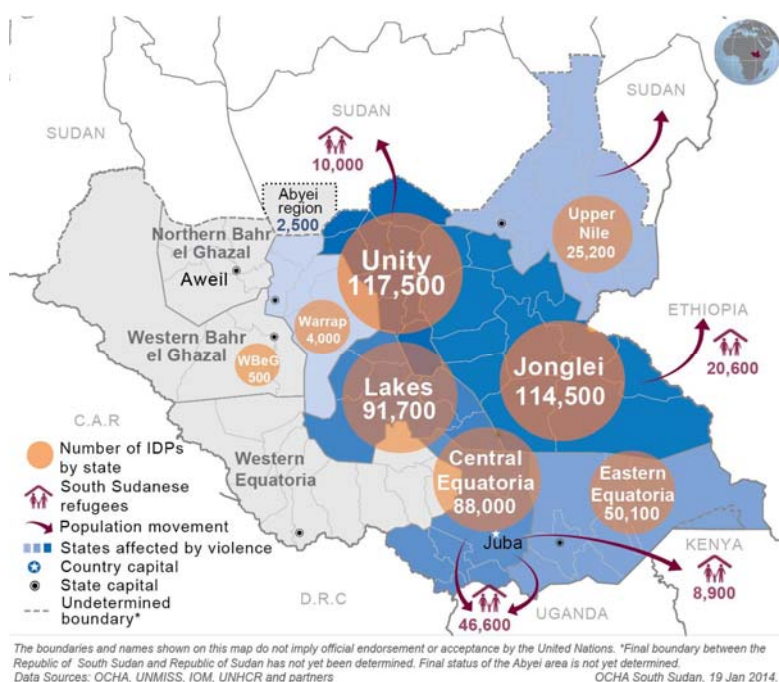


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 17 to 19 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 23 January 2014.

Highlights

- Over half a million people have fled their homes, including 494,000 people displaced inside South Sudan and 86,100 in neighbouring countries.
- Some 67,400 people are sheltered in UN bases. In Juba, up to 80 per cent of displaced people in the UN bases are women and children.
- Aid agencies have so far assisted over 212,000 people, with new response activities set to begin in Lankien, Jonglei State and Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State.
- Though over half of the 200,000 children targeted for vaccination against measles have been reached since 15 December, the disease remains a major health risk in Bor, Juba, and Malakal.



494,000

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

212,400

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

67,400

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

86,100

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, whose status as refugees is not verified.

Situation overview

The security situation remained fluid and tense in several key towns between 17 and 19 January, in particular in Bor and Malakal, with continued reports of targeted killings, destruction of property and other abuse as civilians were caught up in the conflict. In Malakal, around 22,000 people continued to shelter in the UN base, and in Bor the number of civilians in the base rose to around 10,000. Across the country, an estimated 494,000 people were internally displaced, with new reports of over 20,000 people displaced in Juba and Terekeka counties of Central Equatoria State.

77-80%

Women and children among IDPs in UN bases in Juba

Aid organizations have assisted some 212,400 people displaced within South Sudan so far. The response continued to grow but faced several challenges. These included people being displaced in remote areas, rapidly changing security conditions and continued looting and commandeering of humanitarian assets. In the first month of the crisis, over 50 access incidents occurred, half in Unity State. Looting represented over 60 per cent of the incidents. To facilitate access for aid agencies, the Government established an emergency procedure for aid

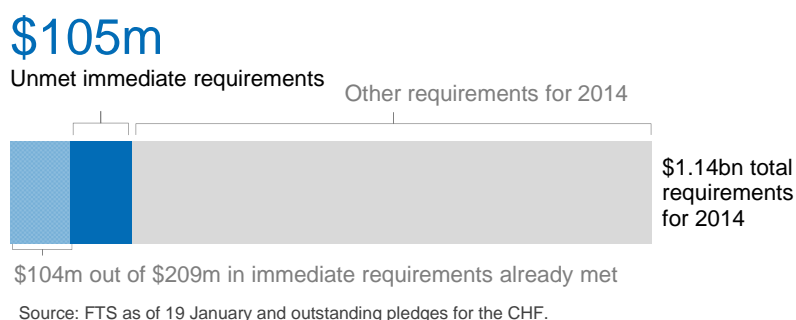
workers to obtain visas on arrival, and to process requests for tax exemption for humanitarian goods within 48 hours. These measures are expected to contribute to a more timely response to urgent humanitarian needs.

Limited operational capacity of NGOs and UN agencies in locations directly affected by the conflict also impact on the response. While many agencies were bringing back personnel and deploying additional specialized staff, this effort was in some cases hampered by internal security procedures and advisories from several countries against travel to South Sudan. Partners are working to unblock these obstacles to be able to respond with full capacity to deteriorating needs. Humanitarian access by air to key locations, including Bor and Malakal, remained fluid. As of 19 January, aid flights to both these locations were suspended pending adequate flight safety assurances by conflict parties.

