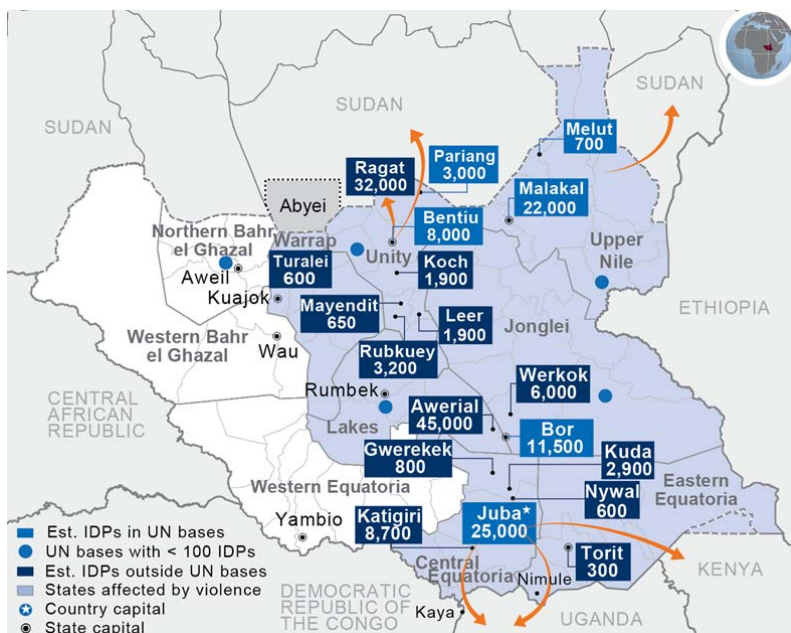


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 27 to 29 December 2013. The next report will be published on or around 1 January 2013.

Highlights

- The number of people reported displaced by the current crisis in South Sudan has risen to up to 180,000, including up to 75,000 people sheltering in UN peacekeeping bases.
- Around 106,000 people have been reached with some kind of assistance to date, inside and outside UN bases.
- Assistance to displaced communities includes food, healthcare, vaccinations, clean water and sanitation and protection services.
- Aid agencies need US\$209¹ million to respond to immediate needs caused by the crisis until March 2014.



Areas affected by violence and reported concentrations of people displaced. Some numbers reported have not been independently verified. Source: OCHA/UNMISS

180,000

Est. people displaced, as per reports since 15 December*

75,000

Estimated number of people seeking refuge in UNMISS bases**

106,000

Displaced people reached with some assistance***

\$209 million

Required to meet most urgent needs in 7 hotspot states

*The total number of people displaced is likely higher, as aid agencies have very limited information about displacement outside main population centres. Figures of displacement outside UN bases have in most cases not been independently verified by humanitarian partners.

** This includes some 4,800 foreign nationals, whose location is not mapped.

***This refers to assistance provided by aid agencies to the displaced people sheltering in UN bases in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and some of the people in Awerial County, Lakes State. This figure does not indicate that needs have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

On 27-29 December, violence concentrated in Upper Nile State, with heavy fighting in and around the state capital Malakal on 27 December. Clashes have also been reported in different locations in Jonglei State, including Twic East, following reported mobilization of armed youth against Government forces. The situation in Juba remained calm but tense. Aid agencies are taking advantage of the current lull in the violence in most major towns to fly in urgently needed relief items, including water and sanitation materials, drugs and other medical supplies into Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.

¹ The revision of requirements is ongoing and a Strategic Response Plan for the crisis will be launched on 1 January 2014 reflecting new needs.

With clashes and mobilization of armed actors ongoing in several parts of the country, civilians continue to be displaced. Some 180,000 people have reportedly had to flee their homes since 15 December, and there are reports of significant concentrations of people displaced in rural areas in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, and Unity states.

With regard to movements outside the country, there are reports from aid agencies in Sudan that some 1,850 South Sudanese had crossed into Sudan's South Kordofan State from Unity State. Another 32,000 people are reportedly stranded in the Ragat border area between the two countries after fleeing violence in Bentiu. UNHCR has also reported that just over 100 people have crossed into Kenya, and some 1,540 into Uganda. A reported 3,100 have crossed the border to Ethiopia but it is unclear if this is related to the current crisis.

Of the total people displaced, the number of people sheltering in UN peacekeeping bases is around 75,000. Following the violence in Malakal, the number of people at the base there quickly rose to some 22,000 people. In Bor, where there have been no clashes in the past days, some 3,500 people have reportedly left the base. It still shelters around 11,500 people. Six peacekeeping bases around the country are hosting large concentrations of displaced people, and another six are providing refuge for smaller groups.

Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria State

The multi-sector response to the displaced people in the two UN peacekeeping bases in Juba continues. Clinics are providing primary healthcare in both sites, the water and sanitation situation has improved, and distributions of food and household items are ongoing. As of 29 December, 12,670 people have been registered in UNMISS Tomping, with registration ongoing. The number of people in UN House is estimated at 11,000. Though the situation has improved, the main concern remains sanitation and hygiene and the risk of disease outbreaks, such as cholera. All actors are fully focused on minimizing this risk, by improving the public health situation.

