


**UNICEF SOUTHERN SUDAN  
MONTHLY REPORT  
SEPTEMBER 2005**

For every child  
Health, Education, Equality, Protection  
**ADVANCE HUMANITY**

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## HEALTH

### Safe Motherhood Initiative

The UNICEF-led Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI) combines three elements: Antenatal Care (ANC), Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) in a closely monitored pilot programme, working up to 18 sites across southern Sudan. For the first time, PMTCT treatment is available in some areas of southern Sudan through this programme, which aims also to reduce maternal mortality.

[Photo: Pregnant women attending ANC session in Yambio.  
© UNICEF Southern Sudan/June 2005/Edith Morch]

**Data analysis:** In September, three analysts responsible for processing data from the SMI sites have started to process the backlog of data that has built up over the past six months. The data analysts are funded by CDC and contracted by the SMI implementing partners and are located in Yei, Maridi and Rumbek. Two more data analysts based in Yambio with implementing partners have been trained on EpiInfo (statistical software for health information) and the PMTCT software specifically developed by CDC in support of the SMI.



**Training:** The most recent SMI training cycle in Arua, Uganda, finished on 16 September 2005, bringing the total of health care workers trained on ANC/PMTCT/EmOC to 46. Due to insecurity connected to movements of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the trainees were unable to travel back to Sudan immediately and were forced to stay in Arua until the end of September.

**Policy:** Technical advice was provided to the Federal Ministry of Health (GOSS) in the development of National Preventive and Treatment Guidelines for PHCC and hospitals. PMTCT interventions are now presented in the first draft of these guidelines as a routine component of ANC and obstetric care.

**New site:** Standard SMI supplies have been delivered to Nyal (Western Upper Nile), the 13<sup>th</sup> of 18 SMI sites, after an agreement was signed with health NGO COSV. Implementation of the full maternal health care package has started with the exception of routine HIV testing and counseling. Local authorities and COSV decided to conduct community activities to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS for six months before starting HIV testing as a routine component of maternal health care services. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS in the general public is thought to be very low.

**Monitoring** during September shows that the quality of ANC services at the SMI sites has improved since the project started; the number of deliveries at the health facility increased; the numbers of women accepting HIV testing remain high.

**Counseling:** There are insufficient numbers of counselors to deal with the large number of women that want to get tested, stock-outs of test-related supplies, and absenteeism of counselors. Overall, it was noted that the quality of counseling needs to be improved. In order to improve the quality of counseling and testing in the SMI sites, UNICEF has recruited a consultant for a six months period to conduct intensive field monitoring and on-the-job training at the SMI sites.

**Syphilis:** Through UNICEF support, safe motherhood services continued in Rumbek through the international NGOs CCM and Diakonie. About 100 HIV tests were administered. Meanwhile, rates of syphilis infection (which is also monitored and is treatable) are worryingly high at about 15% of the pregnant mothers tested. Very few men accept testing.

[Cover photo: Benjamin Oyo, 13, views the arrival of new footballs and sports kit for his school in Juba. The recreation kits are supplied by UNICEF through the NGO Right to Play. © UNICEF Southern Sudan/October 2005/Ben Parker]

**Essential health supplies**

UNICEF continues to be a major supplier for primary health care services in southern Sudan. Essential supply kits (PHCU kits) include the new recommended ACT malaria drugs. During September, 85 PHCU kits were distributed to NGOs in Bor, Twic and Rumbek. This support will now ensure that 324,000 people, including returnees, have access to basic primary health care services.

On the other hand a total of 4,806 insecticide-treated (mosquito) nets were dispatched and distributed in Panyijar, Yambio and Rumbek counties. One dispensary tent was delivered Tearfund to provide good storage to nutrition items.

**Immunisation**

There is an 8% increase in the number of children under five vaccinated against measles (111,381 this year, compared to 103,039 recorded within the same period of 2004).

The table shows cumulative numbers of vaccinations as reported by implementing partners over the last seven months:

| Antigen         | Mar    | Apr    | May    | Jun    | Jul    | Aug    | Sep     |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| BCG < 1 year    | 7,729  | 21,560 | 25,634 | 36,985 | 38,758 | 60,300 | 70,403  |
| DPT1 < 1 year   | 5,715  | 13,874 | 18,134 | 26,420 | 27,926 | 42,762 | 50,309  |
| DPT 3 < 1 year  | 2,481  | 5,492  | 7,303  | 11,191 | 12,029 | 19,774 | 23,227  |
| Measles < 5 yrs | 18,120 | 34,406 | 42,676 | 63,529 | 67,680 | 93,568 | 111,381 |



**Capacity Building**

Trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) can ensure safe delivery for mother and baby at home. There is a general lack of fully-trained midwives and antenatal care (ANC) services in general are minimal. In September, UNICEF supported the training of 20 TBAs in the Maper payam of Rumbek county.

