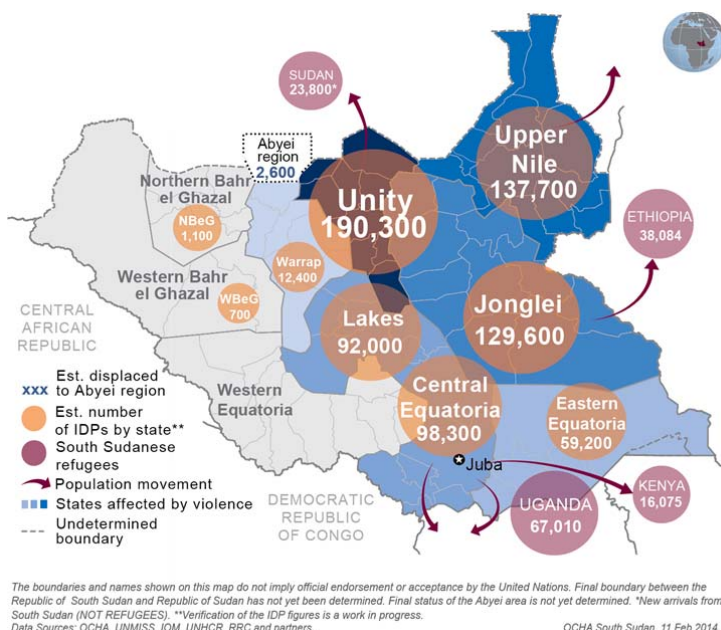


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 7 to 10 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 14 February 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 723,900 people are displaced inside South Sudan. Another 145,000 people have fled to nearby countries, with the largest increase of arrivals in Ethiopia.
- Inter-agency assessments to Rom and Paloich in Upper Nile State found new small pockets of displacement, with many people in transit heading further north.
- The health situation in the UN Tamping base in Juba improved, with mortality rates dropping to below emergency levels.
- So far, over 300,000 people have received some assistance in 50 locations. Unity State remained the most challenging area for the response, due to ongoing insecurity.



723,900

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

302,500

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

74,800

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

145,000

People displaced into neighbouring countries***

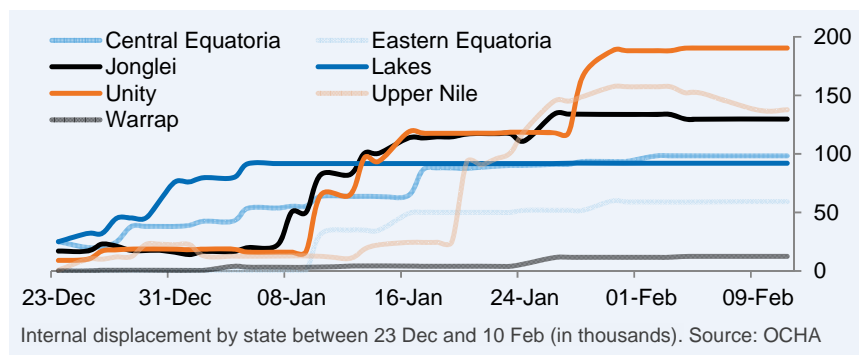
* Figures of displacement outside UN bases have in several cases not been independently verified by humanitarian partners.

** This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.

*** The figure for Sudan refers to new arrivals since the start of the crisis, whose refugee status has not been verified.

Situation overview and trends in displacement

The situation in South Sudan remained relatively stable, though clashes continued to be reported in parts of Unity and Lakes states. The number of displaced people declined, with numbers of people displaced in Malakal dropping compared to initial estimates. With tens of thousands of people on the move, accurately tracking displacement is a major challenge facing aid organizations.



