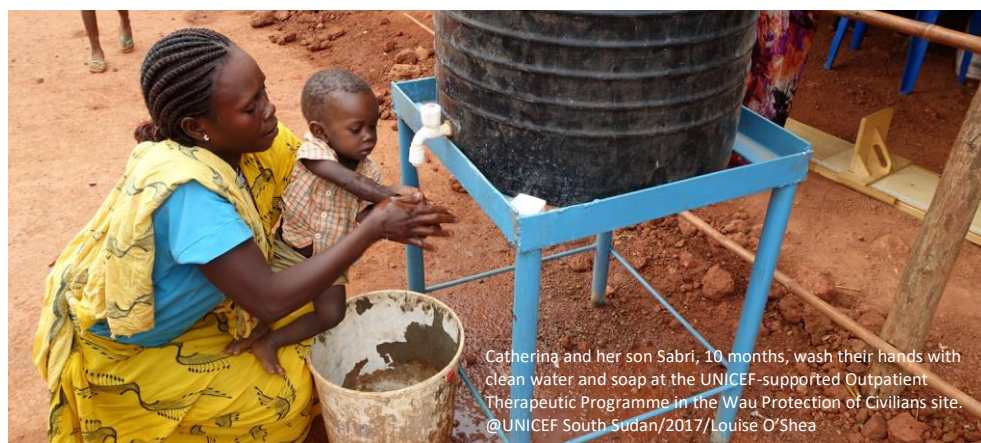




Catherina and her son Sabri, 10 months, wash their hands with clean water and soap at the UNICEF-supported Outpatient Therapeutic Programme in the Wau Protection of Civilians site. @UNICEF South Sudan/2017/Louise O'Shea

unicef

South Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

21 JULY – 31 AUGUST 2017: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #112

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Malnutrition rates remain high as South Sudan approaches the end of the lean season, with the number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017 having increased from 5.8 million to 6.2 million as per the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). UNICEF dispatched US\$ 2.3 million worth of nutrition supplies in August to address the current critical situation.
- The month of August has seen high levels of insecurity in the country, with fighting reported in all states of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria leading to population displacement. UNICEF is providing support to internally displaced populations through static programmes, outreach and the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM).
- Following high incidence of cholera in the first half of 2017, the number of reported cholera cases has been on the decline in the month of August. As at 20 August, 15,882 cholera cases and 274 cholera-related deaths have been reported in 2017, with a case fatality rate of 1.7 per cent. UNICEF and partners continue to provide critical cholera prevention and response in key hotspots across the country.

1.89 million

People internally displaced since
15 December 2013

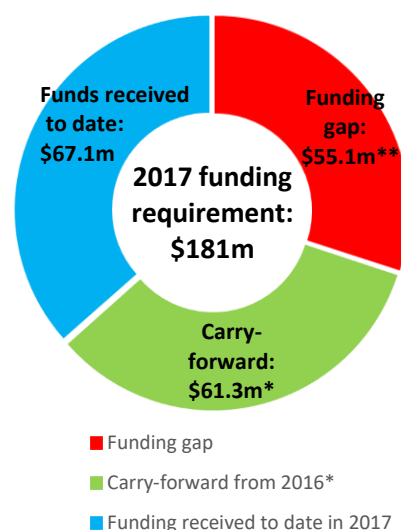
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin,
17 August 2017)

1.97 million

South Sudanese refugees in
neighbouring countries since 15
December 2013

(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin,
17 August 2017)

Funding Status



*The funds available from the previous year (carry-forward) includes generous contributions of over \$43 million received in late December 2016 for 2017 implementation.

**The total funds available include \$2.6 million of overfunding received for the nutrition response. This has not been included in the funding gaps as funding received for the nutrition response do not cover gaps in other sectors.

