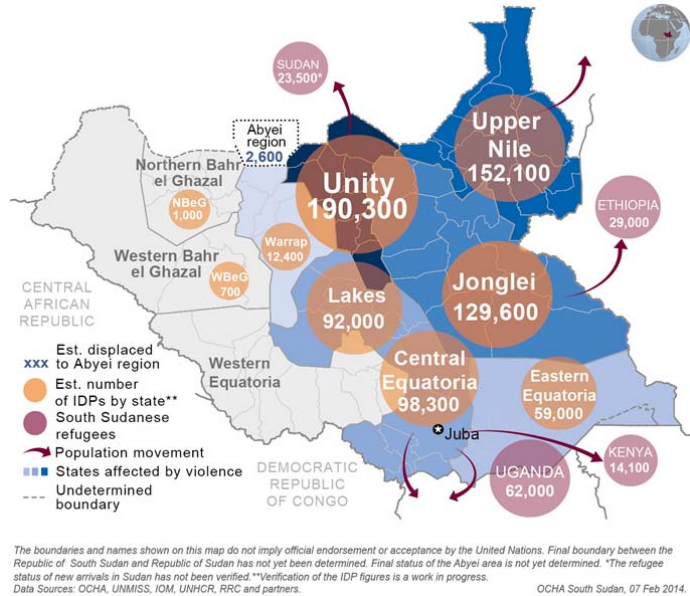


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 to 6 February 2014. The next report will be published on or around 11 February 2014.

Highlights

- An estimated 738,000 people are displaced inside South Sudan. Another 130,400 people have fled to neighbouring countries.
- The number of civilians sheltering in UN bases has dropped to 74,800, as many civilians left the bases in Bor and Malakal during the past week.
- So far, around 300,000 people across 44 displacement sites have received some assistance.
- Aid agencies have conducted about 20 inter-agency needs assessments, resulting in 159 response commitments.
- The biggest funding needs in the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan are for food security and livelihoods, assistance to refugees, water sanitation and hygiene, and nutrition.

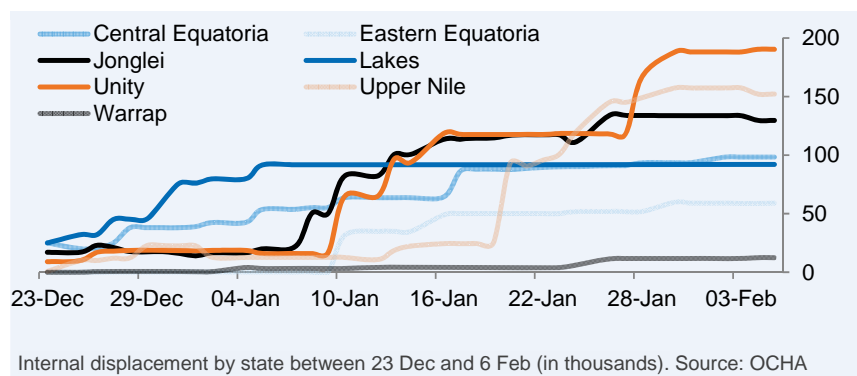


738,000	299,400	74,800	130,400
Estimated number of internally displaced people since 15 Dec*	Internally displaced people reached with some assistance**	Estimated number of displaced people in UN bases	Refugees from South Sudan in neighbouring countries***

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

Situation overview and trends in displacement

The figures of displacement in South Sudan remained stable during the week, with an estimated 738,000 displaced within the country since the start of the crisis. Another 130,400 people have fled to nearby countries. Of those internally displaced, about 300,000 people across 44 displacement sites have been assisted, with plans underway to reach more in the coming days and weeks.



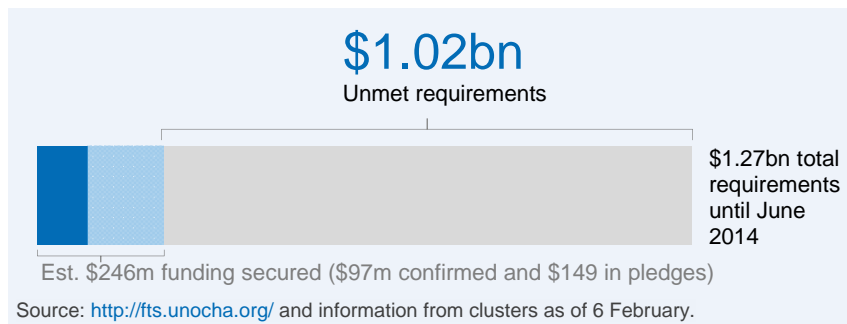
With the security situation improving in key towns, aid agencies are restoring their presence and have begun assessing and responding to needs in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. Partners are also expanding the response in more remote locations, though these efforts

