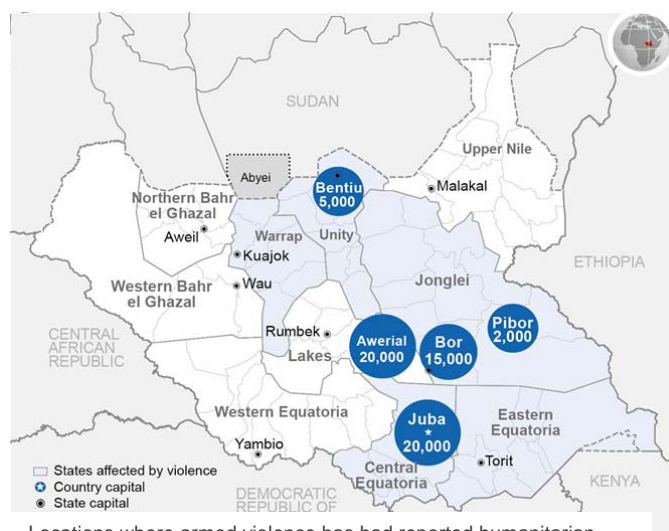


This update is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 20 to 21 December 2013. The next update will be published on or around 23 December 2013.

Highlights

- Increasing numbers of people seek refuge in UN peacekeeping (UNMISS) bases in South Sudan, or move to other places of relative safety in South Sudan as clashes continue in several states.
- Registration of the people displaced in the two main UNMISS bases in Juba will begin on 22 December.
- Aid agencies are providing healthcare and water and sanitation assistance to displaced people, and are preparing to begin distributions of shelter supplies, household items and basic food assistance on 22 December.
- Since 15 December, five of South Sudan's ten states have been affected by armed violence. Looting of humanitarian compounds has been reported in Jonglei and Unity states.
- 20,000 displaced people have reportedly arrived in different locations in Awerial County, Lakes State, following violence in Jonglei.



Locations where armed violence has had reported humanitarian consequences. Source: OCHA



Locations of inter-agency needs assessments and sites with displaced people in Juba. Source: OCHA

62,000

Estimated total people displaced by current wave of violence

42,000

Estimated number of people seeking refuge in UNMISS bases

5 of 10

States affected by current wave of violence

Situation overview

On 20-21 December, the security situation remained stable but tense in Juba. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people are sheltering at the two main UNMISS bases in town. During assessments in different neighbourhoods of Juba, protection agencies found several areas deserted, and witnessed looting. During assessments in eleven different locations in Juba, aid agencies have not found any concentrations of people displaced by violence outside the UNMISS bases, though it is known that thousands sought refuge in several churches during the height of the

violence. Due to the ongoing crisis, the UN has decided to relocate non-essential staff based in Juba out of the country.

On 20-21 December, violence worsened in Jonglei, with continued fighting in Bor, Gumuruk, and Likuangole. On 20 December, the UNMISS base in Akobo was attacked by armed youth. Two peacekeepers were killed and one wounded. The mission estimates that at least 11 civilians who had been sheltering at the base were also killed in the attack. The number could be higher. In Bor, around 15,000 people are sheltering at the UNMISS base. Humanitarian agencies are confined to the UNMISS base, due to the ongoing insecurity, and have no access to civilians who may be displaced or otherwise affected outside the base. On 19-21 December, the majority of aid workers and civilian UNMISS staff staying at the base in Bor, some 250 people, were evacuated. An estimated 2,000 people are sheltering in the UNMISS base in Pibor town. Local authorities in Lakes State report that 20,000 people have arrived in Awerial County following the Jonglei violence. People have reportedly also been displaced in Terekeka, Central Equatoria State.

In total, there are reports that close to 62,000 people have been displaced in the violence, including some 42,000 in UN bases. Looting of humanitarian compounds has been reported in Jonglei (Akobo and Bor) and Unity (Koch County). Several UN and NGO compounds in Bor town have reportedly been completely looted, including vehicles stolen.

