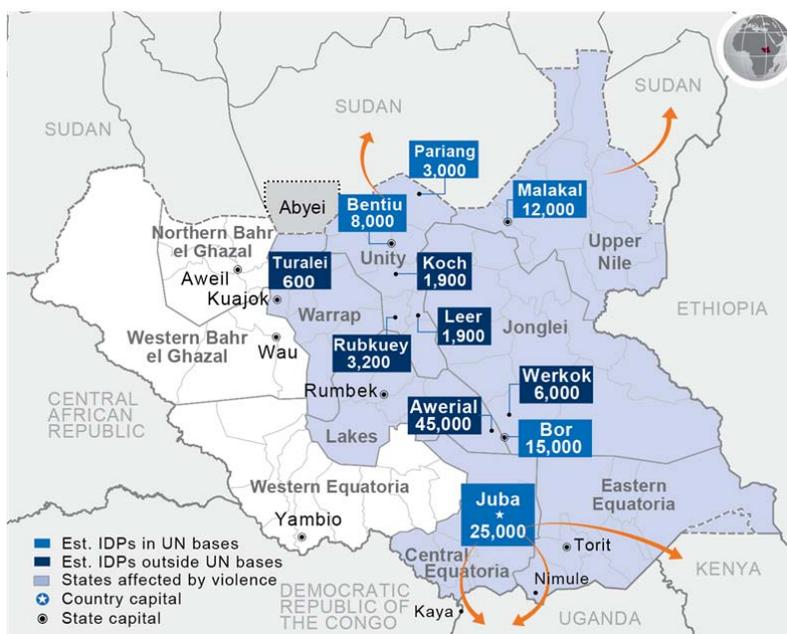


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 24 to 26 December 2013. The next report will be published on or around 30 December 2013.

Highlights

- The number of people reported displaced by the current crisis in South Sudan is up to 121,600, including 63,000 sheltering in UN peacekeeping bases.
- So far, 6,800 people of an estimated 25,000 people displaced in Juba have been registered. Over 4,200 families have received food.
- Priorities for the response to the displaced are food, healthcare, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene services, protection and camp management. Additional air assets and transport support are needed to enable the response.
- Aid agencies need US\$166 million to respond to immediate needs caused by crisis until March 2014.



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

121,600

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

63,000

Estimated number of people seeking refuge in UNMISS bases

7 of 10

States affected by current wave of armed violence

53,500

Displaced people reached with some assistance**

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

Situation overview

On 24-26 December, the security situation deteriorated in Jonglei and Upper Nile, with heavy fighting in both states. On 24 December, the Government reported that it had regained control of Bor, Jonglei State. Since then, there has reportedly been no fighting in the town itself, though clashes continue in the surrounding areas. On 26 December, there was heavy fighting throughout the day in Malakal, Upper Nile State. The situation in Juba remained calm but tense.

Over 121,000 people have reportedly been displaced since 15 December, including around 63,000 people sheltering in UN peacekeeping bases. While six bases are hosting large numbers of displaced, several others also have small numbers of displaced within their perimeter. A multi-sector response to people displaced in Juba is underway, and partners are scaling up efforts to also assist civilians in the bases in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. A top priority for humanitarian agencies is to prepare to reestablish presence in areas currently inaccessible due to insecurity, and to gather more information about the needs of people displaced outside main population centres. Though the number of people killed in the clashes is unknown, thousands are likely to have lost their lives since the crisis started.

Outside UN bases, there are significant concentrations of people displaced reported in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, and Unity states. With regard to movements outside the country, UNHCR reports that just over 100 people have crossed into Kenya, some 1,540 into Uganda and 290 into Sudan. A reported 3,100 have crossed the border to Ethiopia but it is unclear if this is related to the current crisis. Large numbers of people have been seen to leave Juba since the start of the crisis, and there have been reports of a large group of civilians congregating in Nimule on the border with Uganda.

Humanitarian needs and response

Central Equatoria State

A multi-sector response to the displaced people in the two UN peacekeeping bases in Juba is underway. Clinics are providing primary healthcare in both sites, the water and sanitation situation has improved, and distributions of food and household items are ongoing. To date, 6,800 people have been registered in UNMISS Topping, about half of the estimated 14,000 people sheltering in the site. 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.

Aid agencies will verify the reports of large numbers of people congregating in Nimule as soon as possible.

Jonglei State

After all aid workers were evacuated from Bor on 23 December, a team of UNMISS and UN agency staff returned on 26 December to assess the humanitarian situation for civilians in the UN peacekeeping base. The living conditions for the around 15,000 people living on the base are very challenging, especially in terms of health and water and sanitation. There are few latrines within the site, and limited access to clean water. There are also urgent needs for food and shelter supplies.

Following the intensive fighting for the town, there are reportedly a large number of bodies in the open near the base, which poses a risk for disease outbreaks. There is a real risk of cholera breaking out on the base, and there is an urgent need to improve sanitation and provision of clean water. Protection is a major concern among civilians in the base, especially in light of the rapidly changing conflict situation in Bor.

Unity State

In Bentiu, the situation is tense, though there are reports that fighting may resume in the coming days. Some 8,000 people, from several communities, are sheltering inside the UN peacekeeping base. Public health is the main concern, with three cases of measles reported, and top priorities for response are health supplies and blankets to protect people from the cold during night.

New population movements have been reported in the state, including people fleeing fighting in Bentiu and seeking refuge in surrounding counties such as Koch, Leer and Mayendit.

