



unicef

# South Sudan

## Humanitarian Situation Report

11 – 24 MARCH 2016: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #82

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- The Meningitis A campaign started on 15 March and will continue until 25 March. The final target is 5.7 million individuals between 1 and 29 years. UNICEF is supporting country-wide social mobilization, vaccine provision and cold chain strengthening.
- In the past two weeks, 15,500 people were provided with sustainable access to safe water through the drilling or rehabilitation of boreholes across the country, including four boreholes damaged in Pibor.
- In the past two weeks, nutrition teams from Bentiu PoC have undertaken response missions to Lutjop, Kadet and Kuach in Guit County; Buaw in Koch County; Leer in Leer County; Mayom and Mankien in Mayom County; and Thong and Ding-Ding in Rubkona County. Mobile outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) services were established in Kuach and Kadet by CWW with support from UNICEF. OTP services in Guit have also reopened, however they are also still mobile due to the lack of physical structures and human resource capacity as well as security concerns. Currently 62 out of a total of 72 sites that should be operational in Unity are now functioning.
- Though similar missions out of Bentiu PoC, community-based organizations have been supported to restart education for 2,025 children, including establishment of temporary learning spaces, provision of supplies and training of volunteer teachers.

### 1.69 million

People internally displaced since 15 December 2013  
(OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot dated 3 March 2016)

### 907,447\*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

### Outside South Sudan

### 678,163

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (UNHCR, Regional Refugee Information Portal, dated 18 March, 2016)

### Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - December 2016

### US\$ 154.5 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 2016			UNICEF for 2016		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target*	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	161,958	30,422	19%	166,222	30,422	18%
<b>Health:</b> # of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles				1,171,904	73,578	6%
<b>WASH:</b> # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres per person per day)	2,300,000	612,883	27%	560,000	332,206	59%
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of children and adolescents reached with critical child protection services	721,218	49,113	7%	600,000	42,608	7%
<b>Education:</b> # of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	446,000	136,359	31%	325,000	116,123	36%

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over 2.3 million people have fled their homes since conflict broke out in December 2013 in South Sudan. This includes 1.69 million people displaced inside the country. Of these, 191,253 IDPs are sheltering in UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites including 119,647 in Bentiu, 40,448 in Malakal, 27,950 in Juba UN House, 2,289 in Bor, 700 in Melut and 219 in Wau.

The security situation remains tense and unpredictable across the country. In Upper Nile, security is particularly fluid and tense. The IDPs that relocated to Malakal town remain there either in institutions such as schools or in houses that do not belong to them. The Government has worked to move them to two locations to improve access to services and avoid occupation of personal empty houses.

The Inter-Cluster Working Group estimates as many as 50,000 people displaced from surrounding areas have sought refuge with hosts in Wau. Humanitarian actors continue to receive unverified reports of grave child rights violations. Reports from Mboro indicated that approximately 8,000 IDPs are camping in a church and a school or with relatives and friends with no food or other basic services. The situation of IDPs has been worsened by diarrheal diseases, malaria and skin diseases. Despite repeated attempts, no humanitarian actors have reached Mboro.

Following the fighting in Pibor, the least 2,500 people sought shelter in the UNMISS base while thousands have been displaced to the bush or to Gumuruk and Vertet. Most remain displaced due to a fear that the conflict may erupt again if the consensus on governorship is not resolved at national level, including 1,734 still in the UNMISS base. Unexploded ordnance remains a concern. UNICEF and partners remain on the ground providing multi-sectoral services to those affected.

## 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.

## Humanitarian Strategy: Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

To date, UNICEF has reached 998,028 people, including 199,771 children under 5, through 81 RRM missions. UNICEF has deployed eleven missions in 2016, mostly to Unity State where access to populations previously cut-off from humanitarian assistance is being re-established.