continued to be slowed down by logistical challenges and security concerns. In general, patterns of displacement remained fluid, with many people still on the move to look for a safer place. The rapidly changing situation calls for flexible mechanisms for assessing needs and delivering the most urgently needed assistance.

Funding

The efforts to raise funds against the recently revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan picked up speed, with several agencies launching appeals for their sector-specific activities, in line with the overall plan.

The estimated funding raised by partners against the plan to date remained at US\$246 million, of which \$97 million has been recorded on the Financial Tracking Service. To download the Crisis Response Plan, follow this link: <http://bit.ly/1bZY2mJ>.



Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria

The situation in Juba and the rest of the state remained calm. The intensified efforts to improve the health situation in UN Topping continued, with construction of an additional 200 latrines on newly secured land underway and set to be completed by 8 February. Partners were looking into modalities to re-register displaced people in the UN Topping site, to help provide adequate services. On 5 February, aid agencies began a three-day needs assessment in Bungu, Ganzi, Lainya and Yei – all locations with reported concentrations of displaced people.

Jonglei State

The security situation in the state remained relatively calm, including in Bor town. The number of people in the UN base continued to decrease, with people expressing their readiness to return to home villages if security was guaranteed. The response in other locations where inter-agency assessments have taken place, including Lankien, Old Fangak and Phom was pending, as clusters mobilize the capacity to respond and adequate security assurances are negotiated with armed actors in these areas.

Lakes State

The response continued to an estimated 84,000 people in Mingkaman and surrounding areas of Awerial County. Health, water and sanitation, nutrition and other services were ongoing, with partners reviewing options for future distributions of food and household items. Violence in Rumbek East temporarily suspended movement on the road between Rumbek and Yirrol.

Unity State

Clashes continued to be reported in Guit and Leer counties, with aid organization still prevented from providing assistance in the area by the insecurity. Partners have assessed needs in Bentiu and Rubkhona, finding serious food security concerns and signs of malnutrition in children. Discussions were ongoing with local authorities regarding modalities for registering and assisting displaced communities in the town.

Upper Nile State

Aid distributions started in Malakal town, with food and household items distributed to displaced communities sheltering in relatively small groups across several sites. The number of people sheltering in the UN base has gone down to 21,600. There is a lot of movement of civilians in the area; trucks with displaced communities arrive in Malakal from Baliet County and northern Jonglei State. These people tend to transit for a few days, before continuing northwards towards Melut, Paloich and Renk, depending on where they feel they will find safety.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- Registration activities were ongoing in Malakal and Twic County and resumed in Awerial County.
- CCCM site managers were in place in UN bases hosting civilians in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, and Malakal, Juba, and in Awerial. The site managers facilitate the provision of services for displaced people in these sites.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In Bentiu and Malakal, protection is becoming a significant concern in the UN bases, with more support requested from protection partners.
- In Bor, deaths among civilians in the UN base is a continuing concern, requiring stronger systems for monitoring, surveillance and reporting on health and causes of deaths.
- In UN bases in Juba, there is a need to better investigate causes of deaths, and allocate more space for WASH activities. The health response is scaling up in response.
- In Twic County, there is a need to monitor proposed relocations of displaced people to ensure that the movement is voluntary and that proposed new sites are able to accommodate the people.
- In Awerial, there is a need to assess land proposed for relocation of displaced communities, to ensure that it is appropriate for provision of services and not prone to flooding.
- Humanitarian access to sites outside of Juba remains limited due to capacity, security and other constraints. CCCM partners are facing difficulties in ensuring coverage and aid supplies can reach displacement sites in a timely manner.



Education

Response:

- Education Cluster partners continued to provide temporary learning spaces, psychosocial support, training on life skills and lifesaving messages to displaced children and education actors in the UN bases in Juba and Bentiu.
- Plans were underway to set up temporary learning spaces in the UN base in Bor and in Twic County and the Abyei area.

