South Sudan

Since January 2015, a further 300,000 people have been displaced by conflict, making the total number of displaced since December 2013, when the conflict began, over 2.2 million people: 1.6 million as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and about 611,000 as refugees across the region. Since April 2015 renewed fighting has cut off approximately 750,000 people from humanitarian assistance in Greater Upper Nile and forced 150,000 people to flee their homes due to a systematic campaign of atrocities, including killing, rape, abduction and recruitment, directly targeted at children and women. Over 166,000 people have sought refuge inside the UN Mission in South Sudan’s (UNMISS) protection of civilians sites (PoCs), an increase of 36 per cent since the start of this year. Influxes into the Bentiu and Malakal PoCs have stretched available resources.

The protracted conflict has made the situation for children increasingly dire with an estimated 13,000 children having been recruited and used by armed groups and forces. Some 400,000 children have been forced out of school since the start of the conflict, adding to the over one million children already out of school in the country. An estimated 248,000 children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2015, many of whom live in Unity and Upper Nile States. Access is also restricted by the rainy season from April to November. The number of people facing severe food insecurity has increased from 4.6 million at the beginning of the year to 7.9 million, the highest number since the start of the conflict. Over 1,300 cases of cholera in Juba and Bor have occurred since the beginning of the outbreak in May, with the number of cases expected to rise exponentially over the coming months. The economic crisis caused by conflict and falling oil prices has resulted in rapid inflation and currency devaluation, with prices for staple goods rising and regular shortages of fuel and drinking water. This crisis is expected to increase food insecurity and decrease access to water and sanitation services, which will particularly affect the urban poor.

Humanitarian strategy (July to December 2015)
UNICEF will continue to prioritize lifesaving interventions for conflict-affected populations and is adopting flexible response modalities to reach those affected by the fighting in Unity and Upper Nile states. Wherever possible, UNICEF is supporting partners to re-establish a static presence of essential basic services. Whenever access is granted to a certain area, UNICEF and partners undertake Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) missions and directly implements multi-sectoral lifesaving and protective services and trains local service providers. In the most remote and insecure areas, UNICEF and partners are delivering survival kits of lifesaving supplies. Services are also being scaled-up in PoC and other IDP sites, as incoming displaced persons continue to seek safety.

A multi-sectoral cholera prevention and response campaign, which began with the first suspected case in May 2015, continues to reach affected and hotspot areas with focused health, WASH and social mobilization efforts. Partnerships continue to be expanded to treat children with SAM. The second year of the UNICEF and WFP Joint Nutrition Response Plan will have a particular focus on quality of services. The scale-up of this plan is now integrated into the 2015 Nutrition Cluster Strategy which focuses on providing nutrition services in conflict-affected and high burden states as well as strengthening surveillance and situation monitoring.

Immunization campaigns will continue along with rehabilitation of the cold chain, to protect children from vaccine-preventable diseases. UNICEF will support primary health care programmes, prioritizing community-based interventions. Safe water and sanitation for IDPs and host communities will lower the incidence of water-borne diseases. Guinea Worm

Humanitarian Action for Children

- Total affected population: 6.4 million
- Total affected children (under 18): 3.4 million
- Total people to be reached in 2015: 2 million
- Total children to be reached in 2015: 1.7 million

Revised 2015 Programme Targets
Nutrition
- 148,958 children aged 6 to 59 months receiving SAM treatment
- 1,712,944 children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation
- 288,496 pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young child feeding messages

Health
- 1,207,705 children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles
- 300,000 households receiving ITNs
- 19,271 pregnant women receive clean delivery kits in conflict-affected areas

WASH
- 600,000 people in need provided with access to water as per agreed standards
- 250,000 people in need provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities as per SPHERE standards

Child Protection
- 275,280 vulnerable girls, boys and adolescents provided with child protection services
- 80,000 girls, boys, women and men receive GBV prevention and response services
- 4,000 former children associated with armed forces or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes

Education
- 200,000 children and adolescents have access to safe and protective learning environments
- 5,300 teachers and PTA members trained to provide education in emergencies

Cholera
- 300,000 households in outbreak states reached with cholera prevention and control practice messages
endemic areas will be targeted in a last push to eradicate the disease.

