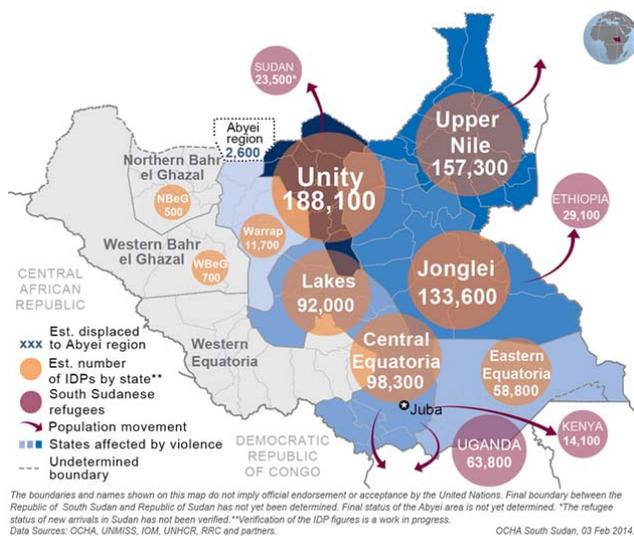


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 31 January to 3 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 7 February 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 743,400 people are displaced inside South Sudan. Another 130,400 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Humanitarian partners have assisted nearly 300,000 people so far; the majority outside UN bases in rural areas.
- The health situation among civilians in the UN Topping base in Juba deteriorated due to overcrowding, and insufficient space for latrines and bathing. Health, water and sanitation, and other partners are addressing the causes of the deterioration, and stepping up services to the people in the base.
- Aid organizations revised the Crisis Response Plan, extending it until June 2014. The plan calls for US\$1.27 billion for relief programmes in the coming five months.



743,400

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

299,300

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

85,200

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

130,400

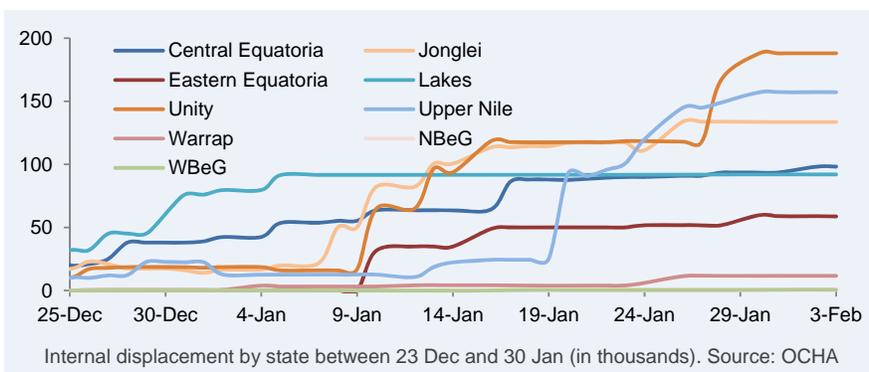
Refugees from South Sudan in neighbouring countries***

* 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 of refugees in Sudan has not been verified.

Situation overview and trends in displacement

Aid agencies continued the response to displaced and other vulnerable communities. So far, an estimated 743,400 people have been displaced within South Sudan, of whom about 300,000 have been assisted. Another 130,400 people have fled to nearby countries.

As the scale of the humanitarian impact of the crisis becomes clearer, partners now estimate that some 3.7 million people in the country are at high risk of food insecurity. Aid agencies will increase assistance to livelihoods activities within the response to prevent the situation deteriorating further.



The security situation remained relatively calm in all key towns, improving aid organizations' ability to move around and respond to needs, and to reinforce their presence in several locations. The number of humanitarian

organizations working in Bor and Malakal increased significantly over the week. However, in some rural areas, insecurity still prevented aid agencies from responding, including in Unity State.

