UNICEF SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION REPORT

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- On 03 May, leadership of the parties to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) unanimously agreed to extend the Pre-Transitional period by six months after its original date of conclusion on 12 May 2019 to create more time to complete ongoing and pending tasks yet to be completed during the original Pre-Transitional period.

- The second round of the national Polio immunization campaign was implemented from 30 April to 06 May, targeting 3,158,099 children, the administration data showed that 3,232,687 children were vaccinated, the post campaign evaluation survey coverage is 91 per cent.

- As of January 2019, a total of 2,732,892 children 6-59 months were reached with vitamin A, surpassing the 2019 target. A similar coverage of 100 per cent of the annual target was also achieved for deworming of children 12-59 months with 2,237,249 children reached.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2019</th>
<th>Cluster for 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> # of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>220,700</td>
<td>101,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> # people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,243,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of children reached with psychosocial support services</td>
<td>476,750</td>
<td>137,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> # of children accessing quality formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education</td>
<td>786,324</td>
<td>594,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding Status

- **2019 Funding Requirement**
  - $179.2 M

- **Funds received:**
  - USD 44,053,457
  - Carry-over from 2018: USD 26,142,536

- **Funding gap:**
  - USD 109,034,508

1.92 million

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, May 2019)

2.30 million

South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(UNHCR Regional Portal, South Sudan Situation 31 May 2019)

6.87 million

South Sudanese facing acute food insecurity or worse
(May-July 2019 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

According to the January 2019 integrated food security phase classification (IPC) projections for May to July 2019, the total number of people in crisis (IPC phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse is projected to 6.87 million people or 60 per cent of the population with an estimated 50,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). In 2019, about 860,000 children under five are estimated to be acutely malnourished including 259,000 of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

To reach 2019 targets and to be ready to respond for the first quarter 2020, UNICEF Nutrition Programme needs to mobilize US$ 42 million before September 2019 for procurement of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic food (RUTF) and frontline cost of the programme. There is risk for RUTF pipeline break during the last quarter of 2019 or early 2020, if UNICEF fails to mobilize adequate resources before September 2019; highlighting the urgent need for donor support to avoid a pipeline break for life saving nutrition interventions.

In May, UNICEF and partners have faced an increasing number of challenges with bureaucratic impediments, operational interference and access restrictions for the delivery of humanitarian services. In April, the Ministry of Health introduced a new harmonized incentive scale to create consistency and equity across different cadres of health workers. While the new incentive scale has increased incentives for some workers and expanded the number of health facility staff receiving incentives, some have seen their incentives decrease. In many cases, those who have seen their incentives decrease have initiated strikes, leading to the closure of the health facilities and a lack of health services to the population. While the number of health facilities closed has fluctuated (with some returning to work and others starting to strike), at its peak, 75 health facilities supported by UNICEF in Jonglei and Upper Nile were closed due to the strike. By the end of the month, 35 health facilities are closed, limiting health services to almost 1 million people.

UNICEF, together with the health cluster, donors, state and opposition authorities, are engaging with health facility staff to have them return to work pending further discussions on the new incentives and the regularization of salaries for all health workers.

State and non-state civilian authorities, as well as local youth groups, are increasing the number of bureaucratic impediments placed on humanitarian actors and attempting to interfere in operational decisions by humanitarian actors. In Malakal, state authorities have increased the rate of different airport fees, increasing the costs for UNICEF and partners to operate in Upper Nile. Similarly, opposition authorities in Tonga have requested visiting humanitarian actors to stay at pre-designated hotels rather than humanitarian compounds, and demanded hiring be done locally rather than bringing national staff from other parts of the country. Similarly, in Pibor (Jonglei) and Yambio (Western Equatoria), youth groups have sent threatening letters demanding national staff from Juba be replaced with staff from the local population. UNICEF and the NGO Forum are working to address these impediments together with national state and opposition authorities to ensure operational independence.