The security situation deteriorated in Unity State, with armed violence reported in Bentiu and Pariang. An estimated 5,000 people have sought shelter with UNMISS in Bentiu. Fighting has also been reported in the following locations in Central Equatoria State: Terekeka, Mangala and Mogerri.

Protection of civilians is a major concern in all areas affected by the fighting. Reports of people being targeted based on ethnicity in different parts of the country are particularly troubling. Furthermore issues of lack of command and control of various armed groups are a serious concern.

Conditions for people sheltering at UNMISS bases are challenging. UNMISS has been providing life-saving assistance in line with its protection of civilians mandate, including clean water and emergency healthcare. In Juba, following assessments on 19 December, aid organizations are supporting the ongoing response to displaced people's needs in the UNMISS bases (see details per cluster below).

Humanitarian response

On 19 and 20 December, inter-agency teams carried out needs assessments in the displaced people's sites in the two UNMISS bases in Juba and in Juba Teaching Hospital. Protection teams also visited eight of the neighbourhoods worst affected by the fighting. The findings below are based on these assessments.

The situation for civilians at the UN base in Bor is very challenging. Reports on needs and response in other parts of the country will be included in future updates as agencies get a better understanding of the situation.



Site Management

Needs:

- There is a need to provide site planning support to improve overall living conditions in UNMISS bases.
- Building on existing leadership structures in the sites, more structured site committees are needed to ensure representation of displaced communities, help manage provision of assistance and share information between the communities, UNMISS and humanitarian partners.

Response:

- Registration of displaced people is scheduled to begin on 22 December in UNMISS Topping. Enumerators have been trained. Registration in UN House is planned to take place in the coming days.
- Aid agencies are identifying camp managers for the two sites, to support UNMISS in managing the response to displaced people.

- In UNMISS Topping, options for expanding/moving the site within the base have been identified, to improve living conditions.



Food Security and Nutrition

Needs:

- Availability of food in the two sites in Juba is very limited, and prices of commodities high. Many of the people displaced are concerned about leaving the base even during daytime to collect or buy food, for security reasons.
- Most displaced people report skipping meals and/or rationing food for the children as coping mechanisms.
- If protracted, the inadequate food consumption, coupled with the reported high incidence of disease and poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions pose a risk for the nutritional status of the displaced, especially pregnant and lactating women and children.
- Food needs are also high among civilians in the UN base in Bor.

58

Metric tonnes of food pre-positioned at UNMISS Topping

Response:

- WFP has prepositioned 58 metric tonnes of super-cereal (CSB++) and sugar at UNMISS Topping, with distributions planned to start on or around 22 December. High-energy biscuits will also be distributed to children under 5 years. Distributions at UN House are also planned to start on or around 22 December.
- In Bentiu, WFP is preparing to carry out an emergency food distribution for the displaced people in the UNMISS base.



Protection

Needs:

- There are serious protection concerns in all areas of South Sudan where armed violence has occurred or is ongoing. There are reports of 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.
- There are cases of unaccompanied children, separated children and orphans (whose parents were killed during the violence) in both UNMISS sites.

8

Neighbourhoods in Juba where protection assessments have been conducted

Response:

- Protection teams have conducted assessments in eight of the neighbourhoods in Juba that were worst affected on the fighting on 15-17 December and are continuously monitoring the situation.
- In the coming days, protection actors will also monitor protection concerns among displaced people sheltering in UNMISS bases in Juba.
- Unaccompanied and separated children will be registered in the two UN sites during the general registration process.



Health

Needs:

- The clinics at both UN bases have been providing emergency healthcare for serious cases, including to women giving birth on the base, but are working at full capacity and are not able to treat adult patients who do not have life-threatening conditions.
- With poor sanitation conditions in the sites, diseases like malaria and diarrhea are a potential threat.
- There is a need for basic healthcare in the sites through Primary Health Care

300

People admitted to Juba hospitals with serious injuries since 15 December

Units (PHCU), to increase access to care.

