



# South Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report



SitRep #6 – Issued on 22 January 2014

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

Over half a million people have fled their homes, including 494,000 people displaced inside South Sudan and 86,100 in neighbouring countries. Some 67,400 people are sheltered in UN bases. In Juba, up to 80 per cent of displaced people in the UN bases are women and children. Only 43% of IDPs have been reached with some assistance.

- Numerous reports of grave violations being committed against children have been received including a confirmed reports of children as young as 12 years old participating in fighting in Malakal. Children have been observed carrying guns and acting as porters carrying ammunitions.
- With UNICEF support, 47,709 displaced children 6 months to 15 years have been vaccinated against measles and polio in IDP camps in Juba, Bentiu and Awerial (including Vitamin A supplementation and deworming).
- UNICEF has reached 102,000 displaced people with 15 liters of safe water per person per day.
- The first of two UNICEF charter flights bringing more than 70 tons of essential humanitarian supplies arrived in Juba on 21 January. The second flight will arrive on 23 January.
- Humanitarian access continued to be highly restricted especially in Bor and Malakal where heavy fighting continued throughout most of the reporting period.

**494,000**

# of people internally displaced since 15 December  
(OCHA, 19 January, 2014)

**264,165\***

# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

### Outside South Sudan

**86,100**

# of estimated refugees in neighboring countries  
(OCHA, 19 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*

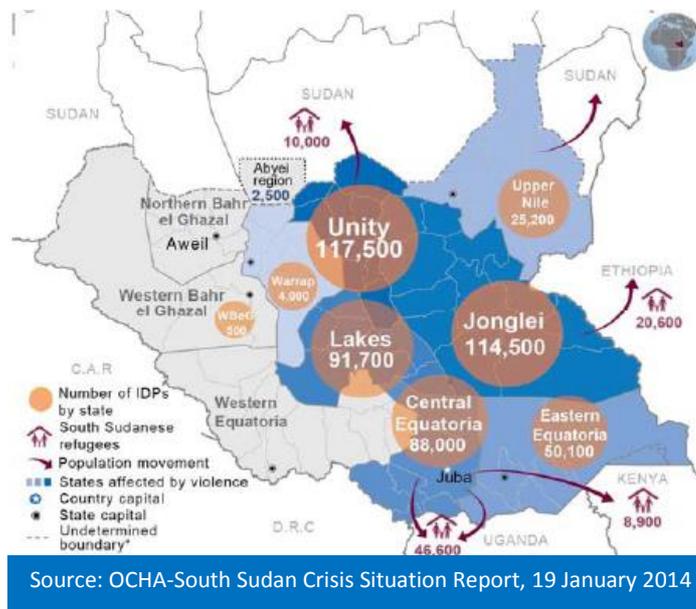
## UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
WASH: # of displaced persons provided with access to safe water (15l/per/day)	300,000	102,000	414,000	160,000
Nutrition: # of children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of SAM	7,536	185**	7,536	185**
Health: children between 6 month and 15 years immunized against measles and polio (incl. Vit A & deworming)	178,600	47,709	178,600	47,709
Education: # of children including pre-school age provided with access to protective emergencies learning spaces	30,000	schools still closed	60,000	536
Child Protection: children reached with critical child protection services	100,000	436	100,000	436

Cluster targets except Nutrition are based on the inter-agency planning figure of 400,000 displaced persons between January and March 2014. For Nutrition: Cluster targets are based on the inter-agency planning figure of 628,000 displaced persons between January and March 2014. \*\*The report is incomplete and report received from two camps in Juba and Mingkaman IDP camp in Awerial county in Lakes.

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**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2014, heavy fighting took place around UNMISS compound in Malakal (Upper Nile State) during which three mortars landed in in the UNMISS compound. The UNMISS Hospital lab was completely burnt including the blood bank. Thirty-two civilians are reported to be injured, three very seriously. Over 22,000 people took shelter in the UNMISS in Malakal as the heavy fighting broke out. There were reports of over 200 people drowning when their overloaded boat capsized on the Nile as they fled the violence. The continuing insecurity in and around Malakal has hampered the assessment of the estimated 45,000 IDPs living outside the UN base. Bor also experienced heavy fighting throughout the reporting period with Government forces reportedly re-capturing Bor on 19 January. Humanitarian flights to Malakal and Bor are still suspended. However, a humanitarian flight has made to Bentiu with essential supply this week.



