



MID-YEAR HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT JANUARY – JUNE 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Twenty-two joint integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) missions were conducted in 11 counties and reached 305,887 people including 65,432 children under 5 years of age.
- UNICEF’s Integrated Community Mobilization Network reached 345,219 households (total population 2.1 million) advocating for child rights focused on child survival, birth notification, education and protection. Three million people have been reached with advocacy and life-saving messages through radio and community engagement activities, including activities focused on youth and faith leaders.
- On 27 June, discussions between President Salva Kiir and former First Vice President 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, and it is unclear how it will be monitored and enforced.

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

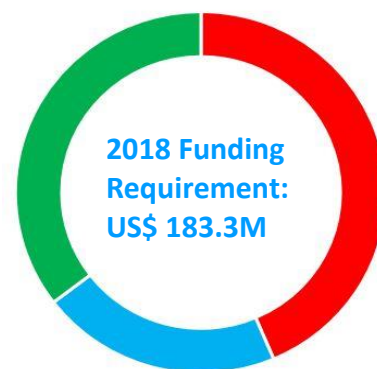
South Sudanese who are food insecure
(May-July 2018 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - IPC)

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

The overall food security situation in the country is expected to deteriorate under protracted conflict, poor economic conditions, disruption of livelihoods and challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance with 7.1 million people (63 per cent of the population) estimated to be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Of those facing food scarcity, 155,000 are estimated to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 2.3 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

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 at the end of the mid-year period. Additional clashes and insecurity in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, and Central and Eastern Equatoria in June have been reported, most notably in Yei where a United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) patrol escorting UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) staff and partners was ambushed and fired upon, leading to the fatal shooting of an UNMISS peacekeeper.

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 month of June, 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 (termed “Period of Tranquillity”) and indicated he would inform commanders on the ground, ongoing insecurity has delayed initial assessments in the area.

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) 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 the World Food programme (WFP) were conducted in 11 counties. Unfortunately, due to insecurity in mission location areas, as well as failed access negotiations, UNICEF was forced to cancel several missions leading to the shortfall against the planned target, 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.

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: Since January 2018, UNICEF and partners have provided primary health care consultations to 617,994 people (330,813 female), including 294,590 children under 5 years through health facilities, IRRM missions, Integrated Community Case Management of common childhood illnesses and outreach activities. Of those treated, 203,866 children were diagnosed with malaria, 139,991 with acute respiratory infections and 96,530 with diarrhoea. UNICEF supports partners through provision of supplies, operational budgets and technical assistance. A total of 28,544 pregnant women attended one antenatal care service, while 12,328 pregnant women attended the four

recommended antenatal care services. Skilled birth attendants attended 3,899 deliveries and 24,263 pregnant women have been counselled and tested for HIV. Two hundred fifty-six individuals tested positive of which 194 were enrolled into antiretroviral therapy. The remaining individuals were not enrolled due to fear of stigmatization/discrimination by community/family members and/or access issues to health facilities, including security and seasonal constraints.

There have been no reported cases of cholera in 2018. Cholera prevention activities continue to mitigate the risk of cholera outbreaks in hotspots. UNICEF has supported with vaccine and cold chain management and social mobilization during the pre-emptive oral cholera vaccines (OCV) campaigns conducted in Leer town because of recent displacement in which more than 3,000 individuals aged 1 year and above were vaccinated.

In 2018, a total of 38 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases were reported in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Western Equatoria States. No samples have tested positive as of end of June 2018. A nation-wide polio National Immunization Day (NID) was conducted from 10-13 April, targeting 3,351,954 children aged 0 to 59 months, which reached 92 per cent of the children.

Since January 2018, 417 measles cases have been reported with three deaths (case fatality rate of 0.72 per cent). Outbreaks were confirmed in Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Wau Protection of Civilian (PoC), Rumbek Centre and Cuibet. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to respond to the outbreak in Wau PoC and communities. A total of 530,655 children aged 6 months to 15 years have been vaccinated. These children were reached through the national measles follow-up campaign and IRRM missions, including in PoC sites and surrounding host communities.

Hepatitis E continues in Bentiu PoC, with 106 suspected cases (13 confirmed). Current responses include surveillance, case follow-up, and discouraging communities from using stagnant water for domestic and recreational purposes.

