1. General Situation

The situation is rapidly escalating and the inter-ethnic dimension is concerning. The number of displaced has been officially increased by OCHA to 81,000, but the actual number is already likely to be higher. The Humanitarian Coordinator is talking publicly about the possibility of hundreds of thousands of displaced. The 17,000 displaced persons taking shelter at the UN compound in Bor, the capital of Jonglei State are in desperate need of food, water, shelter and hygiene facilities. There is danger of disease breaking out in the compound. However, with heavy fighting in Jonglei, as well as the looting of humanitarian facilities in the area, it is extremely difficult to deliver assistance in the Bor. Thousands of displaced persons in and around Bor are also reported to have fled into the bush, where they are also desperately short of food and water.

In the meantime, the two large UN compounds in Juba, where an estimated 20,000 displaced have taken shelter, are becoming more organized and assistance is reaching those living in the compounds. Throughout the country, total estimate of 45,000 people are seeking refuge in the UNMISS bases.

All UNICEF staff are accounted for. 16 international staff have been evacuated to Nairobi. The UNICEF South Sudan Country Office has activated the business continuity plan with UNICEF Kenya Country Office as the host country. On December 22nd, the Executive Director has activated the Level 2 Emergency procedure to quickly mobilize global support. Plans are underway to provide UNICEF national staff a three month salary advance so they can continue to work should the situation continue for some time.

2. UNICEF and Partners’ Response to date

Aid is being delivered to the two UN compounds in Juba, where an estimated 20,000 people have taken refuge.
**WASH:** At the main UNMISS Tomping compound, close to the airport, where an estimated 10,000 are displaced, approximately 50 latrines have been completed with tarpaulins and are in use, separated for males and females. A further 50 will be completed December 25. Japanese engineers have excavated two more trenches which will be completed with slabs and super structures. The current target is to have 200 latrines completed within the coming days. This figure is likely to be increased. A team of 100 volunteer hygiene promoters has been organized and equipped with latex gloves, paper face masks, plastic bags, shovels, wheelbarrows and metal bins. The volunteers have been commissioned to support latrine management, general cleaning and human waste cleaning. Volunteers have been trained in and are practicing hygiene promotion.

![Image of people with hygiene equipment]

UNICEF partner Nile Hope is daily delivering 70 m3 of clean water to boost the ongoing supply by UNMISS, which is, however, not treated. Water treatment and safe storage promotion began yesterday.

UNICEF is also supporting with supplies partners Solidarite and Oxfam at UN House, the other UN compound in Juba 3, also with approximately 10,000 displaced persons. Over 90 latrines have been completed. Water supply and hygiene promotion are also ongoing although as UNICEF is not coordinating WASH activities at this location detailed figures are currently unavailable.

**Child Protection:** For separated/unaccompanied children, arrangements to work alongside IOM registration for identification and documentation of separated, unaccompanied and missing children has been completed in UNMISS Compound in Tomping. Preparation for a similar exercise is underway at the UN Compound in Juba 3. Numbers of separated children have increased since the last sitrep. UNICEF CP will work with UNICEF C4D on the messaging for prevention of separation of children from their families within the camps. Three implementing partners have been identified and will be responsible for the action on prevention and response to family separations. Discussion is underway with ICRC and the South Sudan Red Cross to assist with tracing of families of children registered as separated/unaccompanied or as missing.

For community engagement and monitoring both camps for child protection needs/risks, implementing partners staff have held meetings with community members and elders among the camp. Community members who can be given orientation for monitoring for child protection needs/risks and to make appropriate referrals are being identified. Community members identified included some former UNICEF staff, NGO staff and members of some religious groups that UNICEF was working with in the provision of psychosocial support for people affected by emergencies.

UNICEF CP is working with UNMISS Child Protection Unit to advocate with camp management to allocate some space for setting up child friendly spaces/ Early Childhood Development centres/learning spaces so that the CP response combines educational activities as well. These structures will be used to keep the children busy with meaningful activities and sheltered from the intense sun, as well as for provision of psychosocial support.

Mainstreaming child protection in other sector has started with the coordination established with IOM for registration of separated and unaccompanied children. Similar discussions are underway with other sectors such as shelter so that child protection risks will be taken into account.