Jonglei State

Though some displaced people have left the UN base in Bor, the area sheltering civilians remains congested. Sanitation is poor and the main priority is to dig additional latrines, improve provision of clean water, and continue to provide emergency healthcare. As of 29 December, WASH supplies are being distributed to the displaced and will be complemented by food donated by the Government of Kenya starting on 30 December, with priority given to vulnerable people. Urgent needs for shelter and preventive healthcare remain. Protection continues to be a concern in the base, with UNMISS and humanitarians working together to decrease risks to the safety and security of civilians sheltering there.

Lakes State

Some 45,000 people displaced from Bor County are reportedly in Awerial County in Lakes State. As of 28 December, aid agencies have been able to access this group and are providing assistance, including food, household items and medical supplies, for some 30,000 people. This comes on top of aid already delivered by local authorities. Aid agencies are working with local authorities to do a full assessment of the needs of this group, to be able to provide additional assistance to them.

Unity State

In Bentiu, the situation is tense, with reports that fighting may resume in the coming days. Some 8,000 people, from several communities, continue to shelter inside the UN peacekeeping base. There are also concentrations of displaced people in Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties. Public health is the main concern for the civilians inside the UN base, with three suspected cases of measles reported, and top priorities for response are health supplies, water and sanitation support.

Around 3,000 people are sheltering at the UN peacekeeping base in Pariang.

Upper Nile State

Clashes in Malakal continued until 27 December. The UNMISS clinic treated over 100 people with gunshot wounds as a result of the fighting. Most of the returnees from Sudan staying at the way station have relocated to the UN peacekeeping base. Health, water and sanitation are the top humanitarian priorities for the people inside the UN base, along with food and household items. Food was distributed inside the UN base on 29 December. WASH staff and supplies and additional medical supplies will reach Malakal on 30 December.

To ensure continuity of assistance to the refugees in Maban County, an advance general food distribution for 45 days has been done for 122,000 refugees during the week.



Camp Coordination and Management

Needs:

- The need to expand the areas hosting civilians in both Juba sites remains, with UNMISS considering different options.
- Additional security measures are needed in all IDP sites around the country, including increased patrolling and means to control fire hazards.
- Sites outside Juba urgently require dedicated camp management personnel.

12,670

Displaced people registered in UNMISS Tamping so far

Response:

- Registration is ongoing in UNMISS Tamping, with 12,670 people (4,503 households) registered as of 29 December. A humanitarian hub has been set up in Tamping to provide office space and accommodation for staff working in the site.
- Registration in UN House is planned to begin on 31 December, alongside distributions of food and household items.
- Sites have been identified for cholera treatment centres in both Juba bases should the need arise.
- Camp management staff have travelled to Malakal to assess needs in the UN peacekeeping base there and improve management of the site hosting.

Gaps and constraints:

- Camp management capacity for Bentiu, Bor and Malakal.



Food Security and Nutrition

Needs:

- Access to food remains limited for displaced people sheltering in UN bases around the country, and there is a need for distribution of basic food and nutrition supplies. Food needs are particularly pressing in Bor and Bentiu.
- Though there have not been significant levels of malnutrition reported in the Juba sites so far, aid agencies fear that the overall levels of violence and displacement in the country may over time result in a nutrition crisis.

6,553

Families provided with food in Juba as of 26 December.

Response:

- Some 88 metric tonnes of food supplies were delivered to the displaced people in Awerial County on 24 December. A food distribution for around 30,000 people was planned to begin in the last days of December.
- As of 29 December, some 6,553 displaced families in Juba have received food rations for one week: 2,050 at UN House and 4,503 at UNMISS Tamping. During the distributions, 4,704 children were provided with high-energy biscuits.
- Centres for screening children under 5 for malnutrition will be set up at the two Juba sites on 30 December.
- In Bentiu, WFP carried an emergency food distribution for the 7,000 civilians at the UNMISS base on 22 December.
- A food distribution is ongoing in Malakal as of 29 December, with the number of people assisted to be confirmed.



Health

Needs:

- With poor sanitation conditions in several of the IDP sites, diseases like malaria and diarrhea affect many of the displaced people. The threat of cholera is present in several of the sites, including in UNMISS Tumping and Bor.
- Three suspected measles cases have been reported among displaced people at the UN base in Bentiu. Measles vaccination is urgently needed in all IDP sites.

7,000

Estimated number of children targeted with measles vaccination in UNMISS Tumping

Response:

- Mobile clinics providing primary healthcare are operational in UNMISS Tumping and UN House, doing on average 350 consultations per day. Since 23 December the two clinics have seen 1,811 patients.
- A measles and polio vaccination campaign started in UNMISS Tumping on 29 December, targeting an estimated 7,000 children from 6 months to 15 years with measles vaccines and all children from 0-15 years with polio vaccines (representing half of the estimated IDP population in the site). The vaccination campaign in UN House is scheduled to start in the coming days. Aid agencies are exploring options to conduct a similar campaign in Bentiu.
- Emergency drugs have been provided to displaced communities in Awerial County.