The existence and role of village health committees (VHCs) is critical to ensuring community participation and support to local health facilities. This includes mobilizing women and children for routine immunization and support for health workers. In September, UNICEF supported the Yambio county health department to train of VHCs in Kasia and Ri-menze community centres.

**Nutrition**

Nutrition surveys during 2005 have indicated unacceptably high levels of malnutrition in multiple locations. A review of the emergency nutrition situation by UNICEF nutritionists reported back to the GOSS Ministry of Health, NGO partners and donors in early October. Results for 2005, while unacceptable, are regarded as not dramatically different from the last two years, and do not indicate a dramatic decline. The review however called for a more aggressive public nutrition strategy and response which provides more systematic surveillance, responds

more quickly and is properly funded. Opportunities for analysis of the context which leads to acute malnutrition are missed. Intensive care and therapeutic feeding should be possible in hospitals, not only feeding centres.

[Photo: Children play at UNICEF-supported ACF feeding centre, Juba town. © UNICEF Southern Sudan/October 2005/Ben Parker]

## WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

### Overview

By installing new water sources or repairing existing ones, UNICEF created or restored access to clean drinking water to over 70,000 people in September (including returnees) and continued efforts towards better sanitation. In UNICEF focus areas, 93% of water points were in good working order. Through the combined efforts of UNICEF, counterparts in the SRRC and other partners, the following was accomplished for the period of September 2005:

| State and County                                     | New Water Points | Existing Water Points       |                          | Operation and Maintenance |                       |             | Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion                   |              |                              |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
|  |                  | Functional                  | Non-functional           | Platform Rehab            | Water points repaired | Major Rehab | People reached with hygiene / life skills messages | Latrines     | Water quality samples tested |
| <b>Lakes</b>   |                  |                             |                          |                           |                       |             |  |              |                              |
| Rumbek Centre  | -                | 126                         | 28                       | 3                         | -                     | 10          | 553  | 16           | -                            |
| Rumbek East  | -                | 130                         | 6                        | -                         | -                     | 36          | 287  | -            | -                            |
| Rumbek North   | -                | 18                          | 3                        | -                         | -                     | 5           | 1,306  | -            | 9                            |
| Cuiebet  | -                | 138                         | 3                        | -                         | -                     | 9           | 3,575  | 39           | -                            |
| Mvolo  | -                | 61                          | 3                        | -                         | -                     | 21          | 1,048  | 113          | 8                            |
| <b>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</b>                       |                  |                             |                          |                           |                       |             |  |              |                              |
| Aweil West   | 5                | 80                          | 4                        | -                         | -                     | 4           | 3,136  | 18           | -                            |
| Aweil North  | -                | 58                          | 4                        | -                         | -                     | 7           | 3,888  | 20           | -                            |
| Aweil East   | 3                | 77                          | 0                        | -                         | -                     | -           | -  | 9            | -                            |
| <b>Western Upper Nile</b>                            |                  |                             |                          |                           |                       |             |  |              |                              |
| Panyijar   | -                | 75                          | 2                        | -                         | 10                    | 12          | 582  | -            | 8                            |
| <b>Western Equatoria</b>                             |                  |                             |                          |                           |                       |             |  |              |                              |
| Yambio   | 2                | 246                         | 15                       | -                         | 12                    | -           | 5,514  | 53           | 3                            |
| Maridi   | -                | 131                         | 4                        | -                         | 3                     | -           | -  | -            | -                            |
| Ezo  | -                | 47                          | 10                       | -                         | 5                     | -           | -  | -            | -                            |
| Tambura  | -                | 67                          | 15                       | -                         | 8                     | -           | -  | -            | -                            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>10</b>        | <b>1258</b><br><b>(93%)</b> | <b>97</b><br><b>(7%)</b> | <b>3</b>                  | <b>38</b>             | <b>104</b>  | <b>19,835</b>                                      | <b>259</b>   | <b>25</b>                    |
| <b>Est. population reached (500 per water point)</b> | <b>5,000</b>     |                             |                          | <b>145</b>                |                       |             |  | <b>6,475</b> |                              |
|  |                  |                             |                          | <b>72,500</b>             |                       |             |  |              |                              |

### Water and environmental sanitation (WES) for returnees

**Way stations:** UNICEF's development of new water points and maintenance of existing points has ensured access to clean water for over 400,000 people so far this year. The interventions have concentrated on areas which are absorbing high numbers of returnees.

