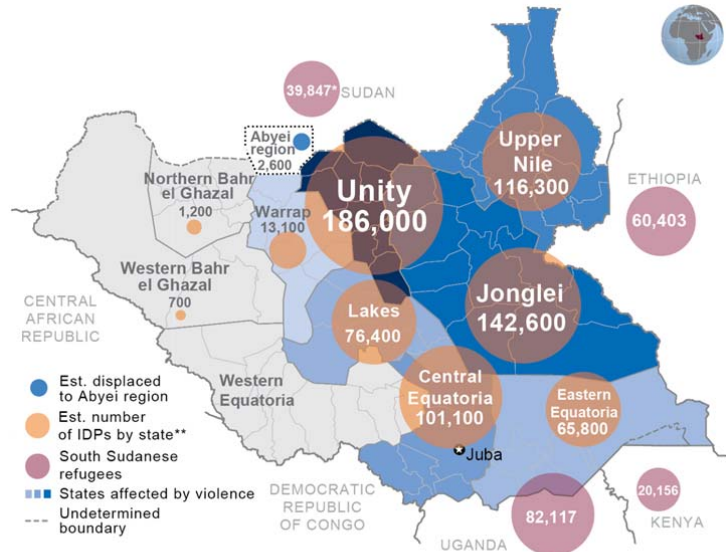


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 28 February to 3 March 2014. The next report will be published on or around 7 March 2014.

Highlights

- Violence continued in Upper Nile State, causing further fear and displacement, including into Ethiopia. As clashes moved north from Malakal, aid agencies prepared for further displacement and raised concern about civilians caught in the violence.
- So far, aid agencies have reached 758,400 of the 3.2 million people across South Sudan to be assisted by June. Reaching the 3.2 million will depend on adequate funding. The Crisis Response Plan is currently only 21 per cent funded, which poses challenges for pre-positioning and frontline services to people in need.
- Since 15 December, over 908,000 people have been displaced by violence, including 705,800 people within South Sudan and 202,500 into neighbouring countries.



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, 3 Mar 2014.

4.9 million

Estimated number of people needing humanitarian aid

3.2 million

People to be assisted by aid organizations by June 2014

758,400

People provided with humanitarian assistance*

705,800

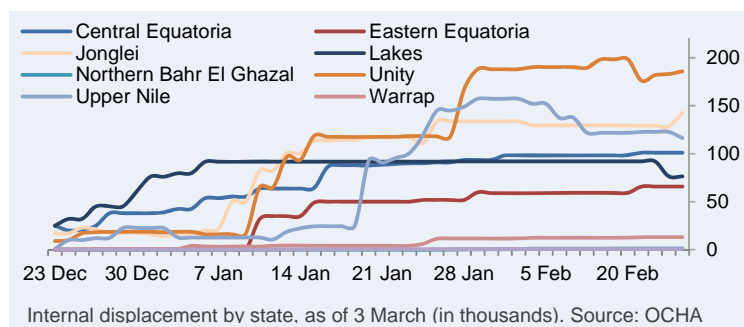
People internally displaced by violence since 15 Dec 2013

* This includes people internally displaced, violence-affected host communities and refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan who have received assistance since the start of the crisis. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Clashes continued to be reported in Upper Nile State. Aid agencies prepared to respond to people seeking shelter in Melut in case of further violence in that area, but protection of civilians remains a major concern due to ongoing fighting.

Aid agencies estimate that 4.9 million people – over 40 per cent of South Sudan’s population – need some form of emergency assistance, such as clean water and sanitation or food. This includes people internally displaced, other communities affected by violence and lack of basic services, and refugees from neighbouring countries. Aid agencies plan to reach 3.2 million of the most vulnerable people by June, and have so far assisted 758,400 people across the country, including people directly affected by the conflict or otherwise in need of life-saving assistance. This includes 234,000 refugees from neighbouring countries sheltering in South Sudan.