While physical access in much of the country remains possible due to the decrease in both armed hostilities and active denials of access for UNICEF and partners, violence in several parts of the country are limiting humanitarian operations. In southern Central Equatoria, sporadic fighting between the South Sudan Peoples Defense Force (SSPDF – formerly the SPLA) and the National Salvation Front (NAS – a non-signatory to the peace agreement) continues to impede both regular humanitarian activities and EVD preparedness efforts outside of Yei town. However, UNICEF and OCHA continue to negotiate access with all parties to conflict and are gradually expanding operations in new areas outside of Yei. In Warrap, a dramatic increase in inter-communal clashes has led to restrictions on many key transport routes around Rumbek, hindering the movement of humanitarian cargo and programme activities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is co-leading three Clusters and one Area of Responsibility (AoR) out of a total of 10 Clusters and three AoRs currently active in South Sudan. UNICEF co-leads, at national level, both the Child Protection AoR and the Education Cluster with Save the Children, the Nutrition Cluster with Concern, Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the World Food Program (WFP) and the WASH Cluster with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between UNICEF and each co-lead agency at country-level to guide effective and efficient co-coordination and ensure clear roles and responsibilities of each party. UNICEF co-lead clusters and AoR are all part of the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) led by OCHA at the national and sub-national levels.
Humanitarian Strategy

In 2019, in line with UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) and the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF continues to strengthen and expand its programmes. UNICEF will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance through a timely and effective integrated package of nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education services delivered through interconnected, complementary responses. To ensure that support has a wide reach, services will be delivered through static operations, direct outreach and rapid response modalities. UNICEF’s operations will be led by its 13 field offices to enable wide coverage and quality programming across the country. UNICEF’s leadership of the nutrition and WASH clusters and child protection area of responsibility and its co-leadership of the education cluster will enable strategic planning, coordinated response, capacity building of partners and advocacy both at the national and state levels.

Emergency cash programming is being implemented through UNICEF’s strong existing collaborations and inter-agency mechanisms such as the Cash Working Group. The response will expand in 2019 to include recovery and resilience programming in selected field locations, including basic social service delivery, community-based system strengthening and accountability to affected populations.

UNICEF will invest in increasing the localization of aid in South Sudan through capacity building and targeted resource allocation. Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, UNICEF is investing in building the capacities of central and sub-national state authorities.

In 2019, the integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) is prioritizing hard-to-reach communities with urgent, life-saving interventions. WFP, FAO and UNICEF are deploying IRRMs to areas of the country that fit the criteria of extraordinary humanitarian needs in otherwise inaccessible locations. A partnership with WFP on biometric registration, under a Letter of Understanding signed between the two agencies in October 2018, will strengthen data collection, management, follow up, displacement tracking and harmonized reporting. Since January 2019, UNICEF has conducted 13 IRRMs with biometric registration; there are upcoming plans to pilot Cash Based Approach into the IRRM package of intervention in locations benefiting from functional markets as part of the 2019-2021 IRRM strategy.

In May 2019, UNICEF completed three multi-sectoral IRRM missions in Mathiang, Udier of Longochuk County in Upper Nile state and Kurwai of Canal/Pigi County of Jonglei state these missions have reached a total of 37,156 beneficiaries including 5,322 children under five years.

In 2019, a total of 13 IRRM missions have been completed reaching a total of 128,691 Individuals and 24,558 children under five, in which five missions were completed in Jonglei state in the areas of Chuil, New Fangak, Old Fangak, Kurwai and Keew of Jonglei, while eight missions were completed in Upper Nile state in the areas of Tonga, Wathjak, Ying, Raing, Nyangore, Ulang, Mathiang and Udier.

As operational costs continue to rise in South Sudan, the IRRM partnership is revisiting its business model to optimize efficiency gains by reducing its dependency on air assets and leveraging access by waterway and road to preposition IRRM supplies when and where possible.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: UNICEF and partners have provided curative consultations to 104,718 people (57,266 women; 47,452 men) including 41,102 children under five years, through health facilities, community outreach and IRRMs. Most consultations concerned malaria (33 per cent), followed by acute respiratory infections (13 per cent) and diarrhoea (11 percent). An additional 102,291 children aged 6 months-15 years (51,494 women; 49,478 men) were immunized against measles through health facilities, outreach activities, reactive vaccination and IRRM and a total of 5,490 families were provided with two long-lasting insecticide treated nets mosquito nets through UNICEF and partners to help prevent malaria especially among children and pregnant women. UNICEF supported the provision of antenatal care services to 6,269 pregnant women and 1092 deliveries took place with assistance of skilled birth attendants, while 313 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV, of which 13 tested positive and three initiated antiretroviral
therapy (ART). In addition, 62 adolescents were counselled and tested for HIV, out of which seven were positive and were initiated antiretroviral therapy (ART).