Malaria control efforts are ongoing. Activities include provision of antimalarial drugs, rapid diagnostic tests and long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs), as well as vector control activities. In 2018, UNICEF distributed 85,786 LLITNs to 42,893 families. This underachievement has arisen from a shortage of nets resulting from funding gaps, despite fundraising efforts. Discussions are ongoing to leverage access to additional nets through partners. Whilst these nets will not be finally reported by UNICEF, the resource leveraging is expected to fill a critical gap.

As of June 2018, there are 812 functional cold chain units across the country and 123 sets of cold chain equipment, including six generators installed to increase vaccine storage capacities for improved immunization service delivery.

Nutrition: UNICEF and partners are working in all states of South Sudan to address the issue of acute and chronic malnutrition by providing various curative and preventive services that include treatment of acute malnutrition, promotion and support of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and micronutrient supplementation. Integration of nutrition services with other sectors such as WASH and primary health care is ongoing in most locations. UNICEF also has a partnership with the WFP to provide a continuum of care for acute malnutrition.

Since January 2018, 23 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys conducted showed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency 15 per cent threshold in 15 out of 23 counties. The highest GAM rate was recorded in Renk county (26.9 per cent) followed by Gogrial West (26.6 per cent), Nyirol (25.7 per cent), Duk (25.3 per cent), and Twic East (24.1 per cent). Counties of Kapoeta East (Eastern Equatoria State) and Yida Refugee Settlement (Unity State) showed GAM rates of 10.4 and 8.3 per cent respectively. These rates are similar to those recorded in the previous year.

Since January 2018, UNICEF and partners have admitted 87,082 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for therapeutic care, with cure, death and defaulter rates within normal ranges (Cure: 89 per cent, Death: 0.4 per cent and Defaulter: 7.2 per cent). In addition, 321,270 pregnant and lactating women were provided with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding. Ongoing conflict has severely affected service delivery to many areas, resulting in intermittent provision of nutrition services. Results of a composite Infant and Child Feeding Index (ICFI) show an equally dire infant feeding situation, with a high proportion of children in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal not meeting the recommended ICFI requirements. Women's workloads and poor household diets are key drivers of poor child feeding.

Furthermore, several socio-cultural beliefs and practices exacerbate the already poor IYCF status which maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) activities are working to address. For instance, perennially high wasting among women, partly due to gender norms that do not allow for women's inclusion in nutrition practices, perpetuate the cycle of child malnutrition.

Malnutrition prevention remains a key tool in addressing the alarming malnutrition status of children in the country. The prevention package is part of the MIYCN programme implementation, ongoing across the country. Over 48 NGOs, in partnership with UNICEF, are implementing elements of MIYCN in their respective locations and 210 health and nutrition workers were trained on MIYCN packages.

The IRRM remains a critical modality for reaching women and children in inaccessible areas cut off due to insecurity. UNICEF continues to invest in strengthening national partner capacities and improving accountability to affected populations by building on existing community-based networks. During missions conducted this year, a total of 39,895 children under the age of 5 were screened for acute malnutrition out of which 1,004 children were detected with SAM and admitted for treatment. These missions also reached a total of 17,764 pregnant and lactating women with key IYCF messages and 27,321 children under 5 received Vitamin A supplementation.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF, as WASH cluster lead agency, provides a comprehensive WASH emergency response in and outside PoC sites and in vulnerable host communities. UNICEF as the core WASH supplies manager has reached over 516,172 people with WASH supplies from January to June 2018.

UNICEF has supported 490,941 people in accessing safe water through water trucking, drilling and rehabilitation of water points, installation of solar operated pumps, operating surface water treatment systems and providing households with water purifiers. Temporary water systems, including water trucking and surface water treatment provided safe water access to 182,407 beneficiaries while permanent water systems provide access to 308,534. In collaboration with WASH cluster partners, residents of PoC and IDP sites access safe water based on Sphere standards.

From January to June, over 125,819 additional IDPs and host community members have received access to safe sanitation facilities through construction of semi-permanent latrines in PoC and IDP sites, as well as communal and household latrines in vulnerable host communities. These sanitation facilities are designed to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) by providing additional privacy and safety to users.

