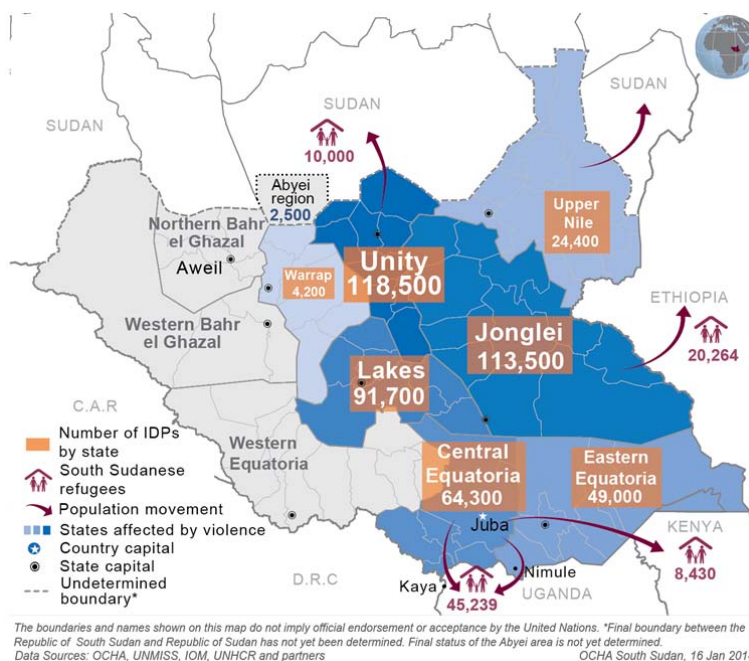


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 14 to 16 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 20 January 2014.

## Highlights

- Around 468,000 people are estimated to have been displaced within South Sudan since 15 December.
- Another 83,900 people have crossed into neighbouring countries, over half to Uganda.
- The number of people sheltering in UN bases remained around 66,900, with the largest concentrations of people in Juba and Malakal.
- Aid agencies have so far assisted some 204,500 people affected by conflict. A key need is for healthcare, including surgical capacity, in conflict areas.
- Displacement patterns are fluid, with initial indications that many people displaced may have been absorbed in host communities.



468,100

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec\*

204,500

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance\*\*

66,900

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

83,900

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.

\*\*\* This includes an estimated 10,000 people in Sudan, of whom only 1,371 have been confirmed as refugees.

## Situation overview

Heavy fighting broke out in Malakal, Upper Nile State, on 14 January, causing up to 22,000 people to take shelter in the UN base in the town. Several hundred civilians reportedly died when their boat capsized as they fled across the Nile. Three civilians were reportedly killed by gunfire entering the UN base in Malakal, underlining the importance of conflict parties upholding the safety of civilians and respecting UN premises.

Around 468,000 people were estimated to have been displaced across the country, with new groups of displaced people reportedly arrived in Nimule in Eastern Equatoria and in different locations of Mayom County, Unity State. Some 66,900 people are sheltering in UN bases. So far, around 204,500 people have been reached by some assistance, with response set to broaden following needs assessments carried out this week. Active hostilities are currently hampering humanitarian access to Malakal, as aid flights have been unable to secure adequate safety assurances from the parties to the conflict. Access to Bor was only restored on 15 January. Reports of looting and destruction of civilians and humanitarian property continued, with the situation particularly problematic in Bentiu,

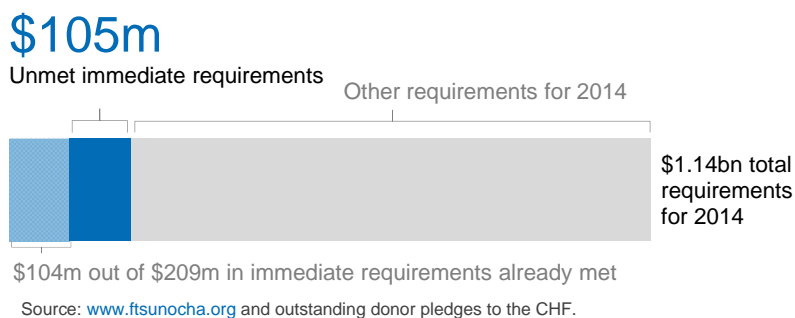
Bor and Malakal. Close to 84,000 people have crossed into neighbouring countries, including 45,000 to Uganda. One month into the conflict, several of South Sudan's main towns, including Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and parts of Juba, were almost completely empty of civilians.

Initial findings from needs assessments in Lankien, Jonglei State and Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State, indicate that a large proportion of displaced families have been absorbed by host communities. There are also reports of movements back and forth across borders with neighbouring countries, in particular with Uganda. Aid agencies are taking this fluid situation into account in the response to needs, including when deciding to provide assistance through distributions of relief items or by bolstering basic services and livelihoods mechanisms for displaced and host communities alike.