Funding

The funding secured for the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan remained around US\$104 million, though several donors have pledged additional resources as of 19 January.

The total requirements for humanitarian action in South Sudan in 2014 were \$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. The transfer of new arrivals and vulnerable individuals from UN Topping to UN House continued. In both sites, access to clean water and latrines exceeded international standards, improving living conditions for the over 30,000 people sheltering in these sites. New reports came in of 22,000 people displaced in Juba and Terekeka counties, forced to flee their homes by fighting in Juba and other areas in December.

Jonglei State

The security situation in Bor was uncertain between 17 and 19 January, causing aid flights to be put on hold again after a brief window of operations on 16 January. There were no active hostilities in the town, however, though it is virtually empty of civilians. A key concern for the around 10,000 people sheltering in the UN bases was a suspected outbreak of measles, with reported deaths among children on 17 and 18 January. Partners were mobilizing to carry out a measles vaccination in the base as soon as air access becomes possible again. Further technical assessments and response to people displaced in Lankien is scheduled to start on 21 January.

Lakes State

The response to over 84,000 people in Mingkaman and surrounding areas of Awerial County continued, with clean water, healthcare, and protection services ongoing. The number of people displaced in the whole area was difficult to gauge, with many people transiting through the site on their way to other destinations. It is also difficult in some cases to distinguish people displaced from host communities, who in many cases also need assistance. A registration exercise which started on 19 January will help address this issue and provide accurate information for future distributions of food and household items.

Unity State

The security situation in the state remained relatively calm but tense, with Bentiu town still largely deserted. In light of the changing conflict context in Bentiu, the number of people sheltering in the UN base continued to decrease and was just over 4,300 people by 18 January. The humanitarian operation scaled up considerably, with 17 aid workers and water and sanitation supplies arriving in the town on 17-19 January. Regular refugee operations resumed in Yida and Ajong Thok. An ongoing general food distribution reached over 42,000 people there as of 18 January.

Upper Nile State

Though there were no clashes reported in Malakal, looting continued and tension grew in the town. Fighting was reported to the north of the town, around Melut, where some 890 civilians are sheltering in the UN base. The UN base in Malakal continued to shelter over 22,000 people, and provision of clean water and other services continued to fall short of international standards. The aid agency providing primary healthcare in the base resumed operations, meeting a critical gap in the response. Aid agencies retrieved food supplies, nutritional supplies, latrine slabs and other relief items from warehouses in the town and stored them in the base to prevent further looting. Some 65 per cent of the 599 returnees stranded at Malakal way station were airlifted to Juba between 8 and 13 January, before air movements were suspended.



Camp Coordination and Management

Needs:

- Less than 14 per cent of the estimated people internally displaced are currently sheltering within UN bases. It is important that the needs of displaced population outside these bases continue to be monitored to ensure timely response.
- With the rainy season fast approaching, the cluster is working on ensuring that population mobility, site planning and improvements are taken into account in the revision of the cluster response plan.

Response:

- Registration of displaced people was ongoing in several locations. Close to 51,000 people had been registered as of 19 January.
- Site management and monitoring were established in seven sites in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal. The cluster continued to advocate for identification of additional displacement sites to decongest existing areas, particularly within UN bases.

Location	People registered
Juba (UN Tamping)	20,498
Juba (UN House)	12,502
Malakal	8,039
Bentiu	4,443
Twic County	3,979
Renk	709
Abyei (people from Unity State)	703
Total	50,873

Source: IOM, data as of 18 January 2014.



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 actors and other groups to ensure school buildings are open in the academic year starting early February.
- A solution is needed for learners who have not completed their final examination due to the crisis.

35,000

Children in Juba and Awerial County need emergency education

Response:

- A joint education rapid needs assessment was completed in Awerial County and three displacement sites in Juba, including the two UN bases. Preliminary findings suggest that about 35,000 affected children in these locations need immediate provision of protective learning services and psychosocial supports in Juba and Awerial as per the minimum standards for education.
- Primary leaving exams ended successfully on 17 January for 610 displaced students in Juba (71 of whom were girls).

Gaps and constraints:

- Overcrowded sites for displaced people do not provide sufficient space for emergency learning spaces.
- The limited presence and operational capacity of partners will hamper the scale-up of the education response in hotspot areas.



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.

Response:

- The cluster set up a mobile data kit in the UNMISS compound in Malakal where partners are now based.
- The ETC data connectivity hub at the UN Tamping compound in Juba provided internet services to aid organizations working in the site.
- In Mingkaman, a solar solution was set up to enable humanitarian to charge communication equipment.

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.
- Additional surge ETC staff are needed 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.

161,000

People reached with food assistance since 15 December

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 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.



