Humanitarian Overview

Following the reported clashes on Thursday, 7 July, and on Friday, 8 July, at approximately 17:20hrs, heavy fighting broke out around the Juba roundabout and spread to the Presidential Palace and other areas. Gunfire was followed by heavy bombardment and sounds of large explosions. According to reports from UNMISS, 1,000 IDPs were forced to flee from PoC 1 into the UNMISS compound at UN House in Jebel.

The fighting continued to escalate with shooting and bombardments on Saturday, 9 July and Sunday, 10 July, with periods of intermission. A ceasefire was signed on the evening of 11 July, but the situation remains tense. The situation remains fluid countrywide, with reports of pockets of ongoing fighting in Torit and Leer.

It is suggested that over 270 people have been killed in Juba, although numbers have yet to be verified. Two UN peacekeepers are amongst the fatalities. At this stage, the number of newly displaced citizens is not clear, but OCHA estimates that up to 42,000 people have been displaced.
Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

During the fighting, there was restricted movements which affected coordination with partners. The cluster system remained operational through remote communication, with partners remaining in close contact. Making the most of the current ceasefire, on 13 July, UNICEF and clusters were able to attend response planning meeting under the coordination of OCHA. In parallel, two UNICEF teams conducted a brief multi-sectoral assessment and directly undertook initial distribution of lifesaving supplies in Tomping and UN House.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s response plan for the Juba crisis has been finalised, with access to education, health, nutrition, WASH and child protection services all being key priorities. Lifesaving interventions are prioritised as part of the initial response, notably through the provision of safe water, support to health interventions and screening and distribution of nutrition supplies. UNICEF has also updated contingency plans for all regions with the expectation of enhancing preparedness for a further nation-wide response in the event that fighting between warring factions continues.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** In UN House, health facilities in POC1 and POC3 are functioning with support from UNICEF’s partner IMC. Both facilities have been primarily catering to gunshot wound cases since Friday, with POC1 and POC3 having seen a total of 139 and 120 cases respectively. Patients needing admission have been accommodated in POC 1, as POC3 only handles outpatient cases. Surgical cases are being referred to the level 1 hospital inside the UNMISS compound. There have been attempts to refer four complicated surgical cases from the clinics at UN House to Juba Teaching Hospital, but ambulances have been turned back. There will be a further attempt to refer these cases as there is no capacity to manage them at the UNMISS facility.

No other significant health issues were reported except for the gunshot wounds. No disease outbreaks were reported. A total of eight deliveries took place in these facilities since the fighting broke out. Supplies for both POC health facilities are not expected to last more than a week. Key needs include essential drugs/antibiotics, dressings materials, and IV fluids. UNICEF has released two primary health care unit (PHCU) kits for these facilities, which are expected to be delivered on the 14 July.

At the Tomping area outside of UNMISS, IOM is actively responding to health needs and UNICEF has liaised with their focal person for any supply gaps. At the moment, there is a need for a tent to expand the existing facility which UNICEF will be providing. Primary Health Care Kits will also be needed in the next few days.

In the other areas of Juba with displaced populations, UNICEF will also support partners through provision of PHCU kits. UNICEF will continue coordinating with health cluster partners to ensure that gaps are addressed in a timely manner thereby preventing excess morbidity and mortality as a result of this emergency.

**NUTRITION:** On 13 July, UNICEF provided 438 children under five with a supply of four days of emergency food rations. In particular, in Tomping, UNICEF reached 264 children with 22 cartons of emergency food rations through direct implementation. Emergency food rations were also provided to UNICEF’s partner AFOD for distribution in other IDP locations, including St Joseph and All Saints. Additional sites are expected to be reached on 14 July.
WASH: A UNICEF multisector assessment and response team to the POCs on 13 July found the water supply situation to be critical. ICRC managed to deliver some water to their health clinic and some to the POC, however, only around 24,000 liters of water was delivered out of 900,000 liters required.

UNICEF has tried daily since the 9 July to deliver water to POC1 and POC3 unsuccessfully as the water trucks have repeatedly been returned from the military check points on route to the POCs.

The situation is so desperate that people are forced to source water by digging shallow wells along a small stream that carries polluted water across the POCs. Water purification tablets were delivered to the POC and distribution will continue on 14 July.

Although latrines are available, they will need to be de-sludged within a week, should displacement continue. The lack of water has compromised the cleaning of the toilets. Open defecation was also observed in the vicinity of the toilets and the bath shelters, as well as blocked drainage trenches. Hand washing stations are not in use due to the water shortage. There is enough stock of soap held by UNICEF’s partner THESO, but usage is limited by lack of water. Community Hygiene Promoters are continuing to share messages of good hygiene practices including safe household water treatment.

Although there is a truck for collecting garbage, the security situation is not allowing THESO to access the dump site outside of the POC. Lack of fuel supplies will also affect the garbage collection activities in the long run.

In Tomping, the number of people in the POC is reported to be increasing with an estimated 2,500 people. UNICEF continued water trucking to the site, with a total of 12,000 litres of water provided by two trucks. WASH items, including buckets, jerry cans, soap, latrine slabs, water storage bladders, and solid waste management supplies, were delivered to the site and are expected to be distributed on 14 July. UNMISS has constructed 16 stances of semi-permanent latrines which are now operational; another 20 stances of emergency latrines are being constructed. UNICEF partner, Nile Hope has already deployed WASH staff for promotion of hygiene and sanitation in the camp.

EDUCATION: In UN House, schools are closed and occupied by IDPs displaced by the recent violence. In POC1, teachers were on site at the United Primary School, but unable to teach. There is evidence of open defecation, and garbage disposal is urgently needed. There is a lack of safe learning or recreation space for affected children. UNICEF will review again the absorption of newly displaced children in existing learning spaces.

In the Tomping site, an estimated 850 children aged between 3 and 18 years were identified, over 40% of whom are between 3 and 6 years of age and in need of early childhood development activities. Fifteen teachers are present in the site. The Education Officer has initiated discussions on the allocation of safe space to facilitate educational and recreational activities.

CHILD PROTECTION: In UN House, there are two family tracing and reunification (FTR) actors supporting children who are identified as separated or unaccompanied (Non-violent Peace Force and CINA). Following the first outbreak of conflict on 8July, 41 separated and unaccompanied boys and girls have been identified and provided with FTR services. During the multi-sectoral assessment conducted on 13July, UNICEF was able to trace the family of an injured child seeking treatment in one of the clinics in UN House.

SUPPLIES: On 13 July, four trucks of supplies were dispatched to UN House and Tomping, including WASH, Nutrition, and Health supplies. The distribution of Nutrition supplies has started, and distribution will continue tomorrow morning.
**FUNDING:** UNICEF requires US$ 5,372,568 to urgently scale up to respond to the ongoing crisis in Juba. This is in addition to UNICEF South Sudan’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for US$ 154,464,955 and for the funds needed to support the ongoing response in Wau requiring US$ 2,931,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Funded</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>583,200</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>133,200</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3,143,448</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>2,623,448</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>855,360</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>520,360</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>660,960</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>550,960</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>129,600</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>79,600</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,372,568</td>
<td>1,465,000</td>
<td>3,907,568</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: [www.unicef.org/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/southsudan); [http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/](http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/)
UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan)

**Who to contact for further information:**

- Mahimbo Mdoe
  - Representative
  - UNICEF South Sudan
  - Email: [mmdoe@unicef.org](mailto:mmdoe@unicef.org)

- Shaya Ibrahim Asindua
  - Deputy Representative
  - UNICEF South Sudan
  - Email: [sasindua@unicef.org](mailto:sasindua@unicef.org)