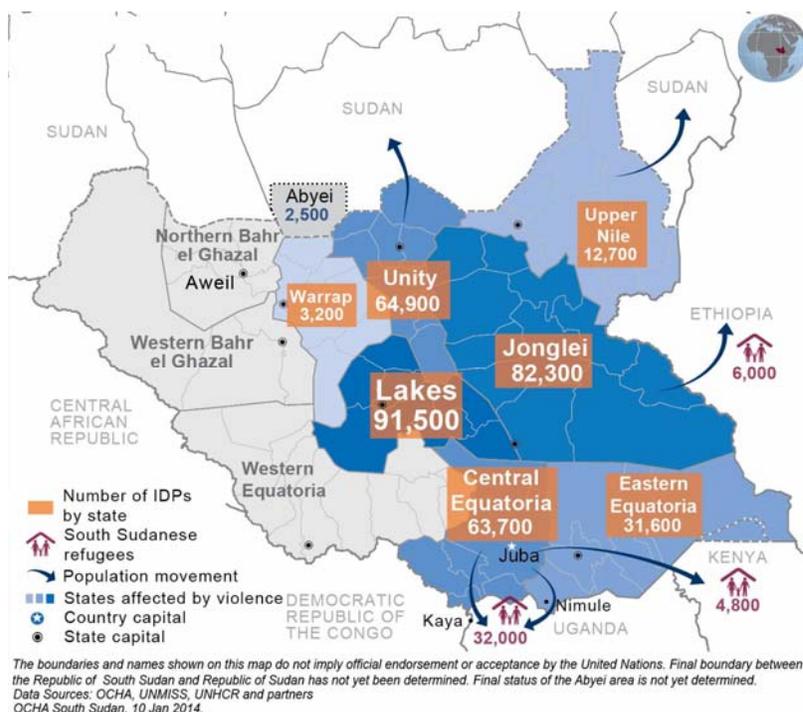


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 8 to 10 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 14 January 2014.

## Highlights

- An estimated 395,000 people have been displaced by the crisis in South Sudan, including 352,000 internally displaced people and close to 43,000 refugees in neighbouring countries.
- The major newly reported concentrations of displaced people are in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states.
- Some 3,000-4,000 people from South Sudan arrive daily in Uganda.
- Over 84,000 people have been displaced to Mingkaman and surrounding areas in Aweril County, Lakes State.
- Around 50 per cent of the people internally displaced have been reached with aid.



**352,000**

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 December\*

**60,000**

Estimated number of displaced people currently seeking refuge in UN bases

**175,000**

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance since 15 December\*\*

**42,800**

Refugees from South Sudan arrived in neighbouring countries since 15 December.

\*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

The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan deepened between 8 and 10 January, with heavy fighting in Jonglei and Unity states and sporadic clashes in Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states. Since 15 December, some 395,000 people have fled their homes, including 42,800 people who have crossed into neighbouring countries. Around 352,000 people have been internally displaced. Fighting around Bentiu and Bor is reported to have led to significant population movements with people fleeing urban areas. Just over 60,000 of the displaced people have sought shelter in ten UN peacekeeping bases. Aid agencies have so far reached around 175,000 of the people internally displaced with aid, the majority of whom are in rural or open settings.

Though the full scale of violence remained difficult to gauge, thousands of people have been killed or injured in the fighting. Health partners have treated over 2,600 patients with gunshot wounds, and research carried out by the International Crisis Group estimated the number of people killed at 10,000. However, due to ongoing hostilities,

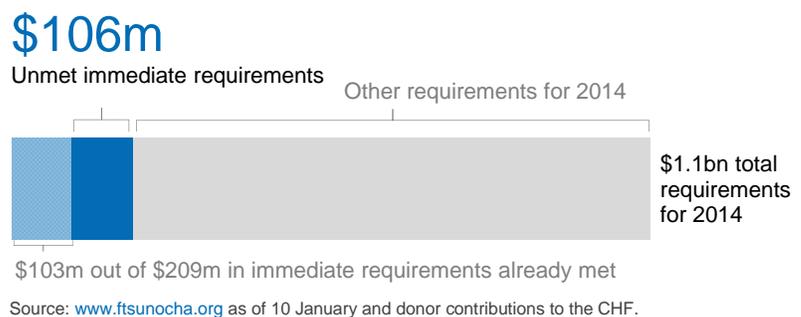
humanitarian agencies are unable to verify this number. Partners continued to receive troubling reports of civilians being targeted in killings, harassment and destruction of property, including based on ethnic identity.

