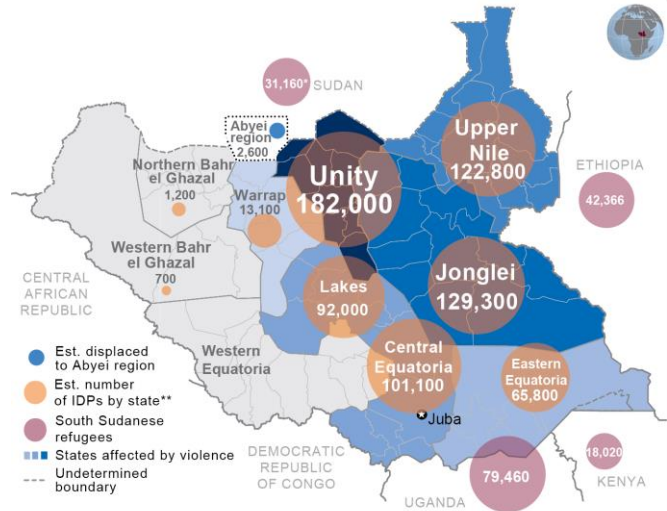


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 21-24 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 28 February 2014.

Highlight

- An estimated 710,600 people have been displaced inside South Sudan since the conflict started in December. Another 171,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Response operation continued in Malakal, despite heavy fighting on 18 February threatening to disrupt aid activities. Partners maintained critical staff in Malakal to ensure response operation to over 20,000 people sheltering within the UN base.
- A measles vaccination campaign was completed in Walgak, Jonglei State reaching 10,150 children, while in Minkaman, Lakes State, 16,650 people received oral cholera vaccines.



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. *New arrivals from South Sudan (NOT REFUGEES). **Verification of the IDP figures is a work in progress. Data Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners. OCHA South Sudan, 24 Feb 2014.

- The Crisis Response Plan is 20 per cent funded. \$748 million of the \$1.27 billion total requirement by June is urgently needed to enable pre-positioning of lifesaving supplies ahead of the rains in March, when 60 per cent of the country becomes inaccessible by road.

710,600

Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*

327,300

Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**

75,400

Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases

171,000

People displaced into neighbouring countries***

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

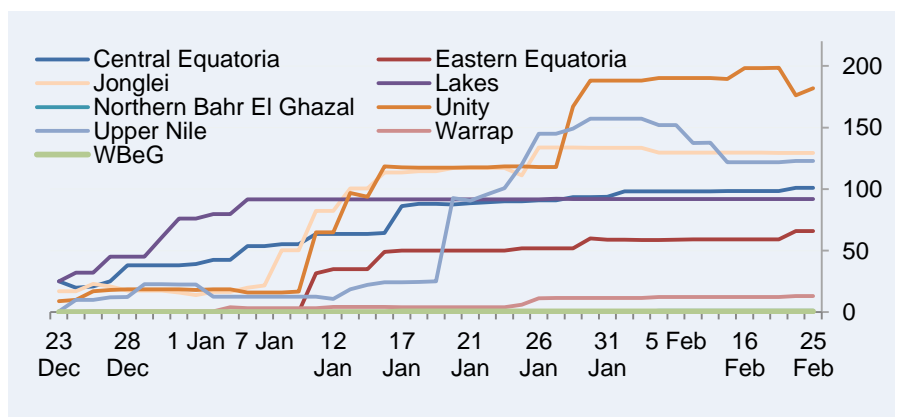
** This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.

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

Situation overview

Humanitarian partners continued to provide assistance to 327,300 of the 710,600 people displaced by the crisis. Scaling up is challenged by a number of factors, including insecurity, lack of access in some locations and inadequate funding.

The security situation in Malakal remained tense following fighting which broke out from 18 February. Partners relocated non-essential staff out of Malakal town, only maintaining



Internal displacement by state between 23 Dec and 24 Feb (in 1000s). Source: OCHA

critical staff to deliver lifesaving assistance to affected people. Partners will redeploy once the security situation has improved.

