



unicef

South Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

8 - 21 MAY 2015: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #59

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The situation in South Sudan has drastically deteriorated in the past two weeks, with heavy fighting on-going across Unity and Upper Nile states. 100,000 people have been displaced and 650,000 have been cut off from aid as humanitarian organizations have been forced to withdraw from affected areas.
- According to dozens of testimonies collected through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), armed men and boys in military and civilian clothing have burned whole villages to the ground, while large numbers of girls and women were raped and killed. At least 19 boys and seven girls were killed while others were mutilated or recruited. UNICEF is working with partners to provide appropriate support to survivors and is using MRM reports to inform advocacy efforts aimed at encouraging an immediate cessation of grave child rights violations.
- Six recent SMART nutrition surveys conducted in Unity, Warrap and Northern Bar El Ghazal states found that global acute malnutrition rates above the 15 per cent emergency threshold: Mayom (30.0 per cent); Abiemnhom (26.5 per cent); Twic (25.6 per cent); Aweil South (24.9 per cent); Panyijar (24.2 per cent); and Pariang (23.4 per cent). A total of 43,408 children 6-59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes by UNICEF and partners in 2015 (note: only half of partners have reported for April).

1.52 million

People internally displaced since 15 December 2013

(OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot dated 15 May, 2015)

812,816*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

546,220

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot dated 15 May, 2015)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - December 2015

US\$ 165.6 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

| Indicators | Cluster for 2015 | | | UNICEF for 2015 | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) | Target achieved (%) | UNICEF Target* | Cumulative results (#) | Target achieved (%) |
| WASH: # of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day) | 4,100,000 | 1,009,384 | 25% | 600,000 | 269,672 | 45% |
| Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment | 137,883 | 43,408 | 31% | 137,883 | 43,408 | 31% |
| Health: # of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles | | | | 1,207,705 | 174,362 | 14% |
| Education # of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies | 224,299 | 149,037 | 66% | 200,000 | 82,434 | 41% |
| Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services | 340,295 | 207,124 | 61% | 182,500 | 144,933 | 79% |

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation in South Sudan has drastically deteriorated in the past two weeks, with heavy fighting on-going across Unity and Upper Nile states. 100,000 people have been displaced and 650,000 have been cut off from aid as humanitarian organizations have been forced to withdraw from affected areas.

According to dozens of testimonies from people who have fled burning villages, children have been both the victims and perpetrators of recent violence in Unity State, with armed men and boys in military and civilian clothing responsible for the widespread destruction of life and property. Witnesses reported that they believed the attacks were undertaken by armed groups aligned with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Survivors reported to UNICEF staff that whole villages were burned to the ground by armed groups, while large numbers of girls and women were taken outside to be raped and killed – including children as young as seven. At least 19 boys – some as young as 10 years of age – and seven girls were killed. Others were mutilated or recruited to join the fighting and take care of stolen cattle.

Fighting has also been escalating Upper Nile state in recent weeks, with violations against children occurring with frightening regularity. Malakal town changed hands multiple times while heavy fighting in Melut resulted in four people reportedly killed in Melut PoC, including one child. Humanitarian aid has been cut off in many areas of the state, and services have been constrained inside Malakal PoC.

This increase in fighting and decreased humanitarian space comes against the backdrop of a deteriorating nutrition situation. Six recent SMART nutrition surveys conducted in Unity, Warrap and Northern Bar El Ghazal states had global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the 15 per cent emergency threshold: Mayom (30 per cent); Abiemnhom (26.5 per cent); Twic (25.6 per cent); Aweil South (24.9 per cent); Panyijar (24.2 per cent); and Pariang (23.4 per cent).

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster. Within the Health cluster, UNICEF provides leadership on vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF also supports the core supply pipelines for the Education, WASH and Nutrition clusters, providing essential humanitarian supplies to all partners. While continuing to focus on the delivery of life-saving interventions, UNICEF is also investing in providing access to education and a protective environment for affected children.

UNICEF-led Clusters are leading the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Response Plan. Cluster partners are revising targets and coverage based on the growing humanitarian needs in the country with special consideration to accessing affected populations in the current context in Unity and Upper Nile States as well as the increased cost of doing business in South Sudan.