Humanitarian needs and response

Fighting continued in Upper Nile State, in the area between Malakal and Melut. Clashes were reportedly moving north, with tension mounting in Melut and Dethoma – areas where many displaced people have sought shelter in recent weeks. Some 1,250 people were sheltering in the UN base in Melut, with aid agencies and UNMISS making contingency plans for many more arriving if fighting moves closer to the area. A security and access assessment in Pagak in Upper Nile State on 3 March found some 15,000 displaced people congregated by the border with Ethiopia, with several hundred people reportedly crossing each day. The number of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia has risen to over 60,000. Many of the people displaced to this area are reportedly in poor health.

People continued to leave Jonglei State for Minkaman and surrounding areas in Awerial County in Lakes State due to ongoing tension in Duk and Twic East counties. Partners reported around 1,000 new arrivals per day. Though some people are also leaving Awerial County, the number of displaced people in Awerial County is growing and verification of the number is ongoing. In Jonglei State, steps have been taken to resume humanitarian activities in Akobo, in light of improvements in the security environment since the attack on a UN base and the killing of two aid workers there in December 2013.

Following recent inter-agency needs assessment, priorities for expanding humanitarian programmes include starting the response to an estimated 50,000 people in Panyijiar County in Unity State and launching activities in Luakpiny/Nasir and Maiwut counties of Upper Nile State. With regard to access to people in need, the constraints most often reported by partners in February were violence against aid personnel and assets and restrictions on movement. The number of incidents in February (29) dropped compared to January (69), but this is thought to be due to underreporting rather than a change in the operating environment.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Displacement tracking was underway, with the first round highlighting concerns in the areas of health and water, sanitation and hygiene, in particular outside UN bases.
- Contingency planning and preparations for the rainy season continued, particularly in the displacement sites in UN bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal and in Minkaman.

244,152

People reached with camp management services since 15 Dec

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Site committees that represent all parts of the site population and awareness-raising on the importance of participation of displaced people in improvement of sites together with humanitarian actors are needed.
- A solution is needed to ensure that displaced communities can access fuel and mills to grind their food.
- Lack of access to displaced people in several parts of the country, a highly mobile population and limited numbers of experienced partners are key constraints in implementing CCCM.
- The cluster needs to scale up its capacity and partner more closely with other clusters such as WASH and Shelter/NFI to maximize the use of available expertise in site improvements and site planning.



Education

Response:

- Temporary learning spaces were constructed in two locations in Juba, and will benefit some 1,500 children.
- In Minkaman, classrooms used for storage were cleared, freeing them up for use by students.
- Over 100 teachers were registered with the Bor County Education Department after teacher registration campaigns supported by the cluster.

2,751

People reached with emergency education services since 15 Dec

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Congestion in places of displacement is limiting the availability of emergency protective learning space.
- Ongoing violence in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states continued to constrain partners' ability to assess education needs, including damage to schools.

- Increased presence of education partners with strong logistical and surge capacity to reach the most vulnerable people is required in all sites.
- Occupation of schools by displaced communities or armed forces remains a concern.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- A VHF repeater was installed in Torit, Central Equatoria State, to increase security and allow for better programme management.
- The cluster continued to programme radios and allocate call signs to all NGOs and UN agencies.
- The emergency data connectivity balloon was successfully retrieved from Bor and tested in Juba; the kit is now ready for de-deployment into another field location.
- The cluster completed troubleshooting the connectivity kit in Minkaman. The connection is now stable.
- Radio training continued for all new staff upon request from partners.
- The cluster continued work on the SMS broadcasting project

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity has delayed the re-establishment of the VHF network in most key locations.
- An additional data solution is needed in Lankien, Jonglei State.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- So far in 2014, partners have reached around 758,400 people with food assistance across South Sudan. This includes displaced and other food-insecure communities and the over 234,000 refugees from neighbouring countries sheltering in South Sudan.
- A three-month programme to distribute emergency livelihoods kits to close to 21,000 families in Central Equatoria and Jonglei states began. The kits include vegetable seeds, hand tools and equipment, and fishing gear.
- Veterinary inputs including vaccines, drugs and equipment were delivered to Torit.