A total of 1,016 suspected, 77 confirmed, positive cases of measles including six resulting in death have been reported, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.6 per cent in 13 counties and five Protection of Civilian sites (PoCs). Two outbreaks were reported in Aweil East and Wau. The overall attack rate in the country is 0.37/1000; the highest attack rate (1.24 per cent) was observed among under five children. A reactive vaccination campaign has been implemented in Juba, and Malakal reaching 100,969 children.

Nutrition: Since January, more than 100,000 children affected by SAM were treated with high quality services, representing 45 per cent of the annual SAM target. During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached more 530,000 caregivers of children, representing 54 per cent of the annual target. A vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign was carried out in May 2019. A total of 2,732,892 children 6-59 months were reached with vitamin A, surpassing the annual target. A similar coverage of 100 per cent of the annual target was also achieved for deworming of children 12-59 months with 2,237,249 children reached. Improved Vitamin A supplementation and deworming coverages were achieved thanks to better planning and coordination between key stakeholders.

IPC for Acute malnutrition (IPC-AMN) analysis conducted in January 2018, projects deterioration of nutrition situation during the lean period (May-July 2019). About 57 counties are classified as Serious (IPC-AMN Phase 3) and above, including 35 counties classified as critical (IPC-AMN Phase 4). UNICEF SSCO will continue expanding its programming reach “coverage”, and “timeliness” of response through two key programming modalities; firstly, through the static response where sustainable access allows partners’ to stay and deliver on ground; and secondly through the IRRM in highly inaccessible and insecure locations. Furthermore, in the dry season plan, nutrition supplies will be prepositioned strategically to support the priority counties and avoid stock out while monitoring of nutrition situation will be strengthened through prioritization of nutrition assessments and monthly mass MUAC screening.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): A total of 413,359 individuals have so far been provided with access to safe drinking water through water trucking, construction of new and rehabilitation of the non-functional water facilities. UNICEF has also continued to provide support in operation and maintenance of water yards, Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) systems and Urban Water systems.

Likewise, a total of 168,021 vulnerable individuals have so far been supported with access to basic sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of emergency communal latrines and household latrines (CLTS). In relatively stable communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, CLTS is being implemented as the approach to improve sanitation and as a result, 10 villages have been declared open defecation free (ODF) in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, bringing the cumulative total of ODF villages to 54. It has also been reported that a total 253,074 of the targeted population have been reached with key hygiene promotion messages and total of 267,340 individuals have been benefited from the distribution of core-pipeline supplies and WASH non-food items (NFIs) including jerrycans, buckets, soap and water treatment chemicals.

The WASH cluster conducted a refresher session on Information Management in Juba to build capacities of partners on the 5Ws reporting and WASH core pipeline processes. More than 30 WASH partners took part in the session. The WASH Cluster also collaborated with the Protection Cluster to organize and conduct WASH Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) sessions to build the capacity of more than 50 WASH partners.

Education: With support from UNICEF implementing partners and state education ministries, Back to Learning (BTL) campaigns were held in several locations including Aweil East, Aweil North (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), Auroch and Nasir (Upper Nile) and Baggari (Western Bahr el Ghazal), reaching approximately 13,000 children, their parents and community members with messages about the importance of going to school. The BTL campaign in Baggari is particularly noteworthy, as this area (south of Wau) has only been accessible for the past few months, since the security situation improved. The rehabilitation of five schools in Baggari destroyed during the conflict was completed this month, and 3,642 children (1,735 of them girls) in these and seven other primary schools in the district received essential education supplies.
During the BTL launch in Nasir (Upper Nile), local government officials, including the payam administrator, registered Primary 8 (P8) class students for the forthcoming exams. This will be the first P8 exams administered in Nasir since the outbreak of conflict in 2013.

Improved security in parts of the country led to an influx of returnees, including children. In response, UNICEF and partners were active in integrating these children back into school. In Baliet, (Upper Nile) for example, educational supplies were prepositioned ready to be distributed to returnee children from Melut IDP camp. Planning has also begun to meet the increasing demand from returnees departing refugee camps in Ethiopia.

UNICEF has supported the capacity building of teachers through teacher training including induction training for newly recruited teachers (in Old Fangak, Jonglei) and refresher courses for existing teachers (in New Fangak and elsewhere). The series of UNICEF-supported continuous professional development (CPD) trainings continued in May. In Aweil, Terekeka and Yei UNICEF’s partner, Yei Teacher Training College (YTTC), provided CPD training to 178 teachers (27 women; 151 male).

