



A child drinks water at a water collection point in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) Camp in Juba. Photographer: Sebastian Meyer



01 – 30 JUNE 2018: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #122

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Communities throughout South Sudan marked the International Day of the African Child. In Malakal, UNICEF joined child protection partners and the State Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare for a celebration with the theme “Leave no child behind in the development of South Sudan.”
- C4D, Education and WASH sections and partners celebrated a series of events focused on menstrual hygiene management as part of Menstrual Hygiene Day under the theme “No More Limits” to empower women and girls and tackle issues preventing adolescent girls and boys from the opportunity to learn about menstruation and develop healthy habits.
- In collaboration with the Islamic Council, UNICEF continued to support advocacy and social mobilization efforts towards cholera prevention and control as part of Eid-Al-Fitr celebrations in Juba. The high-level advocacy event was attended by the First Vice President and senior Imam.

1.84 million

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 16 July 2018)

2.47 million

South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 16 July 2018)

7.1 million

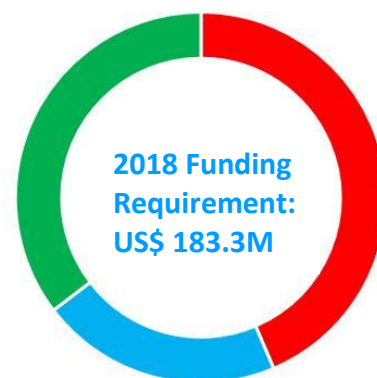
South Sudanese who are food insecure
(May-July 2018 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)

UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2018

Indicators	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and partners for 2018		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children aged six to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	209,140	86,466	215,312	87,082	40.4%
Health: # of children aged six months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,514,734	530,655	35.0%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,200,000	1,083,811	800,000	490,941	61.4%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	141,934	250,000	127,537	51.0%
Education: # of children and adolescents aged three to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	478,577 (198,244 girls)	500,000	361,074 (146,910 girls)	72.2%

Funding Status

Carry-over from 2017: US\$ 64,843,099
Funding Gap: US\$ 79,924,919



Funds Received: US\$ 38,541,853

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Ongoing fighting between government and opposition forces continues to displace civilians and impede humanitarian efforts in many areas of the country. Southern Unity continues to experience a preponderance of armed skirmishes between government and opposition forces, while security in Western Equatoria has deteriorated following an uptick in fighting during the reporting period. Additional clashes and insecurity in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, and Central and Eastern Equatoria have been reported, notably in Yei where a United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) patrol escorting UNHCR and partners to Lasu was ambushed and fired upon, leading to the death of an UNMISS peacekeeper.

Insecurity, combined with increasing rainfall throughout South Sudan during the rainy season which has rendered many roads impassable, has had a significant impact on access across the country. During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to advocate for unlimited access to the areas of Leer and Mayendit in southern Unity, while receiving reports from Uror Country, Jonglei State, of access issues associated with insecurity.

Continuing deterioration of security across the country has occurred against the backdrop of recent efforts by regional and local actors to improve both conditions for humanitarian access and prospects for peace in the country. During the reporting period, humanitarian actors, including OCHA and UNICEF, met with First Vice President (FVP) Taban Deng to establish a 21-day pause of hostilities starting 25 June in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in southern Unity. Though the FVP agreed to facilitate the pause (now termed "Period of Tranquillity") and indicated he would inform commanders on the ground, ongoing insecurity has delayed initial assessments in the area. On 27 June, discussions between President Salva Kiir and former FVP Riek Machar in Khartoum culminated in agreement to a permanent ceasefire and the opening of humanitarian corridors, effective 30 June. A permanent ceasefire requires more rigorous monitoring than a cessation of hostilities agreement, and it is unclear how it will be monitored and enforced.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2018, in line with UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) and the inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), UNICEF will strengthen and expand its programmes through four modalities that will increase the capacity and reach of interventions: (1) static operations in stable areas; (2) outreach programmes; (3) mobile campaigns; and (4) integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) missions. These four modalities will facilitate sustained service delivery in both secure and highly inaccessible locations. UNICEF will continue to invest in strengthening national partner capacities and improving accountability to affected populations by building on existing community-based networks. This approach includes 180 Days Scale-Up Plans (1 March to 31 August 2018), targeting 11 priority counties considering the expected significant deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation during the lean season.

