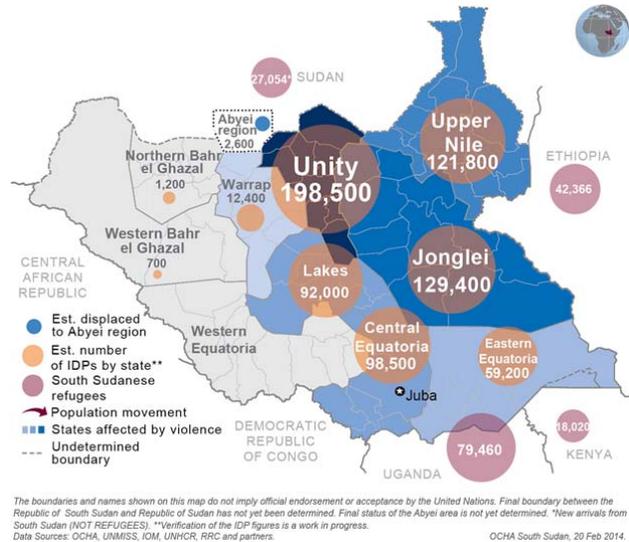


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 18-20 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 25 February 2014.

## Highlight

- An estimated 716,500 people have been displaced inside South Sudan since the conflict started in December 2013. Another 166,900 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Heavy fighting in and around Malakal broke out from 18 February, with inter-communal clashes also sparking within the UN base sheltering over 20,000 people.
- Aid agencies focused on pre-positioning relief items in least affected states and securing sufficient supplies in Juba for conflict-affected areas, ahead of the rainy season.
- The Crisis Response Plan is 17.7 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of \$1.05 billion. Funds are urgently needed for the core pipelines and frontline services.



**716,500**

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec\*

**302,500**

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance\*\*

**75,400**

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

**166,900**

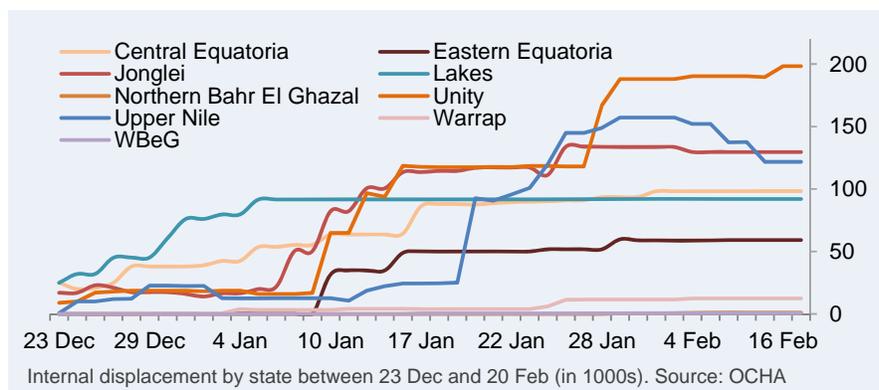
People displaced into neighbouring countries\*\*\*

\* 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

The response to 716,500 people displaced by the crisis continued, with 302,500 people having received assistance so far. Heavy fighting broke out in and around Malakal from 18 January, despite cessation of hostilities agreement signed on 23 February by all sides to the conflict.

Relief organizations focused on pre-positioning vital aid supplies ahead of the rainy season, which usually starts in about April. During the rains - which last until about October - 60 per cent of the roads across the country become impassable.



## Humanitarian needs and response

In Upper Nile State, heavy fighting took place between Government and opposition forces in and around Malakal town from 18 to 20 February. An unknown number of people are reported to have been killed. Malakal Teaching Hospital reportedly witnessed patients killed, including displaced civilians who had sought shelter at the hospital. Heavy looting was also reported in Malakal town, including of NGO lifesaving medical equipment.

In addition, inter-communal clashes flared inside the UN base in Malakal town, which shelters over 20,000 civilians. More than 150 people were treated at the UN base hospital as a result of the fighting in the base, and at least 10 others died. On 20 February, some 2,000 people reportedly left the UN base, heading to the Sobat counties of Ulang, Nassir and Maiwut.