WASH, Immunization, Nutrition and Child protection interventions had to be partially suspended due to the continuous fighting, looting, and destruction of civilian and humanitarian property in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. In the last few days Bentiu has been calmer and a UNICEF assessment mission is in progress. There was a significant increase in the number of separated and unaccompanied children reports since last week. There are reports of separated and unaccompanied children amongst IDPs in Yei and Twic East in Warrap State that are yet to be registered. Despite the mass measles campaigns conducted in the last week of December and 1<sup>st</sup> week of January, suspected measles cases continue to increase. To date, 6 cases were confirmed out of 45 suspected measles cases, 5 in Juba and 1 in Bentiu.

Estimated Affected Population: 494,000 since 15 December, 2013			
Start of humanitarian response: 18 December, 2013			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	494,000	256,392	237,608
Children Affected (Under 18)	264,165	137,105	127,060
Children Under Five	92,911	48,222	44,689
Total Refugee Population	229,587	117,670	111,917
Refugee Children 12-17 years	29,714	15,092	14,622
Refugee Children 5-11 years	56,340	27,976	28,364
Refugee Children 0-4 years	53,568	27,364	26,204

*(Estimates calculated based on latest OCHA Report dated:19 January2014.However, the initial displaced population in OCHA Strategic Response Plan dated 31 December 2013 is towards lower side at 400,000)*

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child protection sub-cluster and, 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. As Nutrition cluster lead, UNICEF has finalized a comprehensive cluster strategy for the current crisis which includes strategies to address the longer-term consequences related to food and nutrition security.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, the Education Cluster facilitated an inter-agency rapid needs assessment between 16-18 January in and around Juba and 15-16 January in Minkamen camp (Lakes State). It is estimated that 90% of 38,802 learners and 95% of 512 teachers from Bor are now displaced in the Minkamen. UNICEF also participated in the Inter Agency Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNA) to verify reports of large scale displacement in Lankien (Jonglei State) on the 14-15 January 2014 and at the same time an IRNA was conducted in Nimule in Eastern Equatoria State. In Nimule most displaced persons, fleeing from Jonglei State, have integrated in host communities. In general, those displaced in Nimule were seen to be less vulnerable, but there are outstanding needs, related to WASH,

food and health. Preliminary results from Lankien indicate that the displaced are from Malakal but have family or relatives in the area and have also been absorbed into host communities.

## Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's response strategy continues to focus on addressing the needs of displaced populations while maintaining support to the refugee programme. Due to security and access constraints, the initial response focused on IDPs in UN bases. UNICEF will continue collaborate with partners to enhance protection for displaced populations and civilian populations impacted by the conflict and exploit windows of opportunities to reach affected populations. UNICEF has procured tents to be able to send staff quickly to deep field locations as they open up. In light of the deepening crisis, aid agencies are continuing to scale up operations to respond to increased displacement where access is granted. This also includes contingency planning for the coming rainy season, which could further impair access due to impassable roads, possibility of secondary displacement due to flooding and further heighten the risk of diarrheal disease outbreaks in the highly congested camps.

## Summary Analysis of Programme response

**Health:** UNICEF supported health responses have been further expanded to include integrated maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services in the IDP camps in Juba, Bentiu and Awerial by engaging more implementing partners (MSF, IMC, CCM and CUAAM). UNICEF presence in these camps has improved response with supply and technical assistance provided to the partners on ground.

The measles outbreak has necessitated a second campaign to be conducted from 21st January. UNICEF is supporting micro-planning, training of vaccinators, and with provisions of vaccines and cold chain facilities. To date, a total of 47,709 children (6 months to 15 years) were vaccinated against measles and 52,777 children (0-15 years) received polio vaccine in 4 IDP camps in Juba, Bentiu and Awerial. The integrated campaigns also reached 19,481 children (6–59 months) with vitamin A supplementation while 2,554 children (1–5 years) were provided a single dose of deworming tablet.

UNICEF continued providing supply and technical assistance to NGOs to deliver MNCH services through their outpatient clinics established in the IDP camps. The cumulative total out-patient consultations reported in last four weeks from all IDP camps were over 13,000. Respiratory tract infections (25%), suspected malaria (23%) and acute diarrhea (15%) were the leading cause of morbidity. UNICEF participated in the assessment on HIV/AIDS led by South Sudan AIDS Commission (SSAC) to facilitate the integration of HIV/AIDS in emergency responses. Supply and technical assistance is being channeled through MSF and IMC to begin maternal health services integrating PMTCT in Juba and Awerial, where a total of 150 pregnant women received ANC services by CCM.