758,400

People reached with food assistance so far in 2014.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The cluster plans to assist 3.2 million people by June 2014. Assistance needs to be targeted in particular 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 displaced communities.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities is vital to improve food security.
- Support to protein-rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities.
- The crisis has increased insecurity along commercial supply corridors causing private sector actors to flee the country, market fragmentation, and food and fuel price inflation making availability and affordability a challenge.
- Access constraints, including insecurity, require a flexible approach to delivering assistance, focusing on rapid distributions and pre-positioning in strategic but accessible hubs.



Health

Response:

- Since the start of the crisis, health partners have carried out close to 133,000 health consultations, vaccinated over 139,000 children under 15 years against measles, and vaccinated over 117,000 children against polio.
- The oral cholera vaccination campaign continued in Awerial County and the UN Tomping base in Juba, so far reaching some 48,900 and 13,100 people respectively.
- Some 5,620 people wounded in the conflict have been treated in medical

132,880

Health consultations carried out since 15 December

facilities since the start of the crisis.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Mental health services is still lacking across the country.
- Reproductive health services are a gap in some displacement sites.
- Partners scaled down activities due to insecurity and destruction of facilities across Upper Nile State.
- Surgical services are not yet fully operational in Bentiu and Bor and partners are advocating for surgeons, equipment and specialist staff.
- Funding gaps are limiting partners' ability to respond fully to health needs.



Logistics

Response:

- The cluster deployed staff to Minkaman to assess current storage facilities and identify partners' needs.
- One mobile storage unit was erected in Minkaman for interagency storage.
- During the reporting period, the cluster facilitated the airlift of 105 metric tonnes (19 flights) of lifesaving supplies on behalf of eight humanitarian organizations to Akobo, Bentiu, Bunj, Old Fangak, Malakal and Yida.
- Flights to Malakal resumed as of 3 March.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- River access via the Nile continues to be restricted. The distance from Juba to Bor is open, but port activities are low.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- A multi-sector response was ongoing in all refugee camps in Central Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria states, including protection and health, nutrition, water and sanitation and other community services.

231,238

Refugees receiving ongoing assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- The construction of schools has been disrupted by the crisis since December 2013, and there is a lack of books for secondary school students.
- In the refugee sites in Yida and Ajong Thok, medical referrals continue to pose a challenge, as there is no referral unit in Unity State.
- There is a risk of lack of food, soap and shelter materials in the Maban refugee camps, as road access from Juba and Ethiopia is currently not possible due to insecurity. This is a major challenge for the large-scale pre-positioning effort that needs to take place before the onset of the rainy season.



Nutrition

Response:

- A rapid assessment in Malakal, Upper Nile State, showed out of 597 children under 5 years screened for malnutrition, 62 had moderate acute malnutrition and 47 had severe acute malnutrition, meaning that nearly one in ten children were severely malnourished.
- A similar assessment in the UN Topping base in Juba found 65 cases of severe acute malnutrition – or 2.4 per cent of the 2,699 children screened.
- In displacement sites in UN bases, 30 community workers, nutrition assistants and community leaders had been trained on how to screen for malnutrition.
- Some 118 mother support groups have been formed in several UN bases to kick-start infant and young child feeding activities.

115,417

People reached with nutrition services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- A lack of funding is limiting most partners' ability to scale up activities.



Response:

- Protection actors in Malakal undertook an assessment in the town after the recent fighting and, with UNMISS, provided safe escort to persons trapped in locations outside the UN base in Malakal.
- A community police training was conducted in the UN base in Bor.
- The rate of family reunification increased over the course of February (11 per cent in the last week of the month compared to 7 per cent in early February). 157 unaccompanied, separated and missing children have been reunified since December 2013, of 1,311 children identified in these categories.
- Some 110 vulnerable children in the UN bases in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal benefitted from case management, registration for ration cards, foster care placement and referrals for medical services. Some 1,490 children received psychosocial support in seven child friendly spaces in Juba and Bentiu.
- Five survivors of rape received medical services.
- Home visits were conducted to raise awareness on Gender Based Violence (GBV) to displaced and host communities in Eastern Equatoria.