UNICEF aims to conduct five IRRM missions per month as the situation permits. So far in 2018, 22 joint IRRM missions with WFP were conducted in 11 counties, specifically Ayod, Longochuk, Luakpiny/Nassir, Mayendit, Nyirol, Panyijiar, Raja, Rubkona, Torit, Uror and Wau. These missions reached 305,887 people, including 65,432 children under 5 years of age. In June, eight RRM missions accessed hard-to-reach locations in Karam, Lankien, Nyambor, Pading, Pathai, Pieri, Pultruk, and Yuai reaching 154,200 people, including 32,800 children under 5 years of age.

Since April, the UNICEF-WFP IRRM partnership has expanded to include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), enabling beneficiaries to receive additional critical services, including livelihood kits containing fishing nets and agricultural inputs. FAO has participated in seven joint IRRM missions to date.

UNICEF is advocating at the national and local levels to bring about increased and sustained humanitarian access. UNICEF is also facilitating coherent coordination through UNICEF leadership of the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: In June, UNICEF and partners reached 156,553 (83,652 female) individuals with curative consultations, including 75,166 children under the age of 5 years, through health facilities, community outreach and IRRM missions, bringing the cumulative total of children under 5 reached to 294,590 for 2018. Malaria accounted for 34 per cent of consultations, followed by acute respiratory infections (21 per cent) and diarrhoea (18 per cent).

Since January 2018, a total of 85,786 long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets have been distributed country-wide through UNICEF and partners to help prevent malaria, especially among children and pregnant women.

Additionally, 6,248 pregnant women received antenatal care services in June, 993 deliveries took place with assistance from skilled birth attendants, and 2,530 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV - of whom 29 were diagnosed HIV positive and 14 began antiretroviral therapy (ART). UNICEF is working to bring in new partners and increase supplies in order to bridge the gap between testing and treatment.

In response to the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), UNICEF reviewed its Ebola preparedness and response plan and developed information, education and communication (IEC) materials on key messages to be disseminated at entry points, including Juba Airport. UNICEF, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners, supported the Government in reviewing the national response plan and conducting readiness assessments.

In June, a measles outbreak was confirmed in Rumbek Centre and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other partners to conduct reactive measles vaccination targeting 41,254 children 6 to 59 months of age. Total coverage exceeded targets with 42,079 children being vaccinated.

There have been no reported cases of cholera in 2018. Cholera prevention activities continued to mitigate the risk of outbreaks in cholera hotspots, including through the pre-positioning of supplies in all UNICEF field offices. UNICEF supported a pre-emptive oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in Leer Town with vaccine, cold chain management and social mobilization. During this campaign, over 3,000 children aged 1 year and above were vaccinated. The post campaign coverage survey is ongoing while an OCV campaign in Lankien targeting 50,000 individuals has begun.

UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and the State MoH, conducted a four-day training on standard cholera Rapid Response (outbreak investigation, case management, surveillance, WASH and infection prevention and control, community mobilization) for 32 cholera Rapid Response Team (RRT) members in Bentiu (19) and Panyijiar (13).

Nutrition: The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) remains above the emergency threshold (15 per cent) in most county-based Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys conducted during the reporting period. Five SMART surveys conducted during the reporting period showed GAM rates above the emergency threshold in three counties, namely Gogrial West (Warrap), Yirol East (Lakes) and Panriang (Unity) with GAM rates of 26.6 per cent, 22.6 per cent and 19.6 per cent, respectively. Counties of Kapoeta East (Eastern Equatoria) and Yira Refugee Settlement (Unity) reported GAM rates of 10.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively. While the nutrition situation is deteriorating in most parts of the country, as the peak lean season (June-July) approaches, counties relying on pastoral livelihoods look to be improving. Kapoeta East has improved from 24.0 per cent in November 2017 to 10.4 per cent in June 2018. This is mainly associated with availability of, and access to, animal products. However, renewed fighting in multiple areas, food deficits associated with the onset of the lean season and the expected rise in waterborne diseases during the rainy season, are likely to deteriorate the situation in most parts of the country. UNICEF will mitigate further deterioration through the 180-day scale up plans and RRM mechanism.