1,695

People reached with education services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a continuing need for immediate access to protective integrated education services for learners affected by the conflict, including emergency learning spaces, teaching and learning supplies, rapid training on life skills and psychosocial support for teachers and education personnel, and lifesaving awareness campaign on cross-cutting issues.
- Advocacy for vacation of occupied schools is needed to make sure schools are accessible for learners. The number of schools occupied by displaced communities and armed groups has increased to 25.
- Insecurity continue to pose a major constrain on partners in assessing the needs of affected population in host communities and other hotspot areas, including assessments of damaged schools.
- Congestion of displacement sites means that there is a lack of space to set up emergency protective 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.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- Food partners reached 217,400 people with food assistance since the start of the crisis, including about 63,900 in Lakes, 34,000 in Upper Nile, 33,000 in Central Equatoria; 27,300 in Jonglei; 25,300 in Eastern Equatoria; 23,200 in Unity; 9,500 in Warrap; 1,100 in WBeG and 100 in Western Equatoria.
- Flexible strategies have been adopted to address immediate and medium-term needs, facilitate a rapid increase in food availability and access, and protect overall food production capacities. The cluster strategy seeks to address the

217,400

People reached with food assistance since 15 December

needs of different livelihood groups affected by the crisis (e.g. livestock owners, farmers, fisher folk and urban populations) through multi-sector interventions.

- Partners began distribution planning for existing stock and pipeline, and will set up strategically placed hubs to facilitate distribution, as well as mapping implementing partners to assess distribution capacity.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

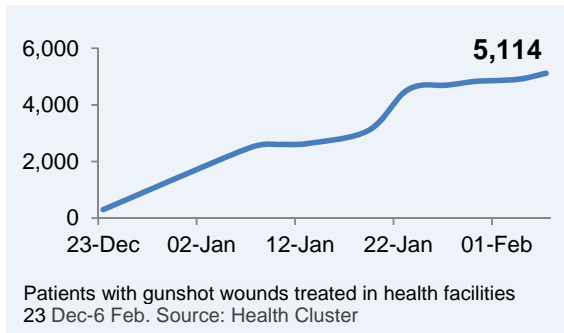
- Distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies continued but more is needed, especially as new needs are assessed. Assistance needs to be targeted in particular towards displaced persons who have not been absorbed by host communities, and who are congregating in rural areas. Assistance is also needed for the host communities receiving the displaced populations.
- The resumption of food production by displaced communities is vital. Support to protein-rich food production - vegetables, livestock and fish - is key to containing malnutrition among displaced communities. Agricultural inputs are needed before planting begins in March for host 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.
- 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.
- Accessibility represents a serious challenge. Humanitarian actors are looking to both 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:

- 189 patients with gunshot wounds received treatment in key health facilities during this bringing the total number of cases managed for surgical injuries at 5,114.
- 98 per cent of the children targeted by mop-up vaccination for measles in UN Tamping in Juba were reached.
- Over 6,700 medical consultations were recorded across the displacement sites where medical organizations are present.
- Case management for measles was enhanced in the UN base in Bor as part of the overall response for management of cases reporting with complications
- Measles' vaccination was concluded in UN House in Juba and Gorom refugee camp in Central Equatoria State, with preliminary results showing 4,076 children were reached.
- Community based activities including health promotion and education were scaled up and the surveillance system for mortality audit at the community level was strengthened.



Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity continued to impact the deployment of health workers in key areas, especially outside main towns.
- More information is needed regarding the health needs in areas reporting points of population concentrations in remote counties.
- Health partners in most counties remain thin on the ground affecting the operational capacity of the cluster.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- In Unity, vaccines and accessories for measles vaccination were received on 5 February, with community awareness and sensitization on the campaign already underway. The vaccination will start on 10 February.

- In Upper Nile, UNHCR has initiated the voluntary repatriation process for 170 Ethiopian refugees seeking protection in the UN base in Malakal.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- As of Tuesday 4 February, 19 suspected cases of measles were reported to health partners in Yida. Lab results have not yet been received from Juba.



