service communities in need. Of particular concern is a lack of space at the UN base in Juba's Tamping compound, needed to improve water and sanitation conditions.
- Diseases such as diarrhea have been reported at the UN bases in Juba as a result of poor sanitation.

12 litres

Of water now available per person and day in UN Tamping

Response:

- In Juba, 258 latrines were dug at UN House and 220 at UN Tamping, of a targeted 300. The provision of water is currently 12 litres per person per day in UN Tamping and 11 litres per person per day in UN

House. While this meets minimum Sphere standards partners are keen to boost sanitation levels further in case the actual population level is higher than estimated. Cleaning drives and rubbish collection in both sites are also ongoing to improve sanitation and hygiene levels.

- In Bor, a WASH team began construction of latrines, but building was suspended following heavy fighting.
- In Malakal, over 100,000 litres of water was provided to civilians at the UN base by UNMISS on 1 January. However, this is still not enough to meet the needs of the 11,500 people sheltering at the base.
- In Awerial, clean water and sanitation were identified as urgent needs following an inter-agency assessment carried out on 31 December.

Gaps and constraints:

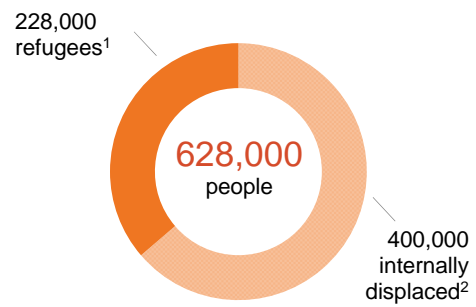
- Qualified emergency response WASH staff are critically needed in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal to manage critical response activities. Emergency response WASH agencies are needed in Juba, to participate in response in state sites as access allows.

Funding

Aid agencies launched the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on 31 December, seeking \$209 million to meet the needs of the current crisis. The plan lays out how much is needed in each area of response. The top priorities for the response are food, healthcare, shelter, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene. Costs for camp management and logistics have also been included as key priorities for the response in the coming months. The money includes core pipeline supplies and priority frontline services for up to 400,000 people displaced by violence, and assistance to 228,000 refugees hosted in the country.

Of the \$209 million, \$43 million has already been secured for the response operation, leaving \$166 million required to meet humanitarian needs from January to March. The funding requirements for humanitarian action in 2014 overall remain at \$1.1 billion, as per the Consolidated Appeal.

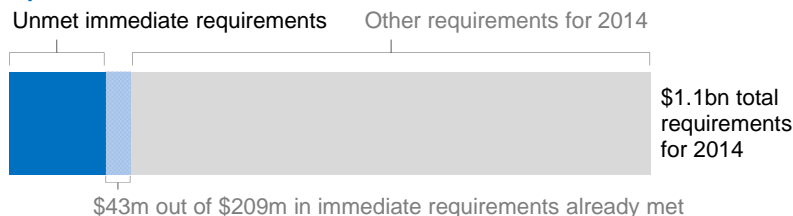
People in need by group



¹ Incl. 220,000 refugees in hotspot states
² Planning figure

To download the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, click on bit.ly/1ivuche

\$166m



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