While the number of reported incidents increased only marginally from the previous month, the negative impact on humanitarian access was substantial. Reports of violence against humanitarian personnel and criminality nearly doubled compared to November. The humanitarian footprint shrunk in different locations of Upper Nile due to an upsurge in attacks on humanitarian personnel and assets. Several armed men broke into an international NGO compound in Maban, Upper Nile, assaulting five staff members and robbing their personal items. Following the incident and recurrent compound intrusions in the area, 26 staff were relocated. Several organizations in Maban also reported break-ins and increased military presence, necessitating a reduction of staff and suspension of activities in refugee camps and host communities. In Maiwut, Upper Nile, armed clashes between the government and opposition forces delayed humanitarian operations. Five aid workers were relocated, restricting humanitarians’ ability to reach flood-affected communities. Due to continued hostilities in Yei and bureaucratic impediments in Juba, Central Equatoria continued having the highest concentration of reported incidents. INGO health workers in Lasu town, Central Equatoria, were temporarily detained by government forces following fighting between the government forces and the National Salvation Front. Extortion, demands for additional documents and movement restrictions by immigration authorities were reported, particularly in Juba.

**ACCESS INCIDENTS AND KEY CONSTRAINTS**

![Incident Trend Chart]

**INCIDENT TRENDS**
- **People targeted ('000)**
  - Leer: 300+
  - Morobo: 201-300
  - Kosh: 101-200

**INCIDENT SEVERITY**
- 51-100
- 1-50
- 13
- 6
- 2
- 1

**INCIDENT TYPE**
- Violence against personnel: 48%
- Violence against assets: 19%
- Active hostilities: 9.5%
- Bureaucratic impediments: 19%
- Operational interference: 8%
- Restriction of movement: 4%

**ATTIBUTED TO**
- Criminals/unknown: 44%
- Civilians: 17%
- Non-State armed forces: 10%
- State security forces: 4%
- State civil authorities: 4%
- Non-State civil authorities: 2%

**AFFECCTED AGENCIES**
- UN: 71%
- INGO: 29%
- LNO: 16%

**KEY FIGURES**
- **Incidents reported in December**: 52
- **Humanitarians detained in 2019**: 67%
- **Humanitarians relocated in 2019**: 129
- **Humanitarians killed since 2013**: 115

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined. Humanitarian access concerns humanitarian actors’ ability to reach populations affected by crisis, as well as an affected population’s ability to access humanitarian assistance and services. | 1. Civilians include identifiable individuals such as beneficiaries, community leaders, youth or former staff. | 2. Staff detained includes professionals such as medical doctors, nurses, social workers, community health workers and interpreters. | 3. INGOs include local and international NGOs and other humanitarian organizations.