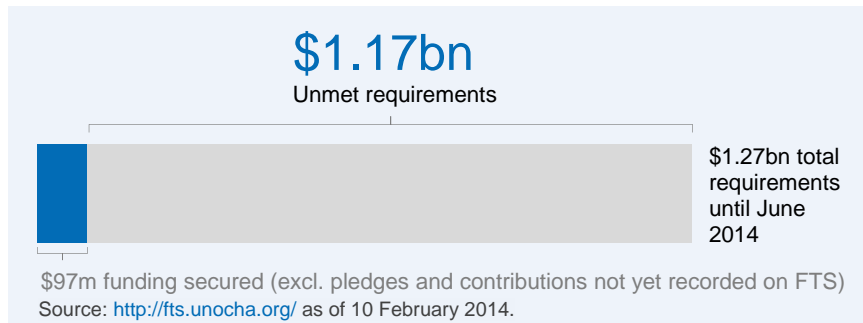
Over 300,000 people have been assisted, of those internally displaced. Needs assessments among displaced communities in Upper Nile State showed urgent needs for assistance, while assessments in the northern counties of Unity State highlighted the massive scale of destruction caused by the conflict, and the challenging conditions

which people will face if and when they return home. The findings of inter-agency needs assessments can be found here: <http://southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info/assessment-registry>

Peace talks scheduled to resume in Addis Ababa on 10 February were postponed, according to media reports.

Funding

Aid agencies require US\$1.27 billion by June to provide assistance to 3.2 million people affected by the crisis. So far, donors have contributed \$97 million in confirmed contributions. More pledges have been made, and aid organizations and donors are asked to ensure that all contributions and pledges are promptly recorded on the Financial Tracking Service, to enable accurate reporting on funding gaps and requirements.



Funding is particularly urgently needed for the core pipelines, to enable aid agencies to provide live-saving supplies now and pre-position good ahead of the rains. The pipelines have only received \$23 million in funding – less than 5 per cent of the requirements until June – according to what has been recorded on the Financial Tracking Service.

Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria

The situation in Juba and the rest of the state remained calm. The health situation in the UN Tamping base improved, with mortality rates dropping below emergency thresholds, though remaining worrying. The main reason for the improvement was a drop in the number of measles cases in the base. A needs assessment to Bungu, Ganzi, Lainya and Yei found concentrations of displaced communities in each location straining the resources of the host community, with needs for food assistance and strengthening basic services. In Lainya and Yei, there are also significant protection concerns for the displaced communities.

Jonglei State

The security situation in the state remained relatively calm, though an attack on Kolnyang in Bor South County caused several civilian casualties. Unconfirmed reports have also been received of clashes south of Bor town. Increasing numbers of people arrived in Bor from Minkaman during the day, returning in the afternoon. Living conditions for civilians sheltering in the UN base in Bor improved, though mortality rates remained high, in part due to continuing reports of measles cases in the base.

Lakes State

Displaced communities in Minkaman and surrounding areas of Awerial County continued to be the largest known displacement site in the country, hosting an estimated over 84,000 people. Registration continued to confirm the number of people in need, though movement to and from the site posed a challenge for the tracking. In the meantime, the aid response continued with provision of clean water, healthcare, sanitation, protection monitoring and other services. Local authorities reported an increase in displaced people arriving in the greater Yirol area, with close to 3,000 people reported to have arrived in the past days. Aid agencies are mobilizing to verify these figures.

Unity State

Aid agencies' access to the southern counties of the state continued to be constrained by insecurity, amid unconfirmed reports of major displacement, abuses against civilians and destruction of property in these areas during the past week's fighting. Inter-agency assessments in Mayom County found Mayom town destroyed and virtually deserted, with the population displaced to neighbouring payams or other states. The conditions for civilians in these areas are reportedly extremely difficult, including with high food insecurity. The situation in Bentiu remained calm, with assistance provided to civilians in the UN base.

Upper Nile State

The security situation in the state remained relatively stable, though criminality was reportedly high in Malakal town. The aid operation in the state faces logistical challenges, as transporting fuel and other supplies from the south is rendered difficult by insecurity and the presence of different armed groups. Movements of people to Melut have been reported, as people arrive from Malakal and surrounding counties affected by violence. A needs assessment in Paloich found small pockets of people displaced, but confirmed that most of these people were in transit heading further north.