Humanitarian Strategy: Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

As part of the interagency rapid response teams, UNICEF continues to expand activities in remote locations together with WFP and partners. More than 742,000 people, including over 156,000 children under 5, have been reached by the 47 UNICEF and partner RRM missions to date. In 2015, 13 RRM missions in northern Jonglei and northern Unity States have reached close to 190,000 people, including 39,400 children under five.

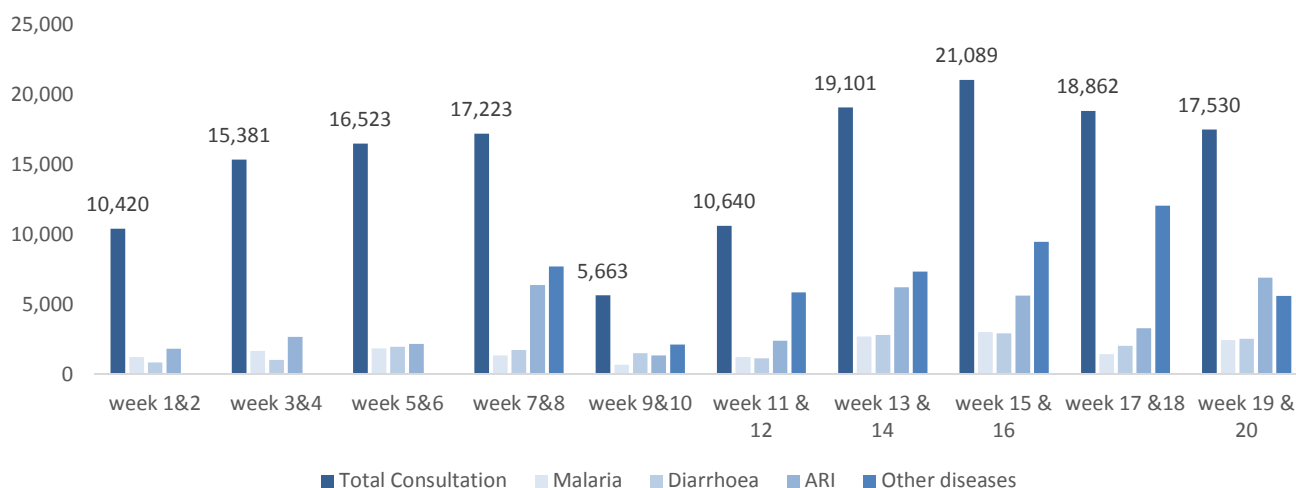
The current escalation of fighting and insecurity in Upper Nile and Unity States has further reduced the humanitarian space. As populations continue to flee the violence into even harder to reach areas, the RRM will likely become the main response model to access these affected population. UNICEF and partners are working on rapid interventions to provide the most critical lifesaving assistance in those pockets of displacement, taking into account protection concerns to prevent exposing these populations to further risks.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Health partners have warned that there will be a country wide shortage of drugs as of September 2015, as the current procurement by USAID ends in June. Health partners and donors are looking at options to fill in the gap and procure essential medications during the last quarter of the year.

UNICEF supports partners to provide primary health care in Bentiu, Malakal, and Juba PoCs, as well as Mingkaman and Wau Shiluk IDP camps. During the reporting period a total of 17,530 people accessed basic primary health care, including preventive and curative services, of which 41 per cent were children under 5. Forty-three per cent of these children had acute respiratory infections, with diarrhoea and malaria being the second and third most common reasons for consultations. A total of 152,432 people have accessed health services through UNICEF support since January 2015.

Trends of Priority Epidemic Prone Diseases from week 1 to week 20



In the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, UNICEF supported the community based organization Bio-Aid to establish health facilities in Lekuangle and Gumuruk. During the reporting period, 2,279 people including 520 demobilized child soldiers accessed health services. The major causes of consultations were malaria, acute respiratory infection and diarrhoea. A total of 205 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) were distributed to pregnant women and children under 5.

As part of UNICEF's emergency preparedness activities, 35,000 LLITNs were prepositioned in Mayom and Bor. UNICEF also supported the state Ministries of Health in Warrap and Eastern Equatoria to conduct malaria case management training for 80 health care providers.