UNICEF and WHO are leading the epidemic preparedness and response programming for cholera including the planning of an Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign targeting everyone over 1 year of age in all IDPs camps. UNICEF will specifically support micro-planning, cold chain and vaccine management; establishment of a Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) by MSF at the UN Base, and procurement and distribution of CTC kits. Subject to the availability of funding, UNICEF will support to procure and distribute the OCVs.

**Nutrition:** A total of 14,904 children 6-59 months have been reached with high energy biscuits in IDP camps in Juba and Bor. 3,498 children 6-59 month has been screened to date in the IDP camps of Juba, Awerial and Twic County. So far a total 185 children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted in OTP sites in IDP camps in Juba and Awerial counties. The results of MUAC screening in two camps in Juba show 2.1% and 4.6% are Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) respectively in UN Base in Juba and 1.1 and 4.5% are SAM and MAM respectively in Juba-3 IDP camp. So far 59 children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted in two OTP sites in two camps. The in-patient care for SAM with establishment of stabilization center in Juba 3 camp has been initiated and soon stabilization center will start in Tomping IDP camp. Further progress has been made in scaling-up nutrition response in Awerial (Lakes) and Twic (Warrap) by engaging MSF-Swiss and ACF. UNICEF is closely working with MSF-Swiss and CCM in Awerial IDP camps for effective coordination and redeployment of the nutrition staff. CCM is supporting SAM treatment and has screened 965 under-five children. The results show that 13.6% and 17.1% of children screened have SAM and MAM respectively and 126 children admitted in OTP site. ACF conducted MUAC screening of children 6-59 months in two IDP camps (Mathawan and Mananguei) in Twic county, Warrap state and results shows that 3.5% and 7.4% have SAM and MAM respectively. The treatment of SAM and IYCF interventions are ongoing in the two camps in Twic County.

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**WASH:** There is an increased demand for WASH services as the crisis unfolds and more people take refuge in UN Bases within the country. The week was marked by an influx of IDPs to the UN Base in Malakal whose population increased from 12,000 to 23,000 within a week. Continuous fighting, looting and insecurity, limited the number of water tankers available for the delivery of safe water in Malakal and hampered access to latrine construction material in Bor. Despite the insecurity in **Bor**, 75 latrines were constructed and 48,000liters of water delivered to 9,000 IDPs (5l/per/day). UNICEF is partnering with IAS intends to increase the water supply to 100,000 litres (11l/per/day) through the completion of a new borehole.

In **Malakal**, even the 100,000 litres of water that was trucked after the violence was not adequate. UNICEF intends to increase water storage within the camp and increase water trucked to the camp. Construction of additional 200 latrines is on-going.

In **Awerial** UNICEF working in partnership with RUWASSA , OXFAM , ICRC and MSF Switzerland distributed core pipeline supply items. An estimated 664,000 litres of water is being currently distributed (7l/per/day) and additional 240,000 litres of storage was installed with 20 pipe-stands to provide drinking water for over 90,000 persons (10l/per/day).

In **Juba** WASH activities in UN Base improved with additional 100m<sup>3</sup> storage constructions by ICRC availing safe water to 20,000 persons access to water is now 20l/per/day. Latrine construction is on-going with decommissioning of 30 latrines and construction of 50 new ones.

**Child Protection:** In an endeavour to strengthen national capacity on child protection response during emergencies, UNICEF in partnership with UNMISS provided orientation sessions to humanitarian actors on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism so that they can assist in gathering information on grave child rights violations such as recruitment and use of children in this conflict. Coordination among partners has been improved with the establishment of a lead agency in each affected state by the sub-cluster. Capacity building on case management and conducting assessments is now underway. In **Juba**, to date 210 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified in UN camps, an increase by 11%. A total of 87 cases of missing children are documented, an increase by 14% during this week. Foster care is being provided through the individual case management system to a total of 85 children and includes both individual follow-up and foster care placement.

In **Awerial**, a total 97 children were identified and registered, representing a significant increase, of which 8% (8 cases) have been reunified with their parents. A child protection coordination mechanism has been institutionalized. Space for a Child Friendly Space (CFS) has been identified and construction work has been initiated.