Warrap State

The security situation in the state remained stable, though there was tension in the areas bordering Unity State. Small numbers of displaced people from Unity continued to arrive in Twic County, with people registered at entry and exit points. The response to displaced communities in the different displacement sites in the state continued.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Some 123,500 people displaced have been registered across 8 states. Registration activities were ongoing in Malakal, Twic County and Awerial County.
- In Malakal, there are 11 displacement sites in town, in addition to the UN base. People in eight of the sites have been registered; one was found empty and three are planned for verification and eventual registration.
- In Twic County, the cluster carried out training for interested partners on camp management principles.
- In Bentiu, verification of displaced people in the UN base and two other locations in the town was ongoing, given the continuing population movements in the area.
- A humanitarian hub was established in Minkaman, Awerial County, and is being used by 12 aid organizations. The hub inside the UN base in Bor will be operational as of 11 February.
- Registration activities were ongoing in Malakal, Twic County and Awerial County.

Location	People registered
Abyei (from Unity State)	2,686
Aweil	18
Awerial County	13,932
Bentiu	6,161
Bor	6,403
Juba	44,070
Maban	2,328
Malakal	30,678
Renk	4,178
Twic County	12,517
Wau	699
Total	123,670

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Child protection is a concern in UN Tamping in Juba, with a need for child friendly spaces.
- In Bor, health, water and sanitation continue to be the main issues inside the UN base.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside UN bases, especially in Jonglei and Unity states, remains limited, hampering the cluster's ability to reach pockets of displaced communities.
- Finding additional space for displaced people outside UN bases in Juba, Bentiu and Malakal remains a major issue given the congestion of the current sites and the upcoming rainy season.

Registration figures as of 7 February 2014. Source: IOM



Education

Response:

- Education Cluster partners continued to provide temporary learning spaces, psychosocial support, training on life skills and lifesaving messages to displaced children and education actors in the UN bases in Juba, Bentiu and Bor.
- Partners have set up two temporary learning spaces in Juba benefitting 800 children and four learning spaces in Twic County.

2,495

People reached with education services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a continuing need for immediate access to protective integrated education services for learners affected by the conflict, including emergency learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, rapid

training on life skills and psychosocial support for teachers and education personnel, and lifesaving awareness campaign on cross-cutting issues. Advocacy for vacation of occupied schools is needed to make sure schools are accessible for learners.

- Insecurity continued to pose a major constraint for partners in assessing the needs of affected host communities and people in other hotspot areas, including assessments of damaged schools.
- There is a lack of space to set up emergency protective learning spaces due to congestion in displacement sites.
- There is a need for stronger presence of credible education partners with good logistical and surge capacity to reach the most vulnerable people.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Internet solutions were successfully retrieved from Ajong Thok and the equipment has now been set up in the humanitarian hub in Minkaman. There are over 30 users of this system.
- The cluster currently has data solutions deployed to Bentiu, Malakal, Tomping (Juba), Kaya and Minkaman.
- The cluster set up a VSAT internet connection in the UN base in Malakal, which currently has over 50 users.
- Work is underway to set up a security communications tower in Yambio.

5

Locations equipped with data solutions

Needs, gaps and constraints:

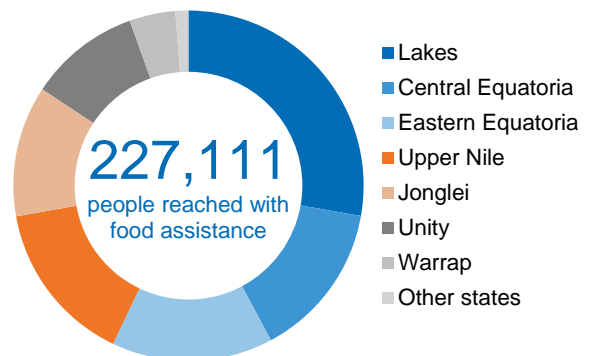
- Security telecommunications are on hold in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal due to the evacuation of staff.
- The main issue remains security constraints that are impeding the re-establishment of the VHF network in most key locations.
- There is an immediate need for three additional data solutions in Bor, Lankien and Pibor in Jonglei State.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- Food partners have reached 227,111 people with food assistance since the start of the crisis.
- Partners began distribution planning for existing stock and pipeline, and will set up strategically placed hubs to facilitate distribution, as well as mapping implementing partners to assess distribution capacity.
- Distribution of emergency livelihoods kits, with over 1,100 fishery kits (spools of twine, hooks and fishing line) and 935 vegetable kits (100g seeds and a hoe), for displaced and host communities will kick off in Magwi in Eastern Equatoria on 14 February.



Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Distribution of food and nutrition supplies continued but more is needed, especially as new needs are assessed. Assistance needs to be targeted towards displaced people who have not been absorbed by host communities, and who are congregating in rural areas. Assistance is also needed for the host communities receiving the displaced people.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities is vital. Support to protein-rich food production is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities. Agricultural inputs are needed before planting begins in March for host communities.

- Need to minimize environmental damage that increased concentrations of displaced people are putting on fragile natural resources, for example by using fuel-efficient stoves.
- The crisis has increased insecurity along commercial supply corridors and has led to the flight of private sector actors, market fragmentation, and food and fuel price inflation.
- Accessibility represents a serious challenge. Humanitarian actors are looking to both sides of the conflict to ensure access is enabled and staff safety is assured. This requires a flexible approach with an emphasis on pre-positioning in strategic but accessible hubs to allow rapid response.



Health

Response:

- Health care service provision increased as areas have become more accessible to health partners. Primary healthcare services are now provided to displaced people in the UN base in Bor, including reproductive health services, vaccinations, nutrition screening and health promotion.
- Several mobile clinics have been set up outside UN bases to provide consultations to displaced people in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut.
- Medical supplies have been provided to support health facilities in Unity and Upper Nile State. Various drug kits have been pre-positioned in Malakal.
- Measles vaccination campaigns were ongoing in Lankien, where over 7,000 children have been vaccinated. Children will also be vaccinated in the UN base in Malakal this week.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Surgical services for patients with trauma and obstetric complications are urgently needed in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- Provision of healthcare services and medical supplies remains a challenge in some key areas due to security concerns or difficulties to access these locations.



Logistics

Response:

- Seven Common Transport Service (CTS) trucks were repositioned from Maban to Malakal, allowing partners to drop cargo in Juba and receive it in the UN base in Malakal.
- The cluster procured an extra 11 mobile storage units to set up.
- Three Logistics Cluster personnel were deployed to Minkaman to set up the humanitarian hub on behalf of the CCCM Cluster.
- The Logistics Cluster expedited all the WASH supply allocations for the Malakal response from Rumbek and Juba. All WASH deliveries for Malakal will be completed by 16 February.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The River Nile is still non-operational for cargo transport, and Juba Port is still closed. This is affecting the Logistics Cluster's ability to move fuel in a cost-effective manner as river transport for fuel movements will have to be replaced by airlifts.
- Road transport continues to be a challenge, due to the changing situation in road accessibility in Unity and Upper Nile states.
- There is a critical absence of commercial transporters in Malakal. Two CTS trucks are providing shunting services between Malakal airport and cluster common storage located in the UN base in Malakal.



Mine Action

Response:

- Partners have conducted emergency response to suspected unexploded ordnance (UXO) threats inside the UN bases in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.

- UNMAS deployed to Bor to clear humanitarian compounds, and is responding to more than a dozen other requests. Teams are currently on route to Bentiu to offer the same service and already 12 compounds have been identified as requiring assessment, along with several roads.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Age and gender sensitive risk education is needed to sensitise people, including displaced communities, of the new dangers that they will face when living or returning to areas that have seen fighting.
- In parallel, these areas need to be cleared of UXO to improve safety and security of those living in close proximity to the dangers as well as to improve access to other humanitarian actors to provide other life saving humanitarian aid.
- Many areas of conflict remain insecure, limiting where humanitarian clearance operations can occur.