Humanitarian needs and response

The security situation in Malakal, Upper Nile State, remains tense, since fighting broke out from 18 to 20 February. Aid workers are arranging for the safe movement of an estimated 1,700 civilians into the UN base, who are displaced at a church in town, as well as the evacuation of patients from Malakal Teaching Hospital. The base is currently sheltering more than 20,000 civilians. Seventeen patients from the Malakal Teaching Hospital which was attacked were transferred to the UN base hospital for treatment. Food distribution which started on 22 February has so far reached about 5,000 people displaced inside the UN base. Over 80 non-critical re-locatable aid workers were flown out of Malakal over the weekend. Only critical staff remain on the ground to ensure response operation continues.

In Unity State, Bentiu town remained on high alert with fears of a possible attack. Over 1,000 new arrivals sought shelter in the UN base in the town over the past few days. There are currently 3,431 displaced people in the UN base in Bentiu. Partners were concerned about looting and occupation of INGO and UN compounds in the town by armed forces and have engaged with the leadership of the armed forces to resolve the problem. Leer town is still reported to be empty, even though partners have not observed military presence in the area.

In Jonglei State, unconfirmed reports indicated an attack took place in Gadiang, - about 80 km north of the Jonglei State capital Bor and some 90 kilometres from Bentiu on 23 February. The attack resulted in people returning from Bor to places of displacement including Minkaman, Lakes State. Efforts are ongoing to conduct a security risk assessment to enable partners to reach out to areas outside Bor including Duk, Pibor, Pochalla and Twic East counties.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Partners are prioritizing contingency planning ahead of the rainy season, collaborating with NFI and WASH clusters and the UN mission to improve living conditions in UN bases and reduce the risk of water borne diseases and other hazards associated with the rainy season.
- Partners are engaging local authorities to identify ways to decongest the overcrowded sites where possible.
- Partners are working with the UN mission to secure equipment to prepare the new site in Malakal. Space remains a concern as the new site can accommodate only 5,800 of 20,000 people currently in the UN base.

244,152

People reached with camp management services since 15 Dec

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Increased capacity within the cluster is required to implement the contingency plan for the rainy season.
- In Awerial, Lakes State the response in islands and swamp areas is challenged by lack of humanitarian boats to access the islands.
- New arrivals in Awerial mainly from Jonglei's Twic East and Bor South continue to create demand for space.
- In Bentiu, Unity State, displaced people continue to arrive in the UN base, over-congestion continues to be a concern.
- In Juba, contingency planning in preparation for the rainy season is needed to ensure the continuing provision of services to displaced people and to reduce the risk of water borne diseases in the sites.

Education

Response:

- Education cluster partners continued to provide learning support to children inside UN bases and work has started in areas outside UN bases such as Minkaman.
- In Minkaman, Lakes State, space to set up 316 classrooms was secured for children of displaced and host communities.

2,726

People reached with emergency education services since 15 Dec

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Needs, gaps and constraints:
- Access to education services is needed for children of displaced and host communities, including learning spaces, materials and teachers, especially in Minkaman.
- There is an urgent need to increase education partner's presence and capacity to respond to the education needs of 31,500 children in Minkaman.
- Advocacy is needed for the vacation of 45 schools occupied by displaced people in different locations to ensure learners can access the facilities.



Emergency Telecommunication

Response:

- A data connectivity system was set in the UN House base in Juba to improve communication for partners operating in the site.
- VHF and HF radio systems were installed in Minkaman to enhance security telecommunications.
- 22 aid workers from 14 organizations were trained on how to operate the radio system.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

