The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

Around 1.4 million people are displaced within South Sudan. Another 488,500 have fled to neighboring countries.

Acute respiratory infection surpassed malaria as the main cause of illness among displaced people.

The conflict has caused unprecedented displacement of millions of cattle from conflict-affected areas into areas outside usual pastoral lands, challenging local power structures, affecting natural resource availability and altering disease patterns.

Central and Eastern Equatoria

Two humanitarian organization contracted trucks were ambushed by unknown persons along Juba-Nimule road on 16 December. One person was reportedly wounded. The truck convoy had offloaded its cargo in Juba and was heading back to the Uganda border crossing. There were reports of insecurity along Juba-Rumbek road in recent weeks, though not during the reporting period. Partners continue to monitor movement through the Nimule border to Uganda with some 3139 people having arrived from 24 November to 16 December, and an average of 180 registering each day between 6 and 16 December - compared to an average of 12 persons per day in late October.

Jonglei

The security situation was generally calm, but with reported fighting in northern areas of Pigi/Canal and Fangak counties. Preliminary information on recent displacement in northern Jonglei indicates some 100,000 people could be on the move. On 16 December, inter-communal fighting was reported in Haat, Ayod County. The number of casualties was unknown. Partners remained on the ground, though some staff have been taken out on 16 December.

Unity

The situation was calm, including in Bentiu town. Up to 1,000 displaced persons, mainly women and children were sheltering at three collective centers in the town, according to findings of an inter-cluster assessment conducted on...
16 December. An additional 2,000 have reportedly arrived to Bentiu PoC. Partners were mobilising for appropriate response.

**Upper Nile**

Security in Malakal has significantly improved over the previous few weeks. An estimated 28,623 displaced people are concentrated in different locations in Panyikang County, according to a team which visited the area on 5 December. An inter-agency assessment mission is expected to deploy to some of the reported displacement locations on 17 December to assess the humanitarian situation there. Reports were received of new displacement from Pigi County, Jonglei to Warjok, Malakal County. Partners are verifying this information.

**Lakes**

The security situation in Lakes is calm but unpredictable, with continued inter-communal violence, revenge killing, and cattle raids. A reported 68 people have been killed in such violence from 2-15 December, compared to 21 people in November.

**Livestock displaced by conflict**

The Food and Agriculture Organization reports an unprecedented displacement of millions of cattle from conflict-affected areas into areas outside usual pastoral lands, challenging local power structures, affecting natural resource availability and increasing incidence of livestock disease. **Millions of cattle have moved into the Equatorias, Bahr el-Ghazal, and north eastern Upper Nile State.** This phenomenon has significantly disrupted the seasonal migration of livestock - a critical element of the pastoral production system. An up-tick in livestock disease has been noted. The full report is here: [http://bit.ly/1C6v4Tm](http://bit.ly/1C6v4Tm)

**Disease**

Acute respiratory infection surpassed malaria as the main cause of illness among displaced people. The under-five and crude mortality rates in all displacement sites were below the emergency threshold in week 49.

During the week, perinatal deaths was the most common cause of death for children under 5, while TB/HIV/AIDS was the most common causes of death adults. HIV remained a leading cause of mortality among displaced people, mainly due to disrupted treatment or limited access to treatment. Although the HIV prevalence in most crisis affected areas is unknown, UNAIDS estimates that at least 25,000 people living with HIV are directly affected by the conflict.

**Humanitarian response**

**Humanitarian operating centers**

**Proposed humanitarian operating centers**

[Map of South Sudan showing proposed humanitarian operating centers]
Mobile response teams continued to respond to urgent needs.

Response operations continued to reach people with multi-sector assistance. Weekly prioritisation is made based on need and on accessibility in order to improve coordinated response. Partners may also have mobile response teams in other locations, see cluster specific reports, below, for further information on ongoing and completed mobile response operations.