UNICEF's Response with Partners in 2017

Indicators	Cluster for 2017		UNICEF and implementing partners for 2017		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children aged six to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	205,218	115,886	207,257	118,842	57.3%
Health: # of children aged six months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,232,000	1,680,014	136.4%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,400,000	1,064,227	800,000	637,917	79.7%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	152,778	327,000	107,663	33%
Education: # of children and adolescents aged three to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	510,300 (Boys: 280,665 Girls: 229,635)	284,627 (Boys: 174,512 Girls: 110,115)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	253,940 (Boys: 156,644 Girls: 97,296)	84.6%

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The security situation and humanitarian context remained unstable during the month of August, with intense clashes recorded in Upper Nile State and fighting reported in Greater Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes states. Displaced populations continue to cross the border into neighbouring countries, with the number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now having passed one million people, out of a total of 1.97 million South Sudanese refugees in the region. Children and women constitute an estimated 85 per cent of the refugee population. Overall, the number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017 has increased from 5.8 million to 6.2 million, with needs constantly rising as humanitarian actors continue to stretch their limited resources to provide necessary assistance.

The nutrition situation in the country remains critical as the country approaches the end of the lean season. Following the mid-year review of the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the most significant changes will be in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, which has increased the number of people targeted by partners from 4.8 million to 5.7 million in light of the most recent Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) results that found six million people to be food insecure.

Five SMART surveys conducted during the reporting period showed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the World Health Organization (WHO) 15 per cent emergency threshold in the counties of Aweil Centre, Northern Bahr el Ghazal (23.3 per cent); Malakal, Upper Nile (15.2 per cent); Bor South, Jonglei (16.1 per cent); and Kapoeta North (17.3 per cent) and Kapoeta South (16.9 per cent), Eastern Equatoria. A significant deterioration of the nutrition situation in Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, Kapoeta North and Kapoeta South was noted during the lean season (April – July) as compared to the same season in 2016. Outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera have been attributed to the high GAM rates in Kapoeta North and South. The crude mortality rate in Kapoeta South was found to be above the emergency threshold of two deaths per 10,000 people per day, which is mainly attributed to cholera-related deaths.

The trend in the number of cholera cases reported in the past four weeks has been on the decline, with only 102 cases reported in the first week of August compared to 219 cases in the first week of July. Active transmission is currently ongoing in Eastern Equatoria (Kapoeta South, Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North), Warrap (Tonj East), Lakes (Yirol East and Yirol West), Jonglei (Nyirol, Ayod and Duk) and Central Equatoria (Juba). As of 20 August 2017, 15,882 cholera cases and 274 cholera-related deaths have been reported, with a case fatality rate of 1.7 per cent. Since the beginning of the current outbreak in June 2016, South Sudan has seen more than 19,846 cases of cholera and 355 deaths. Six new cases of measles were reported in August, with total of 1,025 measles cases and 24 deaths recorded in 2017 (case fatality rate at 2.3 per cent).

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2017, in line with UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) and the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan, UNICEF continues to give priority to the current integrated scale-up strategies in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, southern Unity and Greater Equatoria, while maintaining preparedness to respond to any emergency across the country. UNICEF continues to build upon existing community networks and other community-based resources to assess, plan and implement the response, in order to strengthen local capacities and ensure accountability to affected populations. The revision of the HRP as per the mid-year review has not resulted in increased targeting from UNICEF or any change in strategy.

UNICEF's focus is on ensuring the delivery of quality services and on monitoring the impact of programmes. UNICEF is also prioritizing efforts to institutionalize the IASC Guidelines on Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action. As a result of limited accessibility due to insecurity and limited infrastructure, UNICEF, in collaboration with WFP, is maintaining the scale-up of the deployment of Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) missions, and aims to conduct five missions monthly as the situation permits. In August, three UNICEF RRM missions took Akobo, Jonglei State, while three follow-up missions deployed to Leer County, Unity state. The missions reached a total of 95,473 people with lifesaving assistance. In 2017, a total of 35 missions have been undertaken reaching 670,027 people, including 130,782 children under five years.

