General Situation

- The current conflict began December 15 between members of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), in which soldiers from President Silva Kiir’s majority Dinka tribe reportedly clashed with those from the Nuer tribe, to which former Vice President and long-time rival Riek Machar belongs. Machar, whom the South Sudanese Government directly accused of being behind an alleged coup, had been ousted as Vice-President in July, when Kiir dissolved his Government. Heavy fighting broke out in Juba on Sunday December 15, with gunfire and shelling reported in several parts of the city. The violence persisted in Juba throughout December 16 and 17, and caused thousands of civilians to be displaced, including an estimated 20,000 people who sought refuge at the two main bases of the UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Reports indicate that civilians have also sought refuge in other places in Juba town such as churches though ongoing fighting hindered access to those sheltering.

- Hospitals around the city, including Juba Teaching Hospital, have admitted hundreds of patients, including many with gunshot wounds, both civilians and military personnel. Capacity is stretched, as limited numbers of medical personnel have struggled to cope with the arrival of patients in large numbers. Urgently needed surgical supplies have been provided to the hospitals, with more on their way.

- Violence has broken out in several other locations around the country, especially in Bor, the capital of Jonglei State. On the night of December 19, the UN compound in Akobo, in the east of Bor, was attacked – civilians taking refuge at the compound and several UN Peacekeepers are among the reported casualties.

- An estimated 20,000 civilians have sought refuge at the two UNMISS compounds in Juba, where conditions are difficult and there are shortages of water, food and shelter. As of December 19, approximately 10,000 civilians are reported to have sought refuge at the UNMISS compound in Bor. During heavy fighting around the Bor compound, one IDP taking shelter within the compound is reported to have been hit by a stray bullet, but is in stable condition. Hundreds of civilians are also reported to have sought refuge in churches and other religious institutions.

UNICEF Response Highlights

All UNICEF staff have been accounted for and our country office in Juba remains operational. In country, we currently have up to 40 International remaining and up to 170 national staff members operating in the unaffected areas throughout the country.

UNICEF sectoral staff participated in the OCHA led inter-agency rapid needs assessment December 19 in different locations where people have been displaced; the findings of the assessment will inform subsequent action by UNICEF sectoral response plans.

WASH
UNICEF has started distributing Non Food Items such as collapsible jerry cans, chlorination tablets, soaps and latrines squatting plates through our WASH cluster partners.

Child Protection-
1) Separated/unaccompanied children: UNICEF has received reports from UNMISS Child Protection Unit (CPU) that there are a few children who have been separated from their immediate families but are in the company of relatives, neighbours or other adult caregivers. As such the CP Sub-cluster will not initiate registration of separated children but instead monitor the situation and also pass messages on prevention of separation. This might happen as adults go in
and out of the UNMISS Compounds to search for food in this process some of the younger children may get separated - it is important to put preventive measures in place to avoid this type of separation. UNICEF CP will work with UNICEF C4D on the messaging for prevention of separation.

2) Continuous monitoring of the situation for child protection needs: following reports of revenge killings, the Child Protection Sub-cluster will work with UNMISS CPU and Human Rights to monitor the minority ethnic groups who may feel under threat amongst other larger ethnic groups. UNICEF has already identified a group of child protection staff from partner organizations Non-violent Peaceforce, Terre Des Homes, Save the Children and Street Children Aid, who are on standby and are ready to assist with any suggested/planned response.

3) Child care institutions/orphanages: Both UNMISS and UNICEF have received information on groups of children in institutions who may need protection to prevent attacks on the institutions. UNMISS Military has included the locations of these child care institutions/orphanages on to the list of locations/assets that need extra security. UNICEF is also working with one of the child care institutions for girls who have experienced sexual violence to relocate them to a safer location outside Juba.

Nutrition: In coordination with UNMISS and UNOCHA, UNICEF has arranged to distribute High Energy Biscuits (HEB) (BP-5) to children from 6 to 59 months who are displaced with their families have taken shelter in the two UN compounds in Juba (UN House in Juba 3 and UNMISS T Tommy compound). UNICEF has already released 200 cartons of BP-5 biscuits to be distributed among 3,420 children aged 6-59 months for two days in the two UNMISS locations as per the estimates mentioned in the table that follows. The beneficiary estimate is calculated based on displaced population figures obtained from UNMISS. Arrangements have been made with the Nutrition Cluster surge NGO (Medair), under a PCA with UNICEF, to distribute these biscuits on December 20.

In addition, UNICEF is also pre-poisoning 300 cartons of HEBs in the UNMISS warehouse in T Tommy to cover an estimated 7,200 children of 6-59 months for two days; and 12,000 cartons of BP-5 will be transported from the UNICEF warehouse in Lologa to the warehouse located in the UNICEF country office for pre-poisoning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Children 6-59 Months</th>
<th>Quantity of BP 5 (5 bars/child)</th>
<th>PACs of BP 5 (9 bar/PAC)</th>
<th>Cartons of BP 5 (24 PAC/Carton)</th>
<th>Two days ration</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNMISS T Tommy</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMISS Juba 3 (UN House)</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,420</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,898</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health: Immediate responses include support to provide medical and surgical requirements by the World Health Organization to the Ministry of Health to provide healthcare services to an approximately 160 injured persons being treated at the Juba teaching hospital. This support included 2 trauma kits, two large tents, one transfusion set and essential drugs. Coordinated by UNOCHA, a rapid assessment is being conducted among the IDPs in the two UN compounds in Juba. The humanitarian assistance plan for healthcare will be developed based on the assessment results. UNICEF is also coordinating with the Health Cluster, WHO and UNFPA to complement the support with medical supplies, especially the paediatric formulations of essential drugs and birthing kits for the displaced population in the UN compounds.

Strategic Communication

Communication for Development (C4D) is meeting with the clusters to coordinate Behaviour Change Communications (BCC) in the emergency intervention. C4D will coordinate with partners to share standardised information and visibility materials. Based on the Interagency assessment, a BCC implementation plan is being developed to create knowledge and demand with key messages in local languages related to immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, prevention of diarrhoea through hand

washing with soap and use of ORS as treatment, use of Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) for malaria prevention, and child protection.

C4D will be working with a national NGO partner for the promotional and interpersonal communication activities in the camps. The partners will also reach out the IDPs with critical information such as venues for registration, missing children etc.

**Funding**

In line with South Sudan’s inter-agency 2014 Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is requesting US$74,176,450 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in 2014.

These funding requirements will be reviewed after assessments results are available, pending the security situation on the ground.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014 HAC Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>18,000,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>18,718,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>12,947,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>8,808,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,591,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector refugee response</td>
<td>4,669,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common services and coordination</td>
<td>996,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>2,451,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,176,450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


For further information, please contact:

- **Who to contact for further information:**
  - Iyorlumun J Uhaa
    - Representative
    - UNICEF South Sudan
    - Email: iuhaa@unicef.org
  - Monjur Hossain
    - OIC for Deputy Representative
    - UNICEF South Sudan
    - Email: mhossain@unicef.org
  - Doune Porter
    - Chief, Strategic Communication
    - UNICEF South Sudan
    - Email: dporter@unicef.org