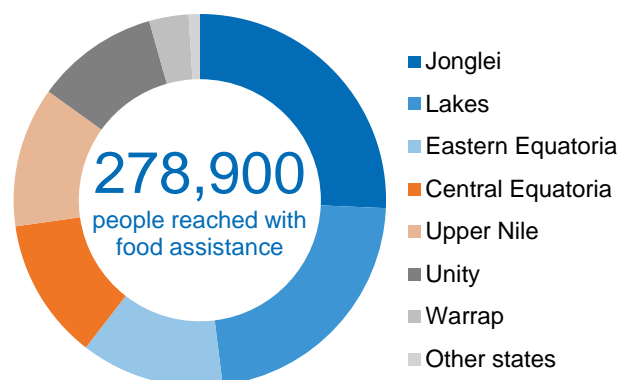
- Insecurity has delayed the re-establishment of the VHF network in most of the key locations.
- Two additional data solutions are needed in Lankien and Pibor, Jonglei State.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- Food partners have reached 278,916 people with food assistance since the start of the crisis, including about 72,000 in Jonglei; 62,700 in Lakes; 34,900 in Eastern Equatoria; 34,400 in Central Equatoria; 34,100 in Upper Nile; 30,000 in Unity; 9,600 in Warrap; 1,100 in Western Bar el Ghazal; and, 100 in Western Equatoria.
- The FSL Cluster and sub-cluster working groups, including the Cash & Urban Livelihoods Working Group as well as the Fisheries Working Group continue to meet regularly to ensure sustained coordination during the L3 system wide emergency.
- Coordinated food assessments are underway across the country to ascertain the overall food security situation and inform response.



Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies continued but more is needed, as new needs are assessed. This includes targeting displaced persons who have not been absorbed by host communities in rural areas.

- Assistance is also needed for host communities receiving the displaced people.
- The livelihood component is 7 per cent funded and funding is urgently required to ensure availability of farming inputs before the planting season begins in March.
- Advocacy continued to ensure improved access and that staff safety is guaranteed. This is vital to enable pre-positioning of stocks in strategic locations before the rainy season.



Health

Response:

- A measles vaccination campaign was completed reaching 10,150 children in Walgak, Jonglei State.
- In Jonglei State, 37 war wounded cases were received in Lankien, while 102 were reported to be still at Yuai primary healthcare center. Partners are exploring ways of managing some of the cases at the health centre and refer some to Lankien.
- Approximately 300 wounded patients were received in Nasir, Upper Nile State for treatment since the escalation of clashes in Malakal
- Some 252,198 doses of oral cholera vaccines (OCV) were received in the country to conduct OCV vaccination campaigns.
- The OCV mass vaccination campaign launched in Mingkaman sites on 22 February reached 16,650 people.
- OCV vaccination will start in UN Tongping base on 26 February and next week in UN House base.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Surgical capacity in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal is not yet established. Partners are working on bringing in surgeons, equipment and specialist staff to restore surgical capacity in these locations.
- Challenges remain in medevacs due to lack of a dedicated air service. Partners continued to advocate for a dedicated air asset for medevacs.
- Psychosocial and mental health services capacity is still limited due to lack of capacity.



Logistics

Response:

- Three technicians were deployed to South Sudan to install an office tent in Minkaman and support the cluster until mid-March.
- The cluster delivered two rotations of fuel for partners in Maban, Upper Nile.
- Some 33,68 mt/ 55,65 m3 of relief items were transported by air and road on behalf of 8 organizations to different locations during the reporting period.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Flights to Malakal were put on hold due to the recent insecurity. The outstanding 25mt of aid will be delivered once the security situation has improved.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- In Yida, Hep. E response continued, including the completion of new latrines for 94 households and provision of water (15.1 l/p/day compared to 13.7 in previous week), residual chlorine monitoring (98 samples tested, of which 100.0% were >0.2mg/L and 52.0% were >0.8mg/L).
- Latrine coverage in Yida is currently estimated at 1:15 persons (standard <201:20).
- 42 suspected cases of measles were detected last week compared to 26 in the previous week.
- Partners have completed a measles mass vaccination campaign in Yida. The total number of children reached will be shared in the next update.

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:

- 173 children were screened for malnutrition in Minkaman (Awerial County) and 235 children received Vitamin A.
- Of the 27,208 children screened last week inside and outside UN bases across the country, 10.2 per cent had severe acute malnutrition and 16 per cent had moderate acute malnutrition. All children with malnutrition were referred for treatment.
- In various locations, including UN bases, 331 pregnant and lactating women have been served with multi-micronutrient supplementation and a package of infant and young child feeding (IYCF), health and nutrition, education and behavior change communication
- Nutrition services in the UN base in Bor commenced, including screening of children for malnutrition, management of malnutrition using therapeutic and supplementary food.
- **Needs, gaps and constraints:**
- A stabilization centre within Malakal Teaching Hospital was destroyed due to fighting. This has affected delivery of nutrition services.
- Partners continue to advocate for security risk assessments in order to airlift supplies and commodities to locations such as like Akobo, Lankien and Waat in Jonglei State.
- Storage/warehousing facilities destroyed by fighting should be replaced in locations such as Bentiu, Bor and Malakal to enable repositioning of nutrition stocks ahead of the rainy season.