316,669

People reached with protection monitoring or other services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Resumption of fighting in Malakal interrupted general protection, psychosocial support and family tracing and reunification activities in the UN base and caused new cases of family separation.
- Funding remains a constraint in expanding the child protection in emergencies response.
- The lack of harmonization and agreement on incentives for volunteers is hindering the implementation of community based programs on child protection.
- There is no safe space for women and girls in the UN Topping base in Juba to conduct activities.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- The distribution of emergency shelter kits in Minkaman, Awerial County continued. In Yalokot, Lakes State, 423 families received household items.
- In Juba, ad-hoc emergency shelter was provided to displaced people transferred to UN House from Bentiu. The shelter reinforcement project in the UN House base is its second phase, with lessons drawn from last week's pilot.
- Distributions of household items in Katigiri, Central Equatoria State has reached 1,000 people and is ongoing.
- In Pariang, Unity State, distribution of household items to 3,061 was ongoing and planned to conclude on 3 March.

57,808

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

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity and logistical constraints continue to impact on the response, in particular in deep-field locations.
- Humanitarian standards cannot be reached due to the restricted amount of land available in displacement sites inside UN bases.
Further agreement is needed between partners on how to count beneficiary households that receive more than one type of support, to ensure accurate understanding of people reached and remaining gaps.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- About 35 WASH partners are now operational across 21 sites to ensure access to emergency WASH services.
- In Melut, Upper Nile, SPHERE standards on water supply are being met for the current number of displaced people. Partners are mobilizing to respond to the needs of new arrivals.
- In several other locations, including in Awerial County, SPHERE standards have been met with people receiving 15 litres of water per person per day and 1 latrine provided for every 50 people.

234,946

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

Needs, gaps and constraints:

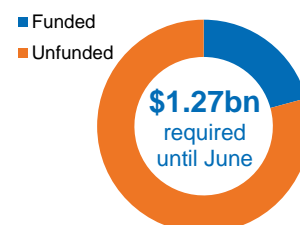
- In the majority of displacement sites, including the UN base in Malakal and displacement sites in Nimule, partners are still struggling to meet global emergency WASH standards.
- In Upper Nile, the response in the UN base in Malakal is extremely strained as a result of partners evacuating and the number of people in need increasing. Likewise in three other Upper Nile sites, WASH activities have halted as a result of insecurity. Partners are advocating for the return of aid workers to Upper Nile State to restore water supply services for up to 30,000 people in the Malakal UN base and at least 60,000 displaced people across the state.
- WASH partners are advocating for funding for the core pipeline to be fully maintained through procurement and pre-positioning efforts.
- Additional qualified WASH personnel are needed on the ground with ability to negotiate access and work in remote, insecure locations.

Key locations	People	Water per person/day	# of latrines	Latrines/users
Bentiu	4,523	12 ltr	80	1/57
Bor	4,891	22 ltr	204	1/24
Juba (UN House)	15,744	16 ltr	294	1/54
Juba (UN Tomping)	27,580	15.5 ltr	402	1/88
Malakal	30,000	8 ltr	199	1/151
Minkaman	75,000	18 ltr	1,207	1/62
Nimule	35,261	2 ltr	150	1/235

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

Funding

Aid organizations require US\$1.27 billion by June 2014 to provide lifesaving assistance to 3.2 million people. So far, the Crisis Response Plan is 21 per cent funded, meaning that over \$1 billion is still needed. Six clusters (Coordination and Common Services; Health; Mine Action; Nutrition; Protection; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) are less than 15 per cent funded. There is also an urgent need for funding of the livelihoods component of the work of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster. Over half of the outstanding requirements are for critically needed pre-positioning of supplies in deep-field locations, to ensure the continuity of the aid operation during the rainy season, which starts in April.



Source: <http://fts.unocha.org/> as of 3 March 2014

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