Health

Needs:

- Displaced and host communities in Bentiu and Bor urgently require healthcare.
- Wounded people in areas affected by violence need emergency surgery.
- Measles vaccination campaigns are urgently needed in Bor and Malakal.

Response:

- Over 113,000 of the 200,000 children targeted for vaccination since the start of the crisis have received vaccinations against measles.

3,104

Patients with gunshot wounds treated since 15 December

- 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.
- Primary healthcare services resumed inside the UN base in Malakal.

Gaps and constraints:

- The 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 base in Bentiu and Bor continued.
- Insecurity and a lack of capacity delayed the start of measles vaccination campaigns in Bor and Malakal.



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.

24 tonnes

of aid cargo
transported to Bentiu
17-19 January

Response:

- The cluster airlifted 24 metric tonnes of NFI and WASH supplies from Juba to Bentiu since 17 January and airlifted additional supplies from Rumbek to Bentiu.
- The cluster has contracted another fixed wing aircraft which is expected to arrive on 22 January, with two additional fixed-wing aircrafts to arrive by the beginning of February.
- The cluster provided common storage facilities for partners in three Juba locations.

Constraints:

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



Nutrition

Needs:

- Malnutrition is a threat to health in sites for displaced people, in particular among children and pregnant and lactating women. In Juba, out of 2,417 children screened in UN Tomping and 1,514 screened in UN House, 2.07 and 0.99 per cent were found with severe acute malnutrition respectively in the two sites. 4.59 and 4.62 per cent of the children screened were found to be moderately acutely malnourished.
- Nutrition interventions are needed 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 hospitals in UN Tomping and UN House in Juba.

Response:

- 3,931 children were screened for malnutrition in the UN bases in Juba (2,054 boys and 1,880 girls).
- Nutrition screening and treatment continued in Awerial County, Lakes State.

Constraints:

- Access restrictions due to active fighting have limited the response in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.



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, 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) and who are therefore isolated from other displaced communities have distinct physical protection needs, which change with changes in the conflict.

Key response:

- With increased partner surge capacity and donor support, the cluster has deployed increased protection presence in six of the eight major displacement sites and supported assessments to other locations.
- Partners have strengthened individual case management (with UNMISS where appropriate), increased support to cluster advocacy, and upscaled protection mainstreaming activities.
- The cluster supported improved mapping and profiling of vulnerable groups.

Constraints:

- The key constraint for humanitarian protection actors continues to be access to affected communities, due to security and logistical considerations, including the cap on civilian staff in UNMISS bases in areas with active hostilities.
- The security and ability of national staff to engage in protection activities due to inter/intra-ethnic perceptions is a significant challenge in rolling out protection activities and in other programming.
- The deployment of field level coordination to support assessments and coordination is a key gap.



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 to reconstruct property in the places of origin when appropriate will be needed.

29,559

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

Response:

- In UN Tamping in Juba, 1,415 families so far received household items in the second wave of distribution. In UN House, second wave distribution has begun, targeting 12,000 families. In other locations in Juba, smaller-scale distributions continued.
- In Bentiu, household items for 2,500 families were pre-positioned in the UN base. Pre-positioning of household kits for 3,000 families in the UN base in Malakal began.
- 440 families in Mundri, Central Equatoria State, received household items.

Gaps and constraints:

- 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.
- Several partners have not yet returned to their areas of operation in full capacity.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- People affected by violence are often finding safety in crowded areas with no access to clean water and sanitation. Clean drinking water is an immediate and critical need to keep people alive and prevent unnecessary illness.
- To further prevent the spread of water borne disease, and to ensure dignity of people affected by conflict, gender segregated communal latrines, equipped with handwashing stations, are vital, as are gender-segregated bathing facilities.
- Affected people also need exposure to hygiene messages that will help families avoid illness in settings that pose serious public health risks.

160,000

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

Response:

- Emergency water supply solutions and communal latrines started to be put in place by in locations in Juba outside UN bases, with smaller numbers of people displaced, and in several locations in Warrap State.
- The response in UN Topping and UN House in Juba met SPHERE standards for water and sanitation.
- Efforts to increase water supply and sanitation coverage in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal continued. Ramped-up efforts in Malakal are particularly key with the increased number of people in the UN base.

Gaps:

- Insecurity in many locations makes water trucking impossible or irregular.
- Qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context continue to be needed to ensure leadership and rapid implementation of projects.
- A lack of inter-agency needs assessments and WASH-specific assessments in several areas with reported displaced groups outside main towns constrains partners' ability to plan short and medium term responses.

Location	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	4,200	14 ltr	16	1/263
Bor	10,328	6 ltr	53	1/195
Juba (UN House)	13,500	18 ltr	281	1/48
Juba (UN Topping)	17,464	24 ltr	358	1/49
Malakal	24,000	3 ltr	276	1/87
Mingkaman	75,000	10 ltr	142	1/500

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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