Highlights

An estimated 201,000 people have been displaced by the current crisis in South Sudan since 15 December, with some 60,000 people sheltering in UN compounds across the country. A multi-sector response has been launched with 167,000 people reached with some kind of assistance, though critical challenges remain in accessing those in need.

- UNICEF has 154 staff in South Sudan and is deploying additional staff to support scale up of humanitarian programmes.
- 20,988 displaced children under the age of 15 years have been vaccinated against measles and polio in IDP camps in Juba (including Vitamin A supplementation and deworming). Through an ongoing campaign, a further 37,000 children under 15 years are being targeted in Awerial county and Bentiu IDP camps.
- As the conflict continues, the protection of children is of paramount concern. UNICEF is concerned with the increasing unconfirmed reports of the use of children in the conflict.
- IDP camps are grossly overcrowded which is limiting the capacity for the expansion of the WASH response to reduce critical public health risks. Additional space is also needed for child friendly spaces and for education, as the school years is due to begin in February. UNICEF is working close with partners to identify ways to decongest these sites.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Target</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH: displaced persons provided with access to safe water (15l/per/day)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>59,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
<td>7,536</td>
<td>22**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: children under 15 years immunized against measles and polio (incl. Vit A &amp; deworming)</td>
<td>178,600</td>
<td>20,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>146 (unaccompanied children identified for FTR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cluster targets are based on the inter-agency planning figure of 400,000 displaced persons between January and March 2014.

201,000
# of people displaced since 15 December (OCHA, 7 January, 2014)

107,535*
# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

35,900
# of estimated refugees in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 6 January, 2014)

2014 Humanitarian Funding Requirements

US$ 74.1 million

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs to March 2014

US$31.9 million

* Disaggregated data is yet to be made available, as registration has not been completed across the country. Children under 18 years have been calculated based on census.

**The report is incomplete and report received from one camp in Juba.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Fighting continued despite cease fire talks starting in Addis Ababa, with the heaviest clashes reported between Bor (Jonglei State) and Mangalla (Central Equatoria State), and in Mayom County (Unity State). There was heavy fighting in the Jebel area of Juba on the night of the 4th January 2014.

The overall it is estimated that 201,000 people have been displaced since hostilities began with approximately 60,000 sheltering in UN premises including: 29,500 people at UN locations in Juba; 9,000 in the UN base in Bor; 8,000 in the UN base in Bentiu; 3,000 in the UN base in Pariang; and 12,000 in the UN base in Malakal. The number of displaced people has continued to rise, including in Awerial where some 84,200 people are now estimated to be sheltering having fled fighting in Bor.

The number of South Sudanese seeking shelter in neighboring countries is 35,900 with 27,000 refugees crossing into Uganda, 5,300 refugees into Ethiopia and 3,600 crossing into Kenya.

Despite integrated measles/polio vaccination campaigns conducted targeting children under 15 years of age, seven cases of measles have been reported in the IDP camps in Juba and three other cases were reported in the Bentiu UNMISS camp. Immunization cold chain facilities in Malakal, Bentiu and Rumbek have not been functioning adequately due to fuel shortages. Diarrheal diseases constitute a majority (over 20%) of clinic consultations in Juba, Awerial and Bentiu camps. Primary health care services are needed for people living inside and outside UN bases in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal. Reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care are a major gap in all sites for displaced people.

In Awerial (Lakes state), the nutrition screening (MUAC) indicates that 7% & 14% have Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) respectively. MUAC screening was also conducted in Yirol East of Lakes State and results showed that 6.6% & 14% have Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) respectively.

Improved sanitation and increased clean water provision is needed in UN bases sheltering displaced people in several locations, in particular Bor, Bentiu and Malakal towns as well as the displaced in Awerial. Though the water, sanitation and hygiene response is improving, the threat of a cholera outbreak remains.

All inter-agency assessments have highlighted the needs of separated and unaccompanied children. There are concerns that the current mobilization and recruitment to the national armed and anti-government forces will attract some children under the age of 18 years. There are also reports that some communities are setting up community defence mechanisms with a high likelihood of children being mobilised or mobilising themselves to these community defence systems.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition, Education clusters as well as the Child protection sub-cluster. UNICEF also supports the core supplies pipelines for Education, WASH and Nutrition. Within the Health cluster, led by WHO, UNICEF provides...
leadership in vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF is also temporarily backstopping the GBV Sub-cluster while UNFPA mobilizes additional surge capacity.

In the reporting period, UNICEF participated in three Inter Agency Rapid Needs Assessments to Awerial County, on the 31\textsuperscript{st} December; Twic County on the 3 January; and Tirol East and West Counties on the 6\textsuperscript{th} January.