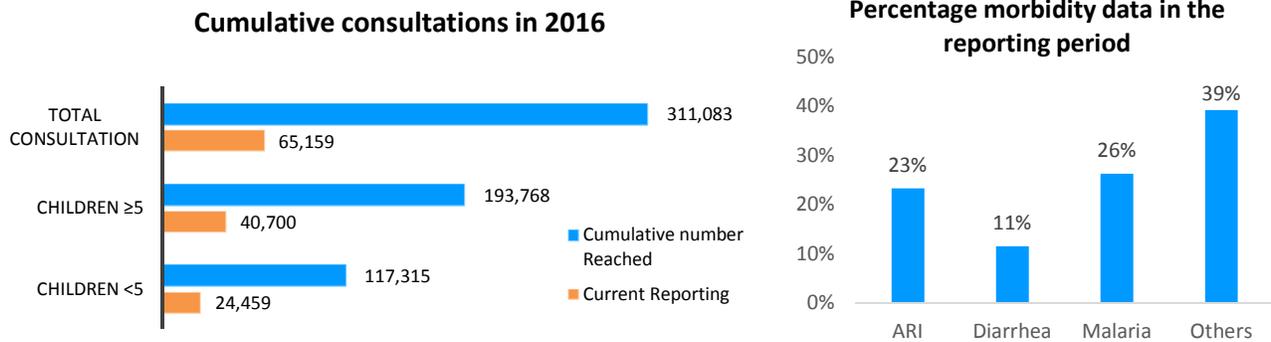
During the reporting period, UNICEF RRM teams together with WFP deployed to two locations in Rubkona County of Unity State simultaneously. During the missions to Thanyang and Nihaldu, 7,029 children under 5 were screened with 73 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) identified along with 588 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) giving proxy rates of 1.0 per cent and 8.4 per cent. 6,117 children received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) and 3,967 children measles vaccination while 852 people benefited from health consultations. Over 5,500 households received WASH supplies. During the missions, 8 missing and 32 separated children were registered for family tracing and reunification while 968 benefited from psychosocial and child friendly space activities. 3,299 children were enrolled for school and 27 teachers and 34 Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members were trained. Six boreholes were repaired.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** UNICEF continues to work with the Ministry of Health and other partners to address the health needs of children and mothers, especially in areas affected by conflict, targeting high-burden diseases. While most efforts focus on service delivery for the most vulnerable, there are also efforts to strengthen the health system especially in the more stable areas of the country.

Preventive and curative consultations are provided both in UNICEF-supported health facilities and through RRM missions. For the current reporting period, 65,159 beneficiaries sought medical assistance of which 24,459 (38 per cent)

were under 5 (see Figure 1). For all age groups, similar leading causes of morbidity have been identified: malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and diarrhoea (see Figure 2).



ARI is the leading cause of morbidity in South Sudan and has increased since the last reporting period, possibly aggravated by changes in the weather. UNICEF continues to support partners in the management of these cases through technical support to adhere to guidelines to lessen the morbidity through early detection of danger signs for pneumonia. Malaria remains a significant burden for all age groups and UNICEF tries to address this by distributing long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs) both in the facilities and through RRM missions. During this reporting period, 9,281 LLITNs have been distributed targeting mainly children and pregnant women.

Antenatal care services (ANC) reached 10,518 pregnant women during the reporting period, of which 1,305 women were completing the recommended number of ANC visits (at least four). 1,002 births were assisted by skilled birth attendants. Meanwhile, 804 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV with 18 having tested positive and 8 started on anti-retroviral medications.

Through the integrated community case management (iCCM) of common childhood illnesses, 2,016 children were reached at the community level with lifesaving interventions focusing on treatment and referral of pneumonia, malaria and acute watery diarrhoea. More than half were treated for high fever with pneumonia and AWD comprising the other half of the cases. Eight cases were referred to a health facility for care with danger signs. Since the beginning of the year, 6,620 children have been reached through this key community-based approach in Mingkaman and Bor.

UNICEF continues to support health interventions in Pibor and Malakal following the recent resurgence of violence. In the last two weeks in Malakal, 10,330 consultations were conducted by UNICEF partners, of which 43 per cent were to children under 5 with ARI accounting for more than half of the consultations. In addition, 739 pregnant women were provided with antenatal care services, 80 were counselled and tested for HIV and 51 delivered under skilled attendants. In Pibor, UNICEF provided key health supplies to MSF on the ground.

Immunization activities are provided through routine immunization, supplemental immunization campaigns, and RRM. In this reporting period, 19,967 and 1,792 additional children in conflict-affected areas were vaccinated against measles and polio, respectively.

The Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) against polio that were organized to respond to a vaccine derived polio case reported in May 2015 in Mayom County is now complete. Between October 2015 and February 2016, two rounds of SNIDs targeted 1,568,393 children under 5 in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap, with coverage rates of 113 per cent and 106 per cent.