Nutrition

Response:

- A nutrition screening was conducted in Nimule, with 251 (139 male and 112 female) children under five years were screened, of whom 46 were admitted for some type of intervention. Health and nutrition outreach services are now being provided in Nimule.
- In Minkaman, 123 children under five years (56 male and 67 female) were screened for malnutrition. Of these, two girls were admitted to the stabilization centre, with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications. 36 other children were referred for other types of interventions.
- Partners also conducted micronutrients supplementation in Minkaman, with 212 children under-five supplemented with Vitamin A and 61 children de-wormed. Some 66 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled for blanket supplementary feeding.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Partners need security clearances from relevant authorities for charter flights to airlift supplies and commodities to locations like Akobo, Lankien and Waat in Jonglei State.
- Storage/warehousing facilities are needed, especially in Awerial County, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, as the previous ones have been destroyed. This is likely to hamper the cluster's pre-positioning strategy.



Protection

Response:

- The cluster contributed to consultations with UNMISS and humanitarian actors on voluntary, safe and dignified solutions for displaced people in UN bases, while noting that the issues of the population in bases cannot be looked at in isolation from the needs of the overall displaced population and conflict-affected communities.
- The cluster strengthened its presence in Bor, with several partners now present in the town.
- Protection mainstreaming has been a key response. Over 50 NGO staff (education and child protection) have been trained on managing child friendly spaces to improve psychosocial well-being, resilience and protection of children. Gender-based violence partners worked with 42 WASH actors on maximizing protection from sexual violence.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Reports continued to be received of clashes and subsequent population movements, despite the signing of the cessation of hostilities. Forced displacement due to violence has generated further protection issues, including targeting of civilians, physical and sexual violence, targeted destruction of property, separation of families and psychosocial trauma.
- Partners face constraints in accessing key areas, creating risks for communities and disrupting programs.
- Deployment of state coordination functions remained a key need to support programming outside of Juba and outside UN bases. Dedicated staff with flexible positions will increase the cluster's ability to help mainstream protection within the overall response.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- In Juba, partners distributed household items to over 6,000 families in UN Tamping in the past week.
- In Malakal, household kits were distributed to 1,778 families at different displacement sites across the town.

41,536

Families reached with household items and/or shelter support since 15 December.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access continued to be hampered by insecurity and resulting logistics constraints in some areas. Assessing needs is complex, stocks and transport assets 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.
- Increased capacity and humanitarian access is needed, as well as sufficient secure accommodation for humanitarian staff in the states.
- SPHERE standards cannot be met due to the restricted secure land inside UN bases, and the remote and dispersed nature of displacement.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Over 25 WASH partners are responding in 18 different locations to meet the needs of over 200,000 displaced people affected by the violence.
- At the UN base in Bor, displaced people received a full package of WASH services, including 13 litres of water per person per day (close to the global standard of 15 litres) and one latrine shared between fewer than 40 people (better than the global emergency response standard of 50 people per latrine).
- The global standard for water provision has so far been achieved in Aweng, Bentiu, Juba (UN Tamping, UN House and two other locations), Melut and Minkaman. In all other sites the standard is yet to be confirmed or reached.
- The global standard for sanitation has so far been reached (or very nearly reached) in Bentiu, Bor, Juba (UN House and two other sites), Melut, Bentiu and Bor. In all other sites it is yet to be confirmed or reached.
- To ensure a full package of WASH services and to reduce risks to public health, construction of bathing facilities and hygiene promotion activities continued to be prioritized over the last week.

211,581

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

Key locations	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	2,537	19ltr	46	1/55
Bor	6,000	13 ltr	154	1/39
Juba (UN House)	15,744	15 ltr	296	1/53
Juba (UN Tamping)	22,903	18.5 ltr	260	1/88
Malakal	21,568	7 ltr	329	1/66
Mingkaman	74,051	14 ltr	298	1/248
Nimule	35,261	1.5 ltr	90	1/392

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Gaps remain in the overall WASH response as a result of various constraints. Needs must be met to reach up to another 300,000 people displaced and to improve response in existing sites so that people in need receive a WASH package that meets SPHERE standards.

- Gaps in sanitation coverage continue to be a major concern, particularly in UN Tomping, where space continues to be a problem. Physical space to construct sufficient numbers of latrines is vital. Likewise, space and resources to replace filled and decommissioned latrines in sites is also key.
- Sufficient qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context are still needed in the overall response.
- Humanitarian space to ensure consistent access in and out of current locations needs to be improved.

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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