Funding

On 3 February, aid agencies issued a revised Crisis Response Plan, extended until June 2014. The new plan called for \$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people in the coming five months. The financial requirements included the cost of the core supply pipelines for the full year, given that the bulk of these supplies must be pre-positioned before the rainy season begins, so partners can provide assistance to people throughout the year. The requirements also include funding needs for frontline services, logistics and common services until June.

So far, partners have raised an estimated \$246 million in contributions and pledges against the Crisis Response Plan, leaving a shortfall of \$1.02 billion. However, only \$96 million of these contributions have been recorded on the Financial Tracking Service. OCHA is working with partners and donors to ensure additional pledges and donations are reported as quickly as possible. To download the Crisis Response Plan, log onto <http://bit.ly/1bZY2mJ>.



Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria

The situation in Juba and the rest of the state remained calm. The health situation in the UN Topping base deteriorated, with increases in mortality rates, especially among children under five. The deterioration is due to overcrowding in the site – which currently hosts over 27,500 people – combined with poor sanitary conditions caused by a lack of space to construct additional latrines and bathing areas, as well as measles affecting children. To improve the situation, more land has been secured within the UN base for latrines and health. Camp management and WASH partners are stepping up services to the displaced communities, including hygiene and health education to prevent the spread of disease. Health outreach activities are increasing to ensure early presentation of sick children, many of whom are currently arriving too late at the health facilities. A measles vaccination campaign has been completed.

Jonglei State

With the security situation in Bor relatively calm, aid organizations were able to move outside the UN base and assess the situation in the town. Civilians are moving between Mingkaman and Bor, and some families have left the UN base and returned to their homes. The humanitarian presence in Bor is expanding, with more health actors starting operations in the town. On 30-31 January, some 425 civilians sought protection at the UN base in Pibor town for two nights, highlighting continuing protection concerns in the state.

Lakes State

The response continued to an estimated 84,000 people in Mingkaman and surrounding areas of Awerial County, with more partners returning to the areas. Clashes were reported in Yirol East.

Unity State

Fighting was reportedly ongoing in Leer County on 31 January, preventing aid organizations from providing assistance to displaced and other affected communities. In Bentiu, the response continued to people inside the UN base and in other displacement sites in the town. Though the security situation in Bentiu was generally calm, protection issues continued to be reported, including civilians being harassed by armed men.

Upper Nile State

The aid response picked up speed in Malakal, with relief agencies continuing assistance inside the UN base and planning to conduct distributions in the town. A recent needs assessment to Wau Shiluk recommended an immediate response, which started during the reporting period with food distributions. Health partners have resumed surgical activities at the Malakal Teaching Hospital and primary health services in other displacement sites in the town, addressing the serious healthcare gap in the area.

Warrap State

The security situation was relatively calm in Warrap State, apart from a cattle-raiding incident that occurred in Alebek and Aleik payams on 1 February. Displaced people continued to arrive into Twic County.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Close to 110,400 people had been registered as of 30 January in Abyei, Aweil, Awerial, Bentiu, Bor, Maban, Malakal, Renk, Twic and Wau.
- The Displacement Tracking Matrix was successfully piloted in Juba, gathering information on displaced communities and conditions/access to services in all displacement settlements in Juba.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- CCCM partners continued to report health and WASH gaps in sites outside of Juba, due to limited space within UN bases that prevent timely decommissioning and building new latrines.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside Juba remains limited, and CCCM partners face difficulties in ensuring aid reaches displacement sites in a timely manner.
- Humanitarian space to effectively operate in areas outside of Juba remains a significant challenge. Access to several areas remains limited, hampering the cluster's ability to reach communities.