In **Malakal**, UNICEF has mobilised 7 social workers from the IDP community to set up a system for identification and registration of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during the registration of IDPs. It also included an additional mechanism for the follow-up of UASC reports within the communities. A total of 44 UASC were registered of which 6 children were supported to establish links with their families. Through the efforts of community leaders, three CFS locations were identified in the Protection of Civilians site, appropriate materials are pre-positioned and as of the 20<sup>th</sup> of January one CFS was operational with 80 children participating in creative and recreational activities. For the operationalization of the CFS, community leaders have identified 28 teachers, who will be oriented on working with children and will coordinate as CFS animators in the camp. UNICEF is collaborating with UNHCR to establish protection monitoring teams who will monitor report and respond to emerging protection risks.

**Education:** UNICEF continues to advocate for the protection of schools from attack and occupation by armed forces, IDPs, returnees, refugees and other actors. In Juba, Primary Leaving Certificate Exams were finalized with 534 registered learners completing the exams. Three child friendly spaces (CFS) have been allocated also for children and youth in UN House while UNMISS is working on securing a space for children and youth in UN Base in Juba. The CFS will be used as Temporary Learning Spaces as part of integrated approach to make as the school as entry point of cross sector collaboration.

## Communications for Development (C4D)

Inter-sectoral response is being strengthened in the UN camps across the country. Flip charts, posters and leaflets has been provided to promote infant and young child feeding practices through group and individual counseling of pregnant and lactating women and breastfeeding support to lactating mothers in two camps of Juba. Hygiene promotion was intensified by both UNICEF and partners with the training of 185 hygiene promoter who went from tent-to-tent with hygiene messages in UN house, Juba 3, Awerial and Malakal. Integrated Immunization Campaigns will be supported with the training of the partners on IPC and social mobilization activities. Child Protection cluster is revising the messages and will use a common communications plan to prevent children from being separated and abused.

## Media and External Communication

Strategic Communications engaged with international media around the Primary Leaving Examinations held at the two Juba UNMISS IDP camps, resulting in extensive positive reporting by BBC TV and radio, Al Jazeera, TV 5 (France), the Christian Science Monitor, Reuters, AFP, Radio Netherlands, Vrei Nederland, De Correspondent (Netherlands) and Radio Miraya (UNMISS). On January 17, aimed to dovetail with a UN ASG on Human Rights announcement on human rights abuses, Strategic Communications issued a News Note expressing deep concern about the use of children in the conflict and urging both sides to adhere to national and international laws. Strategic Communications organized national and international coverage of an incoming UNICEF humanitarian flight to Juba January 21. Media who covered the charter's arrival and unloading included Aljazeera, Reuters Television, APTV, AFP, RTE (Ireland) and UNMISS television, who will also share with South Sudanese television.

## Supply and Logistics

UNICEF is bringing in supplies by charter flights to Juba from its global supply divisions in Copenhagen. The first plane landed in Juba on January 21 and the second is due to arrive January 23, 2014. These flights include 35 tons of Health and Nutrition Supplies and an additional 35 tons of mixed cargo including 3 large storage tents for deployment within the emergency impacted areas, tarpaulins, and medical kits. Due to the limited road access, there will be an emphasis on airlifting supplies to IDP locations. As such, the quantities lifted will be very low in volume and the ability of an airlift to meet the enormous demand on the ground will be very challenging.



Humanitarian supplies arrive airport UNICEF Ohanesian

## Security

The security situation remained extremely fluid and tense in several key towns between 17 and 20 January, in particular in Bor and Malakal, with continued reports of targeted killings, destruction of property, looting and other abuses as thousands of civilians were caught up in the conflict.

## Funding

UNICEF has received a contribution of US\$462,000 from the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. A pledge of US\$ 4 million has been received from USAID/OFDA. UNICEF South Sudan greatly appreciates these contributions received from the donors. The current funding gap for this crisis stands at US\$ 31.5 million- a funding gap of 99 per cent against the required needs.

Funding Requirements for a period of 3 months (January-March 2014)			
Appeal Sector	Requirements in USD**	Funds received in USD*	Funding gap %
Nutrition	2,229,711	462,866	99%
Health	3,200,912		
WASH	16,517,805		
Child Protection & GBV	7,202,637		
Education	2,205,426		
Cluster Coordination	587,680		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31,944,171</b>		

\* '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.

## Next SitRep: 29/01/2014

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