A scheduled SNID following the global calendar was carried out between 25 to 27 February in Lakes, Warrap, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria targeting 1,205,999 children under 5 with a coverage of 117 per cent. The next NID for seven states has been planned for April 2016.

The Meningitis A campaign started on 15 March and will continue until 25 March. The final target is 5.7 million individuals between 1 and 29 years. UNICEF is supporting country-wide social mobilization, vaccine provision and cold chain strengthening.

Thirty-six suspected cases of measles were reported across six counties for this reporting period: 9 cases reported in Rubkona, 5 in Bentiu Town, 3 in Bentiu PoC, 1 in Abiemnom, 3 in Koch, 14 in Aweil and 1 in Wau. This increases the total number of cases to 287 since the beginning of the year. UNICEF is supporting the outbreak response by providing vaccines and cold chain equipment. Recent campaigns in Aweil and Leer with targets of 19,631 and 22,285 reached 94 per cent and 62 per cent of targeted children. A vaccination campaign in Bentiu is expected in the coming weeks while a national campaign is planned for October.

Ensuring a functional cold chain, proper vaccine management, and continued vaccine supply are crucial to ensure the potency of vaccines and the continuity of the immunization programme. For this reporting period, two solar fridges were installed in Central Equatoria while icepack freezers in Eastern Equatoria underwent maintenance.

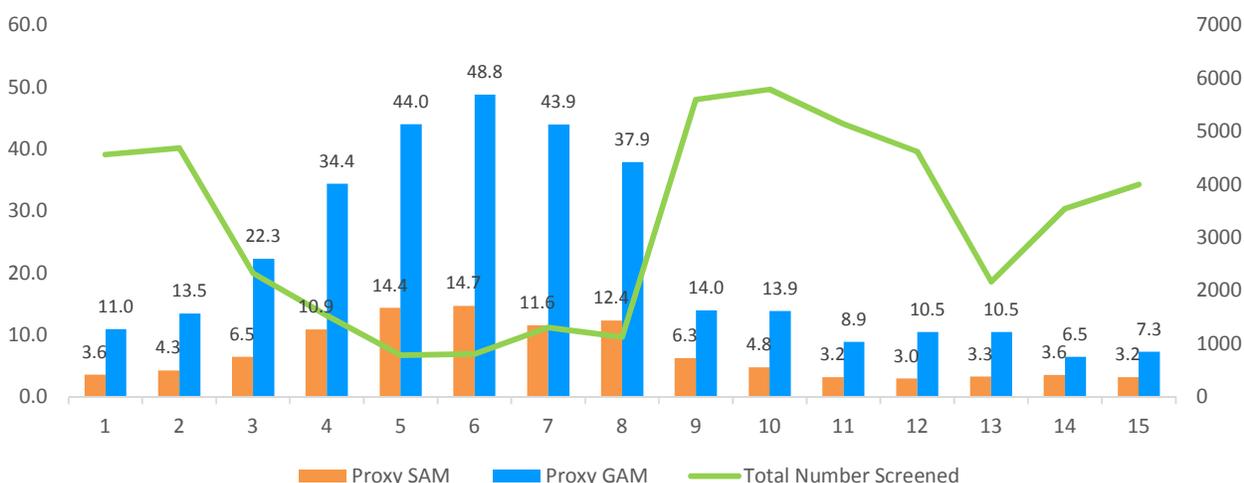
Upstream health work continues, with UNICEF supporting the MOH to update the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) protocol to include newborn care (IMNCI). The protocols will now be localized and include updates on HIV, malnutrition and pneumonia. UNICEF and MOH are conducting a training for trainers for three weeks for 25 medical personnel (medical doctors, clinical officers and, nurses) from across the country. They will form the core group of trainers that will support rolling out of this training for the whole country.

**NUTRITION:** UNICEF and partners have admitted 30,422 children for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in January and February 2016. This is the highest number ever enrolled in South Sudan during this time period. Admissions increased from January to February from 13,679 to 16,743, which follows a regular seasonal trend, though more pronounced than in a normal year. A quarter of the admissions came from Northern Bahr el Ghazal which is currently experiencing very high SAM rates. The recent Aweil South survey showed a GAM rate of 27.3 per cent and SAM rate of 6.7 per cent which, although comparable to a similar survey done in May 2015 with GAM of 24.9 per cent, and SAM of 4.6 per cent is still highly concerning.