Nutrition

Response:

- A nutrition assessment was done in Nasir to determine the prevalence of malnutrition among displaced people who have fled the recent violence in Malakal and neighboring counties. 414 children under five years were screened for malnutrition. Of these, 233 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition (56.4 per cent) and 125 children suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (30.4 per cent).
- Another assessment was done in two displacement sites in Unity State, reaching 587 children under five years and 168 pregnant and lactating women. The findings showed the, among the children under 5, 3 per cent were severely malnourished and 7.7 per cent were acutely malnourished. For pregnant and lactating women, 4.1 per cent were severely malnourished and 16.1 per cent were moderately malnourished.
- After the recent screening in Malakal, a nutrition partner has initiated treatment of acute malnutrition among children under five in the UN base.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Partners need security clearances from relevant authorities for charter flights to airlift supplies and commodities to locations like Akobo, Lankien and Waat in Jonglei State.
- 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 strategy.



Protection

Response:

- In addition to regular and expanded activities, protection partners helped develop common messaging regarding relocation and encampment discussions concerning displaced communities in Nimule.
- Regular protection monitoring and key informant interviews indicated reluctance on the part of many displaced people to move.
- In Malakal, protection partners undertook identification and response/referral for persons with specific needs during registration of displaced communities. Protection monitors were deployed on a daily basis in Malakal town.
- Child protection partners conducted "prevention of separation" sensitization for 235 parents (158 female and 77 male) and 191 children (88 female and 103 male) in UN House in Juba.
- In the UN bases in Juba and Malakal, 367 children received psychosocial support. Cumulatively, 670 unaccompanied and separated children (302 girls/368 boys) and 344 missing children (144 girls/202 boys) are undergoing family tracing reunification support in 4 locations, while 79 children (31 girls/48 boys) have been reunified with their parents/caregivers.
- The gender-based violence sub-cluster conducted training for 33 people on GBV assessment tools.

670

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.
- Basic gaps in child-friendly spaces and other safe spaces for children and SGBV survivors persist.

- WASH and health gaps can lead to protection risks, including physical risks associated with people leaving UN bases in search of services they cannot access inside the base.
- There are critical gaps in the supply of sanitary materials.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- In UN House in Juba, targeted provision of emergency shelter kits has so far reached 50 families.
- IN UN Topping in Juba, a broad distribution of plastic sheets, buckets, blankets, mosquito nets and soap was launched on 6 February.
- In Malakal, distribution in collective centres town with concentrations of displaced people began on 5 Feb. Planning for Melut and Wau Shilluk, also in Upper Nile State, was underway.
- In Bor, distribution of mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans salvaged from the Bor warehouses got underway. Movement of rubhalls and key NFI to Bor was ongoing, with the focus on emergency shelter supplies.
- In Awerial County: movement of rubhall and stock to reach an additional 9,000 families with household items and emergency shelter (10,000 HH already covered) was underway.
- In Nimule, the distribution of mini-kits with household items to 9,000 families was underway.

35,912

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:

- WASH partners responded in three new locations in Twic County, meaning that the overall response was underway in 18 locations across the country to meet the needs of over 200,000 displaced people.
- This week two more sites saw water supply increase to meet the SPHERE standard of 15 litres per person a day, bringing the total number of locations reaching this standard to seven sites.
- Meeting the SPHERE standard for sanitation (one latrine for every 50 people) was still proving challenging - so far it has been met in five sites. In all sites, partners are focused on ensuring that sanitation facilities are gender separated and equipped with adequate handwashing facilities.
- Bathing facilities were also increasingly being constructed across sites.
- Alongside all construction activities, hygiene promoters were trained and sent out to share clear messaging on safe hygiene practices so that displaced populations living can protect themselves from illness.

208,540

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

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Needs must be met to reach up to 300,000 additional internally displaced people and to improve the response in existing sites so that people receive a WASH package that meets SPHERE standards.
- To respond in new locations, it is critical that caseload numbers are verified and needs are clearly identified so that locations can be prioritized.
- Fundraising and recruitment efforts will be key to ensure the resources needed and to deploy sufficient qualified WASH staff with an understanding of the South Sudan humanitarian context.
- Humanitarian space to ensure consistent access in and out of current locations needs to be improved. Physical space for a safe level of sanitation coverage must also be a top priority in sites, especially those with increasing numbers of people displaced.

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	15 ltr	296	1/53
Juba (UN Tomping)	22,903	18.5 ltr	260	1/88
Malakal	26,880	6 ltr	329	1/84
Mingkaman	74,051	14 ltr	298	1/248
Nimule	35,261	1.5 ltr	90	1/392

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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