The UNICEF/Ministry of Education developed Back-to-Learning Initiative is a sector-wide drive to return 400,000 children in conflict-affected and less affected areas of the country to quality learning programmes.

UNICEF and partners will continue to provide psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, and gender-based violence services. Advocacy will continue to address grave child rights violations. Long-term socio-economic reintegration will continue for the children released from Cobra Faction in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

UNICEF leads the nutrition and WASH clusters and child protection sub-cluster; co-leads for education; and leads vaccination, communication and social mobilization for health. UNICEF supports the education, nutrition and WASH core supply pipelines.

Results to date
(1 January to 30 June)
As of 30 June 2015, UNICEF has received 29 per cent (US$48 million) of the US$165.6 million appeal, and has continued to scale-up life-saving assistance to children and women. In the first half of 2015, 17 RRM missions were conducted in Greater Upper Nile, reaching more than 243,000 people, including 50,000 children under 5, with multi-sectoral lifesaving and protective services.

The substantial UNICEF-WFP joint scale-up for nutrition in 2015 increased partnerships, technical assistance, direct implementation and social mobilization, with over 74,534 children treated for SAM in the first half of the year.

UNICEF has provided essential health and disinfection supplies to three health centres and six oral rehydration points serving cholera patients, as well as hands-on technical assistance. As of 30 June, 135,000 people had been provided with safe water in response to the cholera outbreak while 40,902 people were reached with lifesaving messages.

UNICEF and partners have vaccinated nearly 712,000 children under 15 years of age against polio in conflict-affected areas. A total of 340,464 people have been provided with potable water and 170,465 with safe sanitation. The Back-to-Learning campaign has reached 137,709 children through the provision of learning opportunities.

Critical child protection services reached 165,168 children and 1,755 children have been released from the Cobra Faction.

Insecurity and lack of access due to the rainy season remained the major obstacles to the humanitarian response, particularly in reaching IDPs outside of PoC sites.

### 2015 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster 2015 Target</th>
<th>Cluster Total 2015 Results</th>
<th>UNICEF 2015 Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Total 2015 Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 2015 Target</td>
<td>Cluster Total 2015 Results</td>
<td>UNICEF 2015 Target</td>
<td>UNICEF Total 2015 Results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUTRITION**

- Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment: 148,958
- Number of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation: 1,712,944
- Number of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young children feeding messages: 288,496

**HEALTH**

- Number of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles: 1,207,705
- Number of households receiving ITNs: 180,459
- Number of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits in conflict-affected areas: 45,915

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

- Number of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day): 340,464
- Number of target population provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere standards): 170,465

**CHILD PROTECTION**

- Number of children reached with critical child protection services: 165,168
- Number of children newly recruited or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes: 275,280
- Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services: 55,424

**EDUCATION**

- Number of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies: 137,709
- Number of teachers, other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies: 3,747

**CHOLERA**

- Number of children under 5: 74,534
- Number of children under 5 year old vaccinated for measles: 175,948
- Number of critical child protection services reached: 120,000
- Number of children newly recruited or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes: 45,915
- Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services: 55,424

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1. *Cluster Total 2015 Results* and *UNICEF Total 2015 Results* are based on cluster level results and do not reflect UNICEF country results.

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2. *Cluster 2015 Target* and *Cluster Total 2015 Results* are based on cluster level targets and results.

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3. *UNICEF 2015 Target* is based on UNICEF office targets.

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4. *UNICEF Total 2015 Results* are based on UNICEF country results.

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5. *Number of children reached with critical child protection services* includes both new referrals and re-referrals.

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6. *Number of target population provided with access to water*.

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7. *Number of children newly recruited or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes*.

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8. *Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services*.

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9. *Number of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies*.

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10. *Number of teachers, other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies*.

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11. *Number of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies*. The target includes children and adolescents aged 3-18 years.

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12. *Number of teachers, other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies*. The target includes teachers and other education personnel, as well as Parent-Teacher Association members.
UNICEF has increased its HAC funding requirements for South Sudan from US$165.6 million to US$183.3 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the second half of 2015. After 18 months of conflict, humanitarian needs continue to increase in scale and urgency, with a looming economic crisis threatening children in previously stable areas. The increased requirements for the WASH, nutrition and health sectors are aligned with the revised requirements as per the 2015 Strategic Response Plan.