In the past two weeks, humanitarian teams from Bentiu PoC have undertaken response missions to Lutjop, Kadet and Kuach in Guit County; Buaw in Koch County; Leer in Leer County; Mayom and Mankien in Mayom County; and Thong and Ding-Ding in Rubkona County. Mobile outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) services were established in Kuach and Kadet by CWW with support from UNICEF. OTP services in Guit have reopened, however they are also still mobile due to the lack of physical structures and human resource capacity as well as security concerns. Currently 62 out of a total of 72 sites that should operational in Unity are functioning. Counties that are yet to experience a complete resumption of services include Mayom and Leer.

During the reporting period, 7,545 children were screened for malnutrition in Bentiu PoC of which 252 (3.3 per cent) were identified with SAM and 523 (6.9 per cent) with MAM. The proxy GAM has remained relatively constant in the last seven weeks.

**Trend of Proxy GAM and SAM in Bentiu PoC**



In Bentiu Town, Rubkona and surrounding areas the proxy GAM still remains high at 21.8 per cent while the SAM increased to 4.7 per cent, based on 1,045 children screened. A total of 180 children were received at the gate of Bentiu PoC during the reporting period with a proxy SAM of 1.1 and proxy GAM of 16.6 per cent, however this need to be

interpreted carefully due to the small sample size. The nine OTPs in and around Bentiu PoC had 614 new admissions in weeks 9 and 10 together.

In Upper Nile, 74 OTPs and 14 Stabilization Centres are currently operational. Three OTPs and one Stabilization Centre are suspended in Baliaet, Penyikan, Renk and Ulang due to insecurity. UNICEF and partners managed to get access to Wau Shiluk after six weeks, bringing additional nutrition supplies, monitoring nutrition facilities and providing technical support on the gap areas. A total of 17,136 children were screened in Upper Nile during the reporting period, with proxy GAM and SAM rates of 7.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent observed. Thirty children were admitted for the treatment of SAM in Malakal PoC.

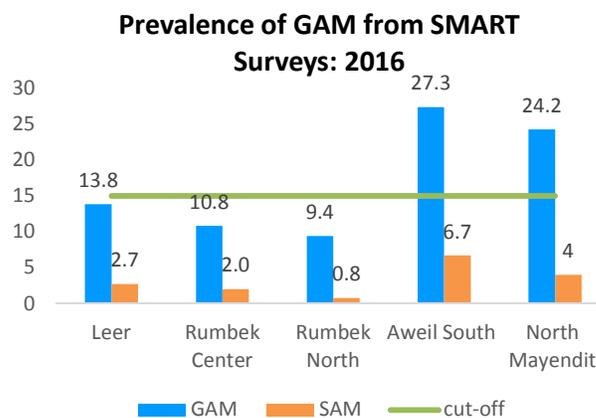
UNICEF and JAM reopened one OTP in Pibor Town and screened 314 children. Among the children screened, 28 (8.9 per cent) were identified SAM and were admitted to the OTP. The OTP in Vertet was also reopened. To date, 87 and 8 OTPs and SCs are operational in Jonglei out of the targeted 96 and 13 by the end of 2016. In Jonglei, 17,155 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition during the reporting period with 699 children identified with SAM and 655 children admitted to for treatment.

In Mingkaman, the recent IDP influx has resulted in an increase in the number of admissions in both the Stabilization Centre and OTPs. However, two of five OTPs are currently suspended due to funding challenges. Partners are still in discussion with the cluster and UNICEF on the possible extension of services and funding from the CHF. A total of 653 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition during the reporting period of which 46 cases (7.0 per cent) were identified with SAM and enrolled for treatment.

In Western Equatoria, only 6 of 17 OTPs are operational due to insecurity, making services in Mundri West and Maridi difficult to access. During the reporting period, 443 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition in Yambio and Maridi Hospitals. Eight of these children (1.8 per cent) were severely malnourished and 35 (7.9 per cent) were moderately malnourished. Regular nutrition programme activities have been ongoing in accessible areas, mainly in Yambio town and Nzara counties.

