South Sudan Crisis  
Situation report as of 17 February 2014  
Report number 20

This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 14-17 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 21 February 2014.

Highlight

- An estimated 716,100 people are displaced inside South Sudan. Another 156,800 people have fled to nearby countries.
- The UN Security Council condemned an alleged attack by the South Sudan state security forces in the disputed area of northern Abyei on 3 February.
- 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 upcoming rainy season.
- The Crisis Response Plan is 18.5 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of $1.04 billion. Funds are urgently needed for the core pipelines and frontline services.

Situation overview

The humanitarian response continued to people affected by the two-month long conflict in South Sudan, with an estimated 716,100 people displaced. Aid agencies have reached 302,500 people so far with humanitarian assistance. Relief organizations are focused on pre-positioning vital aid supplies ahead of the rainy season, which usually starts in about April. During the season - which lasts until about October - 60 per cent of the roads across the country become impassable.

716,100
Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

302,500
Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

75,300
Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

156,800
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.

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.
Funding

Relief organizations require US$1.27 billion by June 2014 to provide assistance to 3.2 million people affected by the crisis. So far, donors have contributed $235 million to the Crisis Response Plan, which is 18.5 per cent of total requirements.

The largest needs in the Crisis Response Plan are for food security and livelihoods ($655 million), the multi-sector response to refugees and returnees ($136.5 million), water, sanitation and hygiene ($102 million) and nutrition ($83 million). So far, the Logistics, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, and Food Security and Livelihoods clusters are the most funded sectors. For more information on the appeal, log onto http://bit.ly/1bLIS4N.

Humanitarian needs and response

Abyei

The UN Security Council condemned an alleged attack by the South Sudan state security forces in the disputed area of northern Abyei on 3 February. The Security Council called for their immediate withdrawal, as per the 2011 Agreement which includes the redeployment of all South Sudanese forces from the area, and reiterated their demand for Sudan to immediately withdraw oil police from Diffra.

Eastern Equatoria State

Sources on the ground reported that the number of people displaced to Nimule may not be as high as the 35,000 originally estimated, and that the majority of people could be displaced from before the current crisis. Discussions are ongoing to verify the number of people displaced.

Jonglei State

The security situation remained calm in Bor town, with people returning to the town in small numbers. However, some 6,000 people remained inside the UN base in Bor. Similarly, Pibor town saw return movements, with 1,000 people reportedly arriving over the week. A food distribution was due to start in Pibor town this week.

Lakes State

The humanitarian response continued to some 74,000 people displaced to Minkaman, with about 25 aid agencies operating on the ground. Civilians continued to move between Bor and Awerial on a daily basis. As part of preparedness ahead of the rainy season, the authorities identified elevated land close to Minkaman which can be used to relocate some 70,000 displaced people before the rains start, who are currently sitting on flood prone planes.

Unity State

Insecurity persisted in the state, with unconfirmed reports indicating that an attack took place in Guit and Kock on 16 February. An aid truck convoy was ambushed on the Yida to Mayom Road during the week, resulting in the abduction of three private contractors. If the security situation along the road deteriorates further, aid agencies may not be able to pre-position relief supplies for some 78,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in Yida and other surrounding sites. In Panyijiar County, Aid agencies will carry out an inter-agency assessment in the coming days following reports of some 45,000 people displaced in Nyal and Ganylel towns.

Upper Nile State

The security situation in Malakal remained tense, with increased military presence in the town and fears of a possible attack. An inter-agency assessment to Rom, some 80 kilometres north of Malakal, estimated that up to 10,000 people are displaced to the town, with new arrivals daily. Rom is a transit point for displaced people moving to Melut in Upper Nile.
Camp Coordination and Management

