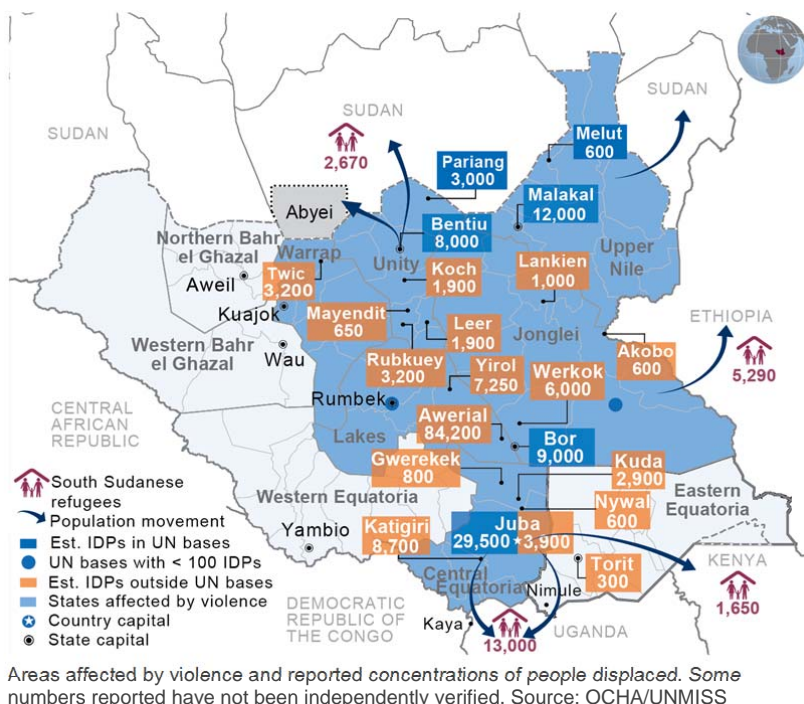


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 2-4 January 2014. The next report will be published on or around 8 January 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 189,000 people have been displaced by the current crisis in South Sudan since 15 December, with some 62,000 people in UN bases across the country.
- A multi-sector response has been launched with around 158,000 people reached with some kind of assistance.
- Aid has reached around 67,500 of the estimated 84,000 people displaced in Awerial County, Lakes State. The response continues to scale up.
- A reported 22,600 people from South Sudan have sought refuge in neighbouring countries since 15 December.
- Ceasefire talks which began in Addis Abeba on 3 January have not yet resulted in a cessation of hostilities.



189,000

Estimated people displaced since 15 December*

62,000

Estimated number of people seeking refuge in UN bases

158,000

Displaced people reached with some assistance**

22,610

Estimated refugees in neighbouring countries

*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

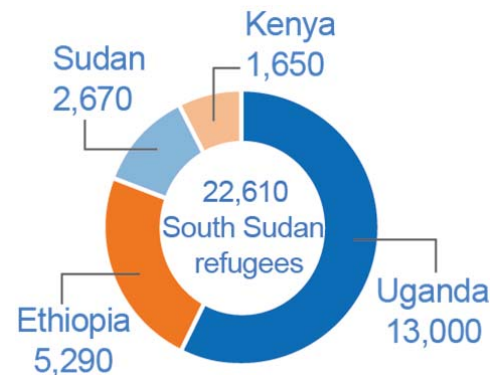
Armed hostilities continued between 2 and 4 January 2014, with the heaviest clashes reported between Bor in Jonglei State and Mangalla in Central Equatoria State, and in Mayom County in Unity State. In other parts of the country, including Juba, the situation remained relatively calm but unpredictable. On 3 January, the two main parties to the hostilities sent delegations to Addis Abeba to participate in ceasefire negotiations, but violence continued as of 4 January. In the evening of 4 January, some fighting reportedly occurred in the Jebel area of Juba, though the circumstances remain to be confirmed.

At least 189,000 people have been displaced since hostilities erupted on 15 December. This includes 62,000 people sheltering in UN peacekeeping bases. The overall figure of people displaced has dropped as previous reported that 32,000 people were in the Ragat area of Unity State have not been confirmed by partners working in

the area. In other places the number of displaced has continued to rise, including in Awerial where some 84,000 people are now estimated to be sheltering. Overall, the displacement figure is still considered an under-estimate, as agencies' access to rural areas struck by violence remains limited.

The number of South Sudanese seeking shelter in neighbouring countries has risen to around 22,610. Some 13,000 people have crossed into Uganda since 15 December. Another 5,290 refugees have arrived in Ethiopia, in addition to some 400 Ethiopian refugees who had been living in South Sudan but who have chosen to return home. In Kenya, 1,650 refugees have been registered in Kakuma camp, with unconfirmed numbers of people arriving in Dadaab camp and Nairobi. Though the number of people who have crossed into Sudan is difficult to verify, aid agencies have reports that around 2,670 people have arrived since 15 December. Some 2,000 people have reportedly arrived in the Abyei area since the start of the violence.