In Warrap, social mobilizers screened 7,765 children under 5 in the reporting period. Of these children, 404 (5.2 per cent) were identified as suffering from SAM and 2,043 (26.3 per cent) from MAM for a proxy GAM of 31.5 per cent. A causal analysis to explain the reasons behind continuously elevated rates of malnutrition as well as food security has been planned for both Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap. Currently the food security situation in Warrap is deteriorating with limited food available in the markets and high food prices making food unaffordable. So far, 108,610 children have been screened by social mobilizers of whom 6,532 were identified with SAM and 23,122 with MAM.

The Nutrition Information Working Group (NIWG) validated two SMART surveys for Aweil South and Northern Mayendit conducted by BRAC and UNIDO respectively. The situation in Aweil South is critical with 27.3 per cent GAM and 6.7 per cent SAM. Apart from the high GAM rate, the SAM rate is also alarmingly high (6.7 per cent) which is likely to translate to increased mortality due malnutrition. There is need to further monitor the situation in Aweil and Northern Bahr el Ghazal in general as in January and February the state recorded the highest SAM admissions. The survey in Northern Mayendit showed a similarly high GAM rate of 24.2 per cent.



**WASH:** UNICEF continues supporting those displaced in Malakal and Pibor due to recent fighting. In partnership with World Vision, UNICEF set up a second water tank for the surface water treatment system (SWAT) in Malakal town to increase the water storage capacity to 60,000L. While this is a considerable improvement it does not cover all of the needs as some IDPs have settled far from the treatment plant. These IDPs have been provided with household water purification products as a temporary solution while UNICEF is finalizing the installation of two more SWAT systems in Malakal town to cover the water demand for all IDPs living in the town with reasonable distance.

In Malakal PoC, UNICEF is supporting the reconstruction of sanitation facilities through the provision of 300 tarpaulins and 40 pit liners to Solidarities to improve sanitation services in the old PoC. Meanwhile, 3,000 households were

provided with peepoo bags for temporary safe excreta disposal while partners are re-establishing the sanitation facilities. In Malakal town UNICEF started construction of 20 emergency latrines to serve the people settled in public buildings. During the reporting period access to Wau Shilluk opened up and 1,238 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages. 40,000L per day of safe water is being provided to through UNICEF implementing partner WVI.

In Pibor, UNICEF is providing 10,000L of water together and constructed an additional nine emergency latrines and six bathing shelters for IDPs in UNMISS compound and rehabilitated four broken hand pumps which are benefiting over 2,000 people in the Pibor town and surrounding areas.

In January and February, more than 3,000 people left Bentiu PoC. In many of the areas where they and others are returning, the water infrastructure is badly damaged. For example in Rubkona Town, over 30,000 people are estimated to be without a safe water supply, though UNICEF has begun repairing boreholes in Rubkona County. UNICEF has finalized a comprehensive design and technical specifications for re-establishing Rubkona Water Treatment Plant and has started the bidding process. However as this project will take some time UNICEF is preparing to install an emergency water treatment system to cater for the urgent need of the people who have already returned to Rubkona town.

In Bentiu PoC, water provision is at 9.73L per person per day for 119,476 IDPs. The decrease in water supply during the reporting period is due to technical problems with the pumps which are being fixed. In order to complement the shortfall UNICEF is trucking 60- 90m<sup>3</sup> per day from Bentiu town SWAT system to the PoC. In Bentiu PoC sanitation remains a challenge due to the slow pace of desludging. UNICEF and Mercy Corps constructed 90 latrines in Sector 1 to alleviate the situation and 10,123 household visits took place during the reporting period to promote hygiene and sanitation focused on hand washing at critical times with soap or ash, proper use of latrines, safe water handling and environmental cleaning.

UNICEF support for water provision continues in Mingkaman IDP camp, including operation and maintenance of existing water systems for over 70,000 IDPs. Additionally, 23,906 people were reached by household visits with key messages on prevention of cholera and Hepatitis E.

During the reporting period UNICEF supported the drilling of six boreholes in Eastern Equatoria; two in Western Equatoria; three in Mingkaman and one in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In addition, three boreholes were rehabilitated in Jonglei, three in Unity, five in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and one in Lakes. In total, these boreholes are providing safe water for 13,500 people. Due to the extreme heat and low rainfall of the dry season, significant drops in water tables have been reported which are affecting water supply from shallow wells. In Wau town, the population is experiencing acute water shortages. Some shallow hand dug wells have been abandoned as they were not yielding water. In other wells, the recharge rate is less than 50 per cent of what used to be in many of these shallow wells. This has led to water shortages and a rise in the price of water, compounded by a decrease in the value of the SSP which is leaving many families unable to purchase water.