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In August, UNICEF participated in an interagency assessment to evaluate displacements in Cueibet, Mayath and Abiriu towns in Lakes State following a series of inter-communal clashes among the communities, and will respond to the reported needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) gathered in Cueibet town.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHOLERA RESPONSE: During the reporting period, four diarrheal disease kits were distributed and 100 cholera beds were procured and distributed to cholera treatment centres (CTCs), and cholera treatment units (CTUs) to enable effective treatment of suspected cholera cases. Since the beginning of 2017, 8,734 patients have received treatment using supplies provided by UNICEF through two CTCs, 15 CTUs and 46 ORPs in nine counties across five states.

In July and August, UNICEF also supported vaccine management and social mobilization as well as trainings at the state and county levels for the oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta East (Eastern Equatoria) as well as Tonj East and Tonj North (Warrap). Overall, the campaign reached 375,731 children over the age of 12 months (71.6 per cent of the targeted population).

UNICEF has prepositioned WASH supplies in Budi County in Kapoeta State, and spare parts will be delivered to support the rehabilitation of broken hand pumps in cholera high-risk areas. A decline in the number of reported cholera cases in Tonj East has been attributed to the restoration of access to safe water supply sources and hygiene awareness messaging on cholera prevention and control.

In Juba, a total of 125 frontline workers from UNICEF partner HealthLink were trained on clinical management of cholera, WASH and community mobilization in the reporting period. The health workers include clinical officers, nurses, sprayers and social mobilizers, and have been deployed in nine ORPs across Juba.



Newly installed SWAT system in Renk, Upper Nile. ©World Vision/August 2017

In Jonglei state, UNICEF and partners reached 18,255 households (60,205 individuals) through 345 volunteers with cholera prevention and control key messages during the reporting period. Additionally, a total of 15,809 were reached through public address system announcements and 15,907 people benefitted from key cholera preventive and curative messages through school, market and water point outreach sessions. Meanwhile in Lakes, 46,537 individuals were reached with key messages on cholera prevention and control.

HEALTH: A measles vaccination follow-up campaign was conducted in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Northern Bahr el Ghazal in the reporting period. Since the campaign started in May, 1,427,598 children aged six months to five years have been immunized (95.4 per cent of target). The second phase of campaign, targeting 828,451 children in five counties of Upper Nile commenced in Malakal on 28 August, with implementation in Melut, Renk, Maban and Fashoda counties scheduled for September. The campaign will be implemented in Unity and Jonglei states late in the year. A further 39,178 children aged six months to 15 years were immunized against measles through RRM missions and health clinics supported by UNICEF during the reporting period. In Lakes, over 300 community mobilizers, 495 vaccinators and 24 supervisors were oriented on interpersonal communication skills for implementation of Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization (PIRI) in all counties of Lakes State.

During the reporting period, 25 sets of solar refrigerators were installed in Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria and Tonj East and Tonj South, Warrap in order to increase storage capacity and improve efficiency of immunization services at county and health facility levels. In addition, 183 health workers at state, county and health facility levels were trained on effective vaccine and cold chain management in Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Lakes states.

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UNICEF with partners reached 207,629 individuals, including 79,430 children under the age of five years (29,824 boys and 39,606 girls), with curative consultations through health facilities, integrated community case management (iCCM) and RRM missions in this reporting period. In addition, 17,317 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets were distributed during the reporting period, reaching 17,317 households. Meanwhile, 9,077 pregnant women received antenatal care services and 2,071 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. A total of 2,613 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV; 22 tested positive and 19 started on anti-retroviral drugs during this reporting period.