Service clusters

Service clusters

Logistics

Response

- **Supplies airlifted**: Over the last week, 181 metric tonnes of humanitarian supplies have been airlifted since the last report on behalf of 19 different organizations to Abiemnhom, Akobo, Bentiu, Boma, Chuil, Haat, Jikmir, Lankien, Leer, Maban, Malakal, Mandeng, Pagak, Pagil, Panyagor, Rumbek, Turkei, and Walgak.
- The Logistics Cluster is currently loading cargo from 10 humanitarian partners for a barge movement to Malakal/Melut.
- In preparation for the dry season, partners continue to be consulted regarding prepositioning plans. In line with the humanitarian community’s integrated logistics and prepositioning plans, warehousing and transport support will be provided where required.
- As the rains have stopped in many place across the country, some key roads are beginning to dry out. The road from Bentiu to Yida is now physically passable and the Tambura-Wau road is now passable (with some difficulties).
- Travel time on the Juba-Rumbek road has significantly decreased due to ongoing spot repairs. It takes approximately five days to reach Rumbek from Juba via Mundri.

Constraints

- **Limited barges**: River transport from Juba continued to be constrained by the limited of barges available on the market. Those available often experience reoccurring mechanical issues with barge pushers causing further delays.
- **Access by road continues to be constrained** The latest access constraints map can be found here: http://www.logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20141212.pdf

Response clusters

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs

- 2.4 million people were to be provided food and livelihoods assistance according to the crisis response plan.
- Livelihoods support is required in non-conflict affected areas with high food insecurity including Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The conflict has displaced millions of livestock, increasing rates of livestock disease and stretching natural resources.

Response

- In the month of November, food assistance was provided to over 1 million people with a total of approximately 14,088 MT of food distributed overall. Cumulatively, since 1 January 166,484 mt of food has been distributed, reaching 2.5 million people overall. Distributions of 33,605 mt are planned for December.
- Mobile response operations were ongoing in: Lankien (Jonglei), Lul and Mading (Upper Nile)
Location | State
--- | ---
Lankien | Jonglei
Lul | Upper Nile
Mading | Upper Nile

Mobile response operations were completed in:

Location | State
--- | ---
Ayueldid | Jonglei
Gum | Jonglei
Old Fangak | Jonglei
Pieri | Jonglei
Boaw | Unity
Kadet | Unity

Livelihoods assistance in the form of fishing kits reached 3,000 households in Western Equatoria and Lakes; and livestock treatment kits (60 kits, second batch) were delivered to Western Equatoria, as well as veterinary equipment to replenish previously distributed kits. Currently, partners are working to upscale the dry season vaccination and treatment campaign.

Health

Needs
- 3.1 million people were to be provided health assistance according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.
- Ongoing disease monitoring and prevention activities are needed, with interruption in HIV treatment a particular concern.

Response
- Since January, 4 million people have been reached with health support.
- Emergency response capacity for surgeries and emergency obstetric care are available in 9 PoC and field locations in the conflict-affected states.
- A roving team of clinicians, deployed by WHO, are currently supporting HIV treatment in Mingkaman, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu. The team is working with health partners on the ground to build capacity for HIV treatment and commodity management. They are also supporting direct service provision.
- An integrated vaccination campaign was completed in Renk, Upper Nile State, reaching 29,000 children with polio vaccine and 27,190 children with measles vaccination. 13,750 children were reached with Vitamin A supplementation.

Mobile response operations were ongoing in:

Location | County | State
--- | --- | ---
Gorwai | Ayod | Jonglei

Consultations in Gorwai found seven people in need of restarting tuberculosis medications, and two new kala-azar cases were identified.