Despite the many emergencies in South Sudan, UNICEF continues with INTERSOS to promote Community-Let Total Sanitation in Western Equatoria. During the reporting period, two villages were certified as Open Defecation Free in the state.

**EDUCATION:** Fighting in Malakal PoC in late February left over 5,000 children (38 per cent girls) without a school facility. Classes have now resumed for children in Sector 1 where UNICEF's partner Intersos is using two churches as temporary learning spaces (TLSs). In Sector 2, a joint TLS/Child Friendly Space is being set up at the location where the former facility was burnt down. These temporary spaces will be used for learning in the morning and as CFSs in the afternoons. Humanitarian actors were granted access to Wau Shiluk for the first time since the fighting broke out, which enabled delivery of teaching and learning materials for 2,000 children at the two UNICEF-supported schools in the area.

In Upper Nile, UNICEF and its partners are reaching out to counties which have become accessible in recent months and where partners have restarted schools with UNICEF's support. In Longuchuk County, UNICEF and partner CHADO distributed education supplies in five newly reopened schools benefiting 4,430 children (47 per cent girls). In Renk, UNICEF's partner Hold the Child conducted two community mobilization campaigns with the support of the PTA members enrolling 409 students (41 per cent girls). Twenty teachers (25 per cent females) received training on psychosocial support, life skills and disaster risk reduction. So far in 2016 in Upper Nile State, 16 schools have been reopened in Longuchuk, Renk, and Nassir out of 34 targeted, reaching an estimated over 10,000 children.



*Kuach Primary School, Guit County*

In Unity State, UNICEF and partners have also been increasingly able to reach children and adolescents beyond Bentiu PoC by road. During the reporting period, the UNICEF team reached seven payams (Boaw, Kuach, Tong, Ding-Ding, Leer Town, Thonyor and Nimni) in Guit, Koch, Rubkona and Leer Counties. During these missions, UNICEF Education Specialists worked with community-based organizations to reopen three primary schools, established six TLSs and start a further 18 schools under a tree benefiting 2,025 children (38 per cent girls) including early childhood development (ECD) learners and adolescents. Seventy (4 per cent females) Volunteer Teachers were mobilized and trained on Teachers Code of Conduct and Education in Emergencies. Fifty-seven (75 per cent

females) PTA members were also trained by the visiting team. Education supplies, including school-in-a-box kits, ECD kits, recreation kits and exercise books were provided for the students. It is expected that with this support, the community will be able to maintain the learning centres until more sustainable assistance is provided. The mission and the initiative will be followed up by periodic visits from UNICEF and cluster partners in order to support with supplies of education materials and training of volunteer teachers.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** Under UNICEF leadership, GBV and Child Protection actors continue to respond in Malakal PoC. GBV case management, clinical management of rape (CMR), and psychosocial services are available for vulnerable women and girls. In the last two weeks, 1,240 women and girls accessed GBV-related services including psychosocial support and skills building courses in three Women’s Centres. In addition, 5,359 people were reached with information about GBV services through house-to-house visits, awareness-raising sessions in health clinics and the celebration of International Women’s Day in Malakal and Wau Shilluk on 8 March. UNICEF and partners have also incorporated CMR in the mobile clinic in Malakal town to allow survivors of sexual violence and other forms of GBV to access life-saving services.

During the violent outbreaks in Malakal and Pibor last month, over 300 children were identified as unaccompanied and separated and requiring interim care while waiting for the situation to stabilize. More than half of these children who were temporarily separated are now with their families. However, for the remaining children identified during these incidents, agencies are prioritizing this caseload as well as monitoring spontaneous reunifications, particularly in Malakal and Pibor Town, as a result of the recent increased freedom of movement between Malakal Town, the PoC, and Wau Shilluk.

The security situation in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) remains tense and access constraints are preventing movement to Lukuangole, Fertet and Gumuruk. While most families left the UN base last week, rumours of new attacks have meant 1,734 people are again sheltering in the base this week seeking protection (approximately 60 per cent of whom are children). Two local partners have remained in Pibor with the UNICEF team and while access to Pibor town has also been very limited, these partners have led the delivery of psychosocial support activities to around 350 children per day in the UN base. To date, only 122 children released from Cobra Faction have been physically sighted since the recent conflict broke out, however anecdotal information suggests that the children in Gumuruk and Fertet are returning to their normal lives, including returning to school. Some 20 children were reportedly re-recruited in Lukuangole; however neither UN or partner agency staff have been able to access Lukuangole due to security related access constraints.