Response:
- Some 123,670 people have been registered across eight sites hosting displaced communities.
- The expansion of the civilian area of UN House in Juba continued. CCCM requests input from other clusters to ensure high standards are set in place for the site.
- CCCM training for partners is scheduled for this week, to improve the understanding of CCM principles.
- Camp committees have been set up in the four displacement sites in Twic County, to monitor conditions and access to services in the sites.
- In Bor, CCCM and shelter partners prepared to re-organize the civilian area in the UN base to enable the provision of appropriate drainage on site and to potentially increase the allocation of space per person.
- In Nimule, the Cluster is working with partners to identify an acceptable solution for people displaced in Mangwi whom local government wishes to relocate.
- Rainy season contingency planning continued in Juba and Unity State.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Over-congestion continued to be a concern in the UN compound in Bor, with an estimated ratio of 9 square meters per person compared with the international standard of 30 square meters.
- In Warrap State, partners need to ensure that site planning and preparations are in place for the arrival of displaced people in Twic County that are consolidating to two sites.
- In Eastern Equatoria, local government pressure is building on people displaced in Mangwi to relocate from Nimule.
- Relocation is required for displaced people in Aweil East County residing on private land. Moving these people to newly identified sites is a main priority ahead of the rainy season.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside UN bases is limited, especially in Jonglei and Unity states.

Education

Response:
- Education partners continued to provide 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.
- Two learning spaces are being set up in Pibor town, next to the girl’s primary school, which will benefit some 200 students.
- An education needs assessment in Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State, identified that emergency education was urgently needed.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Access to education services is needed for conflict-affected students, including learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, training on life skills, 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.
- Insecurity continued to pose 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.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:
- The humanitarian hub in Minkaman is fully operational with internet access for 12 aid organizations. Data connectivity has been extended to aid organizations operating outside the hub and will continue to scale up in this regard.
- The Cluster set up a VHF repeater in Minkaman to strengthen security telecommunications, and to provide training on the topic to aid workers.

2,726 People reached with emergency education services since 15 December

6 Locations equipped with data solutions
The Cluster set up internet in the UN compound in Bor, which is available for use by all aid workers operating in the compound.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Security telecommunications are on hold in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal due to the evacuation of staff.
- Security constraints continue to prevent re-establishing the VHF network in most key locations.
- There is an immediate need for two additional data solutions in Lankien and Pibor in Jonglei State.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:
- Some 248,000 people have been reached with food assistance since the start of the crisis.
- Three food security teams were deployed to Lankien, Old Fangak and Pibor town in Jonglei State, to kickstart food distributions.
- In Jonglei State, food distribution commenced in Lankien and Old Fangak, and is expected to start in Pibor this week.
- Distribution of emergency livelihood kits, with over 1,100 fishery kits and 935 vegetable kits, targeting displaced and host communities, will be ready for distribution in Eastern Equatoria in the coming days.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- 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.
- 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.
- There is a 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.

Health

Response:
- Some 5,300 people wounded in the conflict have been treated by the Health Cluster so far.
- In Juba, 2,880 children in UN House aged between 6 months and 15 years received measles vaccinations with a coverage of 93.6 per cent. Overall, 14,152 and 16,978 children were vaccinated for measles and polio in Juba, Malakal, Mingkaman and Twic in the past week.
- Mobile clinics are being set up in three areas in Jonglei where primary health services are limited.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Some areas in urgent need of healthcare services and medical supplies are still inaccessible by health partners. As a consequence many health facilities are providing limited health services, and basic and easily treatable health conditions are on the rise.
- The cold chain for conducting routine vaccinations is broken, in areas with already low immunization rates, such as Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states. Repair of the cold chain and the provision of immunization services are needed to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Surgical services for patients with trauma and obstetric complications are needed in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
Logistics

Response:

- Over 420 metric tonnes of relief materials have been transported on behalf of 15 aid organizations.
- Airport transport services continued to be provided to the humanitarian community in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal.
- The Logistics Cluster continued to provide fuel deliveries on cost-recovery basis in Upper Nile State’s Bunj, to help the refugee response. It also airlifted fuel to Malakal to support the humanitarian response to the current crisis.
- Shared humanitarian storage facilities have been set up in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal. Eleven extra mobile storage units were procured for warehousing relief supplies in locations to be decided.
- Thirteen Common Transport Service trucks (managed by IOM) are in-country and are being repositioned to more strategic locations to support humanitarian operations.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Road transport is a challenge in Upper Nile and Unity states due to the fluid security situation.