The largest single concentration of displaced identified in the country so far is in Awerial with around 84,200 people. Most of the displaced are originally from Bor, Twic East and Duk counties of Jonglei State. The priority needs identified by the assessment team were food, health, household items, protection (including child protection), shelter, water, and sanitation and hygiene services. In Twic, 3,215 displaced people were identified in three locations and their priority needs were identified as provision of food, water, sanitation and NFIs assistance including shelter and cooking utensils. In Yirol East and West, the assessment team identified 7,366 individuals affected by the conflict, in 8 locations with priority needs identified by the assessment team as food, health, household items, education, child protection, water, and sanitation and hygiene services.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s response strategy for the first three months (January 2014-March 2014) will focus on addressing the needs of the displaced populations. Due to security and access constraints, the initial response focused on IDPs in UN bases and those in areas that were accessible. UNICEF is working closely with partners to advocate for humanitarian access to other areas and will expand services to other areas as rapidly as possible. UNICEF has already started responding in Bor, Bentiu, Malakaal and Awerial, however access to Bor is extremely limited and there has been no access over the past week. UNICEF will collaborate with partners to enhance protection for displaced populations and civilian populations impacted by the conflict. UNICEF will reinforce its existing support to cluster coordination to facilitate an effective and coordinated response.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Health: To date UNICEF supported emergency integrated immunization activities have 20,988 children with polio and measles vaccinations in Juba’s two IDP camps. A further 37,000 children under 15 years are being targeted with the same interventions in Awerial county and Bentiu IDP camps, concluding 9 January. Vitamin A supplementation and deworming will comprise part of the integrated immunization activity. Two routine vaccination posts have been set up with UNICEF support alongside medical clinics managed by MSF-Belgium and IMC in the Juba IDP camps so as to make available vaccination services to estimated 1,100 infants who have missed these services due to dislocation from their home states into IDP camps.

Mapping of UNICEF supported immunization cold chain facilities in Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Rumbek and Awerial County has been done for functionality and accessibility to support planned and on-going immunization services. Functionality of Bor town cold chain has not been assessed due to lack of access.

UNICEF has provided 3 diarrheal management kits to serve some 3,000 people in Juba and Awerial county IDP clinics. Two hundred pregnant women Awerial will benefit from clean delivery kits made available by UNICEF through MSF-Swiss.

Nutrition: In the two camps in Juba, 18, 928 children under 5 years have been reached through the nutrition interventions (including high energy biscuits and Vitamin A supplementation). Two out-patient sites for treatment of severe acute malnutrition are active, managed by Concern Worldwide with supplies and technical support provided by UNICEF. Mass screening of <5 children in the camps has started and will be done on a regular basis and the treatment commenced of 22 children with severe acute malnutrition in Juba. UNICEF/MSF are also in the process of starting a stabilization center in UNMISS IDP location in Juba. The treatment of acute malnutrition is on-going in Awerial (Lakes State) supported by a UNICEF partner. In Bor, the Ministry of Health, with the support of UNICEF, started distribution of high emergency biscuits reaching 960 children between 6-59 months. Nutrition screening of children in the camp in Bentiu has started. The nutrition cluster is working to mobilise partners to address the gaps in nutrition interventions in Malakal, Bentiu, Bor.
WASH: At total of 12 Litres of water per person per day is being delivered to displaced persons at UN sites in Juba. UNICEF was able to construct three 10,000 litre tanks to ease congestion at the water points serving approximately 20,000 IDPs in the Tompiing UNMISS base in Juba. Sanitation still remains a challenge, of particular concern at the Tompiing site in Juba where the extreme overcrowding means that there is no longer any space to install sanitation facilities to mitigate critical public health risks. Of the more than 400 latrines constructed, 47 have already been decommissioned as they are full. Garbage collection has been increased.

UNICEF has an agreement with the NGO IAS for WASH response in Bor where insecurity prevails and access is limited. IAS intends to drill one borehole within the UNMISS compound in Bor to reach 9,000 IDPs with safe water and 10 more in areas serving the host communities. UNICEF has airlifted supplies for latrine construction and an additional 16 latrines have been constructed in the UNMISS compound in Bor. Lack of transportation and insecurity within the Bor town is hampering progress. Water trucking is currently the only source of water and IAS is distributing water treatment products and conducting hygiene promotion.

In Awerial, UNICEF is partnering with RUWASSA to provide WASH assistance to approximately 84,000 IDPs displaced in different location in the county. RUWASSA team is conducting hygiene promotion and will embark on drilling more boreholes. UNICEF is providing WASH supplies in Malakal to IOM and Mercy Corps to reach 22,000 IDPs.