New psychosocial support methodologies were introduced in other locations. In Rumbek, 10 girls and 10 boys were trained on how to use a camera and take photographs. The children were encouraged to focus on the supportive aspects that help them cope with hardships, which meant photos of playing activities, sports, peer support and proximity to animals. Learning photography techniques in a safe and conducive space has enabled them to tell their stories and express their thoughts and emotions. The children chose to depict themes relevant to their life, such as the harsh travels they went through, due to the displacement and the conflict, the loss of

family members and other major difficulties faced in the daily life; such as accessing clean water and medical care, obstacles to enroll in schools and high level of insecurity in their community.

In Bentiu, a visual arts programme was delivered to 45 children, 45 young adults and 45 caregivers in February. The programme included several arts lessons and at the conclusion of the activities, a wall of the Naath Primary School was painted by the children and 2 containers were painted by the young people, enabling them to express their thoughts on the current conflict and their hopes for the future. In addition to providing a new form of self-expression, the joint activities helped enhance positive communication and interaction among peers and between caregivers and children. Painting materials have been pre-positioned and partners will continue this activity throughout the year and in collaboration with other actors, including a local artist group.



During the reporting period 1,451 people were reached (828 boys, 449 girls, 105 men and 69 women) with mine risk education, however most UNICEF-supported partners were on stand down but are involved in preparing for International Mine Awareness Day on 4 April. This opportunity will be used to promote MRE in schools and partners have been supported to prepare a range of activities include singing of MRE songs, drama, speeches on the importance of the day, quiz, peer-to-peer and assorted community leaders.

In Nassir County, UNICEF's GBV prevention and response programmes reached 111 women and girls through women's centres. An additional 278 community members (145 women, 45 men, 23 boys and 65 girls) were reached in Mandeng through house to house visits, and awareness raising in schools and churches. UNICEF and partners have also resumed GBV services, including case management, psychosocial support and referral for CMR in Fashoda County (Upper Nile), following the suspension of services in April 2015. This complements the work of other partners who re-established services towards the end of last year.

The number of registered unaccompanied, separated, and missing children increased by 110 cases in the past two weeks, bringing the total national caseload to 12,232 children (47 per cent girls). Of these, 14 per cent are registered as unaccompanied children, 59 per cent as separated, and 27 per cent as reported missing children. Currently, 8,824 cases (72 per cent) remain active and in need of family tracing and reunification services. Over the past two weeks, 39 family reunifications were recorded, bringing the total number of reunifications to 3,841. Seventy-one family reunifications are pending, scheduled to take place in the next two weeks.

UNICEF is continuing negotiations with the SPLA in Opposition to secure the release of children associated with the armed group. A tentative launch date has been set for early April and will kick off the screening of barracks in the Upper Nile region. UNICEF staff are now providing onsite support for the preparations, including development of partnerships, pre-positioning of supplies and facilitating consensus on the screening and subsequent release processes. Against this backdrop, reports of grave violations have continued to be received. Many of the recent reports have centred on the areas of recent conflict (for example, two children were killed, three children were injured and 4 schools were attacked in Pibor along with the denial of humanitarian access manifested in the looting of NGO offices). Beyond these areas, reports of killing; recruitment and use of children; and denial of humanitarian access have been reported in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Reports of recruitment and use have also been received in Warrap. The spread of violence and grave violations into other parts of the country continues to stretch UNICEF and our partners' capacity to respond and is creating the conditions for more family separation, psychosocial distress and the risk of injuries associated with conflict and unexploded ordnances.

**COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D):** This week, UNICEF supported ongoing the meningitis A vaccination campaign targeting young people from 1- 29 years. Presently, the campaign is being conducted in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states. In addition to social mobilization and communication activities, UNICEF C4D officers are in different locations across the 6 states for supportive supervision and monitoring of the MenAfriVac Campaign activities.