UNICEF continues to support demand-driven approaches to sanitation through community-led total sanitation (CLTS), resulting in 53 villages being declared open defecation free as of June 2018. Through CLTS activities, 51,725 people now live in open defecation free villages. UNICEF will continue to explore additional, flexible community approaches to increase access to sanitation in areas of displacement.

The last cholera outbreak ended in December 2017 (20,442 cases and 426 deaths). In preparation for the coming rainy season, UNICEF WASH, Health and C4D sections have put in place robust preparedness and response plans for possible cholera outbreaks. This includes pre-positioning supplies in hotspots across the country and accelerating hygiene promotion activities aimed at preventing cholera outbreaks, including raising community awareness around latrine use, hygiene promotion and safe water handling. In the first half of 2018, 568,496 people have been reached.

Since January 2018, UNICEF has supported 55 schools with latrines, including a girl's changing room for menstrual hygiene management, benefitting 18,523 boys and 14,072 girls. Furthermore, 23,829 school girls were reached with menstrual hygiene management services, which will help them to stay in school. These services include provision of WASH facilities at school, gender-segregated and clean latrines, handwashing facilities with soap and a designated space for girls to wash/change, and sanitary protection materials.

Education: In June 2018, the State Ministry of Education, Gender and Social Welfare, with support from UNICEF, launched the Back to Learning (BTL) initiative - first introduced in 2015 - in Yambio (Western Equatoria State), and Bentiu (Unity State) under the theme 'Inclusive and Equitable Access to Quality Education for Peace and Sustainable Development'. Over 12,000 school children (55 per cent female) attended the launch and Government officials, including Deputy Governors, participated. The BTL initiative addresses the most urgent education needs in conflict-

affected and insecure states and aims to bridge the humanitarian-development divide to realize the right to education for every child. In 2018, BTL plans to reach 500,000 children and 5,200 education personnel and parent-teacher association (PTA)/school management committee (SMC) members, in addition to establishing or rehabilitating 810 classrooms in 405 learning spaces. Greater focus is being placed on strengthening the capacity of local education authorities, teachers and PTAs/SMCs to deliver life skills, peacebuilding and psychosocial support.

Integral to the BTL initiative is the Education in Emergencies (EiE) programme, supported by donors including USAID, Norway and the EU. The goal of EiE in South Sudan is to ensure that children affected by severe humanitarian crises have access to quality education in a safe and protective environment. UNICEF plans to work with 30 partners to implement EiE across all ten former states. In February 2018, UNICEF began implementation of the three-year, USAID-funded, Integrated Essential Emergency Education Services (IEEES) programme with education partners across South Sudan. This project will build upon the results achieved and lessons learned from the previous programme, the Education in Emergency Programme (EEP). Through this and additional funding sources, EiE targets will remain the same as those of the BTL initiative, aiming to reach 500,000 children and 5,200 education personnel, PTA/SMC members. In June 2018, UNICEF Education Section pre-positioned 90 per cent of EiE supplies to all targeted states and schools. In the future, in conjunction with expected support from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), there will be greater focus on strengthening the capacity of teachers and education personnel to enhance the quality of service delivery and quality learning outcomes.

Although the first GPE Programme ended on May 30, 2018, UNICEF, as GPE Grant Agent, has been directly supporting proposal development under the GPE Accelerated Funding Framework (AFF) 2018-19 and the Education Sector Plan Implementation Grant (ESPIG) 2019-2021. If successful, these grants would provide an additional US\$ 41.7 million over four years with a focus on reducing the proportion of out-of-school children in South Sudan.

Child Protection: Since December 2013, 17,804 children (8,300 girls; 9,504 boys) have been identified and registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing and are at risk of further abuse due to family separation. Access to affected children remains hampered by security concerns in many areas. Though the extent of GBV is unknown, there is a large amount of evidence showing that GBV is an ongoing risk for women and girls throughout the country.

There is no comprehensive child protection and child justice system. Local capacity to deal with child protection issues is low. Besides, mechanisms for child protection are very limited and further stretched as the number of states increase.