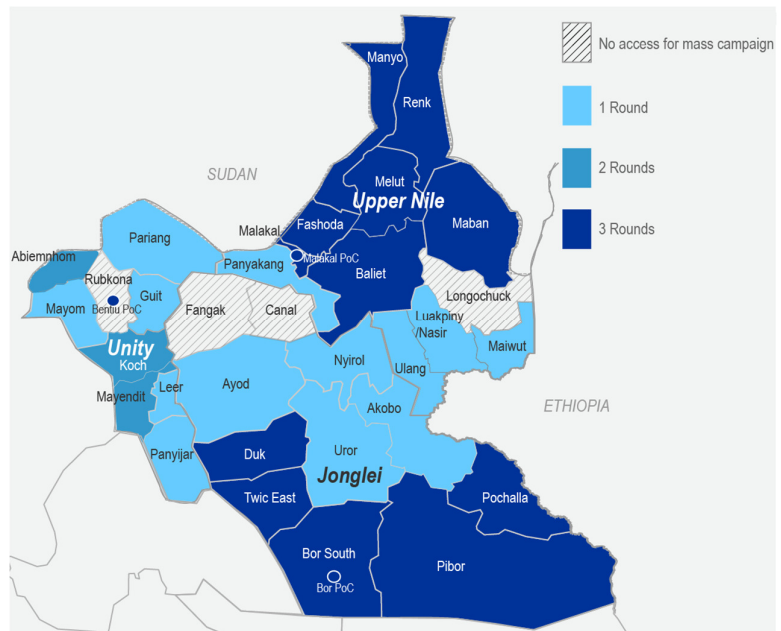
Community volunteers in Bentiu continue to provide an integrated package of child health interventions. An increase of diarrhoea and fever cases has been observed during this reporting period, attributed to the heavy rains in the last two weeks plus inadequate water and sanitation facilities, likely as a result of the increasing number of IDPs in the site. During the reporting period, 17,556 children under 5 were reached, with key messages delivered to caregivers on prevention and prompt seeking of health services. Over 1,224 children with diarrhoea were treated and 1,215 children with fever and difficulty breathing were referred for further treatment in the health facilities. Through a similar programme in Mingkaman IDP site, 559 children were treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea by community volunteers.

During the reporting period, 492 pregnant women were counseled and tested for HIV in UNICEF-supported health facilities and no HIV positive cases were identified. Since January, 4,954 pregnant women have been tested of which 56 tested positive (1.1 per cent) and 47 (84 per cent) enrolled on treatment. The uptake of HIV testing by pregnant women attending antenatal care in humanitarian settings remains low at 43.3 per cent, indicating the need to increase HIV awareness at the community and facility levels.

The response to the circulating vaccine derived polio virus (cVDPV2) outbreak, confirmed in October 2014, continues as per outbreak response plan with implementation of short interval additional dose (SIAD) campaigns targeting children under 15 in the three conflict affected states. To date, 1,152,052 children 0 – 15 years of age in 28 counties have been reached with one round of SIAD, and of these 28 counties, 17 have conducted two rounds of SIAD reaching 476,959 children and only 12 have completed three rounds reaching 426,565 children under 15 years of age. The three consecutive rounds are being implemented in a staggered manner depending on access, partner presence, processing of funds and availability of air assets for vaccine distribution. Four counties in the three states (Rubkona, Old Fangak, Khorfulus and Longechuk) remain inaccessible and have therefore not conducted any SIAD round.

The first and second rounds of the Polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) are ongoing in the conflict affected states. The second round was completed in the Southern Jonglei counties of Bor, Twic East and Duk along with the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. Ten out of 32 counties in the conflict-affected states have now been reached with the first and second rounds of the NIDs reaching 146,539 children under five years in the first round and 177,622 children in the second round.