**SUPPLY & LOGISTICS:** The dry season has enabled UNICEF to continue implementing its pre-positioning plan to location in the country, though armed escorts are still required for all convoys to Unity and Western Equatoria States

as well as several locations in Jonglei State. Supplies worth \$3,162,040 were dispatched during the reporting period, both for the current response and prepositioning in UNICEF hubs. This includes 320MT dispatched on 7 trucks to Bentiu as part of the fourth convoy of the dry-season pre-positioning to the location. This brings the total of trucks dispatched during the dry season to Bentiu to 47. A further two trucks carrying health supplies arrived in Yambio during this reporting period. A total of five trucks have so far been dispatched to Western Equatoria.

**FUNDING:** Against the HAC requirement of US\$ 154.5 million, UNICEF has received US\$ 29.3 million (19 per cent funded). UNICEF would like to thank the Government of Canada for the pledge of CAD 3 million --such unearmarked funding provides UNICEF South Sudan with the greatest level of flexibility to respond to the most urgent needs.

Appeal Sector	Requirements in US\$ **	Funds Received in US\$*	Funding Gap	
			US\$	%
Nutrition	30,095,196	8,356,778	21,738,418	72%
Health	22,869,759	7,193,656	15,676,103	69%
WASH	38,500,000	10,456,116	28,043,884	73%
Child protection	36,000,000	322,244	35,677,756	99%
Education	27,000,000	2,945,074	24,054,926	89%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>154,464,955</b>	<b>29,273,868</b>	<b>125,191,087</b>	<b>81%</b>

\*The requirement for cluster coordination costs has been included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

Next Sitrep: 7 April 2016

**UNICEF South Sudan Crisis:** [www.unicef.org/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/southsudan); <http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/>

**UNICEF South Sudan Facebook:** [www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan)

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

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	Cluster for 2016		UNICEF and partners for 2016		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Mar)	Target <sup>2</sup> (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Mar)	Change since last report
<b>NUTRITION</b>					
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	161,958 <sup>3</sup>	30,422	166,222 <sup>4</sup>	30,422	14,094
% of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment recovered	>75%	92.0%	>75%	92.0%	-
# of children 6 to 59 months having received vitamin A supplementation	2,066,708	18,896	2,066,708	18,896	3,147
# of children 12 to 59 months de-wormed	1,087,741	13,336	1,087,741	13,336	711
# of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages	567,366	77,355	567,366	77,355	-
<b>HEALTH</b>					
# of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,171,904	73,578	19,967
# of children under 15 years in conflict affected areas vaccinated against polio			1,221,772	42,622	1,792
# of children under 5 years, pregnant women and other vulnerable people receiving a long-lasting insecticide treated net (LLITN)			400,000	29,426	9,281
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years at facilities or through community-based care			520,011	117,315	24,459
# of pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) counselled and tested for HIV			35,351	5,885	804
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>					
# of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres per person per day)	2,300,000	612,883	560,000	332,206	14,500
# of people provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,100,000	125,752	345,000	125,369	5,150
# of people reached with participatory hygiene promotion messages			800,000	228,135	40,332
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
# of children and adolescents reached with critical child protection services <sup>5</sup>	721,218	49,113	600,000	42,608	-
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children having received family tracing and reunification (FTR) services and family-based or alternative care since the beginning of the conflict	15,000	12,232	12,000	9,785	88
# of children formerly associated with armed forces or groups and children at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	10,000	2,991	10,000	2,991	-
# of people receiving gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			80,000	24,051	6,025
# of children, adolescents and other vulnerable people provided with knowledge and skills to minimize risk of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)			300,000	11,679	1,451
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
# of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	446,000	136,359	325,000	116,123	5,528
# of temporary learning space (TLS) classrooms established	350	89	250	89	25
# of teachers/educators/teaching assistants/parent-teacher association (PTA) members and school management committee (SMC) members trained	10,800	2,240	10,000	1,611	542

No change since last report is denoted by “-”

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

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF annual targets for child protection and education are higher than those fixed in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as UNICEF requirements are higher than the inter-agency appeal.

<sup>3</sup> The Nutrition Cluster target does not include refugee children who are covered under the Multi-Sector Refugee Appeal.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF's nutrition response covers all children, including refugee children residing in the country.

<sup>5</sup> Critical child protection services include psychosocial support delivered through Child Friendly Space (CFS) or community based mechanisms, case management and prevention messaging targeting children and adolescents at risk of recruitment, family separation or other child protection risks.