Education

Response:

- Education partners continued to facilitate learning among displaced children in UN House in Juba and in the UN base in Bentiu. Temporary learning and child-friendly spaces have been set up in UN House.
- In Bentiu, an education partner set up five temporary learning spaces, and 442 students were registered and are attending classes. Efforts continued to source resources to set up additional temporary learning spaces as demand increases. There are eight teachers, five of whom are female.
- Temporary learning spaces were also being set up in the UN base in Bor, with the support of the Jonglei State Ministry of Education.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Immediate access to protective integrated education services for affected learners in displacement sites, outside camps and host communities.
- Advocacy for the reopening of schools occupied by displaced people to ensure school buildings are accessible for learners and teachers in the new academic year starting in February. Policy support is critically needed for remaining affected learners who have not completed their final exams due to the crisis.
- Insecurity continued to constrain partners' assessments of education needs in hotspot areas, including the assessment of damaged schools.
- The congestion in displacement sites prevents enough space to set up learning spaces.
- 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:

- ETC wifi has been setup in the UN base in Bentiu for use by aid agencies.
- The basic data connectivity kit in Mingkaman, Awerial is planned to be replaced with a solution that can support a larger volume of users.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Most ICT infrastructure in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor was destroyed, affecting data, voice and the inter-agency security telecoms infrastructure.
- New operational hubs that have sprung up in Mingkaman, Nimule and Lankien will require ETC services.
- Only one of three data connectivity solutions in-country is in a serviceable state.
- The current need has been catered to by local solutions. However, there is still need for data solution to be provided in Bentiu, Bor, Mingkaman, UN House in Juba, Nimule and Lankien.

**Food Security and Livelihoods****Response:**

- Food partners have reached 217,400 conflict-displaced people in eight states, including about 63,900 in Lakes; 34,000 in Upper Nile; 33,000 in Juba; 27,300 in Jonglei; 25,300 in Eastern Equatoria, 23,200 in Unity; 9,500 in Warrap; 1,100 in Western Bahr el Ghazal, and 100 in Western Equatoria.

217,400

People reached with food assistance since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies continued but more is needed, especially as new needs are assessed.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities. Support to protein-rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced 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.
- 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.
- Timing is crucial for livelihoods support; the agricultural season begins in March and the window for pre-positioning inputs is closing fast. Some pre-positioned agricultural kits were looted during the violence.

**Health****Response:**

- 4,895 patients with gunshot wounds were treated since the crisis broke out.
- A team of health partners has been identified to conduct health promotion activities in displacement sites to strengthen use of health services.
- Measles and polio vaccination campaigns were finalized in UN Tamping in Juba, covering 6,497 children (98 per cent). Campaigns continued in UN House in Juba, Nimule and Lankien. To date, 6,762 children have been vaccinated for measles in Lankien and 2,540 in UN House.

4,895

Patients with gunshot wounds treated since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The provision of emergency, primary and secondary health services for trauma, infectious disease and reproductive health, including vaccination campaigns in displacement sites and other affected areas.
- Strengthen early warning surveillance and response for outbreak-prone diseases.
- Health promotion in displacement sites and affected communities.
- Security concerns still hinder the provision of healthcare in key areas in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.
- Some health partners struggle to supply their health facilities with medicine and medical supplies.

**Logistics****Response:**

- The Logistics Cluster has transported/stored 107.45 metric tonnes of fuel, food, health, shelter, logistics and WASH items on behalf of 11 aid agencies, since 30 January.
- The cluster conducted a mission to Kongor, Jonglei State, on 31 January to dismantle and extract camp equipment for use in other locations.
- A mobile storage unit for inter-agency storage was set up in Malakal on 2 February.

- The cluster updated its weekly Access Constraints Map, which can be accessed via: <http://logcluster.org/map/south-sudan-access-constraints-31-january-2014>
- The cluster continued to support the humanitarian community with airlifts transporting relief items from Juba to Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Leer, Maban, Malakal and Mingkaman.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- All Logistics Cluster river transport from Juba has been suspended since 22 December, which has affected organizations' ability to maintain their fuel supplies in Upper Nile State.