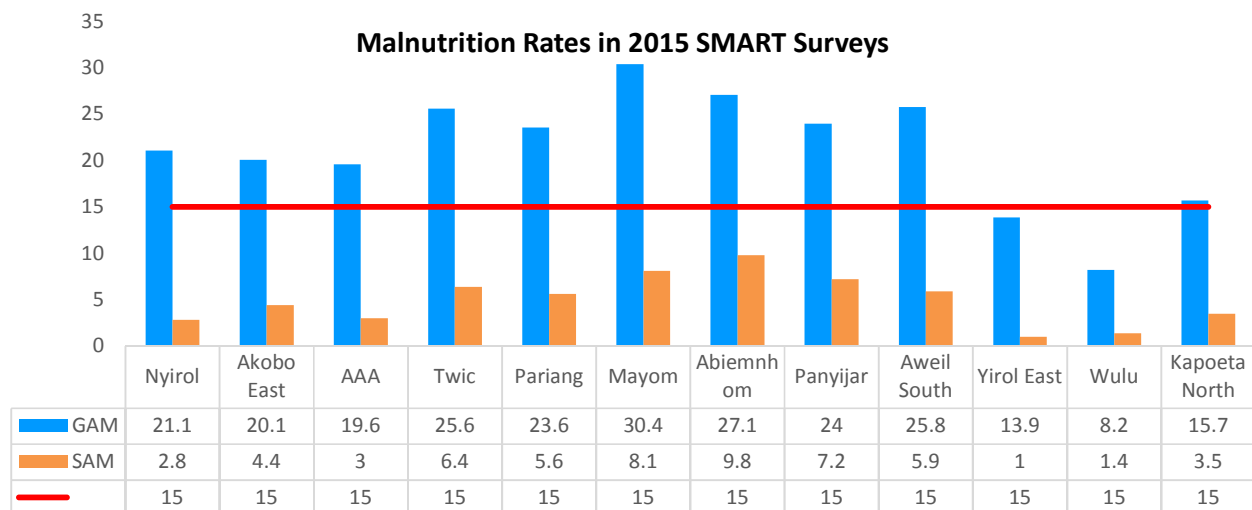
The measles outbreak response was completed in Maban county targeting refugee and host community children, reaching 62,496 (55 per cent) children 6 months to 15 years of age with measles vaccination. The campaign integrated polio vaccination for children under 5 years of age and 44,139 (86 per cent) children were vaccinated. The analysis of the low measles coverage reached compared to polio coverage shows that it is due to very low coverage in the host communities. The reasons for these low rates are being investigated to ensure corrective action is taken before subsequent campaign activities.



Measles and polio vaccination campaign for new arrivals was conducted in Malakal PoC reaching 1,231 children 6 months to 15 years with measles vaccination and 1,976 children under 15 years with polio vaccination. An integrated campaign is planned for Wau Shiluk and Fashoda counties of Upper Nile State in the coming week if security permits. Measles and polio vaccination for children under 15, particularly for new arrivals, is ongoing in the Bentiu, Juba and Bor PoCs as well as Aweril IDP sites. A total of 1,399 children were reached with measles vaccination and 1,984 with polio vaccination in these locations. In Bentiu, MSF has concluded the pneumococcal vaccination campaign, reaching 6,013 children under 2; the post-campaign survey showed a coverage of 89.4 per cent.

NUTRITION: As of 20 May, a total of 43,408 children 6-59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes (note: only half of partners have reported for April). About one third of the total admissions have been from Northern Bahr el Ghazal, one of the high burden states affected by high levels of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. The high admissions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal are attributed to Nutrition Scale Up activities through which social mobilizers screened and referred children with acute malnutrition.

The nutrition situation for children in South Sudan is rapidly deteriorating and is expected to worsen due to the security situation in Greater Upper Nile. Displacement, constrained humanitarian access and the oncoming rains will compound the situation. Seven recent SMART nutrition surveys conducted in Unity, Warrap and Northern Bar El Ghazal states showed an alarming situation. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates were: Mayom (30 per cent); Abiemnhom (26.5 per cent); Twic (25.6 per cent); Aweil South (24.9 per cent); Panyijar (24.2 per cent); Yirol West (13.9 per cent); and Pariang (23.4 per cent). Also alarming is the high SAM prevalence, with counties reporting SAM rates as high as 9.8 per cent. Both crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate for Panyijar were 2.56 and 2.69 per 10 000 people per day, above the emergency threshold.



Access to children outside of PoCs is a major challenge in the three conflict-affected states, though nutrition partners are resuming services where possible. Increased movement in and out of the PoCs by displaced populations also poses a challenge to nutrition programmes as it can result in increased defaulter rates and reduced programme performance. There are already indications of high defaulter rates emerging in the conflict affected states.

The April Interagency Phase Classification (IPC) also indicates a dire nutrition situation across most of the country. The IPC Analysis Report was validated by the technical working group and senior government partners on 14 May. The report will be released after endorsement by the Council of Ministers.