**Child Protection:** UNICEF and implementing partners reached 23,110 children (10,336 girls; 12,774 boys) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in the 10 former states. A total of 113 unaccompanied and separated children (51 girls; 62 boys) were registered in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bar el Ghazal and Upper Nile. Additionally, 26 children (10 boys; 16 girls) have been reunified with their primary caregiver.

A total of 60,626 individuals (15,899 girls; 18,427 boys; 14,799 women; 11,501 men) living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education messages in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. In addition, 11,349 community members (7,663 women; 3,686 men) received life-saving child protection messaging, including on prevention of family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations.

Additionally, 79 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) (21 girls; 58 boys) released in 2018 and supported through the reintegration program in Yambio, graduated from the vocational training program they have been enrolled in over the last six months. This marks the second cohort of ex-CAAFAG children graduating from the vocational training in Yambio since 2018.

UNICEF and implementing partners reached a total of 10,026 people (4,636 girls; 3,997 boys; 2,046 women; 925 men) with GBV prevention (including awareness raising and social norms transformation), response services including individualized case management, PSS, skills building courses, access to women and girls friendly services, risk mitigation information and referrals for other specialized services.

**Communication for Development (C4D):** UNICEF, in collaboration with State Ministries of Health, County Health Departments and ERM partners led by IOM, MSF, Medair, Save The Children and other NGO partners, conducted a series of measles reactive vaccination campaigns in areas with confirmed measles outbreaks that include Juba, Gogrial East, Malakal, Wau and Bentiu POC. In support of the campaigns, UNICEF provided technical and in-kind contributions, as well as its existing integrated community mobilization network (ICMN) mobilizers to support communication, social mobilization and community engagement activities prior to the campaign. The campaigns targeted children aged 6-59 months with measles vaccinations. Trained mobilizers carried out megaphone, house-to-house mobilization focusing on face-to-face interactions with parents and caregivers, church and mosques announcements educating communities on measles vaccination and preventive measures. For instance, 42 mobilizers reached 27,139 households with measles key lifesaving messages in Gogrial East. In Juba, 197 mobilizers were deployed to support the campaign reaching over 35,000 households with messages in five payams of Juba including POC and IDP campaign. In Bentiu POC, C4D supported with 16 social mobilizers, 20 megaphones, 60 posters and 48 mobilizers contributed by other health partners. In Malakal and Wau, mixed community engagement activities such as deployment of mobilizers to do house-to-house mobilization, church and megaphone announcement, radio messaging, display of information, education and communication materials were as well conducted.
As part of ongoing Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) campaigns in selected areas across the country, UNICEF has been supporting with planning, implementation and monitoring of the campaigns, with more focus on awareness creation and demand generation. Before and during the campaign, ICN and CHDs mobilization teams provided social mobilization and community engagement activities to ensure all women of child-bearing receive tetanus disease vaccine. In Unity, the campaign has taken place in three counties of Mayendit, Mayom and Koch. As part of the campaign in the three counties, a total of 304 trained mobilizers carried out intensive messaging through all community existing channels, reaching about 400,000 people with key lifesaving messages. Also, assorted information, education and communication (IEC) materials were displayed in strategic locations to support the campaign.

**Cash-Based Programming:** UNICEF and Oxfam, in collaboration with the Urban Water Corporation entered into a partnership to implement the upcoming Emergency Water Voucher Project in Wau in collaboration with WFP. UNICEF staff as well as the Urban Water Corporation in Wau has been trained by the UNICEF Programme Officer, on Cash-Based Approaches. UNICEF has become a member of the technical working group on the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) led by REACH and the Inter-Agency Cash Working Groups. The JMMI will support organisations with timely market information and improve coordination among cash actors in the country.

**Ebola Preparedness:** UNICEF has continued to be part of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness efforts by continuing to co-lead WASH IPC and Risk Communication technical working groups (TWGs), whilst participating in the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), National Task Force (NTF) and supporting state level coordination and the identification of critical gaps and needs in collaboration with donors.

Through its partners, UNICEF has completed prepositioning and distribution of standard WASH IPC supplies in four isolation units, seven holding units and 70 health facilities across the EVD high-risk locations (Yambio, Tambura, Nimule, Yei and Juba and Wau). Water supply and sanitation facilities have also been repaired/rehabilitated in 12 additional health care facilities and approximately 100,000 people reached through Hygiene promotion and EVD messaging in public places.