A multi-sector humanitarian response operation is being coordinated from Juba, with aid agencies scaling up assistance wherever security allows. Active hostilities pose the main access challenge for humanitarian work, with operations in Bor, Jonglei State, severely hampered by the very challenging security environment.



Estimated numbers of refugees in neighbouring countries. Source: UNHCR

Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria State

Tension mounted in Juba on 3 January, in light of the ongoing fighting between Bor and Mangalla, about 50km north of the capital. Aid agencies continued to provide humanitarian assistance to the nearly 30,000 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. The registration of people displaced in the UN Tomping site closed on 2 January, with 17,500 registered. The registration process in UN House started on the same day, along with distributions of food and household items. Some 4,100 people were registered as of 4 January.

Relief organizations remained concerned about protection issues and health threats, due to overcrowding in UN Tomping 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 outside Bor town on 2-4 January, in various locations on the road between Bor and Mangalla in Central Equatoria State. The UN base in Bor continues to host some 9,000 civilians. The number may change in light of the current wave of hostilities. Water, food and sanitation all remain at critically low levels. Due to the ongoing hostilities, humanitarian access to Bor has been very limited, with flights carrying aid and staff unable to land in the town for the past 72 hours. On 3 January, humanitarian staff already in Bor were able to travel to the WFP warehouse to bring some food supplies to the UN base, but the supplies are not yet sufficient for a distribution. There has been some looting of the warehouse, a significant share of the supplies were still intact as of 4 January. A WASH team is on the ground and water, sanitation and hygiene activities are underway, but the team requires additional supplies, including latrine slabs, and staff to meet full needs.

Lakes State

A rapid inter-agency assessment took place in Awerial County on 31 December, where an estimated 76,000 people are displaced – the largest single concentration of displaced civilians identified in the country so far. Most of the displaced are originally from Bor, Twic East and Duk counties of Jonglei State.

The priority needs identified by the assessment team were food, health, household items, protection, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene services. The response in Awerial is already underway, with a food distribution to 30,000 people ongoing. This will be followed up by another food distribution for 55,000 people, in light of the high – and still growing – number of people in the area. WASH activities are also underway.

Unity State

The security situation in Unity State remained tense and volatile, with fighting in Mayom County on several occasions between 2 and 4 January. Several reports have been received of military mobilization from neighbouring states on both sides of the hostilities. Some 8,000 people continued to shelter in the UN base in Bentiu town, and about 3,000 in the UN base in Pariang. The humanitarian response to the civilians inside the base is hampered by a lack of staff on the ground and, in some cases, supplies. A measles vaccination campaign in Bentiu was suspended due to lack of supplies. WASH and health responses are expected to scale up in the coming days, with new partners starting activities.

Upper Nile State

The situation in In Malakal town remained clam but unpredictable. Some parts of the town remained deserted, with the central market area virtually completely looted. The number of civilians in the UN base fluctuates, with the current working number around 12,000, down from an estimated 22,000 at the height of the fighting. A planned IOM registration will help provide firmer figures of civilians requiring assistance. Some people have reportedly left the town in the direction of Renk, or even crossed into Sudan. Food partners have distributed food rations for up to 29,000 people. Water and adequate sanitation is now the top priority. Though partners managed to get 87,000 litres of water into the base on 3 January, the quantity remains insufficient for the number of people in need. A mobile clinic providing basic healthcare is expected to be operational in the coming days. A measles vaccination is also planned. From a protection perspective, the key need is to increase security in the area within the base designated for protection of civilians.

| | Juba (Tompson) | Juba (UN House) | Bor | Bentiu |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |

✗ No response yet



Camp Coordination and Management

Needs:

- There is insufficient secure space for displaced communities in accordance to SPHERE standards. Lack of information of people displaced outside of UN bases is also a challenge.
- Increased security measures are required in all displacement sites across the country, including increased patrolling and means to control fire hazards. This is even more important in light of the high mobility in and out of UN bases.
- Site planning inside existing or newly planned sites is critical to ensure humanitarian partners can provide services and to reduce the risks of disease outbreaks and other escalating needs.

21,553

Displaced people registered in Juba as of 3 January

Response:

- The first phase of registration of displaced people in UN Tomping is completed, with 6,523 households or 17,464 people registered as of 3 January. The population within the base remains highly mobile and a portion of the group remains unregistered. Discussions are ongoing with UNMISS, protection and camp management partners on the way forward for updating the registration list.
- Registration in UN House is ongoing. 4,089 individuals were registered as of 4 January.
- CCCM partners are scaling up activities in Bentiu, Malakal and Juba.