During the reporting period, a total of 9,288 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition in Bentiu PoC. Among these, 166 children (1.8 per cent) were severely malnourished and 645 (6.9 per cent) were moderately malnourished. UNICEF partner CARE screened 215 children under 5 during a rapid nutrition assessment in Bentiu town. Only 4 children (1.9 per cent) were identified with SAM and 10 (4.6 per cent) with MAM; all cases were referred to treatment services operated by CARE in Bentiu Town.

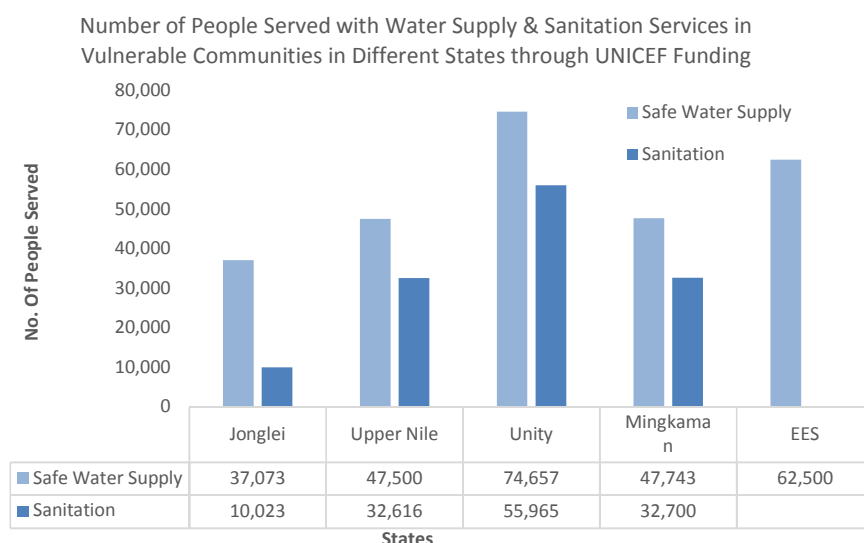
World Vision International, a UNICEF partner operating in Fashoda, Melut and Manyo counties in Upper Nile state screened 4,899 children of which 28 were identified with SAM (0.6 per cent) and 77 with MAM (6.1 per cent). In Jonglei State, 10,865 children under 5 were screened of which 519 children (4.8 per cent) were severely malnourished and 1,508 (13.9 per cent) moderately malnourished.

| Date of Screening | Total screened | | | MUAC<115mm | | | MUAC ≥ 115 mm and <125 mm | | | MUAC ≥ 125 mm | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------|--------|------------|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----|-------|---------------|------|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Unity | 5,007 | 4,281 | 9,288 | 84 | 82 | 166 | 359 | 286 | 645 | 4,564 | 3913 | 8,477 |
| Jonglei | 5,217 | 5,648 | 10,865 | 237 | 282 | 519 | 757 | 831 | 1,508 | 4,223 | 4535 | 8,758 |
| Upper Nile | 2,238 | 2,661 | 4,899 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 36 | 41 | 77 | 2,189 | 2605 | 4,794 |

WASH: The worsening security situation in Unity and Upper Nile states continues to push IDPs into Malakal and Bentiu PoCs. These high numbers of IDPs make it difficult to maintain WASH services at Sphere Standards (7.5-15 litres/person/day). In both PoCs, water supply has reduced from over 15 litres per persons per day (L/p/d) to 9 L/p/d. The situation is expected to worsen over the coming weeks, putting additional pressure on the limited facilities. Sphere Standards for sanitation (1 latrine for 50 people) are also not being met, with Malakal PoC now at 1 latrine for 104 people and Bentiu PoC at 1 latrine for 65 people. Construction work for the extension of both PoCs to accommodate new incoming IDPs is advancing, however, contractors are reluctant to work in the new PoC extension, especially in Malakal, fearing possible attacks by roving forces around the camp.

In Bentiu PoC, several water samples from the new borehole shows poor water clarity; indicating presence of fine silt. To address this, the water will have to be treated before distribution to meet water quality standards. Drilling of a second new borehole will begin this week. In the interim, temporary water supply systems are being set up in

anticipation of any delays related to the new planned water distribution system. UNICEF is also directly implementing the construction of 682 latrines, of which 304 are complete. An additional 135 latrines are expected to be finished in the coming three weeks while the remaining latrines will be constructed once the new PoC sectors are complete.