**Nutrition:** The provision of food rations is urgent, especially for the children, pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF has a total of 1,700 cartons of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) pre-positioned in the Juba warehouse. 500 cartons of HEB have already been delivered to UNMISS for distribution among children below five years. The HEB distribution is coordinated with food ration (CSB and sugar) being provided by WFP. UNICEF is also working to begin the distribution of HEBs among the pregnant and lactating women. In collaboration with MSF, the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening and treatment of severe
acute malnutrition will begin immediately to prevent the complications and deaths. However, assessment with MUAC screening at the MSF outpatient clinics have not yet identified children with severe acute malnutrition. Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) has already been pre-positioned with MSF so they can begin treatment once identified through MUAC screening. UNICEF is coordinating the nutrition in emergency responses under the platform of Nutrition Cluster. An emergency meeting of Nutrition cluster was held on December 24. Based on the discussion and reviewing the presence of implementing partners on the ground, arrangements is being made with the nutrition cluster surge NGOs to distribute HEBs, MUAC screening and treatment of SAM.

Health: Immediate responses with delivery of medical and surgical requirements are being channelled directly to Juba Teaching Hospitals and the two out-patient clinics run by MSF in UNMISS Tomping and UN house (Juba-3). Average daily 300 patients are being given medical treatment mainly for diarrhoea, fever/malaria, hypovolemic shock and gun-shot wounds at the OPD clinics in both UN compounds. UNICEF is also coordinating with MoH and MSF to complement the support with medical supplies, especially the pediatric formulations of essential drugs and birthing kits for the displaced population in the UN compounds. UNICEF is also planning to expand its health response with the provisions of medical supplies (vaccines and accessories, essential drugs and antibiotics for maternal, new-born and child health, anti-malarial, bednets, birthing kits, and equipment and supplies for running the clinics); and planning and implementation of a measles and polio campaign in both IDPs. Micro-planning and preparation has been completed to conduct a measles vaccination campaign from 29 – 31 December 2013 in both UN compounds. An estimated 42,000 children 6 months to 15 years will be vaccinated. Three suspected measles cases have identified in the Bentiu UNMISS camp, where 7,000 IDPs are residing. A measles vaccination campaign is being planned for the Bentiu compound.

Outside of Juba, we are concerned of the ongoing fighting in the affected five states (Warrap, Unity, Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria). Fighting in Bor, in Jonglei State has recently been one of the heaviest, there are an estimated 17,000 people sheltering in the UN compound. There are desperate shortages of food and clean water – and the lack of sanitation facilities poses a high risk of disease. Children are spending their days without shelter in the intense heat and sun, and sleeping in the open during the cold nights.

We are working with the UN Agencies and other partners to provide necessary supplies and support as soon as security conditions improve in areas outside of Juba.

3. Strategic Communication
Communication for Development (C4D) activities for cross-sectoral key child survival behaviours and peaceful co-existence are being implemented through partners and hygiene promoters to reach the displaced in the Juba compounds. Information, Education and Communication materials (see photos above) have been shared with partners and will be used as reminder and reinforcement of positive behaviours in the camps.

A press release on the grave danger to children posed by the fighting was issued on December 24. The UNICEF South Sudan Facebook page carried a Statement by the Executive Director on December 22 and is posting daily updates and photographs of the situation and UNICEF response.

UNICEF Executive Director Statement on South Sudan: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_71614.html
UNICEF South Sudan Twitter: https://twitter.com/uniceffssudan
UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan

4. Supply and Logistics
UNICEF manages core emergency pipelines prepositioning supplies across the country ahead of the rainy seasons. Until further overall needs are identified, these prepositioned supplied are currently being utilized to respond to the ongoing crisis.

To date, emergency supplies, including 400 squatting plates, 300 tarpaulins, 200 cartons of water purification tablets, 6 bladder tanks of 5000l, one 20000l bladder tank and 40 cartons of soap have been delivered to partners at the two UN compounds in Juba.

5. Staff Security
All UNICEF staff have been safely accounted for and our country office in Juba remains operational.
Before the crisis, UNICEF has been operating in South Sudan with up to 250 staff members in ten locations throughout the country. With the ongoing crisis, UNICEF has evacuated 16 of our international staff to Nairobi and those evacuated will continue to support our operations in South Sudan from Nairobi. The UNICEF South Sudan Country Office has activated the business continuity plan with UNICEF Kenya Country Office as our host country. In country, we currently have up to 16 International remaining and up to 170 national staff members operating in the unaffected areas throughout the country.

6. 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>18,000,268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>18,718,567</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
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<td>Child protection</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>Multi-sector refugee response</td>
<td>4,662,958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common services and coordination**</td>
<td>996,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>2,451,010</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,176,450</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**This is in reference to the Consolidated Appeals Process project for capacity building in emergency preparedness and response for the Government

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