## Funding

As of 16 January, the funding secured for the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan remained around \$104 million, though several donors have pledged additional resources.

The Crisis Response Plan was based on a scenario whereby aid agencies would assist up to 400,000 internally displaced people and some 228,000 refugees already in South Sudan in the first three months of 2014. However, the rapidly deteriorating situation means this scenario has already been surpassed and aid agencies will review the plan in the coming weeks, including financial requirements for meeting urgent needs.



The total requirements for humanitarian action in South Sudan in 2014 are at \$1.14 billion, as outlined in the Consolidated Appeal 2014-2016.

## Humanitarian needs and response

### Central Equatoria State

The security situation in Juba remained relatively calm but tense. On 14 January, a fight outside the UN Topping resulted in gunfire entering the base and injuring several civilians. The transfer of new arrivals and vulnerable individuals from UN Topping to UN House began, to prevent further overcrowding at the Topping site. Despite food provision, the nutrition situation reportedly deteriorated in the two Juba sites for displaced people, showing the challenges of hosting displaced communities in camp-like settings where they have limited access to their normal livelihoods and food resources. Malnutrition screening and treatment were ongoing in both sites.

### Eastern Equatoria State

An inter-agency team travelled to Nimule to verify reports of tens of thousands of people congregating close to the border with Uganda. The team is compiling its recommendations, but initial findings showed that the border with Uganda is open and therefore it appears that the displaced communities are not seeking to cross the border but are choosing to remain in the Nimule area.

### Jonglei State

Clashes were reported both north and south of Bor on 14 January. Over 50 wounded patients were brought to the UN base following the fighting. Casualties also arrived in Nasir in the north of the state, following fighting in Malakal. An inter-agency needs assessment travelled to Lankien to verify reports of large-scale displacement in the area. The team is compiling its findings and recommendations, but early indications are the displaced families are from Malakal but have family or other connections to the Lankien area. As such, it appeared that they have largely been absorbed by the host communities, possibly dispersed in the neighbouring area. On 16 January, an aid flight was able to reach Bor, bringing four staff, high-energy biscuits and WASH supplies.

## Unity State

Clashes were reported outside Bentiu on 16 January, though the security situation in the town remained calm. An airlift operation to bring relief supplies into Bentiu started on 16 January, with high-energy biscuits and a mobile storage unit to facilitate pre-positioning of supplies inside the UN base transported on the first day. The number of people sheltering in the UN base continued to drop, reaching 5,300 on 16 January – the lowest it has been since 22 December. The destination of people leaving the base was not clear. Water provision and sanitation remained below international standards, but will be bolstered in the coming days.

## Upper Nile State

The heavy fighting on Malakal in 14 January subsided on 15 January, but the security situation remained tense with reports of widespread looting and sporadic gunfire. Up to 22,000 people were sheltering at the UN base, straining the services provided by humanitarian partners, in particular provision of clean water. The fighting put aid flights on hold.



## Camp Coordination and Management

### Needs:

- As the displacement situation continues to be extremely fluid, it is critical to continue monitoring population mobility and the impact on host communities in areas of displacement.

**42,711**

Displaced people registered across six locations

### Response:

- In Juba, registration of new caseload and verification of already registered people started in UN Topping 18,139 people registered to date. In UN House, 11,872 people were registered so far.
- Registration activities were also ongoing in Twic County (Warrap), Bentiu (Unity), Renk and Malakal (Upper Nile), with 12,700 individuals registered across these locations to date.
- The cluster recently concluded visits to Awerial, Lankien and Nimule to verify reports of large concentrations of displaced people. The cluster continued to monitor off-camp displacement situations throughout the country as the estimated displacement numbers continue to increase.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Appropriate approaches need to be developed for assisting people in and outside UN bases, including people in spontaneous settlements, collective centres and host communities.
- Continuing security instability hampered humanitarian access and provision of basic services and registration, causing delays in registration, for example in Malakal.



## Education

### Needs:

- Immediate access to education services for affected learners in displacement sites, open areas with displaced people and host communities through provision of emergency learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, and rapid training on life-skills.
- Advocacy for the vacation of schools by armed forces, displaced people, returnees, refugees and other actors to make sure school buildings are open in the new academic year starting early February.

**536**

Students in Juba assisted to sit final primary school exams

### Response:

- A rapid education needs assessment was conducted in Awerial County, Lakes State on 15-16 January.
- Education partners continued to facilitate primary leaving examination for 536 (71 girls) learners in both Juba sites for displaced people. The exams will end on 17 January.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Overcrowded sites for displaced people do not provide proper space for emergency protective learning rooms.