In the past two weeks, there were major hygiene promotion campaigns in Bentiu PoC and Town benefiting 33,662 people, while 48,910 people in the area received supplies including soap, water purification products and hygiene kits.

UNICEF and partners are continuing to increase access to safe water and sanitation outside of PoC and IDP sites. In Kurenyang, Fangak County, Jonglei State, one borehole was rehabilitated benefiting over 800 people. In the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), over 1,500 people in Lekuangle benefited from construction of one new borehole and

rehabilitation of two others. In Gumuruk, 20 school latrines were constructed benefiting over 6,900 school children. Meanwhile, in Eastern Equatoria state (EES), drilling teams in Guinea Worm endemic areas continue to face challenges due to heavy rains, however, two boreholes were completed in the last two weeks benefiting 1,000 people.

EDUCATION: To date, UNICEF has provided 82,434 children (36 per cent girls) aged 3-18 with Education in Emergencies (EiE) services through the provision of technical assistance, supplies and operating costs to partners as well as through RRM direct implementation. A total of 2,805 (21 per cent females) teachers, PTA members and other education personnel have been trained to effectively support EiE.

In Upper Nile and Unity states, ongoing fighting has had a major impact on learning in the temporary learning spaces that had remained open during spring break to support catch up programmes. NGO partners including World Relief in Koch and Mercy Corps in Panyinjar have stopped operations and evacuated their staff to Juba.

UNICEF continues to provide financial and technical support for the implementation and monitoring of the Back to Learning initiative (BTL). As schools across the country are currently on break, UNICEF and partners are strengthening community mobilization to identify and enrol out of school children; conducting teacher/volunteer training; and completing classroom rehabilitation before the rainy season starts.

In Malakal and Bentiu PoCs, schools remained closed this week for break, and construction of 44 temporary learning spaces are ongoing in the new PoC sites that will benefit 6,000 children. UNICEF partners in Bentiu are undertaking community mobilization under BTL to identify and enrol out of school children in the new spaces. In Bor, UNICEF partner Save the Children rehabilitated six classrooms and trained 35 teachers on psychosocial support in the classrooms and child centered teaching methodologies. UNICEF also supported the first quarter exams in Bor POC for 623 children (50 per cent girls).

In the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), 5,500 children have now been newly enrolled in learning programmes including 713 released children. Ten schools have now been reopened and eight temporary learning spaces established in communities across GPAA. UNICEF is prepositioning additional supplies to reach 15,000 children in host communities by the end of the year.

In Pibor town, primary exams were held in Pibor Boys and Pibor Girls schools and schools are now on post-exam holidays from 21 May to 1 June. Latest enrolment figures for Pibor Boys are 715 boys (22 per cent released children) and 283 girls in Pibor Girls school. Kondako primary school will open on 1 June with an enrolment of 300 children and adolescents. Pibor Girls school, occupied since 2014, has been vacated, however, the military is establishing barracks just behind the school boundaries. UNICEF and local education authorities are closely monitoring the situation. In

Labrab, the site of the final release, 557 children have been registered (20 per cent released children) with four volunteer teachers currently being trained.

UNICEF in partnership with NGO Across is implementing a project in pastoralist communities on literacy and numeracy, ox-plough farming and peacebuilding. The goal of the project is to reduce conflict, increase social cohesion and build resilience within the community through increased access to educational and livelihood opportunities. During this reporting period, Across trained 32 youth (including 2 females) on a two week course in ox-ploughing to enable them to cultivate larger areas and increase their harvests. The training served as peacebuilding connector enabling youth from conflicting clans to come together and work on a common socio-economic agenda, diffusing tensions.

CHILD PROTECTION: With the escalation of conflict in Upper Nile State and large scale offensives in Unity State, this has led to a spike in reports of grave child rights violations. Between 13 and 15 May 2015, UNICEF collected testimony from survivors and witnesses of attacks that took place throughout Rubkona and Guit counties in Unity state in early May 2015. The testimony was provided by new IDP arrivals at Bentiu PoC. A total of 41 incidents were recorded, 33 of which are verified. This includes 47 children killed, at least 23 children raped and 26 abducted. There are also reports of large scale recruitment of children. UNICEF is working with partners to provide appropriate support to survivors and is using the reports to inform advocacy efforts aimed at encouraging an immediate cessation of grave child rights violations.