Gaps and constraints:

- The CCCM cluster is identifying site management capacity for displacement sites at UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, Pariang and Malakal. Partners with operational capacity on the ground are encouraged to approach the cluster.

- Access in most of parts of the country where people have been displaced remains a challenge for partners providing assistance.



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.

30,000

People in Awerial County have been provided with food.

Response:

- In Awerial, food is being distributed to 30,000 displaced people. Immediately following the completion of this distribution, food partners will distribute emergency food assistance for 55,000 people.
- Over 8,620 displaced families in Juba received food rations for one week; 2,050 families during the first round of distribution at UN House and 6,570 families for the ongoing first round at UN Topping (completed on 3 January). The second round of distribution at UN House has been ongoing since 1 January, reaching 1,487 families so far. Centres for screening children for malnutrition have been set up at the two sites.
- Since the beginning of the food response in Malakal, 29,396 people have been reached in the UN base.
- Food rations for displaced people in Bor were moved from the WFP warehouse to the UN base on 3 January, to meet some of the immediate food needs of civilians there.
- Out-patient treatment of severe acute malnutrition without medical complications started in UN Topping and will be initiated in UN House in the coming days.
- Mass screening of children for treatment of malnutrition started in Topping on 2 January. This will be done at regular intervals and maintained in both Juba sites.
- In Awerial, malnutrition screening is underway, targeting an estimated 1,600 children under 5 years. Children identified as malnourished will receive therapeutic food for treatment. The same approach will be extended into adjacent locations like Yirol East County, where there are also some displaced people.

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.
- Absence of staff from major organizations working on nutrition is hampering the response in priority locations such as Bentiu and Malakal.



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.
- Reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care are a major gap in all sites for displaced people.
- Surgical capacity needs to be scaled up to respond to wounded patients in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal, in particular in light of ongoing fighting in Bor which has resulted in an unconfirmed number of casualties.
- Seven suspected measles cases with no deaths were recorded from the IDP camps in UN Topping. Rapid measles vaccination coverage assessments indicate that UN Topping is at 88 per cent coverage and UN house camps at over 90 per cent coverage.

24

Wounded patients airlifted from Bor to Juba on 3 January.

Response:

- Vaccines are being mobilized for measles vaccination campaigns in Awerial and Bentiu.
- Reproductive health services ongoing in the Juba sites. So far 55 deliveries have been recorded in UN Topping.
- Primary healthcare services are being delivered in UN House. While the aid agency originally delivering healthcare had to reduce operations due to temporary relocation of staff, another organization has stepped in to fill the gap.
- A joint WASH and Health Cluster outbreak control task force has conducted an assessment in Topping to identify cholera risk factors and devise a joint response strategy. This will be extended to the other sites across the country.
- 24 wounded people evacuated from Bor are receiving surgery at the UNMISS Level 2 clinic in Juba.
- Early warning and disease surveillance have been scaled up in all sites hosting IDPs to monitor the trend of diseases prone to epidemics.

**Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications****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 and Malakal.

Response:

- The storage facility in UN House is now operational.
- The common storage facility is being prepared for partners in Juba at the WFP warehouse.

Constraints:

- Bor and other locations remain inaccessible due to security concerns. Helicopters are on standby to move food supplies and aid workers to Bor.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Major protection needs continue to relate specifically to the impact of continued hostilities, leading to additional displacement and anticipatory displacement in areas likely to see fighting and civilians caught in cross-fire.
- Continued credible reports have been received of civilians targeted in killings, beatings and abductions based on ethnicity or perceived political affiliation, as well as destruction and looting of property. Hence, physical protection and protection of property are major needs.
- Physical access constraints remain the primary obstacle to full humanitarian response in areas affected by violence. Recent concerns related to hostilities approaching Juba may also lead to increases in people seeking protection inside UN bases.
- The Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas inside UN bases have several protection issues including physical protection, fighting over space and resources, overall law and order issues, prevention and response to gender-based violence and addressing needs of missing, separated and unaccompanied children.

Response:

- Protection partners continue to participate in inter-agency assessments to accessible locations, including a recent assessment of displaced people in Twic County, Warrap State, where physical security and family separation are major issues.
- Protection monitoring in Juba (both within and outside UN bases) continued, with night-time monitoring in UN bases underway.

- The Protection Cluster worked closely with NFI/Shelter and camp management partners in the last few days to support the development of a framework for addressing overcrowding in the UN Topping site including relocation of people to UN House, and on the planning of an additional PoC area to host displaced communities next to UN House.
- The Protection Cluster has also begun to work closely with UNMISS to plan for ongoing UN Police patrolling within UNMISS bases and perimeter areas, helping to ensure that a humanitarian protection perspective is incorporated into the planning and also highlighting areas of concern (gaps in perimeter walls, patrolling outside of gate areas, and addressing "law and order" issues within the PoC areas). Enhanced patrolling and increased security are expected with the arrival of formed police units in UNMISS.