Mine Action

Response:

- UNMAS deployed to Bor to clear humanitarian compounds of unexploded ordnance (UXO) threats.
- In Unity State, UNMAS deployed to do similar work in Bentiu, with 12 aid compounds and numerous roads identified as requiring assessments.
- Mine action partners are providing mine risk education in Minkaman. Mine risk reduction and clearance is also due to start shortly in Bentiu and Bor.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Age and gender sensitive mine risk education is needed to sensitize people, including displaced communities, of the dangers that they will face when living or returning to areas that experienced fighting.
- These areas need to be cleared of UXO for living in close proximity, as well as to improve access to humanitarian actors to provide relief and assistance.
- Restricted access due to insecurity remains the largest barrier to operations.

Nutrition

Response:

- The Nutrition Cluster has reached about 20,000 people of some 821,000 people to be targeted by June.
- Malnutrition screening was carried out in Ikotos in Eastern Equatoria State, with 10 (6 male/4 female) of 64 people (33 male/31 female) screened found to have severe acute malnutrition and were referred for treatment. Twelve people (6 male/6 female) were identified as moderate acutely malnourished.
- In Imotong displacement site in Eastern Equatoria, 19 children (11 male/8 female) under five years were screened, with seven (3 male/4 female) found to have severe acute malnutrition and two cases identified of moderate acute malnutrition.
- Nutrition education activities continued to encourage breast feeding practices in Ikotos and Imotong.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Partners need security clearance from authorities for charter flights to airlift supplies to locations such as Akobo, Lankien and Waat in Jonglei State, which is slowing down the response.
- 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.
Protection

Response:
- Cluster partners are now working in eight states, as they continued to expand areas of operation.
- Child Protection actors have reached over 20,000 children through family re-unification and psycho-social services since the conflict started. Seven child protection actors are active across the country.
- Fifteen community volunteers have been recruited to carry out gender-based violence awareness activities. Seven medical staff have been oriented on clinical management of rape and provided with supplies in Bentiu.
- Partners continued protection mainstreaming activities, along with CCCM in areas of joint operations.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Funding gaps remain a challenge. 3-4 month funding cycles means that established good performing projects will run out of resources.
- With partners strengthening field level activities, field coordinators are essential to support state-level coordination mechanisms and expansion of protection work by civil society. Partners are addressing gaps by identifying site focal points but financial support and deployment of field-based coordinators is required.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:
- Some 276,400 people have been reached with emergency shelter and/or household kits of some 400,000 people to be targeted by June.
- Household kits were distributed to 226 households in Unity State’s Bentiu who had returned from Leer.
- In Jonglei State, NFI assessments were completed in Lankien and Uror, with distribution to start shortly. Distribution started of household kits to 960 people in Waat.
- Pre-positioning of 1,200 household kits in Warrap and 2,000 household items and emergency shelter kits in both Bentiu and Bor continued.
- Distribution of emergency shelter to people in UN House in Juba continued.
- In Malakal, the distribution of mosquito nets and soap continued to health facilities in the UN base site.

Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Access continued to be hampered by insecurity and resulting in 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 in terms of security and availability of assets.
- Capacity and humanitarian access is needed, and 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 are now reaching the global emergency standard for water supply of 15 litres per person per day
- Meeting the SPHERE standard for sanitation (one latrine for every 50 people) is still proving challenging. However, it is close to being met in 8 of 18 sites.
- A full WASH package of services is also being ensured in all displacement sites through hygiene promotion activities and construction of bathing shelters – critical for increasing safe hygiene practices within sites.

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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. For example, the number of people displaced in the UN base in Malakal is increasing, raising concerns over congestion and the site being flood prone.
- The WASH Cluster Core Pipeline continues 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key locations</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Water per person/day</th>
<th># of latrines</th>
<th>Latrines/users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentiu</td>
<td>3,181</td>
<td>17 litres</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1/65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>14 litres</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba (UN House)</td>
<td>15,744</td>
<td>15 litres</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1/58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba (UN Tomping)</td>
<td>27,580</td>
<td>15 litres</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>21,568</td>
<td>7 litres</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minkaman</td>
<td>74,051</td>
<td>13 litres</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>1/248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimule</td>
<td>35,261</td>
<td>2 l</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1/321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For further information, please contact:
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