In areas with ongoing hostilities, in particular in and around Bentiu and Bor towns, humanitarian access was severely restricted. Humanitarian flights to Bor remained suspended as all necessary safety assurances could not be secured. Continued looting and interference in humanitarian activities was reported. Since the start of the crisis, dozens of aid compounds have been looted and dozens of vehicles commandeered or stolen, along with other assets such as fuel.

In light of the deepening crisis, aid agencies prepared to respond to increased displacement, including to host communities affected by violence or arrivals of people displaced. This also includes contingency planning for the coming rainy season, which could cause secondary displacement due to flooding.

## Funding

Aid agencies launched the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on 31 December, seeking US\$209 million to meet the needs of the current crisis. The requirements are for core pipeline supplies and priority frontline services for up to 400,000 people internally displaced by violence, and assistance to 228,000 refugees hosted in the country. To download the Response Plan, click on [bit.ly/1ivuuche](http://bit.ly/1ivuuche). The plan will be updated in the coming weeks to reflect the evolving context, needs and funding requirements.

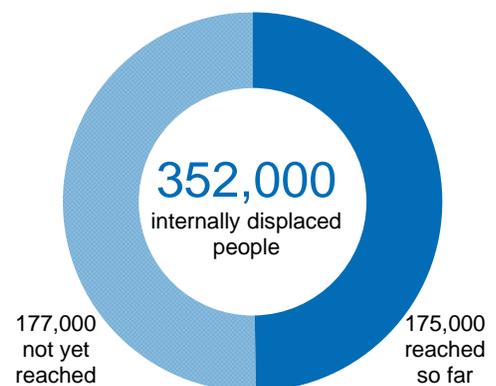


As of 10 January, aid agencies had secured around \$103 million of the immediately requirements for the emergency response, including \$43 million channeled through the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund. It also includes \$15 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund. This leaves a shortfall of \$106 million.

## Humanitarian needs and response

Partners continued to scale up operations to address the large-scale needs of displaced communities, and to assess the situation in newly reported pockets of displacement, including in Lankien and Old Fangak in Jonglei State and Leer in Unity State, where tens of thousands of people have reportedly arrived. Inter-agency needs assessments were planned to these locations in the coming week. The information gathered will help partners reach more people affected by violence, and better understand population movements.

In several locations, the humanitarian response was constrained by insecurity, in particular in Bor. A lack of staff capacity and partners who are operational in field locations, especially areas with active hostilities, is another challenge for several clusters.



### Central Equatoria State

While the security situation in Juba was relatively calm but tense, clashes were reported on 9 January between Government and opposition forces in Kagbada around 85 kilometres from the capital on the road south to Yei. The fighting over Bor town also moved southward to Mangalla some 30 kilometres from Juba, on 9 and 10 January.

The humanitarian situation for the close to 30,000 people sheltering in the two peacekeeping bases in Juba improved, with provision of food, healthcare and water meeting basic needs, and sanitation and hygiene also

improving. With up to 400 new arrivals daily in the bases, however, insufficient space in both bases remained a major concern which aid agencies are working to resolve together with UNMISS, including to extend the site in UN House. Mine action partners began clearance of unexploded ordnance from areas of Juba affected by fighting.

### Jonglei State

The heavy fighting over Bor town moved southward towards Central Equatoria State, leaving Jonglei State relatively calm between 8 and 10 January. However, the fluid security situation and sporadic gunfire in the town continued to hamper air access, with humanitarian flights still unable to secure the safety assurances needed to fly into Bor. With the lack of food and other aid supplies still critical, a second attempt to retrieve food from a warehouse in Bor town is planned for 11 January. The situation in Pibor County – the scene of much fighting in 2013 – has been relatively calm since the first days of the crisis, with unconfirmed reports of civilians returning to places such as Likuangole. Some looting of humanitarian compounds was reported in Dorein and Gumuruk.