From January to June 2018, UNICEF and partners reached 227,472 individuals with critical life-saving child protection services (76,155 girls; 61,307 boys; 65,216 women; 24,794 men) designed to increase children's safety and psychosocial well-being and decrease the risk of further rights violations. Areas of support include family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, mine risk education, GBV and reintegration of children from armed forces/groups.

UNICEF and partners continue to advocate for the release of children associated with armed forces. During the first half of 2018, 596 children (211 girls; 385 boys) were released from the SSNLM and SPLA-iO in Yambio, Western Equatoria State and 210 children (3 girls; 207 boys) from the SPLA-IO and the National Salvation Front (NAS) in Pibor, Jonglei State.

Since January 2018, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial care to 127,537 children (57,313 girls; 70,224 boys) with critical child protection needs. Children in schools, communities, and child-friendly spaces, as well as during RRM missions benefited. UNICEF and partners reached 40,287 children with life-saving mine risk education (MRE). In addition, more than 20 implementing partners are going through the mine risk accreditation process with the support of the National Mine Action Authority. As part of the accreditation process, partners first need to be trained on MRE for them to receive their accreditation. UNICEF is supporting partners through the funding of training and provision of itemized cost estimate materials and coaching to prepare for the accreditation exercise.

UNICEF Child Protection Section is leading risk mitigation efforts, including GBV, across UNICEF sectors and UNICEF-led clusters through: i) training (of over 450 individuals including on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Revised Guidelines for Integrating GBV Prevention and Response Interventions in Humanitarian Action); ii) conducting 25 audits to assess the safety needs of women and children in their communities and engagement of relevant actors to

address them and; iii) development of cluster specific action plans to mitigate GBV in 2018. Since January 2018, clinical management of rape capacity building for 52 clinical and non-clinical staff has been conducted in 24 health facilities. Specifically, key health care providers (clinical and non-clinical) were trained to assist survivors of sexual violence (rape) to access services in a safe, confidential and ethical manner. Clinical staff trained included midwives, physician assistants, nurses, clinical officers. Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) training also included a psychological first aid component for non-clinical staff including security guards, registrars and receptionists to minimize stigma and ensure survivors' safety, confidentiality, respect and non-discrimination. The purpose of the training was to enhance local capacity. UNICEF has involved national partners to lead on this, though high staff turnover in South Sudan continues to pose a major challenge for sustaining local capacity for CMR.

UNICEF supports provision of birth registration services for children under 5 in targeted states reaching a cumulative figure of 504,012 children (246,682 girls and 257,330 boys) in the first half of 2018. UNICEF supported the government to pass the Civil Registry Act 2018 and the Policy on Children without Appropriate Parental Care. UNICEF continues to provide support to Government in preparation of its initial Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) state party report. The report was validated by inter-ministerial teams, the UN and civil society organizations in April 2018 and is now being reviewed by the ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and Justice at the ministerial level. Once approved, the Government, through the ministries of Justice and/or Foreign Affairs will submit the report to the CRC Committee in Geneva.

Communication for Development (C4D): UNICEF's Integrated Community Mobilization Network covered 74 out of 80 counties in all 10 states through 2,600 trained community mobilizers engaged in communication interventions at the household and community level. The community mobilizers continued to support prevention and control of diseases with epidemic potential, BTL campaigns, release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG), and promotion of optimal maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in emergencies.

Integrated cross-sectoral outbreak preparedness and response communication plans were designed with WASH, Health and C4D partners for cholera, polio and Ebola including prevention and control messaging. These were complemented by radio broadcasts across 40 radio stations reaching 2.4 million people. UNICEF conducted intensive social and community mobilization activities for two rounds of NIDs towards polio eradication with an average of 90 per cent pre-campaign awareness among mothers and caregivers. OCV campaigns were conducted in five states supported by social mobilization campaigns. These campaigns supported measles, Meningitis A and maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination campaigns along with integrating polio campaigns with other child health services such as Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.

UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, WHO, FAO and other stakeholders, successfully responded to the Rift Valley Fever outbreak in Lakes State and meningitis outbreaks in Imoruk and Khormus payams in Eastern Equatoria.