NUTRITION: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners screened 271,264 children aged six to 59 months across the country, with 8,912 children found to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 28,199 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). To date in 2017, 118,842 children have been admitted into various outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and stabilization centre (SC) services in the country. National Immunization Days (NIDs) were conducted in the month of August, with a total of 1,513,62 children aged six to 59 months reported to have received vitamin A supplementation and 1,185,670 children aged 12 to 59 months receiving deworming treatment. Due to insecurity, the campaign was not implemented in Kajo-Keji and Morobo counties of Central Equatoria. In the month of August, 12 per cent of health facilities reported stock outs, due to inaccessibility caused by insecurity and heavy rains.

World Breastfeeding Week took place from 1 to 7 August 2017 and was celebrated under the theme ‘Sustaining Breastfeeding Together.’ The week was marked with events in all 10 states to promote and support breastfeeding,



Mother support group in Bentiu PoC site advocating for all mothers to breastfeed. ©UNICEF South Sudan/2017

emphasizing its importance for children to obtain vital nutrients, achieve optimal growth and development, and safeguard against lethal health problems and diseases including neonatal jaundice, pneumonia and cholera. Activities included talk shows on local TV and radio stations; radio jingles and scripts emphasizing importance of breastfeeding; focus group discussions at schools, health facilities and in communities; dramas by primary and secondary school students on the importance of breastfeeding; and drama and songs by mother support groups.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH): The construction of the Khor Tank spring water distribution system in Yambio town, Western Equatoria has been completed, providing safe water to more than 10,000 people. UNICEF will conduct training of operators and water management committee members to build capacity for the continued operation and maintenance of the water distribution system.

In Upper Nile, UNICEF has made significant achievements in institutional WASH programming with the support of implementing partners Sobat Community for Peace and Development, World Vision and War Child. This includes the formation of WASH clubs in three Malakal PoC site schools, comprising 54 students, as well as the construction of 12 latrine stances in six schools. A surface water treatment (SWAT) system was also established at Gerger Health Facility in Renk, benefitting an estimated 3,000 people.

UNICEF implementing partners, Nile Hope and UNIDO, continue to be engaged in the southern Unity scale-up response despite the deteriorating security situation in Leer and Mayendit counties. Meanwhile, UNICEF implementing partner Mercy Corps is supporting the Beyond Bentiu Response, covering Guit, Rubkona and Koch counties of Unity State; the response has also been progressing well albeit slow due to limited accessibility and poor roads. Key WASH activities covered by both response plans in Unity include borehole rehabilitation, water quality monitoring and hygiene promotion activities.

EDUCATION: The month of August has seen all students sit the second term examinations, which are followed by a two-week break before the start of the third and final term of this academic year. Back to Learning (BtL) campaigns and Girls' Education Day celebrations took place across the country during the month of August. During the reporting period, 23,634 children and adolescents across the country were provided with access to education, while 2,010 teachers and school support personnel were provided with training.

In Upper Nile, 22 schools have been temporarily closed following attacks in Greater Longechuk/Mathiang and Maiwut/Pagak areas, as populations fled to neighboring Ethiopia. In Unity State, UNICEF and implementing partner CHADO secured the release of nine teachers who were forcibly recruited into armed forces. The teachers were provided with psychosocial support and have returned to teaching.

UNICEF, in conjunction with the State Ministry of Education organized a Joint Rapid Education Needs Assessment of 131 schools in Northern Unity during the reporting period. Results revealed that out of 122 schools assessed, 35 schools are currently closed, while 88 schools are in need of rehabilitation and/or construction of classrooms. Girls' enrolment stands at only 32 per cent of total school enrolment. These findings will inform the Beyond Bentiu Strategy Response, in conjunction with implementing partners and the State Ministry of Education.



BtL Campaign and Girls Education Day in Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria. ©UNICEF South Sudan/2017

In Pibor, Jonglei, mass mobilization for the celebration of Girls' Education Day took place through a house-to-house campaign to identify girls out of school and appeal to parents for girls attend school. Teacher trainings have been updated to include training on gender-based violence issues, and will be implemented in all states.