Gaps and constraints:

- Physical access to affected people outside UN bases remains a critical constraint.
- While the arrival of additional staff among several protection partners has helped, there still remain staffing gaps in order to fully respond to protection monitoring and protection services needs in all areas.



Shelter and NFI

Response:

- Planning for a second distribution of buckets and soap in Topping is underway to improve sanitation.
- As of 4 January, 2,158 families in UN House had received NFI kits.
- 19 families from Jonglei State who had sought refuge in Kator Cathedral in Juba received household items.
- In Bor, NFI stock in the WFP warehouse is intact and plans are underway to move stock to the UN base, for eventual distribution.
- Some 30,000 displaced people in Awerial County are receiving household items, with additional distributions planned as the need arises.
- In Bentiu, an initial round of NFI distribution was conducted on 27 December, including 655 kitchen sets; 600 plastic sheets, 600 mosquito nets, 350 sleeping mats, 1000 jerry cans, 25,360 75gm bars of soap.
- In Malakal, some NFI supplies are available, though continue to be exposed to looting. Partners are planning to move supplies to the UN base for a distribution.

Gaps and constraints:

- Need for an airlift to Malakal to transport additional NFI supplies.
- Need for access to Bor for supplies and personnel to enable a distribution there.



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. Though the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is improving, the threat of a cholera outbreak remains.
- Of particular concern is a lack of space at the UN base in Juba's Topping and UN House compounds, 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.

30,000

People in Awerial have received jerry cans to improve access to clean water

Response:

- In Juba, 154,000 litres of clean water was delivered at UN House on 3 January. In Topping, water is supplied at a rate of about 12 litres per person/day, meeting minimum internationally agreed SPHERE standards. 266 latrines are functioning at UN House and 177 at UN Topping. In Topping, 60 more latrines are completed; trenching has been done for another 80. 20 hygiene promoters were trained in

Topping on 4 January; hygiene promoters continue to hold sessions daily in UN House, addressing hundreds of people a day. Rubbish collection in both sites is ongoing.

- In Bor, a WASH team is continuing work on latrines and defecation trenches. 16 latrines are now functioning, and 47,000 litres of water were provided in the UN base on 4 January. Access has been granted to the WFP and UNHCR compounds to access boreholes for water trucking into the UNMISS site.
- In Malakal, 87,000 litres of water was provided to civilians at the UN base by UNMISS on 3 January. Two additional water tanker trucks are in use, as well as support from UNMISS. 117 latrines have been completed, and handwashing stations are in place. However, this is still not enough to meet the needs of the around 12,000 people sheltering at the base.
- In Bentiu, WASH agencies have mobilized to begin water trucking and latrine construction. As of 3 January, 60,000 litres of water was provided.
- In Awerial, chlorination is being done at water collection, with individual users. As of 4 January, an emergency water treatment system was being set up, to provide 60,000 litres of water per day. Jerry cans have been distributed to 30,000 people. Latrines are being sited, with a plan to construct 200 at a rate of 50 per day. More will be needed to meet the needs of all the displaced communities.

Gaps and constraints:

- Qualified emergency response WASH staff are critically needed in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal to manage urgently needed response activities. Emergency response WASH agencies are needed in Juba, to participate in response in state sites as access allows.
- Access by flight to Bor and Bentiu is required to scale up the WASH response.

Needs assessments and surge capacity

In addition to ongoing assessments of humanitarian conditions inside UN bases around the country, inter-agency needs assessments have taken place in Awerial County, Lakes State on 31 December (findings outlined above), in Twic County, Warrap State on 3 January, and in Yirol County, Lakes State on 3 January (findings being compiled). The assessment in Aweng, Turalei and Man-Angui in Twic County found around 3,200 IDPs, most displaced from Mayom County in Unity State. Key needs identified include food, household items and clean water. The team also recommended an in-depth nutrition assessment in the area. Humanitarian agencies are currently in discussion with local authorities about finding an appropriate site for these displaced communities.

Several NGOs and UN agencies, including lead agencies of key clusters, have begun receiving additional staff on surge, strengthening the coordination capacity for the response. The main gap remains partners in the worst-hit areas with sufficient operational capacity to deliver comprehensive programmes, and staff with technical expertise in areas such as camp management in states with high rates of displacement.

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. To download the Response Plan, click on bit.ly/1ivuuche

Since the launch of the plan, donors have contributed around \$100 million for humanitarian action in South Sudan, including for activities falling within the response plan. The remaining shortfalls will be communicated to stakeholders and the response plan will be reviewed continuously, as needs evolve. The funding requirements for humanitarian action in 2014 overall remain at \$1.1 billion, as per the Consolidated Appeal.

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