Supply and Logistics

In the first half of 2018, UNICEF established and maintained 80 (34 new and 46 ongoing) local long-term arrangements for in-country and regional procurement of goods and services to support the humanitarian response. Support provided in the procurement of emergency supplies facilitates access to safe drinking water to communities and support to the Back to School programme and thus far amounts to 68.5 per cent (US\$ 47.6 million) of the approved supply plan, totalling US\$ 69.5 million. The 2017-18 dry season pre-positioning plan implementation is on track with an average 71 per cent of targets already met in the distribution of pre-positioned supplies before the start of the rainy season. Supplies valued at US\$ 19 million were delivered from UNICEF warehouses to locations across the country, of which 92 per cent were delivered within the recommended delivery timeframe.

In 2018, supply and logistics operations faced challenges related to limited number of reliable local suppliers and limited local market due to the country's unstable political situation and bureaucratic impediments – delays in receiving approvals from authorities to both import programme supplies in to the country and to transport them to final beneficiary destinations.

Media and External Communications

In January 2018, the newly-appointed UNICEF Executive Director, Henrietta H. Fore, visited South Sudan as her first official UNICEF programme country visit. BBC News joined her mission to the field and interviews were arranged with Al Jazeera, CNN, Associated Press, Reuters and Voice of America.

In February, the first of three ceremonies to mark the release of children associated with armed forces and groups was held in Yambio. Two other releases took place in April and May. Media coverage was extensive, particularly for the first and second releases. There were over 50 news pieces in top-tier media, including items with the BBC World Service, El Pais, The Guardian, The New York Times and the Washington Post, as well as considerable coverage in local and regional media.

Content for a global UNICEF WASH campaign was generated in South Sudan, due to be launched in August 2018 and digital content was produced for the global Every Child Alive campaign. In April, two UNICEF National Committees from Sweden and Finland came to generate content for fundraising projects.

Security

The outset of 2018 was characterized by a relatively calm security environment, partly due to the focus of most parties to the conflict on the ongoing Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) led High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF). However, continuous disagreements over certain conditions tabled by each party manifested in a highly unpredictable and volatile security situation and instances of fierce fighting across most of the country between Government and opposition forces. These involved reports of atrocities against civilian populations and significant displacements across the country.

While Central and Western Equatoria states recorded several clashes between SPLA and pro-Marcher SPLA-iO and National Salvation Front (NAS), there were also reports of low-level fighting between NAS and the SPLA-iO. Intra-communal clashes, revenge killings and cattle raiding were the main incidents recorded in Lakes, Upper Nile and Jonglei states.

In April, former Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Paul Malong, formed a new opposition group, the South Sudan United Front (SSUF) to contest the ongoing political process. This period coincided with a series of attacks in Raja in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal which were attributed to the SSUF.

In May, serving Army Chief of Staff, General James Ajongo died suddenly and was replaced by General Gabriel Jok Riak and insecurity heightened during this period owing to the temporary power vacuum. The government indefinitely shut down the VIVACELL cellular network in March 2018 owing to the alleged affiliation of one of the owners with opposition groups, leading to serious communication issues across all sectors including UN operations, the military on both sides and private businesses.

The President continued to hire and fire governors, ministers and staff including the Minister of Finance, Chief of Defence Operations-SPLA, in the first half of 2018 without providing official reasons. These dismissals have deepened the rift in the regime and raised insecurity.

Unity: Although Bentiu and Rubkona and immediate counties have been relatively calm, January-June 2018 has seen active mobilization of forces and continuous fighting between pro-Government troops and SPLA-iO, mainly in central and southern parts of the state. During the fighting, the forces have reportedly committed serious atrocities against civilians, leading to wide-spread displacement and access issues.

Upper Nile: The state was generally calm for much of 2018 thus far though sporadic clashes were reported. On 12 February government forces attacked SPLA-iO positions in Nyatoh, Nasir County. Between 12 and 31 March, several clashes were reported involving pro-Machar SPLA-iO, pro-Deng SPLA-iO and SPLA east of Nasir. Reports of fighting continued in May, with government and opposition forces reportedly clashing on 5, 14 and 16 May in Pagak. It is reported that the government is relocating civilians to Pagak with the aim of repopulating it.