The interagency Operational Plan for Support to Spontaneous Return 2005/2006 introduces a new element in providing for the needs of returnees: way stations along major routes of return. In close collaboration with IOM and NRC – who have the overall responsibility of managing the way stations - UNICEF has committed to provide basic emergency water and sanitation systems at each of these stations. Existing water points will be used in most cases but some locations may require additional drilling or specialized treatment systems. Items for an initial 15 way stations have been procured and pre-positioned in Rumbek. UNICEF has also made a preliminary assessment of WES capacity and preparedness for returnees in Juba, Wau and Malakal.



## EDUCATION

### Funding for new schools

The Government of Japan, through a major donation to UNICEF, will enable the construction of 20 permanent and 80 temporary schools. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of the Government of Southern Sudan has endorsed the quality, type and sustainability of innovative, affordable and child-friendly school/learning space designs proposed by UNICEF. The Ministry has also endorsed a major campaign drive for increased enrolment next year.

### Community Girls' Schools (CGS)

Through the provision of refresher courses for 61 CGS teachers/facilitators; and distribution of supply kits to 290 CGS, it is expected that over 10,500 girls will benefit from improved teaching and learning close to home. The CGS concept addresses the reluctance of parents to send their daughters to regular primary schools far from home. The programme is run on a flexible schedule determined by teachers and parents in each community.

Three girls' enrolment campaigns in Yambio in which 600 people took part were also mounted to create awareness of the importance of girls' primary education. Scholarships provided to for 130 orphaned, poor or disabled girls in Yambio have also resulted in the retention of girls in secondary education.

Also in Yambio, fifty teachers were trained in the accelerated learning programme for girls between the ages of 12 to 18 years and are beyond the age of normal entry to basic education. Twenty head teachers were also trained in school management and administration.

### School Materials

During this month, UNICEF received more than 200 education kits for schools in the Equatoria states which comprised exercise books, pencils, slates and sports items, enough to benefit 40,000 primary schoolchildren. In collaboration with the County Education Departments, UNICEF will distribute the school materials to the remaining counties of Terekeka and Kajo-Keji. So far, all schools within the Western Equatoria focus area (Yambio County) have been covered with 34,000 children provided with school materials.

Distribution of more than 10,000 primary (1-4) textbooks for core subject (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) will continue in the month of October. The distribution of 255 education kits, containing basic materials such as chalk, blackboards and exercise books and 8 head teachers' kits will contribute to the improvement of the teaching-learning process for the benefit of over 75,000 primary school children.

### Life Skills for HIV/AIDS

UNICEF mainstreams HIV/AIDS and hygiene awareness especially for out-of school youth and adolescent girls through the Life Skills curriculum in order to disseminate key messages on how to keep themselves and their families healthy. The Life Skills mentors who were trained earlier with UNICEF's support have, in turn, trained 54 primary school teachers with the aid of modules on various topics related to HIV/AIDS, mine risk education, health, sanitation and the environment. The approach has provided a second chance to out-of school children and youth to gain vital knowledge and skills to cope with life.

## CHILD PROTECTION

### Family tracing and reunification (FTR)

War-affected children living in IDP camps, children in street and market situations, children associated with the fighting forces and other armed groups, returnee children and children working and travelling with traders. These are some of the categories of possible separated children generated in Wau by participants in a UNICEF-supported family tracing and reunification workshop held on 30 August-1 September. Fifteen social workers and staff from the Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs, Enfants du Monde, Help Age International and Save the Children-UK engaged in role play, hands-on work with FTR forms and the database and discussions on the special needs of separated children and the family tracing and reunification process.

### Child protection networks

To enhance the participation of young people in the community-based child protection networks, UNICEF facilitated two day training sessions in the communities of Ringasi, Nzara, Li-Rangu, Sakure and Basukangbi in Yambio County. A total of 400 young people and other community members were involved in the training.

The purpose was to increase young people's participation in child protection activities by giving them the confidence and skills to be role models in child protection in their own communities. UNICEF believes that supporting young people's involvement in these activities is an effective way of gaining real access to the community and allowing the voices of children to be heard.