### Lakes State

The number of people displaced in Mingkaman and other sites in Awerial County remained estimated at 84,000 people. The multi-sector aid response continued to scale up in Mingkaman and response to people displaced in Rumbek and Yirol East and West counties started.

### Unity State

Heavy fighting broke out in Rubkhona and Bentiu towns on 10 January. Already on 9 January, aid agencies observed large-scale movements of civilians out of the town in anticipation of the violence, and several hundred sought refuge in the UN peacekeeping base. Some 10,000 people reportedly moved towards Leer County. The active hostilities are likely to restrict humanitarian operations, causing the situation for displaced people in the UN base to deteriorate. With some aid agencies forced to relocate out of Bentiu due to the insecurity, there is currently a gap in basic health services for the displaced people in the UN base.

### Upper Nile State

The situation in Malakal town remained relatively calm, though there were reports of increased military mobilization in and around the town. Registration of the estimated 12,000 civilians sheltering in the UN base began on 10 January. Measles vaccination, construction of latrines and provision of water and hygiene services were ongoing.

### Warrap State

The response to the around 3,200 people displaced in Twic County began, with food rations for one month and household items distributed to 800 people.



## Camp Coordination and Management

### Needs:

- Continued monitoring and verification of the movements of displaced communities is critical to gauging needs.
- While creation of camps for displaced people is the solution of last resort, basic assistance to displaced and vulnerable people - including finding safe and suitable locations for people to receive assistance - remains an urgent need.

**60,000**

Displaced people reached with camp management services

### Response:

- In Juba, registration continued in UN House, with 8,638 people registered to date. Efforts to decongest UN Tomping continue, with new arrivals transferred to UN House where they are registered upon arrival.
- Registration began in Twic County, Warrap State and in the UN base in Malakal, Upper Nile State.
- Cluster partners continued the identification of displacement sites and the set-up of site management and community mobilization structures in coordination with UNMISS, communities and humanitarian partners.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Limited availability of sufficient and secure locations where displaced population can be provided with basic living conditions that are adequate and dignified in accordance with international standards.



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Needs:

- Security telecommunications in Bor, Malakal and Bentiu have been seriously affected due to radio operators relocating out of these locations due to security. Staff in Bor and Bentiu were relocated, while the radio room in Malakal operates only during daytime. A solution is being sought to make these radio rooms operational again 24/7.

### Response:

- The cluster set up a mobile data connectivity kit in the interagency compound in Mingkaman, Awerial County. The data kit is powered by a solar system and is fully operational. The services are available free of charge to all humanitarian partners operating on the ground.
- Another mobile connectivity kit is being put together by the cluster in Juba to provide services to mobile teams which go out to other operational field locations identified by the humanitarian community.
- In Juba, a full connectivity hub is being finalized in UN Tamping and will soon be set up in UN House.

### Gaps and constraints:

- During the recent violence in Bor, the ETC response solution was damaged. The cluster does not have adequate access yet due to security conditions to restore the solution.
- Radio rooms are understaffed; radio operator recruitment is underway.



## 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.

### Response:

- In Juba, cluster partners are facilitating 341 (including 42 girls) displaced learners sheltering in UN bases to undertake Primary Leaving Certificate Examinations on 13-17 January. Cluster partners provided materials such as chairs and desks, pens, pencils and biscuits while UNMISS and CCCM Cluster facilitated spaces for the exams.
- 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.

**341**

Students in Juba assisted to sit final primary school exams

### 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.



## 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.

### Response:

- Food partners have reached people displaced by violence in six states (Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap).

**158,000**

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

- Since 22 December, agencies reached 158,000 people in six states, including about 30,000 in Juba (Central Equatoria); 8,200 in Bentiu (Unity); 55,000 in Mingkaman, 3,100 in Yirol East, 1,400 in Yirol West (Lakes); 18,300 in Mabiior and 9,000 in Bor (Jonglei); 800 in Twic County (Warrap); and 30,000 in Malakal (Upper Nile). Not all these people have had their food needs comprehensively covered.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Food supplies are at high risk for looting, with 10 per cent of the stocks in country already reportedly stolen. In many cases it is not possible to assess the extent of the losses 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.