Gaps and constraints:

- In towns that have seen heavy fighting, including Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, there are reportedly large numbers of casualties. Bodies which have been left unburied pose a public health risk.



Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Two mobile storage units have been mobilized and delivered to each UNMISS base in Juba for interagency use. Humanitarian hubs are being set up in UN House and UNMISS Tumping.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently working with the NGO Forum and OCHA to map out locations of NGOs in field locations across South Sudan.
- The ETC data connectivity solutions in Bor and Ajoung Thok have been disabled due to lack of staff on the ground. The ETC solution in Kaya, Upper Nile State, remains operational.
- Between 19 and 24 December, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has transported 857 passengers from 20 locations around the country.
- Starting on 30 December, UNHAS will operate a flight service from Nairobi to Juba for aid organizations for two weeks, to bridge gaps in international flights.



Protection

Needs:

- There are serious protection concerns in all areas of South Sudan where armed violence has occurred or is ongoing. Reports continue to come in of extrajudicial killings and harassment in several locations, including credible reports of civilians being targeted and attacked based on ethnic identity.
- Due to the challenging conditions in the sites with displaced people, compounded by the tense security situation, protection concerns are also likely to increase in these locations. This is especially true in light of the rapidly changing security situation in several locations, with control of towns reportedly changing hands.
- Gender-based violence is a growing concern in both Juba sites, as are cases of children getting lost in IDP sites.

Response:

- Protection monitoring in Juba is ongoing.
- Child protection and GBV actors are working in the two Juba sites, to identify unaccompanied and separated children and register them, and to support survivors of GBV.

Gaps and constraints:

- Protection monitoring and services, including family tracing, outside Juba.
- The ongoing insecurity makes protection monitoring outside Juba a major challenge.

**Shelter and NFI****Needs:**

- In all IDPs sites in UN bases, shelter is limited, exposing displaced people, especially infants, to very hot days and relatively cold nights.
- Most displaced families have few belongings with them, and need household items.

4,503

Families provided with NFIs in UNMISS Tamping

Response:

- As of 29 December, 4,503 families have received kits with key household items. Families of 1-5 people receive one kit, and families with more than 6 members receive two.
- Pre-positioning of NFI supplies in UN House has started, with distribution scheduled to start on 31 December.
- NFI and shelter supplies have been collected from warehouses in Bentiu for distribution inside the UN base.

Gaps and constraints:

- Shelter assistance is urgently needed in Bor, but partners have not been able to verify whether stocks have been looted due to ongoing insecurity.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- In IDP sites inside UN bases around the country, especially outside Juba, there are major needs for improved sanitation and increased provision of clean water. The situation is particularly dire in Bor and Malakal. There is a real threat of cholera in several sites.
- Though the WASH situation in the IDP sites in Juba is improving rapidly, many more latrines and water points will be needed to adequately serve the people in each site.
- Many of the diseases reported at the clinics at the Juba IDP sites are directly linked to poor sanitation, including diarrhea.

12 litres

Of water now available per person and day in UN House

Response:

- 160 latrines have been dug in UN House, and 260 in UNMISS Tamping (of a targeted 300). The provision of water has increased to 11 litres per person and day in UNMISS Tamping and 12 litres per person and day in UN House.
- A WASH team is on the ground in Bor. On 29 December, they provided washing soap to 960 families and water purification tablets to 800 families.
- Cleaning drives and rubbish collection to improve sanitation and hygiene in both Juba sites are ongoing.
- In Malakal, UNMISS is providing clean water to the IDPs and aid agencies will provide additional bladder/water tanks and collapsible jerry cans to increase water supply and distribution. About 100 slabs are available to start construction of about 200 latrines.
- 129 water purification kits were sent to Bentiu on 25 December.

Gaps and constraints:

- The WASH situation in the IDP site in Bor remains critical, posing an immediate threat to public health. More supplies and staff is needed to get control of the situation.
- While WASH supplies are available in Bentiu, there is a lack of staff to carry out activities.

Funding

Aid agencies have re-prioritized their work in 2014 and are calling for US\$209 million immediately to meet the most urgent needs of people affected by the crisis over the coming three months. The money includes core pipeline supplies and priority frontline services for up to 400,000 people displaced by violence, and assistance to 228,000 refugees hosted in the country.

\$209m

Needed immediately to provide life-saving assistance to people struck by crisis

The total requirements for top priority needs in the coming three months come to \$209 million. Of this, some \$43 million had already been mobilized for the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). The first allocation of the CHF for 2014 will be directed towards these priority needs, leaving a shortfall of \$166 million. A full breakdown of the requirements of the \$209 million will be published on 1 January in the South Sudan Crisis Strategic Response Plan.

The top priorities for the response are food, healthcare, shelter, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene. Costs for camp management and logistics have also been included as key priorities for the response in the coming months.

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