For family tracing and reunification (FTR), UNICEF and its partners are providing FTR services for 8,215 total unaccompanied, separated, and missing children identified since the beginning of the crisis, 1,272 are unaccompanied (42 per cent girls), 4,614 are separated (49 per cent girls), and 2,329 are reported as missing (56 per cent girls). Forty-nine reunifications were successfully facilitated by UNICEF and its partners during this reporting period, bringing the total number of family reunifications to 1,225 since 2014. Eighteen per cent of all registered unaccompanied children and 20 per cent of all registered separated children have been reunified to date. Follow ups remain significantly under-reported, for example, a partner in Bentiu PoC reported having conducted over 450 follow ups during the last six weeks, but have been unable to reflect this online due to constraints with internet connectivity. A manual reporting system is being set up as an interim measure and more accurate follow up rates will be available in June.

So far this year, 144,933 children have been reached with other child protection services; around 33 per cent of these children were reached with prevention messaging through direct implementation during Rapid Response Missions. An additional 9,311 people (74 per cent children) were reached with mine risk education during this reporting period. The 1,757 children released by the Cobra Faction continue to receive family tracing and post-reunification support and assistance to access education. Longer-term socio-economic reintegration programmes, including livestock and vocational training, will commence in June. Community monitoring systems indicate that there are children in the GPAA who are still associated with the Cobra Faction and UNICEF is continuing to advocate for their release and the necessary interim care and family tracing services are available to respond when necessary.

In Malakal, UNICEF conducted two safety assessments for new arrivals into the PoCs, to ensure their safe settlement into the PoC. UNICEF took advantage of the short period of relatively stable security to travel to Wau Shilluk to conduct three days introductory training on trauma and the survivor centered approach for IMC colleagues. UNICEF will continue to monitor and provide follow up training to ensure that survivors receive appropriate care. UNICEF is also playing an active role in the planning processes for relocating people to the new POC extension, ensuring that adequate safety measures are taken, such as lighting, sex-segregated latrines, and consultation with women and girls.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D): At the national level, UNICEF trained 32 clinical officers and outreach health workers on Kala-Azar prevention and control from four high burden states to increase community knowledge on Kala Azar and seeking early treatment.

As a part of the polio outbreak response, 32 social mobilizers were trained in Malakal for the implementation of the emergency vaccination campaign. In Jonglei, the second round of polio NIDs used 209 social mobilizers to mobilize community members in counties of southern Jonglei including GPAA to ensure their children are vaccinated against polio. The communities were further engaged through a mix of advocacy, social mobilization and communication channels such as megaphone announcements, interpersonal communication during house to house visits, community meetings with local authorities and religious leaders.

SUPPLY & LOGISTICS: UNICEF dispatched seven trucks of education supplies to facilities located in Aweil, Kuajok, Wau and Rumbek. Five trucks containing 200 tons of clean delivery kits were sent to Rumbek and Wau, whilst another eleven trucks are delivering WASH supplies to Bentiu. Access by road is still possible for most locations except Jonglei and Western Equatorial states. However, road accessibility is expected to significantly decline over the coming weeks.

A Logistics Cluster charter plane delivered two tons of Nutrition cargo and four tons of WASH cargo from Bor to Malakal. Another charter plane with three rotations one from Juba-Labrab and the other two from Juba-Boma-Labrab delivered four tons of supplies for the on-going response in GPAA. The Logistics Cluster barge delivered 100 tons of UNICEF humanitarian supplies (WASH, Education and Child Protection) to Malakal. The barge will return to Bor, with preparation for the next scheduled trip to Malakal in early June 2015.