Jonglei: The security situation within Bor town has greatly improved due to increased joint patrols by organized forces. SPLA and pro-Machar SPLA-iO forces clashed on several occasions in Motot, Pieri, Pulchuol Waat, Yuai and Akobo areas between 01 March and 19 April. The opposition subsequently claimed that government forces had captured Motot and Pieri and killed four civilians, reportedly including an infant, burned tukuls and looted humanitarian supplies. Intercommunal clashes and cattle raiding by youth continue to take place.

Western Bahr-el-Ghazal: Contrary to the unstable situation in the state in previous years, the security situation had been calm in the first half of 2018, permitting UN AFP missions into previously inaccessible areas such as greater Baggari until mid-June when media reported fighting in Ngo Baggari and Wad Aalil. Prior to the media report, three INGOs travelling separately to Baggari were denied permission to proceed with their mission on 13 June. It was later confirmed that Wad Aalil (Jur River) IDPs were attacked on 11 June and displaced then further West to Agok and Masna. An UNMISS team was denied access to Baggari and all partners evacuated their staff after the attack.

Lakes: Intercommunal clashes and the disarmament process continued to account for insecurity from January-June 2018. Several confrontations took place as some youth have resisted the process and in some cases clashed with Government forces. On 19 February, armed youth refusing to disarm clashed with the disarmament force in Longamat Village, Pacong Payam of Rumbek East County, resulting in the death of one member of the disarmament force and two youth and further injury to another youth. Many NGOs have reported harassment, extortion and detention of their staff by the disarmament forces.

Central Equatoria: Central Equatoria became one of the most difficult regions of the country in which to operate in 2018. While Juba and surrounding areas remained calm with no significant military activity reported, the outlying areas of the state remained tense, with reports of clashes between forces loyal to Joseph Bakasoro and pro-Machar SPLA-iO, 23 kilometres north of Yei from 11-13 February. Several hundred civilians were displaced into neighbouring communities and Yei Town. There were sporadic clashes between SPLA and pro-Machar SPLA-iO on 26 February, in Minyori, Yei, Mitika, Lasu, and in Kili, Mukaya County on 7 March, where opposition forces reportedly looted and burned down houses. Several clashes took place in Morobo, Morsak and Sokare between 15 and 23 March.

Seven NGO staff were detained by the SPLA-iO in Panyume on 25 March while carrying out an assessment of a health facility in the area. They were released after 21 days in captivity. On 25 April, a humanitarian team of 10 members including 2 UNICEF staff travelling from Yei to Tore in the south of Central Equatoria State was abducted by SPLA-iO forces and held until their release on 30 April.

Western Equatoria: The security situation in the state remained unpredictable and tense around Yambio throughout the first half of 2018. The past six months saw an increase in armed clashes and criminal activity resulting in a high-risk level that is impacting UN personnel, assets and operations. There is increased movement of armed elements, reportedly pro-Machar SPLA-iO, particularly along the corridor running north of Yambio to the Gramba Forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo, reportedly being used as a stronghold and training ground. An SPLA-iO brigade of 2,500-3,000 men is reported to have moved southwards from Western Bahr el Ghazal through the areas on the outskirts of Tambura to join forces in Li Rangu and its immediate northern areas only 15 kilometres from Yambio. This mobilization was countered by SPLA forces resulting in several clashes. Government forces clashed with the SPLA-iO at Saura (10 kilometres from Yambio) 29-30 April during which an UNMISS national staff travelling in his car with his family members was abducted by SPLA-iO. The staff was released on 4 May.

Access: The dry season in the beginning of 2018 increased the use of road transport for the movement of humanitarian supplies, though personnel movement remained a challenge as attacks by armed elements and criminal gangs continued along main supply routes (MSR). The onset of the rainy season in April rendered many roads impassable across the country. Numerous criminal attacks occurring across the country, mainly in Western and Central Equatoria states, raised the risk level along MSRs compelling UN missions to depend on the Force Protection Unit. Currently, a total of 47 roads require force protection including 10 in Central Equatoria alone.

Funding

At mid-year 2018, 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 GR, 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.

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:

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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	478,577 198,244 (female)	500,000	361,074 146,910 (female)	42,256
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	5,465	4,864 1,183 (female)	5,200	2,872 638 (female)	395

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