Child Protection: In Juba, Identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children continues in UN Bases in Tongping and UN House. To date 174 children have been identified as unaccompanied, of which 17 children have been reunified with their families. 72 children have been documented as missing and so far 11 of these children have been found and reunified with their parents. UNICEF Child Protection has worked with partners in both IDP sites to set up the systems for individual case management for the unaccompanied children and foster care arrangements have been organized for 65 unaccompanied children in at the Tongping base. UNICEF is using the child protection response to set up case management system for child abuse including child survivors of GBV in two camps in Juba while IRC will be a referral point for specialized services such as psychosocial support to survivors and medical care.

UNICEF in collaboration with UNMISS is seeking to verify reports on possible recruitment and use of children by the different parties involved in the conflict. Contacts have been made with the health cluster to provide information on underage wounded soldiers.

UNICEF is finalising partnership arrangements with Save the Children and a local NGO to initiate the child protection response in Awerial, and mobilizing partners for child protection response in Malakal and Bentiu.

Education: Education partners are mobilizing to ensure that grade 8 primary students are able to take their final exams scheduled to take place between the 13 and 17th of January. Preparations are underway for at least 300 students from the IDP locations in Juba to take part in these exams. Planning in ongoing to support a return to school for displaced children with the school term re-starts in February.

Communications for Development (C4D)
The promotion of the behaviours and key survival practices covering Immunization, Nutrition, WASH, Separation of children, GBV, HIV/AIDS, are being implemented through sectors and cluster partners. UNICEF is working out an inter-agency partnership led by OCHA with UN radio to reach IDPs in camps with daily information. Simultaneously, UNICEF will extensively support partnership with Internews on a daily Humanitarian Aid Radio Programme aimed at people displaced outside the camps.

As the response is being scaled-up, IEC materials are being modified and additional quantities will be printed to support community dialogue and social mobilization initiatives in the camps. Sectors are expected to endorse the response plan this week. Work is in progress to formalize a partnership to promote conflict resolution and social cohesion with a national radio network in collaboration with organizations experienced in conflict mitigation and Research, Monitoring and Evaluation.
Supply and Logistics

Emergency supplies have been delivered to partners supporting the response in Bentiu, Awerial and Juba. UNICEF’s Supply Division in Copenhagen will be arranging dedicated Air charter flights for urgent supplies to replenish pre-positioned supplies in country being used for the initial emergency response. Locally contracted transporters will be supporting delivery of UNICEF supplies to all current affected locations.

UNICEF Warehouses in Malakal and Bor have been looted and pending access to these locations confirmation will be obtained as to what items remain. Access by road to large swathes of the country is problematic. Delivery of UNICEF supplies for 75,000 displaced population in Awerial (Lakes State) has been initiated and will reach the district by early next week.

Agreements have been established with transporters to move supplies by air and barge, as well as road, to certain locations. UNICEF is also working closely with the Logistics Cluster in terms of identifying windows of opportunity to move supplies in coordination with cluster partners.

Media and External Communication

Over the past week, Strategic communication and outreach took place with the BBC, Newsweek, AFP, SABC, Der Spiegel and Liberation Communications. Newsweek magazine has scheduled a 4,000-word cover story on South Sudan; following UNICEF outreach they are interested in focusing on the situation of children in the conflict. Wire and television journalists from Agence France Presse (AFP) documented the situation of displaced women and children in UNMISS Tongping base. UNICEF is working with the UN Communication Group to support documentation of UN and UNICEF support to communities, develop background information, key messages, human interest stories, photographs and social media.

Security

Armed violence continued in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states between 5 and 7 January. Heavy fighting was reported in Jonglei State, in the Pariak/Yebsak area south of Bor, causing further displacement and casualties. Clashes also occurred in Mayom and Pariang counties in Unity State, and Balliet County, Upper Nile. Fighting occurred in Juba on 4 and 5 January, including one incident where gunfire entered the UNMISS Tongping base, injuring seven people. As of 7 January, the security situation in Juba was tense but relatively calm. Access of humanitarian staff to sites outside of Juba is highly constrained. UNICEF is working with partner to take advantage of windows of access to ensure that essential supplies and humanitarian personnel can access key sites around the country.

Funding

UNICEF has received its first pledge of US$ 4 million from USAID/OFDA to support WASH, Child Protection, Gender Based Violence (GBV), and Nutrition interventions. UNICEF’s priority needs to respond to the current crisis between January and March 2014 are US$ 31.9 million. The sectoral details are reflected in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements for a period of 3 months (January-March 2014)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appeal Sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<td>Child Protection &amp; GBV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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* ‘Funds received’ does not include pledges
** The requirements noted above include the indirect cost recovery of 8% as per UNICEF’s Executive Board decision. It also includes a cross-sectoral cost (covering fuel, security, ICT etc) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.
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**Who to contact for further information:**

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