It is essential that the provision of lifesaving services continue throughout the rainy season from April to November, and that the services destroyed by the conflict are re-established. November and December 2015 will also be a vital window to pre-position supplies for the 2016 response and prevent a break in the core pipeline of supplies.

If the HAC funding gap is not met:
- UNICEF and partners will be unable to sustain life-saving support for over 74,000 children under five requiring SAM treatment;
- More than 1 million children will miss out on critical measles immunization;
- 600,000 people will have decreased continued access to potable water, significantly increasing their risk of waterborne diseases including cholera;
- 200,000 children and adolescents will not have continued access to education in emergency interventions including psychosocial support;
- UNICEF and partners will be unable to support 1,755 released children in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) who require ongoing economic and social reintegration services to ensure that they remain at home, and thereby prevent their re-mobilisation into armed groups.

In the event that additional support is not received, UNICEF will be forced to redirect funds from other equally critical programmes in order to sustain life-saving services to children affected by the ongoing crisis in South Sudan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2015 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2015 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>34,207,267</td>
<td>37,120,069</td>
<td>8,706,558</td>
<td>28,413,511</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>22,958,021</td>
<td>32,150,000</td>
<td>8,127,809</td>
<td>24,022,191</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>44,900,000</td>
<td>45,900,000</td>
<td>16,674,236</td>
<td>29,225,764</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>33,974,176</td>
<td>33,974,176</td>
<td>7,911,308</td>
<td>26,062,868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>29,588,149</td>
<td>29,588,149</td>
<td>6,623,720</td>
<td>22,964,429</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cholera Response</td>
<td>4,580,914</td>
<td>4,580,914</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,580,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>165,627,613</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,313,308</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,043,631</strong></td>
<td><strong>135,269,677</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-forward**</td>
<td><strong>55,205,307</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funding available***</td>
<td><strong>100,440,326</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>165,627,613</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,313,308</strong></td>
<td><strong>103,240,938</strong></td>
<td><strong>80,064,370</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The requirement US$2,326,709, for cluster coordination costs, has been included in sub-costs for nutrition, WASH, child protection & education sectors.

** The carry-forward figure is the unutilized budget balance that was carried forward from the prior year to the current year, available as of 1 January 2015.

*** Total funding available includes total funds received against current appeal plus carry-forward.

1 UNICEF South Sudan’s full set of humanitarian programme targets and results can be found in the monthly situation reports available at: [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/southsudan)

2 These are the revised targets for both cluster and UNICEF as reflected in the revised 2015 Strategic Crisis Response Plan (SRP). UNICEF annual targets for health, child protection and education are higher than those of the 2015 SRP, due to increased requirements, particularly for the cholera response.

3 Following the inter-agency decision, the Multi-Sector Refugee Cluster will be responsible for the results of nutrition interventions for refugees. UNICEF and partners will continue to assist the 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 Vitamin A and deworming will be integrated into the November and December Polio National Immunization Days.

5 In order to avoid double counting with the routine EPI results, the targets and results of vaccination against measles and polio only reflects the campaign numbers. As per the SRP, the campaign covers all the states directly affected by the conflict.

6 The WASH cluster target population for water supply has been revised from 4.1 million to 3.5 million during the SRP mid-year review process based on numerous factors, including the capacity of the humanitarian community to provide these services.

7 UNICEF child protection targets have been revised to reflect changes in context and partners’ capacities.

8 Critical child protection services include psychosocial support delivered through CFS or community based mechanisms, support access to other basic services, case management for the most complex cases and prevention messaging targeting children at risk of recruitment, family separation or other child protection risks.

9 This includes 1,755 children released from Cobra Faction in Pibor as well as two children who escaped another armed group. The children were supported by UNICEF through the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (DDRC).

10 The education cluster revised the cluster targets based on the increased capacities and resources, as well as the changes in priorities for educational activities.

11 Activities in the second half of the year will focus on resuming services to those displaced from southern Unity in any accessible locations they return or displace to, including PoC sites. Should populations in southern Unity and Upper Nile continue to be inaccessible, the presence of partners will be scaled up in areas of high displacement (e.g. Lakes).

12 This target has been revised upwards since the original HAC issued in January 2015. Revision based on mid-year review of performance and reach.
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