Conflict in southern Unity has inhibited delivery of nutrition services with 17 nutrition facilities suspended in Leer and Mayendit. In Jonglei, Uror County has reported access constraints due to SPLA-iO movement into government-controlled areas in Motot and Yuai. This has resulted in the suspension of three Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) in Motot, Padiek and Payai of Uror County.

A total of 196,605 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened during the reporting period in all states; 7,807 (4.0 per cent) and 26,550 (13.5 per cent) were identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In Wau Protection of Civilians (POC), 1,763 children under 5 (885 girls) were screened at the gate with a proxy SAM of 1.4 per cent and a proxy GAM of 7.5 per cent. Using this screening as a proxy indication of the nutrition situation of the children's areas of origin indicates a less alarming situation than initially anticipated.

In 2018, UNICEF and partners have admitted 87,082 children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from SAM in the 794 OTP services in the country. UNICEF continues to advocate for unlimited access in Leer and Mayendit to provide life-saving

interventions beyond the Period of Tranquillity. As part of UNICEF South Sudan's broader objective, nutrition will be contributing, where relevant, to assist in the prioritization of service delivery in these two counties of concern through prioritization of stocks and supplies to Leer, Mayendit and Koch, topping up funding for IRRM as requested by US\$ 100,000, enabling partnerships through a multi-agency response (coordinating closely with Medair, World Relief, Nile Hope and UNIDO), and exploring options for media engagement to highlight the needs on the ground and actions being taken by UNICEF and partners.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF continued to provide access to safe water and basic sanitation services in affected host communities, POCs and in IDP collective sites. During the reporting period, it was noted that the security situation in greater Jonglei and Lakes continues to affect access to unserved populations in these areas.

In Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, recent clashes in the Greater Baggari and Bazia areas including Wad-Alel and Farajalla, have resulted in an influx of displaced people to Masna and Agok, in Wau County. Multi-agency needs assessments were conducted and indicate that available WASH infrastructure can accommodate the new IDPs. UNICEF and the Directorate of Public Utility have also deployed the Operation and Maintenance team to Agok and repaired two water points to augment provision of safe water.

In Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (NBeG), UNICEF-supported implementing partner, Mentor Initiative, has made significant gains in terms of boosting Community Approaches Total Sanitation (CATS). The partner has continued with CATS and triggered the process in Aweil East resulting in two Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration events commemorating the certification of 19 ODF communities. This achievement empowered a total of 1,229 households in the 19 villages to construct their own latrines, thus providing safe sanitation services to 7,374 people.

UNICEF provided access to safe water supply to 19,546 vulnerable and needy populations. Approximately 10,993 individuals gained access to basic and improved sanitation facilities in NBeG, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states. A total of 133,071 people in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, NBeG, Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lakes states were reached with the distribution of WASH non-food items (NFIs) including soap, jerrycans, buckets, hygiene/dignity kits, and water treatment products.

Additionally, Bor town was affected by floods which have led to the collapse of several household latrines. In response, UNICEF has supported the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure to enable severely affected communities to re-establish sanitation facilities.

Education: On 16 June, communities throughout South Sudan marked the International Day of the African Child. In Malakal, UNICEF joined child protection partners and the State Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare for a celebration with the theme "Leave no child behind in the development of South Sudan." Amongst those who addressed the event was the Speaker of the state legislative assembly for central Upper Nile, who noted that the war and other factors were denying children their rights and urged civil society and community organizations to design approaches to protecting the rights of children. A similar event in Pibor attracted around 3,000 children and was used as a platform to mobilize children to enroll in school.

The Unity State Ministry of General Education, supported by UNICEF and other education partners, successfully launched a Back to Learning campaign in Bentiu on 18 June. The event focused on disseminating key messages, particularly to parents, about the importance of enrolling children in school. Over 7,000 (55 per cent girls) school-age children from six primary schools, as well as parent-teacher associations (PTA) members, teachers, state government officials, UNMISS and community members, took part.

Child Protection: In June, UNICEF and partners reached 22,357 children (10,592 girls; 11,765 boys) through psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in all 10 states. An additional 128 unaccompanied and separated children (55 girls; 73 boys) were registered in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal states. UNICEF and partners reunified 78 children (33 girls and 45 boys).