Continuing with EVD risk communication, social mobilization and community engagement interventions, UNICEF together with implementing partners reached over 75,400 people with EVD messages in Yei, Morobo and Lainya through radio messaging, household visits, church, mosques, schools, markets, waterpoints and other public places interventions. In Torit, Magwi and Nimule, a total of 40 participants from the organized forces comprised of regular police, traffic police, prison services and wildlife services were trained on EVD prevention as recommended by the joint monitoring mechanism (JMM). Additionally, 38 community mobilizers with payams and county supervisors have been trained to scale up EVD community engagement activities in Magwi and Nimule. In Western Equatoria, 18,728 people were reached with key messages on EVD awareness, prevention and control at various points such as churches, markets, schools, play grounds water points in the five counties of Yambio, Nzara, Tambura, Ezo and Nagero. Also, as part of evidence generation for risk communication, social mobilization and community engagement interventions in the high-risk areas, UNICEF and partners has received the final report of a recently conducted study on bushmeat consumption among the South Sudan-DRC Congo border communities. The report has highlighted some key recommendations on how to effective address community perceptions, attitudes and practices.

**Supply and Logistics**

During the reporting month, multi sectoral supplies valued at US$3,202,749 were dispatched directly to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse to warehouse transfers as part of the Dry Season Prepositioning plan. The bulk of the dispatches comprised Nutrition supplies delivered to various locations and followed by WASH.

A total of thirty-six haulage trucks, 40 metric-tonne capacity, each were dispatched from the Juba warehouse to Bor, Wau, Aweil, Rumbek, Yambio, Bentiu and Kuajok using Logistics Cluster Humanitarian Convoy.

**Media and External Communications**

UNICEF South Sudan was prominently featured at the global safe school conference in Mallorca, having contributed to an innovative advocacy project. Pieces of wood from a school damaged by the conflict in South Sudan were turned
into a sculpture reminding the participants of the importance of keeping schools safe. A blog post telling the story about the school was published on UNICEF Connect. For global menstrual hygiene awareness day, UNICEF South Sudan contributed with two blog posts for the global channels. The external communication team also contributed to a training of national journalists, led by Journalists for human rights (JHR). As co-chair of the UN Ebola Communication group in South Sudan, key messages, Q&A and strategy was revised to fit the current epidemiological and organizational environment. The section also facilitated and conducted six radio interviews on subjects ranging from education to immunization and ethical reporting.

Security
From 02-03 May, leadership of the parties to the R-ARCSS held meetings in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to discuss the status of implementation of Pre-Transitional tasks and formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). Following the meeting, parties unanimously agreed to extend the Pre-Transitional period by six months after its original date of conclusion on 12 May 2019 to create more time to complete ongoing and pending tasks yet to be completed during the original Pre-Transitional period. Representatives of the parties to the R-ARCSS unanimously agreed to a pre-Transitional Period extension for six months from 12 May 2019 and recommended IGAD accordingly allow the full implementation of critical pending tasks. The parties recommended that the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (R-JMEC) urgently convene a workshop for all security mechanisms to develop a clear roadmap and implementation schedules for the pending tasks and committed to abide by this roadmap. Representatives further recommended that the following steps be taken to expedite the full implementation of the Peace Agreement:

- Priority should be given to completing the cantonment and unification of forces to establish an effective security arrangement for the full implementation of the R-ARCSS;
- IGAD Heads of State and Government to convene regular face-to-face meetings of top leadership of the Parties to the R-ARCS to review progress towards implementation;
- IGAD to engage partners and friends of South Sudan to secure their full support to the effective implementation of the R-ARCSS, including by regularly convening the R-JMEC Partners Forum, to discuss funding and other support to the implementation of the Agreement;
- The NPTC and JDB to establish effective coordination mechanism for all security institutions to review weekly progress, address emerging challenges and share information;
- NPTC to establish clear deadlines for the implementation of tasks that do not require funding, for example demilitarization of civilian centres, etc.;
- Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC) to expedite its work on the determination of the number and boundaries of states and restructuring and composition of the Council of States; NPTC to develop a strategy for the joint dissemination of the Peace Agreement by the Parties in a harmonized manner and to continue with confidence building measures; and
- NPTC and other mechanisms of the Agreement may seek support from IGAD Member States and International Partners to second advisors to support the various security mechanisms.