- Screening for malnutrition is needed during distributions and in health units.
- Juba Teaching Hospital requires supplies, but has indicated that it has sufficient medical staff to cope with the 500 patients currently in the hospital.

Response:

- Aid agencies have supported the Juba Teaching Hospital and the clinics in UN House with drugs, surgical supplies, reproductive health kits and other items, including two outdoors tents to expand the admission are at Juba Teaching Hospital.
- A mobile clinic providing basic healthcare has been set up in UNMISS Tamping and will be operational as of 21 December. In UN House, a clinic is expected to be operational on or around 22 December.
- Health partners will 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.



Shelter and NFI

Needs:

- In both UNMISS sites, displaced communities have little shelter. In UN House, people have found some material such as poles to construct basic frames for shelter, but it is insufficient. The situation in Tamping is worse, with many people completely lacking shelter.
- In terms of non-food items, only some of the displaced people have been able to bring the items they need. There is a particular shortage of blankets, as nights are relatively cold. Few families have mosquito nets.

10,000

NFI kits to be delivered to UNMISS Tamping by 22 December

Response:

- IOM has begun moving shelter and an initial 10,000 NFI family kits (including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, kangas, sleeping mats, jerry cans and soap) to UNMISS Tamping. Distributions are planned to begin on 22 December.
- 25 6x12 metre tents and 50 family-size tents will be delivered to UNMISS Tamping on 22 December.
- The date for the response to start in UN House is yet to be determined.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- In both UNMISS sites, water, sanitation and hygiene conditions are challenging.
- In UN House, there are basic latrines, though they are not currently used fully by the displaced people. Soap is available, but at a cost. There is a need to improve the latrines and set up fixed locations for clean water supply connected to tap stands.
- In UNMISS Tamping, the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is worse, with only shallow pits for latrines, which are not in use for sanitation but instead used to take water for cleaning clothes. The displaced people are defecating in open areas.
- There is an immediate need for clean-up campaigns to remove human and other waste, and for soap. Once immediate water and sanitation concerns have been addressed, there is also a need to conduct hygiene promotion.

31

Latrines dug in UN House on 21 December

Response:

- 31 latrines have been dug in UN House. In total, 220 latrine slabs have been positioned at UN House. Working with UNMISS Engineering, partners plan to construct 50 latrines per day on 22-24 December.
- At UN House, partners plan to set up one water point on 22 December. The target for the site is six water points, providing 7 litres per person/day, up from the 4 litres/day currently provided.
- In UNMISS Tamping, partners are identifying locations for latrines. The target is to construct 200 latrines, to serve the current displaced population. There are currently two water points, and the target is to have six on the site, providing around 12 litres per person/day.

Funding

The South Sudan Consolidated Appeal for 2013 is currently 72 per cent funded. Before the outbreak of the current violence, 3.1 million people in South Sudan were already estimated to need humanitarian assistance.

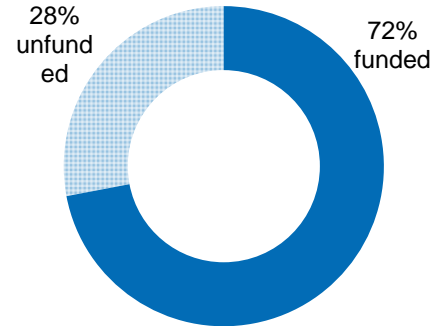
The Consolidated Appeal 2014-2016 calls for US\$1.1 billion in 2014. This may be revised in light of the deteriorating situation. Importantly, partners will need funding as early as possible in the year to respond to needs across the country.

\$1.1 bn

Needed to meet humanitarian needs in 2014 (based on situation before current crisis)

3.1 million

People targeted in 2014 by projects in the Consolidated Appeal



Funding status of 2013 South Sudan Consolidated Appeal as of 21 December.