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Needs:

- Security telecommunications in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal were seriously affected as radio operators relocated out of these locations due to insecurity and the vandalizing of equipment. The radio room in Malakal currently only operates during the daytime.

### Response:

- The cluster established solar-powered mobile data connectivity kits in Mingkaman and Malakal to improve data connection for humanitarian partners operating on the ground.
- The full connectivity hub in UN Topping was finalized and is providing internet to humanitarian partners operating in the area.

### Gaps and constraints:

- The lack of data connectivity currently available in country for an appropriate emergency telecommunications response.
- 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.
- There is need to increase surge ETC staff to meet the expanded needs due to the current situation



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Needs:

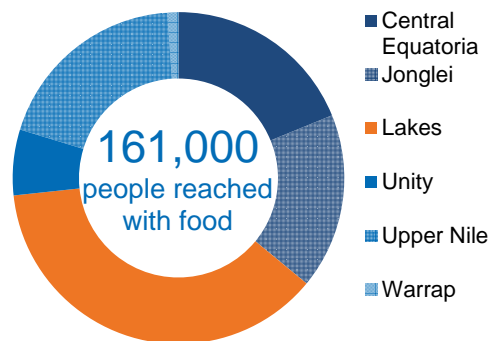
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities, to prevent food insecurity and malnutrition. Support to nutritious/protein rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities.
- Efforts are needed to minimize environmental damage that increased concentrations displaced people are putting on fragile natural resources, e.g. by using fuel-efficient stoves.

### Response:

- The cluster has reached 161,000 people displaced by conflict in six states with food assistance - about 30,000 people Juba, 10,200 in Bentiu, 55,000 in Mingkaman (in collaboration with an organization outside the cluster system), 3,100 in Yirol East, 1,400 in Yirol West, 18,300 in Mabior, 9,000 in Bor; 1,700 in Twic county; and 30,600 in Malakal.

### Gaps and constraints:

- 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 for looting, with nearly 10 per cent of the stocks in country already reportedly stolen. The cluster is relying on food in place in different warehouses to reach those displaced, while attempting to move stocks into and around the country while the conflict continues.
- For livelihoods support, timing is crucial – the agricultural season begins in March and the window for pre-positioning inputs is closing fast.





## Health

### Needs:

- Displaced and host communities in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal urgently require health services.
- Wounded people in areas affected by violence need emergency surgery.
- Primary healthcare services throughout affected areas need to be sustained, including by meeting growing needs for drugs and medical supplies.
- Overcrowding and poor sanitation in sites for displaced people increase risk of water-borne diseases breaking out.

**22,856**

Children vaccinated against measles in Bentiu and Awerial County

### Response:

- 20,314 children aged from 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles in Awerial County. In Bentiu, 2,542 children were vaccinated against measles, and 2,839 against polio.
- Reproductive health services providing antenatal care, safe deliveries and postnatal care were provided to displaced women in the two sites for displaced people in Juba.
- The establishment of a surgical unit in UN House in Juba started, which will reduce strain on the Level 2 hospital in UN Tamping.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Need for healthcare and sufficient medical supplies, particularly in areas affected by conflict including Bentiu, Bor and Malakal (as humanitarian partners are unable to access some of these areas).
- The gap in provision of primary healthcare inside the UN bases in Bentiu and Malakal continued.
- While some agencies are bringing back international staff, many are still in Juba due to security concerns.



## 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.
- Partners need a mobile humanitarian hub and access to storage in Mingkaman, Lakes State.

**35 tonnes**

of aid cargo transported between 11 and 16 January

### Response:

- The airlift staging area at the UN Tamping compound in Juba was completed, to consolidate all cargo to be transported by cluster assets.
- To access locations out of reach for helicopters, the cluster contracted a special charter flight to meet the immediate airlift needs of humanitarian partners. The first flight took place on 16 January to Bentiu.
- The Logistics Cluster is providing common storage facilities for partners at both UN compounds in Juba.
- During the week of 11 January, the cluster facilitated the transport of 35 metric tonnes of aid supplies to Mingkaman, Leer and within Juba, on behalf of seven aid organizations.

### Constraints:

- Malakal and other locations remain inaccessible due to security concerns.



## Mine-Action

### Needs:

- Age and gender sensitive risk education required to inform people about the dangers that they will face when living or returning to areas that have seen fighting.
- Areas of active fighting need to be cleared of unexploded ordnances.

### Response:

- Demining operations have been ongoing in Juba with teams conducting survey and clearance in areas where fighting has occurred.

- UNMAS has conducted emergency response to suspected unexploded ordnance threats inside civilian areas in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.