Mobile response operations were completed in:

Location | County | State
--- | --- | ---
Old Fangak | Fangak | Jonglei
Renk | Renk | UNS

Gaps and constraints
- Funding constraints may affect the expansion of emergency obstetric care.
- Mental health care and psychosocial support remain major gaps.
Health Needs and Response

**Key Figures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Need</th>
<th>Reporting week (Wk 48)</th>
<th>Cumulative since Jan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached with medical interventions</td>
<td>90,042</td>
<td>4,056,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient consultations conducted</td>
<td>86,466</td>
<td>2,420,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera Cases, all counties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera Deaths, all locations (CFR = 2.55)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E Cases, Mingkaman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E Deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Cases through Wk49</td>
<td>7,204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leishmaniasis: Kala Azar / PKDL Deaths through Wk49</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination, Children protected against polio through Round 3 NIDs (no additional reporting this week)</td>
<td>2,431,388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep Health – Women provided ANC services</td>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>90,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep Health – Women with assisted deliveries</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>14,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep Health – Women with caesarean sections</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with messages</td>
<td>8,396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Cluster, as of 19 December 2014

- **Kala-azar response** must be maintained and partners must work with authorities to identify health facilities in affected communities that can provide support for diagnosis and treatment.
- **HIV/AIDS and TB** in emergency response remains a challenge.

**Nutrition**

- **Needs**
  - 1.1 million were to be assisted with nutrition support according to the 2014 Crisis Response Plan.
- **Response**
  - 525,000 people have been reached with nutrition support.
  - Mobile response operations were ongoing in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pagil</td>
<td>Ayod</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chotbora</td>
<td>Mathiang/</td>
<td>Udier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagak</td>
<td>Maiwut</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular programming was ongoing in Old Fangak, Fangak, Jonglei.

- 87,222 boys and girls 6-59 months were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in stabilizing centers (SC) and Outpatient Therapeutic programs (OTP) sites.
- 87,065 boys and girls 6-59 months and 36,029 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP).
- 146,809 vulnerable boys and girls 6-59 months and 34,453 PLWs were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP). In addition, 92,614 PLWs received IYCF messages across all the country.
- A screening campaign– using MUAC- was carried out by 125 community volunteers in Bentiu PoC on December 17th; results are yet to be communicated.
- Massive screening in Bentiu town was conducted on 16 December as part of inter-sectoral assessment. GAM rate was 22per cent , well above the emergency threshold of 10 per cent. (SAM rates: 4per cent and MAM rates: 18per cent ). Nutrition partners continued their response to displaced people in Bentiu Town.

**Protection**

- **Needs**
  - 1.2 million people are to be reached with protection assistance according to the 2014 response plan.
  - Psycho-social support for conflict-affected people and displaced people remains a gap.
  - There is continued outflow of South Sudanese to Uganda through the Nimule border crossing.

**Response**

Mobile response operations were completed in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kadet</td>
<td>Guit</td>
<td>Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boaw</td>
<td>Koch</td>
<td>Unity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The team in Leer has established a womens center outside of Leer town to provide psychosocial support for women and girls.

- Since March 2014, **16,200 children have been reached through rapid response missions.**

- **Monitoring of new arrivals into Bentiu Town continued, with another group of about 500 people arriving during the week.** The PoC site received about 2,000 new arrivals, mainly from Rubkona and Guit counties, reportedly due to food insecurity there.

- **Repairs to woman-headed-household shelters in Mingkaman began as a risk mitigation measure.** A round-table discussion was held with community members, protection partners, and the Commissioner and authorities on issues affecting women in Mingkaman including a lack of a womens center, lack of secondary schools, and alcohol abuse.

- **Psychosocial support services continued, there was 119,791 under 18s have reached with psychosocial support (PSS) activities since January 2014, a 4per cent increase since last week.** 92per cent of the 119,791 children have been reached through PSS activities associated with Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).

- **Protection partners continue to monitor movement through the Nimule border to Uganda with some 3139 people having arrived from 24 November to 16 December, and an average of 180 registering each day between 6 and 16 December - compared to an average of 12 persons per day in late October.** These figures reflect only those who cross into Uganda and approach the relevant reception center. More information: http://tinyurl.com/q3shbf2

**Gaps and constraints**
- An ongoing dispute over access to water and latrines in Hai Soma settlement near Melut town between displaced people and the host community continued. Protection partners are working with leadership from both communities to address the conflict.
- Protection partners are investigation reports of corruption in community case resolution in Bentiu.
- In Malakal POC means spaces built for learning and child friendly spaces are being used as shelter. Partners are engaged in discussion on how to ensure space for recreational activities.
- **Travel of un-accompanied children to Bor** continues to be a concern.