Nutrition

Response:

- In Yirol West, 192 people were assessed for malnutrition, including 33 pregnant and lactating women.
- Response activities in the Juba displacement sites continued and 5,764 children have been screened for malnutrition in the two Juba sites. The stabilization centre at Tomping has been set up and is expected to operate from 4 February. The centre in UN House is operational.
- Nutrition-specific MUAC screening/assessment was conducted in Malakal and Bor. In Malakal, 597 children were screened out of whom 7.87 per cent were found with severe acute malnutrition and 10.39 per cent with moderate acute malnutrition. Intervention activities to address the situation began last week.
- A similar assessment was carried out in Bor. Among the 200 children screened in the civilian area of the UN base, 5 per cent had moderate acute malnutrition. A targeted response is planned this week.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Transport of supplies to Bentiu, Bor and Malakal is urgently needed as all prepositioned aid was looted.
- Storage facilities are needed in Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal as the previous ones were destroyed.



Protection

Response:

- Protection partners contributed to discussions in Addis on implementing the monitoring and verification mechanism, which is part of the cessation of hostilities agreement.
- Protection partners established a regular presence in key locations including Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.
- The cluster completed an initial assessment of displaced communities in Melut.
- During the reporting period, 30 more community volunteers were trained on child protection monitoring at the UN Tomping and are making referrals to other service providers. 34 parents (18 males and 16 females) and 105 children (54 boys and 51 girls) were reached with messages on prevention of family separation at UN House.
- To date, 592 unaccompanied or separated children (270 girls and 322 boys) and 294 missing children (124 girls and 170 boys) are undergoing family tracing and reunification support in four locations. 68 children (23 girls and 45 boys) have been reunified with their parents or caregivers.

592

Unaccompanied or separated children receiving family tracing and reunification support

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.
- Protection of national staff members is of concern, including their wellbeing in living and working areas.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- Partners prepared to provide emergency shelter kits in UN House.
- In Malakal, the shipment of household items for 9,000 families was completed, with further movement planned for another 2,500 families. Distributions in Malakal town and inside the UN base were planned for the coming week, along with distributions in Melut and Wau Shiluk.
- In Bor, the distribution of household items salvaged from the Bor warehouses began, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans.
- In Awerial County, the movement of rubhall and stock was underway to reach an additional 9,000 families with household items and emergency shelter.
- In Nimule, distribution was underway of mini household item kits to 9,000 families.

35,106

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:

- The WASH response continued to meet the needs of 209,000 displaced people affected by violence in 15 sites across seven states.
- In five of the 15 sites SPHERE standards for water supply and sanitation coverage have been met. Temporary measures such as distributing water purification sachets with household items and controlled defecation areas for safe open defecation, have been ensured as partners work hard to put in place a WASH package that meets SPHERE standards.

208,540

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

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In UN Topping, a lack of space to construct enough latrines for the overcrowded site has been a major concern, given the risk of water borne disease outbreak. It is now hoped that partners will finally be able to implement plans to construct 300 additional latrines.
- Gaps remain in the overall WASH response as a result of various constraints. Cluster partners must reach up to 300,000 additional displaced people to improve response in existing sites to ensure that displaced communities receive a WASH package that meets SPHERE standards.
- To respond in new locations it is critical that displacement numbers are verified and needs are clearly identified so locations can be prioritized.
- Fundraising and recruitment efforts will be key to ensure the resources needed to deploy sufficient qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context.
- Humanitarian space needs to be improved to ensure consistent access in and out of current locations.
- Physical space for a safe level of sanitation coverage must also be a top priority in sites, especially those with increasing numbers of displaced people.

Location	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	2,537	19ltr	46	1/55
Bor	10,000	7.5 ltr	53	1/189
Juba (UN House)	15,744	19.5 ltr	296	1/53
Juba (UN Tomping)	22,903	19 ltr	242	1/95
Malakal	26,880	4.2 ltr	285	1/97
Melut	1,020	19.6 ltr	20	1/51
Mingkaman	74,051	11 ltr	214	1/346

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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