During the last week of April, groups calling themselves “Red Card Movement” and “South Sudanese for Change” employed social media networks to call for peaceful demonstrations against the Government on 16 May. The Minister of Information, Michael Makuei, reportedly warned against such plans and indicated swift responses from security forces would follow any unrest. The government deployed and increased the number of SSPDF and National Security Service forces in Juba overnight from 09–10 May. Search operations for weapons and potential suspects related to the movement across Juba were conducted, particularly in hotels and guest houses. It is speculated that this accounted for the change in date of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (now South Sudan People’s Defense Force) day celebration from 23 May to 16 May, as well as the low turnout at the event.

On 27 May, the head of Sudan’s Transitional Military Council (TMC) Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, paid a one-day visit to Juba for talks on bilateral relations with President Salva Kiir. He was received at the Juba airport by President Salva Kiir Mayardit and several ministers. The two leaders held a closed-door meeting to discuss bilateral relations, cooperation and political stability, as stated on official television stations in Sudan.
On 30 May, the United Nations Security Council approved a U.S.-sponsored resolution extending sanctions and an arms embargo against South Sudan, amidst objections from South Africa, Russia, China, Cote D'Ivoire and Equatorial Guinea. The resolution renews, until May 31, 2020 an arms embargo on South Sudan along with an asset freeze and global travel ban applied to eight South Sudanese nationals for their role in fuelling the conflict, including former Chief of Staff Paul Malong Awan and current Minister of Information, Michael Makuei Leuth.

**Funding**

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received to date. There remains an urgent need for additional donor support in order to close the funding gap; reach our targets and provide lifesaving interventions for the people of South Sudan. As of May 2019, there is a funding gap of 61 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2019 HAC requirements of US$179.2 million. Funding available under HAC 2019 include carry-forward funds of US$ 26.1 million from 2018 and USD 39.6 million funds received since January 2019.

If additional funding is not mobilised before September 2019 for procurement of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic food (RUTF) for the Nutrition Programme there is a risk of a RUTF pipeline break during the last quarter of 2019. In addition, if the funding gap persists, UNICEF’s Education Programme will be unable to reach some of the most marginalised groups that have been prioritized for support in 2019 including pastoralist communities, girls, returnees and children with disabilities. Without adequate funding, ongoing training of teachers and parent-teacher association (PTA) members, including the Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programme, will not be able to continue.

### REPORT AS OF 31ST MAY 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Available</th>
<th>C/F from 2018</th>
<th>Funding Gap ($)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,201,300</td>
<td>952,202</td>
<td>3,221,412</td>
<td>7,027,685</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>50,202,200</td>
<td>32,720,310</td>
<td>10,742,757</td>
<td>6,739,133</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>45,587,000</td>
<td>6,982,085</td>
<td>1,678,452</td>
<td>36,926,494</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>43,740,000</td>
<td>474,200</td>
<td>7,693,857</td>
<td>35,571,943</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>2,924,660</td>
<td>2,806,058</td>
<td>22,769,282</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>179,230,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,053,457</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,142,536</strong></td>
<td><strong>109,034,579</strong></td>
<td><strong>61%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The figures indicated above are gross (including global recovery, but not programmable at CO level).
- HAC funded includes substantial carry-forward (C/F) funding from 2018, however figures are still provisional.

**Next Situation Report:** 2019 mid-year report

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: [www.unicef.org/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/southsudan)

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


Who to contact for further information:

Mohamed Ayoya       Timothy James Irwin
Country Representative Chief of Communications
UNICEF South Sudan   UNICEF South Sudan
Email: mayoya@unicef.org Email: tjirwin@unicef.org
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster for 2019</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2019</th>
<th>Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Results (May)</th>
<th>Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Results (May)</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment</td>
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<td>101,002</td>
<td>18,749</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months reached with infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>984,700</td>
<td>530,659</td>
<td>984,700</td>
<td>530,659</td>
<td>102,226</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>314,335</td>
<td>102,291</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and women provided with two long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>84,768</td>
<td>5,484</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,243,472</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>413,359</td>
<td>29,552</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>385,240</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>168,021</td>
<td>4,248</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children reached with psychosocial support services</td>
<td>476,750</td>
<td>137,208</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>76,670</td>
<td>23,110</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls, boys, women and men reached with gender-based violence prevention and response services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>168,000</td>
<td>31,721</td>
<td>11,604</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children accessing quality formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education</td>
<td>786,324</td>
<td>594,714</td>
<td>729,000</td>
<td>503,896</td>
<td>68,384</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers trained on education-in-emergencies basic pedagogy and learner-centred methodologies</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,013</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>4,932</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>