### Shelter and Non-Food Items

#### Needs
- **1 million people** were to be reached with non-food item (NFI) support according to the 2014 response plan.
- **450,000 people** were to be reached with shelter support.

#### Response
- **944,100 people have been reached with NFI support, of whom 295,300 received shelter support.**
- Shelter response was ongoing in Bentiu.
- **Mobile response operations were completed in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Households reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akobo town</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>2,515 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulturuk</td>
<td>Nyirol County</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>2,808 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renk</td>
<td>Renk</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>Report pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>1,529 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgak</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>3,341 households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gaps and constraints
- **Delayed delivery of stock** has postponed NFI distribution in Pagil and Haat in Jonglei.
- **Movement of populations in need as well as security concerns** have led to cancellation of distribution in Kamel, Kaldak, and Khorfulus in Jonglei State.
- **A lack of staffing on the ground** has delayed response in Baliet, Upper Nile State.
- **Difficult road conditions** have put NFI response on hold in Abeimmon, Unity State as well as Pagak, Upper Nile State.
### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs
- 3.8 million people were targeted for WASH assistance in the 2014 Crisis Response Plan
- Cholera prevention programming is required in Mingkaman and Bentiu
- People living in Bentiu PoC site are in urgent need of improved water and sanitation. Water supply needs to be improved to meet Sphere emergency standards of 15/l/p/d. 86 latrines are required to latrines to close sanitation gap.

#### Response
- Since the start of the current crisis over 55 WASH Cluster partners have reached over 3.5 million conflict affected people - at least half are displaced populations- in over 60 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- Up to week 47 global emergency standards for water supply (15 l/p/d) are being achieved in 32 sites. Sanitation coverage (at least 1 latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in 21 sites. Increasing the sanitation is slowed by the logistical challenge of moving sanitation supplies (timber, slabs, iron sheet) to remote locations, as well as the on-going decommissioning of full latrines.
- Mobile response operations were ongoing in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Fangak</td>
<td>Fangak County</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankien</td>
<td>Nyirol County</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulturuk</td>
<td>Nyirol County</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkei</td>
<td>Mayom County</td>
<td>Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renk</td>
<td>Renk County</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haat</td>
<td>Ayod County</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagil</td>
<td>Ayod County</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mobile response operations have been completed in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maban</td>
<td>Maban</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanbora</td>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barmach</td>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulang Town</td>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuai</td>
<td>Uror</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Warjak</td>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Cholera prevention and response programming continues in Eastern and Central Equatoria.
- Hepatitis E response in Mingkaman and Bentiu is ongoing.
- In Bentiu, water supply is currently at 13.7L per person per day. Sanitation coverage is at 788 latrines, or 1/55 people, with 66 latrines constructed in the reporting period. PeePoo bags have been distributed to 105 households, with hygiene promoters and waste collectors trained.

#### Gaps and constraints
- Early funding is needed as 2015 begins to ensure prepositioning of pipeline supplies.
- Continued access to current locations and new areas - particularly around Bentiu, are vital continue services.
- Increased logistical capacity is needed, particularly in Bentiu.
- Additional qualified WASH personnel with crisis experience are urgently needed.
Humanitarian Financing

Common Humanitarian Fund Allocations of $60 million kick-starts the dry season

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) has allocated $60 million to get the humanitarian response for 2015 off to a timely start. The money will support aid agencies to take maximum advantage of the onset of South Sudan’s dry season, during which aid agencies plan to use roads to deliver aid to as many people as possible.

The largest portion of the CHF funding will support non-food items and emergency shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihood supplies. Seeds and tools must be in the right locations by April so that communities can make the most of the planting season. With a projected 2.5 million people facing food insecurity between January and March, such support is critical. Funding will also go toward camp coordination, education, emergency telecommunications, health, logistics, and protection.

The South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund is a multi-donor pooled fund established in 2012. Since the current crisis began, the CHF has allocated $194.5 million in South Sudan. Current donors include: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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