Protection

Response:

- Cluster partners broadcast protection information through the newly established community radio in UN base in Tongping
- Partners briefed NGOs and the international community on the protection situation in South Sudan
- Cluster partners continued to advocate for expansion of operations outside of UN bases, with a partner assigned to Ganyiel in Unity State. The Protection Cluster continued to participate in all assessments, including in food distribution planning
- An assessment on needs and capacities for psychosocial support was conducted in Juba and Bor.
- Unaccompanied and separated children living in foster care and separated children living in extended family groups were identified in Nial, Unity State during an assessment.
-

183,000

People reached with protection monitoring or other services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Lack of funding for advocacy activities on human rights and protection activities
- Insecurity in Bentiu and Malakal hindered planned protection response activities
- There is a need for more recreational material in child-friendly schools
- Lack of access to rural locations has hindered the pre-training of individuals in Child Protection in Emergencies.
- Partners continue to advocate with all parties in conflict to ensure improved access.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- Blankets, plastic sheets and mosquito nets were donated to the hospital in the UN base in Malakal.
- Distribution of non-food items to displaced people in the UN base site in Malakal was delayed due to insecurity.
- Some 20 families transferred from Bentiu to UN House in Juba received emergency shelter assistance.
- Distribution of NFI to over 3,500 households in Katigiri, Central Equatoria State is planned for this week.
- An assessment was completed in Panyijar, Unity State where an estimated 25,000 people were assessed to be in need of assistance. A multi-sector response is planned for this week.
- A work plan for shelter response is being developed ahead of the rainy season.

55,586

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

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Relief stocks and transport assets remain vulnerable to looting due to break down of law and order in some locations. Partners are engaging with all parties to ensure safety of humanitarian assets.
- Meeting global standards remain challenging due to the restricted secure land inside UN bases and that some sites of displacement are remote and dispersed.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- 8 out of 18 displacement sites where WASH is operating continue to meet the SPHERE standard for water supply of 15 litres per person per day.
- Partners are working to restore water supply to the UN base site in Malakal town. Water supply has been disrupted by insecurity since 18 February.
- Water and sanitation facilities in the UN base in Bor are being upgraded ahead of the rainy season.
- A surge information management expert was deployed to strengthen data management within the cluster.

220,891

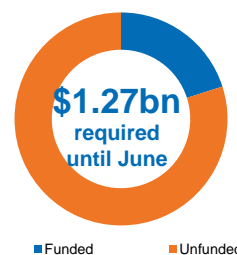
People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance since 15 December.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- WASH is 7 per cent funded (Crisis Response Plan). Due to funding gaps, it has been challenging to meet SPHERE standards for access to water and sanitation facilities in other sites of displacement
- The WASH core pipeline continues to need supplies; procurement and pre-positioning is ongoing.
- Rain resistant storage facilities in strategic locations are needed to ensure pre-positioned supplies are safe from water damage.
- Two surge coordinators are needed to act as roving sub-national coordinators, strengthening response in critical locations.

Funding

Aid organizations require US\$1.27 billion by June 2014 to provide assistance to 3.2 million people affected by the crisis. This includes \$748 million to allow humanitarian partners to pre-position lifesaving supplies ahead of the rains, when 60 per cent of the country becomes inaccessible by road. The humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate further and if prepositioning is not finalized before the rains. Aid agencies will have to rely on air transport to deliver humanitarian assistance – which is extremely costly and will slow down the response. So far, donors have contributed \$260 million to the Crisis Response Plan, which is 20 per cent of total requirements. An additional \$20 million has been pledged. The least funded clusters in the Crisis Response Plan are Protection (6 per cent), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Water (7 per



Source: FTS as of 24 February

cent), Health (14 per cent) and Mine Action (14 per cent).

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