FUNDING: Against UNICEF's 2015 requirement of US\$ 165.6 million, US\$ 44.7 million has been received. UNICEF South Sudan would like to thank the Government of the United States for the generous additional contribution of US\$ 2.5 million which has been received for WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and cluster coordination interventions.

| Appeal Sector | Requirements in US\$ ** | Funds Received in US\$* | Funding Gap | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | US\$ | % |
| Nutrition | 34,207,267 | 8,472,850 | 25,734,417 | 75% |
| Health | 22,958,021 | 7,483,988 | 15,474,033 | 67% |
| WASH | 44,900,000 | 15,221,552 | 29,678,448 | 66% |
| Child Protection | 33,974,176 | 7,406,861 | 26,567,315 | 78% |
| Education | 29,588,149 | 6,135,902 | 23,452,247 | 79% |
| Total | 165,627,613 | 44,721,153 | 120,906,460 | 73% |

* '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: 4 June 2015

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

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Annex A - SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS¹

| | Cluster 2015 | | UNICEF and IPs 2015 | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Target (Jan-Dec) | Results (Jan-May) | Target ² (Jan-Dec) | Results (Jan- May) | Change since last report |
| NUTRITION³ | | | | | |
| # of children aged 6 to 59 months screened for acute malnutrition | 1,598,748 | 847,391 | 1,369,755 | 847,391 | 144,250 |
| # of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment | 137,883 | 43,408 | 137,883 | 43,408 | 4,289 |
| % of children 0-59month with SAM admitted for treatment recovered | 75% | 86.9% | 75% | 86.9% | - |
| # of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation | 1,712,944 | 126,865 | 1,712,944 | 126,865 | 17,929 |
| # of children 12 - 59 months receiving de-worming medication | 1,226,107 | 104,261 | 1,226,107 | 104,261 | 9,248 |
| # of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young children feeding messages | 288,496 | 120,348 | 288,496 | 120,348 | 14,757 |
| HEALTH | | | | | |
| # of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles ⁴ | | | 1,207,705 | 174,362 | 65,126 |
| # of children below 15 years vaccinated against polio | | | 1,259,097 | 683,178 | 199,546 |
| # of households receiving ITNs | | | 300,000 | 38,906 | 205 |
| # of pregnant women attending at least ANC 1 services | | | 47,013 | 6,842 | 492 |
| # of pregnant women attending ANC counselled and tested | | | 32,909 | 4,954 | 492 |
| # of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits in conflict-affected areas | | | 19,271 | 1,113 | - |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | | | |
| # of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day). | 4,100,000 | 1,009,384 | 600,000 | 269,672 | 25,732 |
| # of target population provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere Standards) | 1,700,000 | 619,271 | 250,000 | 134,165 | 1,740 |
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | | |
| # of children reached with critical child protection services | 340,295 | 207,124 | 182,500 | 144,933 | 17,346 |
| # of former children associated with armed forces or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes | 6,000 | 1,757 | 6,000 | 1,757 | - |
| # of registered UASC receiving Family Tracing and Reunification services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services | 8,000 ⁵ | 8,215 | 6,400 | 6,572 | 75 ⁶ |
| # of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services | | | 40,000 | 21,324 | 1,709 |
| # of children, adolescent and other community members provided with knowledge and skills to minimise the risk of landmines/ERWs | | | 257,500 | 53,363 | 9,311 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| # of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies | 224,299 | 149,037 | 200,000 | 82,434 | 3,851 |
| # of teachers other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies | 5,216 | 3,898 | 3,450 | 2,806 | 35 |
| # of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed | 2,033 | 184 | 475 | 164 | 6 |

No change since last report is denoted by “-”

¹ Partner reporting rates remain below 100 per cent; UNICEF continues to work with its implementing partners to improve monitoring and reporting of results.

² UNICEF annual targets for Health, Child Protection and Education are higher than those of the 2015 SRP, as UNICEF requirements are higher than the inter-agency appeal.

³ Following the inter-agency decision, Multi-Sector Refugee Cluster will be responsible for the results of nutrition intervention for refugees. UNICEF and partners will continue to assist refugee population, and all nutrition actors in South Sudan will benefit from UNICEF's SAM treatment supplies. Nutrition results for refugees will be updated by UNHCR on a monthly basis.

⁴ Targets and results of vaccination against measles and polio only reflects the campaign numbers in order to avoid double counting with the routine EPI results.

⁵ This target includes 7,020 unclosed cases that have been identified in 2014 but still require FTR services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services in 2015. The discussion on this indicator is still ongoing among Child Protection Sub-cluster.

⁶ This result includes the 31 newly identified cases during the reporting period in addition to 44 cases that are reported as a result of data cleaning in the CPIMS.