### UN loses 4-1

A UN team was soundly beaten 4-1 by a local team in Juba during the International Day of Peace event, held on 21<sup>st</sup> September. Around 5,000 local residents attended the event, organized by UNMIS with support from UN agencies. The programme included a friendly football match between the UN and a local youth team, information desks and musical performances representing the cultural traditions of southern Sudan and Bangladesh, home to many of the peacekeepers stationed in Juba.

UNICEF set up an information table and engaged local residents in one-on-one discussions on child protection issues. Juba residents were invited to identify practical measures they could take to enhance the protective environment for children in their communities. Ideas put forward included conversations with children and youth about HIV/AIDS, discussion with parents on the importance of educating their daughters and taking time to listen to the concerns and aspirations of children and young people.

### Child protection in Canal

At a workshop in Canal, Malakal (Upper Nile), to promote social harmony and re-integration, 30 children between the ages of 10 and 20 participated in a dialogue discussing child protection concerns, current protection mechanisms and ways in which young people can advocate for their own protection needs. Canal is home to IDPs from several local ethnic groups and has experienced a series of conflicts involving armed militia. Armed attacks, raids and other acts of violence were frequently highlighted in discussions with both children and adults. At the conclusion of the dialogue, youth representatives presented several issues of concern to community leaders. The youth also raised concerns about violence within their own community against women and children as a result of alcohol abuse.

During the month of September the APO for legal reform continued to hold consultations on the draft Children's legislation and copies of the draft were given to members of the Child Law Reform Committee as well as to other key individuals in the SPLM Secretariats. Positive feedback was received in the areas of juvenile justice, children's courts and local government support for children.

### Media law

During September and October UNICEF protection and communication staff have been involved in consultations led by Article 19, NPA and International Media Support to discuss media development in southern Sudan. Discussions focused on the role of the media in peace building, public education and human rights promotion. A two-day meeting drew up principles to frame a future media law to be presented to the Transitional Assembly of Southern Sudan.

# FUNDING

As of end September 2005

| Programme and activity                                | Donor                 | Funds received      | Appeal total        | Shortfall          | Percent funded |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>Education</b>                                      |                       |                     |                     |                    |                |
|   | Canada/CIDA           | \$341,243           |                     |                    |                |
|   | German Committee      | \$752,288           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Ireland               | \$304,877           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Italy                 | \$940,637           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Japan                 | \$7,310,000         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Multi-donor thematic  | * \$571,440         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Netherlands           | \$1,600,000         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Norway                | * \$545,000         |                     |                    |                |
|   | UK (DFID)             | \$2,353,251         |                     |                    |                |
| Girls' Education                                      | Multi-donor thematic  | * \$247,958         |                     |                    |                |
| <b>Totals</b>   |                       | <b>\$14,966,694</b> | <b>\$22,891,500</b> | <b>\$7,924,807</b> | <b>65.4%</b>   |
| <b>Health</b>   |                       |                     |                     |                    |                |
|   | Finland               | * \$145,495         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Netherlands           | \$2,000,000         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Norway                | * \$883,579         |                     |                    |                |
|   | UK (DFID)             | \$3,005,193         |                     |                    |                |
|   | USAID/OFDA            | \$666,667           |                     |                    |                |
| HPP   | EU                    | \$27,249            |                     |                    |                |
| Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus                         | US Fund for UNICEF    | \$302,704           |                     |                    |                |
| Measles   | Canada/CIDA           | \$1,519,554         |                     |                    |                |
| Measles   | UN Foundation         | \$1,604,965         |                     |                    |                |
| Polio   | Canada/CIDA           | \$606,004           |                     |                    |                |
| Polio   | CDC                   | \$2,076,902         |                     |                    |                |
| <b>Totals</b>   |                       | <b>\$12,838,311</b> | <b>\$21,195,000</b> | <b>\$8,356,689</b> | <b>60.6%</b>   |
| <b>Family Shelter and Relief</b>                      |                       |                     |                     |                    |                |
| <b>Totals</b>   |                       |                     | <b>\$16,100,000</b> |                    |                |
| <b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>             |                       |                     |                     |                    |                |
|   | Australia             | \$1,280,087         |                     |                    |                |
|   | ECHO                  | \$635,540           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Italy                 | \$636,040           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Italy                 | \$726,550           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Japan                 | \$1,290,000         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Netherlands           | \$871,000           |                     |                    |                |
|   | Norway                | * \$399,316         |                     |                    |                |
|   | Slovak Committee      | \$95,397            |                     |                    |                |
|   | Switzerland           | \$884,960           |                     |                    |                |
|   | UK (DFID)             | \$3,820,631         |                     |                    |                |
|   | UK Committee          | * \$152,951         |                     |                    |                |
|   | USAID/OFDA            | \$666,667           |                     |                    |                |
| HPP   | EU                    | \$24,655            |                     |                    |                |
| <b>Totals</b>   |                       | <b>\$11,483,792</b> | <b>\$10,588,000</b> | <b>(\$895,792)</b> | <b>108.5%</b>  |
| <b>Quick Start and Community Capacity Development</b> |                       |                     |                     |                    |                |
| Community Centres                                     | Netherlands Committee | \$208,621           |                     |                    |                |
| Community Centres                                     | Norway                | * \$185,000         |                     |                    |                |
| Quick Start   | Italy                 | \$726,550           |                     |                    |                |
| Quick Start   | USAID/OFDA            | \$2,000,000         |                     |                    |                |
| <b>Totals</b>   |                       | <b>\$3,120,171</b>  | <b>\$10,550,000</b> | <b>\$7,429,829</b> | <b>29.6%</b>   |