In Lakes State, the response was ongoing to provide assistance to an estimated 74,000 people displaced to Minkaman. Boats continued to arrive with people from Jonglei, however in lower numbers compared to the onset of the crisis. Radio Minkaman, a new mobile humanitarian radio station, began broadcasting messages to people within 30 kilometres of the humanitarian hub in Minkaman.

In Warrap State, reports were received on 18 February of two cattle-raiding attacks in Akop payam in Tonj North County and Paliang payam in Tonj East County. The attacks were reportedly different from normal cattle raids due to use of heavy weapons and the intensity of the fighting. Seven people have reportedly died in the fighting.



### Camp Coordination and Management

#### Response:

- Some 123,670 people have been registered across eight sites hosting displaced communities.
- CCCM training for partners began in Juba to improve the understanding of CCCM principles.
- CCCM partners are developing alternative accommodation options for the Ministry of Education to ensure that the needs of displaced people are taken into consideration with minimal impact on students. The Ministry wishes that people sheltering in schools relocate so that classes can resume.
- Contingency planning for the rainy season is ongoing in civilian areas of UN bases.

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Juba, contingency planning in preparation for the rainy season is needed in UN bases, to ensure continued services can be provided to displaced people and to reduce the risk of water borne diseases.
- The need for site planning support increased in line with contingency planning for the rainy season.
- The Juba State Ministry of Education requested that all displaced people sheltering in school premises depart so classes can resume. Alternatives are being identified, and the cluster continued to advocate that new sites should only be considered as a last resort.
- Over-congestion of the UN base in Bentiu town remained a challenge, with people continuing to arrive seeking shelter.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside UN bases is limited, especially in Jonglei and Unity states.



### Education

#### Response:

- Education partners provided learning spaces, psychosocial support, training on life skills and lifesaving messages to displaced children and education actors in UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Juba.
- In Jonglei, two learning spaces were set up in Pibor town, with classes to begin next week for an estimated 200 students. Forty-three teachers are being trained in Bor on life skills and psychosocial support.
- In Lakes State, schools will open on 24 February beginning with registration, and classes expected to start on 3 March.

**2,726**

People reached with emergency education services since 15 Dec

#### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Access to education services is needed for conflict-affected students, including learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, life skills training, and psychosocial support for teachers and education staff.

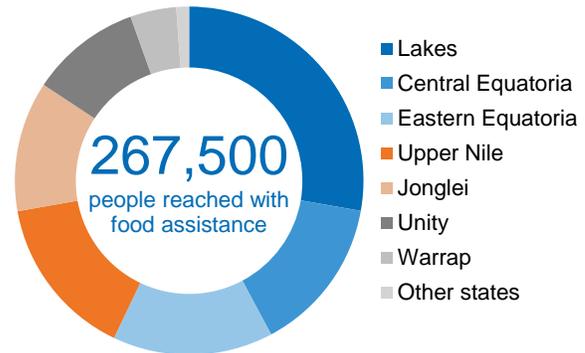
- Advocacy is needed for the vacation of 38 occupied schools to ensure facilities are accessible for learners. The schools are currently occupied by displaced people or armed forces in seven states.
- Insecurity posed major constraints in assessing the needs of affected host communities and people in other hotspot areas, including assessments of damaged schools.
- There is a lack of room to set up learning spaces in displacement sites due to congestion.
- A stronger presence of credible education partners is needed with good logistical and surge capacity.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Response:

- Partners have reached some 267,500 people with food assistance since the start of the crisis
- In Jonglei, food distribution was underway in Lankien, Old Fangkak and Piobr, following the deployment of food distribution teams to the areas.
- Emergency livelihood kits, with over 1,100 fishery kits and 935 vegetable kits targeting displaced and host communities, are ready for distribution in Eastern Equatoria.
- Coordinated food security assessments are ongoing across the country. Information from these assessments will be compiled to ascertain the overall food security situation across South Sudan. This will enable partners to plan and respond in each state accordingly.



### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies continued but more is needed, especially as new needs are assessed. Assistance should be targeted towards displaced people congregating in rural areas who have not been absorbed by host communities. 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, especially children. Agricultural inputs are needed before planting begins in March.
- There is a need to minimize environmental damage resulting from increased concentrations of displaced people on fragile natural resources, such as the use of 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.
- Humanitarian actors are looking to all 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:

- 150 people injured in clashes in Malakal received treatment, 102 of whom had gunshot wounds.
- A significant decline in overall suspected measles cases was recorded in the week. Seventy-one suspected measles cases were reported nationwide, compared to 172 cases in the previous week.
- A measles vaccination campaign targeting 14,620 children was carried out in Jonglei's Walgak area. Over 9,000 children have been vaccinated to date.
- In Unity State, reproductive healthcare services, including obstetric care and emergency referral, are being provided to people displaced in Bentiu.
- Overall, 7,892 consultations were recorded nationwide during the week; 27 per cent in Jonglei, 26 per cent in Awerial, 22 per cent in Juba, 21 per cent in Malakal, and 4 per cent in Bentiu. Of these consultations, 15 per cent were attributed to malaria, 11 per cent to acute watery diarrhea, 2 per cent to bloody diarrhea and 1 per cent was deaths due to suspected measles.

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- Ongoing population movement makes healthcare delivery and measles vaccination campaigns difficult.
- As the conflict continued in some areas in Upper Nile, surgical services were stretched beyond capacity.
- A meningitis outbreak in Uganda created a disease outbreak threat in the border areas, with people moving frequently across the border.
- Drug stock ruptures are likely in Ministry of Health supported facilities due to a delay in restocking.

**Mine Action****Response:**

- UNMAS surveyed 15 humanitarian compounds in Bor for possible explosive remnants of war, removing unexploded ordnance from two NGO compounds. The market place will be cleared next.
- In Unity State, five humanitarian compounds were cleared of possible explosive remnants of war in Bentiu town, with more to be cleared in the coming weeks.
- Mine action partners provided mine risk education to displaced communities in Minkaman.

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- Further mine risk education is needed to sensitize people, including displaced communities, of likely dangers they will face when living or returning to areas that experienced fighting.
- Areas of fighting need to be cleared of unexploded ordnance before communities return, as well as to improve access to aid organizations to provide relief and assistance.
- Restricted access due to insecurity remains the largest barrier to operations.

**Multi-Sector Response to Refugees****Response:**

- The health situation is stable in Upper Nile State's Maban County, where over 125,000 refugees are hosted, with morbidity rates below emergency thresholds.
- There is adequate access to clean water in Maban with the resumption of normal pumping hours, following water rationing because of insecurity.
- Hygiene awareness campaigns continued in Maban to prevent an outbreak of hepatitis E, with messages broadcast on the use of water containers and cleaning up the area.

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- In Yida, insecurity along the roads reaching the refugee site resulted in gaps in the response, such as a lack of fuel for vehicles and generators. There is also a lack of qualified female teachers for secondary schools, and a lack of WASH staff. Yida hosts some 71,000 refugees from Sudan's South Kordofan.

**Nutrition****Response:**

- The Nutrition Cluster has reached about 27,500 people of some 821,000 people to be targeted by June.
- Malnutrition screening was carried out in Malakal to close to 4,995 children under 5 years (2,441 male/2,354 female), of which 7 per cent (171 male/177 female) were found to have severe acute malnutrition and 18 per cent (459 male/414 female) were found to have moderate acute malnutrition, and were referred for treatment.
- In Majak village in Upper Nile State, 962 children (430 male/532 female) were screened out of which 32 per cent (170 male/139 female) were identified as having severe acute malnutrition and 43 per cent (230 male/187 female) were found with moderate acute malnutrition. 464 children (260 male/ 204 female) were provided with Vitamin A supplements.
- In Warrap State's Math Awan village, 1,449 children (625 male/824 female) were screened. Sixteen per cent (102 female/ 142 male) had severe acute malnutrition and 16 per cent (121 male/ 117 female) were moderately acutely malnourished. 544 children under 5 years were given Vitamin A supplements.

**Needs, gaps and constraints:**

- Restricted access due to insecurity outside UN bases in several key locations has limited service delivery.

- 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 of relief stocks.