A total of 13,891 individuals (3,528 girls, 3,325 boys, 5,456 women, 1,582 men) living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education messages in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In June, 17,231 people, including 9,308 women, received life-saving child protection messaging, including on family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations. Through IRRM missions, 10,339 people (1,906 girls, 1,395 boys, 5,456 women, 1,582 men) were reached with life-saving services in Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria States.

An additional, 16,523 individuals (8,653 women, 3,636 girls, 1,617 boys, and 2,617 men) were reached through gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, individualized case management support including PSS, clinical management of rape (CMR), referrals and community-based awareness raising on available GBV services. In addition, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in South Sudan in the launch of strategic national plan for ending child marriage by 2030.

Communication for Development (C4D): In June, UNICEF and C4D, Education and WASH partners celebrated a series of events focused on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) as part of Menstrual Hygiene Day under the theme “No More Limits” to empower women and girls and tackle issues preventing adolescent girls and boys from the opportunity to learn about menstruation and develop healthy habits. UNICEF and partners disseminated key messages on MHM to 2,467 pupils, 87 teachers and 10 PTAs. Dignity kits were distributed to 1,127 girls and soap to 930 boys and 261 younger girls in schools in WBeG, Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity. In Warrap, a Back to Learning campaign was launched for the first time in Abyei. Approximately 5,000 people were present during the launch and the event was covered by South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation. Communication and social mobilization support was provided ahead of the launch through a comprehensive audience-based communication package inclusive of IECs, visibility materials, and dissemination of key messages during community engagement activities in churches and community meetings. The campaign is targeting 500,000 children with quality education in 2018.

In collaboration with the Islamic Council, UNICEF continued to support advocacy and social mobilization efforts towards cholera prevention and control as part of Eid-Al-Fitr celebrations in Juba. The high-level advocacy event was attended by the First Vice President and senior Imam. Eid prayers reached 15,000 people in total, including at Hai Malakal, where cholera prevention messages were delivered to Muslim religious leaders, men, women and youth.

UNICEF continues to respond to diseases including cholera, measles and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). As the RVF outbreak has been declared over, UNICEF is focusing on preparedness and prevention activities in three counties in Lakes State. This month, 76 trained community mobilizers reached 15,160 individuals and 3,543 households during house-to-house visits. One-hundred-nine school hygiene promotion orientation sessions were conducted with 10,115 pupils, 26 community meetings were held (in which 3,550 people participated), and 253 water point sessions (in which 2,820 water vendors received key messaging). UNICEF and partners are responding to a measles outbreak in Rumbek Central. Forty-eight trained community mobilizers are conducting house-to-house visits, megaphone announcements, and advocacy sessions with religious leaders. Additionally, with UNICEF support, Good News Radio and Rumbek FM, continue to broadcast radio programmes in local languages, educating communities and caregivers on the importance of vaccination.

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting month, multi-sectoral supplies valued at US\$ 5 million were dispatched directly to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse to warehouse transfers.

Following departure delays owing to security concerns, the logistics cluster barge arrived in Malakal with multi-sectoral supplies and the off-loading exercise has been completed. Education and Nutrition supplies were delivered to partners in Yei through humanitarian convoys coordinated by the cluster due to security concerns.

As part of the dry season pre-positioning exercise, 57 trucks carrying multi-sectoral supplies were dispatched to Rumbek, Wau, Bor, Warrap and Aweil. Twenty-six of these trucks are still in transit, the majority of which are destined for Rumbek. As the rainy season progresses, it is anticipated that roads will become difficult to navigate and eventually become inaccessible at peak season in some locations, resulting in reduced road convoys and increased reliance on air transportation for delivery of emergency life-saving supplies.

Media and External Communications

In June, UNICEF facilitated a BBC radio interview with a child formerly associated with armed forces and groups, focusing on reintegration of released children. Mail and Guardian ran a story on the challenging food and nutrition situation in South Sudan, including UNICEF's efforts to assist children suffering from malnutrition. For The Day of the African Child, South Sudanese celebrities spoke up about child rights in South Sudan. The video was distributed through social media channels. For Father's Day, a UNICEF national staff member was featured in Social Media posts, on the UNICEF South Sudan webpage, unicef.org and in global and regional social media channels. The staff member was also interviewed by BBC World Service for their Father's Day Special.