| Programme and activity                             | Donor                    |   | Funds received      | Appeal total         | Shortfall           | Percent funded |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>Child Protection</b>                            |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | Belgian Committee        |   | \$137,255           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Canada/CIDA              |   | \$239,401           |                      |                     |                |
|  | French Committee         |   | \$336,239           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Italy                    |   | \$331,990           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Netherlands              |   | \$500,000           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Norway                   | * | \$545,000           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Sweden                   | * | \$187,663           |                      |                     |                |
|  | UK (DFID)                |   | \$2,100,660         |                      |                     |                |
| Mine Risk Education                                | Sweden                   |   | \$92,398            |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$4,470,606</b>  | <b>\$10,194,000</b>  | <b>\$5,723,394</b>  | <b>43.9%</b>   |
| <b>Security and Staff Safety</b>                   |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | ECHO                     |   | \$924,700           |                      |                     |                |
|  | UK (DFID)                |   | \$188,313           |                      |                     |                |
|  | USAID/OFDA               |   | \$666,667           |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$1,779,680</b>  | <b>\$5,490,000</b>   | <b>\$3,710,320</b>  | <b>32.4%</b>   |
| <b>Nutrition</b>                                   |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | Norway                   | * | \$200,000           |                      |                     |                |
|  | Sweden                   | * | \$200,000           |                      |                     |                |
|  | UK (DFID)                |   | \$1,287,992         |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$1,687,992</b>  | <b>\$4,849,150</b>   | <b>\$3,161,158</b>  | <b>34.8%</b>   |
| <b>UN Common Premises and Services</b>             |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
| Office infrastructure                              | UNICEF Regular Resources |   | \$2,000,000         |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$2,000,000</b>  | <b>\$4,300,000</b>   | <b>\$2,300,000</b>  | <b>46.5%</b>   |
| <b>Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</b> |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | Norway                   | * | \$185,000           |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$185,000</b>    | <b>\$2,454,000</b>   | <b>\$2,269,000</b>  | <b>7.5%</b>    |
| <b>Information and Communication</b>               |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | Norway                   | * | \$275,000           |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$275,000</b>    | <b>\$1,834,000</b>   | <b>\$1,559,000</b>  | <b>15.0%</b>   |
| <b>HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control</b>             |                          |   |                     |                      |                     |                |
|  | Norway                   | * | \$100,000           |                      |                     |                |
|  | UK (DFID)                |   | \$376,636           |                      |                     |                |
| <b>Totals</b>                                      |                          |   | <b>\$476,636</b>    | <b>\$1,400,000</b>   | <b>\$923,364</b>    | <b>34.0%</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                 |                          |   | <b>\$53,283,882</b> | <b>\$111,845,650</b> | <b>\$58,561,768</b> | <b>47.6%</b>   |

Notes:

New or adjusted contributions this month are highlighted in blue.

Excludes carryover funds and funds received outside of the UN Work Plan 2005.

Requirements updated according to mid-year UN Work Plan 2005 revision.

An asterisk (\*) denotes a thematic contribution. Donors have the option to allocate funds to several UNICEF global thematic priorities. Contributions for a particular theme can be earmarked for a particular country or put against a global pool.

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| <b>Programme and activity</b> | <b>Donor</b> | <b>Funds received</b> | <b>Appeal total</b> | <b>Shortfall</b> | <b>Percent funded</b> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
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