## Health

#### Needs:

- Displaced people living inside and outside UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal require primary healthcare services.
- The threat of cholera is still present in many sites, including at the UN Topping base in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal and Bor, due to poor sanitation.
- Many children in violence-affected locations have not been vaccinated.
- Pregnant women in crisis-affected areas require reproductive health services, including those in UN bases outside Juba and those displaced outside main population centres.
- There is a continued need for medical evacuations for wounded patients.

**2,600**

Patients with gunshot wounds treated in health facilities since 15 December

#### Response:

- Primary health care services are available in Juba, Malakal and Mingkaman. Some 5,700 patients have been treated in the last two weeks in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal.
- In Juba, 19,870 children have been vaccinated against measles and 20,990 against polio. Measles vaccination campaigns are ongoing in Malakal and Mingkaman, and health partners in Juba are providing vaccination services to children who were not covered by the initial campaign.
- Over 2,600 patients with gunshot wounds have been reported and treated since the start of the crisis, of whom 176 were evacuated from Bor and other locations to Juba for appropriate care.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Health facilities are starting to experience shortages of blood and transfusion supplies. A backlog of 192 patients in Malakal Hospital are waiting for surgery, pending blood becoming available.
- Flight constraints are hampering the evacuation of injured patients from Bor to Juba. Alternative destinations would be Nasir and Lankien.
- The measles vaccination campaign in Bentiu is on hold due to the deteriorating security situation. The agency providing primary health care in the UN base had to relocate due to insecurity, leaving a gap.



## Logistics

#### Needs:

- Air-lift capacity to serve locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, which is out of range for helicopters based in Juba.
- Common storage for aid supplies inside the UN bases in Bor, Malakal and Rubkhona.

#### Response:

- The cluster is establishing an airlift staging area in the UN Topping base. At the staging area, all interagency cargo to be transported by Logistics Cluster assets will be consolidated in preparation for airlift.
- Storage facilities have been erected at both UN bases in Juba and are being for interagency storage.
- An additional interagency common storage facility has been completed at the WFP warehouse in Juba.

- In the past week, the cluster facilitated the airlift of 4 metric tonnes of health and WASH supplies to Mingkaman, Awerial County.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Bor, Bentiu and other locations are currently inaccessible for humanitarian flights due to security concerns. Helicopters are on standby to move food, NFI supplies and aid workers to these locations.



## 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.
- Violence and displacement has resulted in the loss of livelihood, particularly sources of food. This may eventually result in a nutrition crisis.

#### Response:

- Distribution of high-energy biscuits is part of the food distributions in Juba, Bentiu, Malakal and Mingkaman.
- Mass screening of children under 5 years for malnutrition is in place in Juba and Mingkaman, with supplementary and therapeutic food available for managing both severely and moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Some key partners evacuated most of their staff, making the response challenging. Scale-up is in progress.



## Protection

#### Needs:

- Physical protection from the effects of violence continues to be the most pressing need for civilians. The displacement caused by fighting has generated further protection issues, including but not limited to, targeting of civilians, physical and sexual violence, separation of families and other psychosocial trauma.
- For people who have experienced violence, family reunification, demobilization of armed actors and strategies to prevent forced recruitment of children; psychosocial and medical assistance is needed.
- With increased access, protection actors have assessed communities in several locations who have been unable to find refuge in UN bases due to financial obstacles or fear of entering bases. These isolated groups increase assistance challenges, in addition to regular protection concerns for displaced people.

#### Response:

- The cluster continues to strengthen protection activities in UN peacekeeping bases in Juba, such as family tracing and reunification, service provision for survivors of gender-based violence and engagement with UNMISS on protection of civilians.
- Partners, including national NGOs, are mobilizing in Awerial County and Bentiu, and increasing individual case management in Central Equatoria and Lakes states and other locations where partners are present.
- The cluster is closely engaged in preparations scale up operations where access permits, including site visits, planning of survey with CCCM, protection guidance with respect to entry/exit procedures in UN bases in Juba, extraction of individual cases from highly unsafe locations and supporting protection mainstreaming in the work of other clusters.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Staff capacity to assess all locations where needs are reported. With the increase of access outside UNMISS bases, the Protection Cluster will require more qualified technical staff, as well as strengthened coordination mechanisms at the state or other levels.
- The security and ability of national staff to engage in protection activities due to inter/intra-ethnic perceptions will impact the ability to roll out substantial community engagement strategies.