### Response:

- Protection Cluster civil society partners formed a coalition to promote a peaceful and just resolution to the crisis. A protection project was established to increase the safety and security of civil society activists. The project will provide protection for those facing immediate security risks, and technical skills development for improving personal security and safety.
- Reunification of separated children increased from 7 per cent to 9 per cent over the week, due to increased coordination in family tracing and strengthening community-based mechanisms.
- Twenty women's wellbeing workers were recruited and trained on basic gender-based violence concepts and principles. Community outreach on gender-based violence reached 160 people in UN bases in Juba. 120 women and girls used dedicated safe space and benefitted from a range of psycho-social support activities within a female-friendly environment.
- Clinical Management of Rape supplies were delivered to health partners and services are available in the UN base in Bentiu.
- Child Protection actors worked through community leaders and mobilizers to ensure basic needs such as shelter, food and safety are provided to separated children.

**183,000**

People reached with protection monitoring or other services since 15 December

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The lack of financial support for national NGOs and civil society organizations continued to be of concern.
- Turnover in surge staff creates challenges of continuity of operations. Medium-term surge and longer-term staff planning is critical to coordination of response.
- The protection needs of adolescents require more consideration in the Crisis Response Plan.
- The child-protection response has been limited to key towns and displaced communities in established sites, due to limited capacity to scale-up programmes and limited access to other locations.
- More focus is needed for capacity building of the child-protection coordination system at state level.



### Shelter and Non-Food Items

### Response:

- Some 294,000 people so far have been reached with emergency shelter and/or household kits of about 400,000 people to be targeted by June.
- In Jonglei, the distribution of household kits continued to 960 families in Waat. In the UN base in Bor, blanket and soap distribution for 1,250 households was completed, as was pre-positioning of NFI and shelter kits for 2,000 families.
- In Warrap State, the distribution of household kits to 195 families displaced in Man Agui finished, with distribution continuing for another 220 households in Man Awan. Pre-positioning of 1,200 household kits was ongoing in Turalei.
- In Juba, emergency shelter was provided to 300 households in Konyo Konyo. In Katigiri, over 3,000 households were registered as in need of NFI kits, and will be provided them shortly.
- In Mingkaman, distribution continued of NFI kits and emergency shelter to 9,000 households.

**58,825**

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 in logistics constraints in some areas, for example in Malakal due to recent hostilities.
- 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 in terms of security and availability of assets.
- Capacity and humanitarian access is needed, including sufficient secure accommodation for aid workers in the states. Standards cannot be met due to the restricted secure land inside UN bases, and the remote and dispersed nature of most displacement.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Response:

- 8 out of 18 displacement sites reached with assistance are now meeting the global emergency standard for water supply of 15 litres per person per day.
- The sanitation SPHERE standard of one latrine for 50 people has been reached in 8 of 18 sites.
- A full WASH package of services is being ensured in all displacement sites through hygiene promotion activities and construction of bathing shelters – critical for increasing safe hygiene practices within sites.

**220,900**

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

### Needs, gaps and constraints:

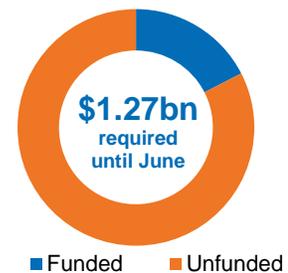
- Reaching global standards for emergency response is challenging, especially in locations where the number of people displaced is on the rise.
- The WASH Cluster Core Pipeline continued to need supplies; procurement and pre-positioning is ongoing.
- The Cluster needs two surge coordinators to act as roving sub-national coordinators, to strengthen response in key locations.
- Experienced partners are needed to negotiate access and work in remote, insecure areas.
- Funding gaps remained for many partners as scale up continued, and initial injections of emergency funding is expended.
- Humanitarian space needs to be improved to ensure consistent access in and out of current locations.

## Funding

Aid organizations required US\$1.27 billion by June 2014 to provide assistance to 3.2 million people affected by the crisis. So far, donors have contributed \$225 million to the Crisis Response Plan, which is 17.7 per cent of total requirements. An additional 19 million has been pledged.

Funding is urgently needed to pre-position supplies ahead of the rain, when 60 per cent of the country becomes inaccessible by road. If funding is not received soon, a likely deterioration in the humanitarian situation is expected, and aid agencies will have to rely on air transport to deliver humanitarian assistance – which is extremely costly will slow down the response.

The least funded clusters in the Crisis Response Plan are Education (0 per cent), Emergency Telecommunications (0 per cent), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (0.3 per cent), Health (1.6 per cent) and Protection (1.8 per cent).



Source: FTS as of 20 February

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