#### Constraints:

- Limited access due to insecurity remains the largest barrier to demining operations.
- Potential sensitivities regarding the ethnicity of technical staff in working in some locations.



## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- The recorded cases of malnutrition in the sites for displaced people in UN bases in Juba increased, with 1.7 per cent of 1,254 children screened in UN House suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 4.7 per cent from moderate acute malnutrition. In Topping, 2.14 per cent of 1,867 children screened had severe acute malnutrition and 4.61 per cent moderate acute malnutrition. A growing number of children have complications requiring inpatient treatment.
- Nutrition programmes are required in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and other locations where people have been affected by the conflict.
- Space is required for in-patient care of malnourished children at the hospital in UN Topping in Juba.

**29,000**

People reached with supplementary food supplies since 15 December

#### Response:

- Nutrition partners distributed two weeks nutrition supplements to some 540 moderately malnourished children and 858 children under 5 years displaced in Awerial County, over the past two weeks. Forty children have been referred for treatment with severe acute malnutrition.
- So far, 965 children in Mingkaman have been screened for malnutrition – of which 13.6 per cent were found with severe acute malnutrition and 17.5 per cent were found with moderate acute malnutrition. This is well above international emergency standards for malnutrition. Out-patient treatment of undernourished children in Awerial County is being scaled up.

#### Constraints:

- Access restrictions due to active fighting have limited the response in areas including Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.
- A lack of security clearance to overnight in Mingkaman is limiting the amount of technical support that nutrition partners can provide.



## Protection

#### 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 concerns, 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 into armed forces, 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 continued to strengthen protection activities in UN bases in Juba, such as family tracing and reunification, services for survivors of GBV and engagement with UNMISS on protection of civilians.
- Cluster partners are mobilizing in Awerial and Bentiu, and increasing engagement with individual case management in Central Equatoria State, Lakes and other locations where partners are present.
- On 14-15 January, the cluster participated in the assessment mission to Nimule, where it found a potential risk for tension between the host community and transiting and static displaced groups, particularly in the context of material assistance.

- In Twic County, Warrap State, cluster partners assess protection concerns and identified a key need for regular and neutral physical security.
- The cluster has a regular presence in Awerial, Bentiu and Malakal.

#### Constraints:

- With increased access to civilians 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 in Juba by UN police or a children's safe space at UN House.



## Shelter and Non-Food Items

#### Needs:

- 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 with reconstruction of property in the places of origin when appropriate will be needed.

**25,152**

Families reached with NFI and/or shelter assistance since 15 December

#### Response:

- Second wave of distribution of household items started in Juba's UN Topping site, with 268 families receiving kits. The first phase of the distribution targets new arrivals while the second phase will provide top-up kits including blankets, buckets, soap, and plastic sheets to all families in the site. In UN House, 500 newly arrived households received basic household items.
- In Unity State, partners began pre-positioning of household items in Bentiu for some 2,500 families. Distribution of items started in Leer County.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Security concerns are delaying the delivery of relief items to Bor, Malakal and Mundri.
- Pre-positioning in the UN base in Malakal for approximately 3,000 families was held up by insecurity.
- 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:

- Increased access to clean drinking water for people displaced by violence.
- Gender-segregated communal latrines, hand-washing stations are needed to ensure the dignity of people displaced.
- Hygiene promotion to minimize disease among violence-affected communities in settings that pose serious public health risks.

**161,000**

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

#### Response:

- Some 400,000 litres of water were served to people displaced at the UN bases in Juba on 16 January. That is 20 litres of water per person per day, well over SPHERE standards. A further 400 latrines will be functional at the sites as of 17 January, keeping the standard above SPHERE for sanitation too.
- Installation of emergency water supply solutions and communal latrines are scaling up in Juba locations outside UN bases and in Warrap State.
- Efforts to increase water supply and sanitation coverage in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal are ongoing, especially in Malakal where the number of people sheltering has doubled in the past week. Emergency supplies arrived to Bor on 16 January, enabling the WASH team to significantly ramp up response efforts.

**Gaps:**

- SPHERE standards for access to clean water and latrines have yet to be met in the UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, and in the sites for displaced people in Awerial County.
- Qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context continued to be needed to ensure leadership and rapid implementation of projects.
- Logistical and security constraints continued to limit access to new locations where people are in need.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Amanda Weyler**, Reports Officer, weylera@un.org, mobile +211922473115

**Tapiwa Gomo**, Head of Communication, gomo@un.org, mobile +211922406079

**Websites** [www.unocha.org/south-sudan](http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan) | <http://southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info/>

**Facebook** UNOCHA South Sudan | **Twitter** @OCHASouthSudan