## Shelter and NFI

### Needs:

- The key need is to ensure timely delivery of emergency shelter and NFI materials for the people displaced and plan for the longer term solution of displacement or return.
- The cluster needs to stockpile NFI kits and shelter materials in strategic locations. More stock is needed to ensure humanitarian standards are met for all displaced communities requiring assistance.
- Secure access to land for displaced communities. The density of sites within some UN bases is currently up to ten times higher than humanitarian standards due to land constraints.

**21,000**

Families reached with NFI and/or shelter assistance

### Response:

- In UN Topping in Juba, expectant mothers have been given additional items. Communal shelters now house 1,300 people. In UN House, 2,158 NFI kits have been distributed and planning has started for new sites to expand the space available. In other locations in Juba, displaced families are receiving key relief items based on need.
- 60,000 displaced people in Minkaman, Awerial received household items. Assessments of new sites are planned as the area is prone to flooding.
- Needs assessments and targeted assistance was provided to displaced communities in Leer and Pariang, Unity State.
- 270 families in Akobo, Jonglei received emergency household kits.

### Gaps and constraints:

- Stocks of household items have been raided, though the extent of losses remains to be verified.
- Distribution of household kits in Bentiu is on hold pending security clearances. Delivery of assistance in Mundri and Bor has also been delayed due to security concerns.
- Humanitarian standards for shelter cannot be met due to the limited secure land inside UN bases and the remoteness of most spontaneous settlements.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- The risk of disease caused by poor water and sanitation conditions continues to be high. Preventing outbreaks of waterborne disease is a top priority - particularly in densely populated locations – by implementing WASH activities that meet SPHERE standards (e.g. 15 litres of water per person and day and 1 latrine for 20 people).
- Sites for displaced people need to be large enough to accommodate the level of sanitation facilities required to meet SPHERE standards.
- The ongoing provision of supplies through the core pipeline is critical to operations across the country.

**133,300**

Displaced people reached with some WASH assistance

### Response:

- The cluster has provided assistance to some 133,300 people in five locations.
- In UN Topping in Juba, displaced people have access to 15 litres of water per day, meeting SPHERE standards. However, due to limited space not enough latrines can be constructed. At UN House, 13 litres of water per person per day is provided, and SPHERE standards are expected to be fully met shortly. Sanitation coverage is not yet meeting standards but work is underway to double the number of latrines.
- In Bor, one partner is working with UNMISS to provide a basic level of WASH services, but more needs to be done to scale up coverage. Hygiene awareness campaigns continued and proving critical as people cope with limited access to sanitation facilities.
- In Bentiu, water supply is adequate at 13 litres per person per day, almost meeting SPHERE standards. Emergency sanitation facilities are being constructed every day in an effort to ensure sufficient coverage.
- In Malakal 12 litres of water per person per day is being provided, and a new water treatment plant is currently being installed to ensure increasing needs are met. As of 8 January 176 latrines were functioning, far from meeting the SPHERE standard.

- In Mingkaman, 19,140 water purification sachets have been distributed for household level water purification. An emergency surface water treatment system (SWAT) has been installed and provides over 10 litres of water per person and day. A second SWAT is currently being installed. Sanitation needs have been met initially through the establishment of controlled open defecation areas, with 50 communal latrines being built every day.

**Gaps and constraints:**

- WASH staff with a working knowledge of South Sudan and the common tools in place, in particular from agencies with well-established institutional systems in place for emergency preparedness and response WASH programming, are urgently needed.
- Funding for ongoing WASH programs will continue to be essential to achieve the level of scale-up required.
- Key supplies, including water bladders, are needed to support the response.
- The need to extend the UN Tamping site must be addressed to ensure additional latrines can be constructed and that de-commissioning of filled latrines can take place when required.

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