CHILD PROTECTION: Since 20 July, UNICEF and partners have identified and supported 358 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (193 girls and 165 boys) with family care support, temporary care monitoring and family tracing services. Out of this total, 34 UASC (15 girls and 19 boys) were successfully reunified with their families through active tracing processes.

UNICEF and partners also reached 13,617 children (6,478 girls and 7,139 boys) affected by the conflict with various forms of psychosocial support services in child friendly spaces, communities and schools, as well as through RRM missions. Awareness and prevention messages on child protection-related issues were provided to approximately 10,076 people (5,546 children and 4,530 adults, including 18 teachers).

UNICEF and partners provided gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, including GBV awareness raising, case management/psychosocial support and referrals, to 8,198 people (4,390 women, 923 girls, 593 boys and 2,292 men) in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei during this reporting period.

UNICEF, in collaboration and partnership with the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission and UNMISS, are currently engaged in dialogue with multiple armed groups across South Sudan to facilitate the release and reintegration of children. In August, UNICEF supported an exercise to identify and verify children allegedly associated with an armed group, and will continue advocacy efforts to ensure that the safe release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups. Since the outbreak of the current conflict, 1,934 children (1,929 boys and five girls) have been released from armed forces and armed groups, all of whom have been reintegrated with their families or caregivers with the support of UNICEF.

FUNDING: UNICEF's 2017 HAC requirements for South Sudan are US\$ 181 million. Funds available for the response includes generous contributions of over \$43 million received in late December 2016. While the HAC appeal is currently 70 per cent funded, there is significant underfunding in the health and WASH sectors.

Appeal Sector	Requirements (\$)	Funds Available* (\$)	Funding Gap	
			US\$	%
Nutrition	42,066,000	44,677,851	0	0%
Health	26,600,000	14,293,539	12,306,461	46%
WASH	50,125,000	22,261,108	27,863,892	56%
Child Protection	25,000,000	19,950,549	5,049,451	20%

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Education	37,209,000	27,269,969	9,939,031	27%
Total	\$181,000,000	128,453,015	55,158,835	30%

**Funds available includes total funds carried forward from 2016 and funds received in 2017.*

**The total funds available include \$2.6 million of overfunding received for the nutrition response. This has not been included in the funding gaps as funding received for the nutrition response do not cover gaps in other sectors.*

Next Situation Report: 30 September 2017

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: www.unicef.org/southsudan; <http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/>

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

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

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017¹

	Cluster for 2017		UNICEF and partners for 2017		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Aug)	Target ² (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Aug)	Change since last report
NUTRITION³					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care	205,218	115,886	207,257	118,842 ⁴	22,561
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	86.9%	>75%	86.9%	-
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	590,134	982,625	590,134	982,625	196,799
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,232,000	1,680,014	39,178
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			450,000	133,722	17,317
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years			476,250	456,881	79,430
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)	2,400,000	1,064,227	800,000	637,917	28,245
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,200,000	765,837	400,000	216,505	9,589
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	152,778	327,000	107,663	13,617
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered ⁵	19,608	16,024	13,000	13,084	358
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)	212,856	69,186 ⁶	160,000	69,186	7,210
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			160,000	61,286	8,198
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents 3-18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	510,300 (Boys: 280,665 Girls: 229,635)	284,627 (Boys: 174,512 Girls: 110,115)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	253,940 (Boys: 156,644 Girls: 97,296)	23,634
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	10,000	9,117 (Male: 6,468 Female: 2,649)	10,000	8,027 (Male: 5,652 Female: 2,375)	2,010

use transfers for 2017.

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

² UNICEF's targets for child protection and education are higher than those fixed in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as UNICEF's requirements in the HAC are higher than those in the HRP.

³ 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.

⁴ Insecurity and access restrictions are constraining the support to malnourished children. Over 40 nutrition sites are currently disrupted.

⁵ The reported numbers for both cluster and UNICEF results are cumulative since the breakout of the conflict in December 2013.

⁶ All MRE activities are supported by UNICEF.