Upper Nile State

Upper Nile State was the focus of clashes on 26 December. Some 12,000 people are sheltering in the UN peacekeeping base, and several civilians inside the base were injured by stray bullets during clashes. There are also reports staying of people at the town's way station being killed or injured in the fighting. Health, water and sanitation are the top humanitarian priorities for the people inside the UN base, followed by distributions of food and household items. WFP has pre-positioned food inside the base, and distribution is expected in the coming days. There are also WASH supplies available, and medical assistance is expected to be available within the site in the coming days. Around 3,000 people are sheltering at the UN peacekeeping base in Pariang.

Other locations

The group of people reportedly displaced from Bor County to Awerial County in Lakes State continues to grow, with local authorities estimating that it comprises some 45,000 people. Due to security constraints, aid agencies have not been able to access this group or independently verify the number of displaced. Some food, medical and WASH assistance has however been delivered through by local authorities.



Site Management

Needs:

- There is a need to expand both Juba IDP sites, to improve living conditions and facilitate service provision.
- Additional security measures are needed in all IDP sites around the country, including increased patrolling and means to control fire hazards.
- Contingency planning needs to be ongoing to plan for the possible arrival of more displaced people in different UN peacekeeping bases. Sites outside Juba will also require dedicated camp management personnel.

6,806

Displaced people registered in UNMISS Tamping

Response:

- Registration is ongoing in UNMISS Tamping, with 6,800 people (2,184 households) registered as of 26 December. Registration in UN House is planned to begin in the coming days.
- Plans are in place for the extension of both sites, and sites have been identified for cholera treatment centres should the need arise.
- UNMISS is responding to security concerns in the sites in Juba by increasing patrolling around the sites.

Gaps and constraints:

- Camp management capacity for sites outside Juba.



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 Malakal.
- Though there have not been significant levels of malnutrition reported in the Juba sites so far, nutrition partners fear that the overall levels of violence and displacement in the country may over time result in a nutrition crisis.

4,234

Families provided with food in Juba as of 26 December.

Response:

- Distribution of super-cereal (CSB++) and sugar, and high-energy biscuits for children under 5 began at UN House on 22 December and at UNMISS Tamping on 23 December. As of 26 December, some 4,234 families have received food rations for one week: 2,050 at UN House and 2,184 at UNMISS Tamping.
- In Bentiu, WFP carried an emergency food distribution for the 7,000 civilians at the UNMISS base on 22 December.
- High-energy biscuits are available at the UN base in Malakal, and will be distributed. Food supplies for XX people have also been pre-positioned inside the base.
- Some 88 metric tonnes of food supplies were delivered to the displaced people in Awerial County on 24 December. These supplies are normally calculated to serve 7,500 people.

Gaps and constraints:

- Food assistance is urgently required for the base in Bor. There are unconfirmed reports that the WFP warehouse may have been looted. Aid agencies have not been able to access the warehouse due to the tense security situation in the town.



Health

Needs:

- With poor sanitation conditions in several of the IDP sites, diseases like malaria and diarrhea are a potential threat to the displaced people. The threat of cholera is present in several of the sites, including in UNMISS Topping and Bor.
- Three measles cases have been reported among displaced people at the UN base in Bentiu. Measles vaccination is urgently needed in all IDP sites.
- Diarrhea is the most common condition, representing up to 50 per cent of cases treated in the IDP sites in Juba.

350

Medical consultations per day in two Juba IDP sites

Response:

- Mobile clinics providing primary healthcare are operational in UNMISS Topping and UN Hose, doing on average 350 consultations per day.
- Health partners will conduct a measles and polio vaccination campaign in the two Juba sites on 29-31 December, targeting children from 6 months to 15 years with measles vaccines and all children from 0-15 years with polio vaccines.
- Medical supplies were delivered to the UN base in Bentiu on 25 December. More supplies are planned to go to Bentiu and Malakal on 27 December.
- Health partners will continue monitor the public health situation in the sites closely and ensure preparedness to cope with the possibility of disease outbreaks. This will include close cooperation with WASH partners.
- Some emergency drugs have been provided to displaced communities in Awerial County by local authorities.

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:

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of WASH and NFI supplies to both UNMISS compounds Topping to support the IDP response in Juba.
- Two mobile storage units have been mobilized and delivered to each UNMISS base in Juba for interagency use. In order to facilitate the ongoing distributions in Juba, humanitarian hubs are being set up at both UNMISS compounds to be utilized by partners involved in the IDP response.
- 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 Ajong Thok have been disabled due to lack of staff on the ground. The ETC solution in Kaya, Upper Nile State, remains operational.



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.

2,184

Families provided with NFIs in UNMISS Tamping

Response:

- NFI partners have begun distributing NFI family kits in UNMISS Tamping (including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, kangas, sleeping mats, jerry cans and soap) in UNMISS Tamping. As of 26 December, 2,184 families have received kits. Families of 1-5 people receive one kit, and families with more than 6 members receive two.
- Four open-sided tents have been erected in UNMISS Tamping to provide shade in common areas.
- Pre-positioning of NFI supplies in UN House has started, for distribution in the coming days.
- NFI and shelter supplies have been collected from warehouses in Bentiu for distribution inside the UN base.
- To boost emergency supplies for response across the country, close to 2,000 family tents have been flown in from Nairobi.

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.
- 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.

10 litres

Of water now available per person and day in UNMISS Tamping IDP site

Response:

- 160 latrines have been dug in UN House, and 145 in UNMISS Tamping. The provision of water has increased to 10 litres per person and day in UNMISS Tamping and 6 litres per person and day in UN House.
- Cleaning drives 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 is becoming critical, posing an immediate threat to public health.

Funding

Aid agencies have re-prioritized their work in 2014 and are calling for US\$166 million immediately to meet the most urgent needs of people affected by 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.

\$166m

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

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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