Security

The security situation in the country remained volatile over the period in review with reported armed skirmishes between government and opposition forces in Pugee, Eastern Equatoria, Bagari area, Western Bahr-el-Ghazel, Leer, southern Unity, and Kopera area, Yei River State. The security situation in Western Equatoria has significantly deteriorated. Reported armed skirmishes between SPLA and SPLA-iO in Nagero, Lirangu, Saura, Mundri and Masia have continued to displace civilians. Attacks on humanitarian aid workers and civilians, ambushes, abductions, looting and robbery at gunpoint by unknown armed groups in Amadi, Maridi, Tambura, Gbudue-Yambio (Saura, Nambia and Nadiangere) have also significantly increased. Furthermore, there has been an uptick in abductions along the Main Supply Route in Greater Equatoria region against humanitarian aid workers. This situation may result in immediate and long-term effects on the security of staff in the area. Growing security concerns may also delay humanitarian intervention in affected areas in the region. During their face-to-face meeting in Addis Ababa on 20 June, the South Sudan President Salva Kiir and the former First Vice President, Riek Machar, agreed to share power but disagreed on issues of security arrangement. Regardless of the outcome of the meeting, low intensity conflict will likely continue due to challenges in the command, control and communication structure of different armed groups on the ground.

Funding

As of end June, there is a funding gap of 44 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2018 HAC requirements of US\$ 183 million. Funding available under HAC 2018 includes carry-forward from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding, as well as substantial funding received in December 2017. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

REPORT AS OF 26TH JUNE 2018					
Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 01 Jan 2018 for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received *	C/F from 2017	Funding Gap (\$)	%
Health	26,669,780	4,146,580	5,887,710	16,635,490	62%
Nutrition	48,185,091	24,907,303	17,465,326	5,812,462	12%
WASH	43,455,000	6,015,410	9,000,639	28,438,951	65%
Education	40,000,000	446,173	21,896,493	17,657,334	44%
Child Protection	25,000,000	3,026,387	10,592,931	11,380,682	46%
Total	183,309,871	38,541,853	64,843,099	79,924,919	44%

*The figures indicated above are gross (including CR, but not programmable at CO level).

*HAC funded include substantial C/F funding from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding as well as funding received in December 2017.

*There are grants included in HAC Appeal SS, however, business area are different to SS hence excluded from the table data, ex:SM180051(Denmark), KM180002(DFAM), SM180051(Kenya), SM180051(PD).

*(SM180003, SM180010, SM180011) income was part of 2017, so adjusted values have been taken for income received in 2018.

Next Situation Report: 31 July 2018

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: www.unicef.org/southsudan

UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan

UNICEF South Sudan Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/>

Who to contact for further information:

Mahimbo Mdoe

Representative

UNICEF South Sudan

Email: mmdoe@unicef.org

Timothy James Irwin

Chief of Communications

UNICEF South Sudan

Email: tjirwin@unicef.org

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and partners for 2018		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-June)	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-June)	Change since last report
NUTRITION					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care ¹	209,140	86,466	215,312	87,082	19,782
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	89%	>75%	89%	0.2%
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	1,013,536	321,270	1,013,536	321,270	51,498
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,514,734	530,655	41,254
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			250,000	85,786	31,566
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under five years of age			700,000	294,590	75,166
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of target population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)	2,200,000	1,083,811	800,000	490,941	19,546
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,100,000	417,507	300,000	125,819	10,993
CHILD PROTECTION²					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	141,934	250,000	127,537	22,357
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered ³	13,700	11,035	13,700	11,146	128
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)			120,000	40,287	6,835
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			140,000	80,558	6,520
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	478,577	500,000	361,074	42,256
		198,244 (female)		146,910 (female)	
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	5,465	4,864	5,200	2,872	395
		1,183 (female)		638 (female)	

¹ The Nutrition Cluster target does not include refugee children who are covered under the Multi-Sector Refugee Appeal, while UNICEF's nutrition response covers all children, including refugee children residing in the country.

² The CP target against the HAC 2018 slightly differs from the HRP 2018 target due to the reduced funding for the Child-Protection Sub Cluster. The HPM targets are based on the HAC funding needs.

³ UNICEF achievement is higher than CPSC achievement (national DB) national DB registration of cases take longer time as there are procedures to complete before registration