END OF YEAR 2018: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #128

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

1.87 million
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, December 2018)

2.27 million
South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(UNHCR Regional Portal, South Sudan Situation 31 December 2018)

4.4 million
South Sudanese who are severely food insecure
(October-December 2018 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)

Highlights

- The cumulative effects of years of conflict, violence and destroyed livelihoods have left more than 7 million people, approximately two thirds of the population, in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019, the same proportion as in 2018. While the situation is no longer escalating rapidly, the country remains in the grip of a serious humanitarian crisis. Overall, the revitalized peace process promises to offer new opportunities in 2019 for South Sudan’s women, men and children.

- In 2018, UNICEF in coordination with partners reached 205,641 children suffering from SAM, approximately 257,842 children with psychosocial support (PSS), 265,312 with WASH services and 1,653,640 children with curative health services.

- Through national and state level task forces, UNICEF and partners continue to closely monitor the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), intensifying preventive and preparedness activities in targeted high-risk areas and potential points of entry.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Cluster for 2018</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment</td>
<td>209,140</td>
<td>204,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>1,514,734</td>
<td>814,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,602,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)</td>
<td>271,000</td>
<td>296,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies</td>
<td>674,619</td>
<td>686,163 (285,542 girls)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding Status

Funds Received:
USD 95,473,672

Carry-over
(2017):
USD 64,843,099

Funding Gap:
USD 35,262,228

2018 Funding Requirement
$183.3 M
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In 2018, UNICEF and humanitarian partners continued to face restrictions on humanitarian access that limited and/or prevented life-saving assistance and services from reaching vulnerable children. Over the course of the year, UNICEF and partners faced at least 80 access incidents, which limited sustained access to an estimated 400,000 people mostly women and children, while according to OCHA, the humanitarian community at large faced over 800 access incidents. Violence and intimidation against aid workers, ongoing armed hostilities and bureaucratic impediments were the main access challenges confronted by humanitarians in South Sudan in 2018. Over 50 per cent of all access incidents (442) involved violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, including killings, abductions, illegal detention and robberies along roads and within compounds. Bureaucratic impediments and operational interference also remain key challenges for predictable and efficient emergency programmes.

Despite the overall reduction in armed hostilities following the February 2018 Ceasefire Agreement and the 12 September signing of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), armed clashes and insecurity continue to impede and prevent humanitarian operations specifically within Central Equatoria. In Central Equatoria, ongoing hostilities between the SSPDF and multiple non-state armed actors, attacks against civilians and robberies/abductions along main roads are impeding access to an estimated 200,000 people in the greater Yei area.

The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, published December 2018, illustrates that conflict and associated economic decline have eroded the Government’s ability to provide consistent basic services to its people. Currently, one primary health center serves an average of 50,000 people. Only 40 per cent of nutrition treatment centers have access to safe water, a gap that puts more vulnerable people, particularly women, boys and girls, at risk of malnutrition and disease. Only about one in five childbirths involves a skilled health care worker and the maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 789 per 100,000 live births. Every third school has been damaged, destroyed, occupied or closed since 2013, and more than 70 per cent of children who should be attending classes are not receiving an education.

Through national and state level task forces, UNICEF and partners continue to closely monitor the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), intensifying preventive and preparedness activities in targeted high-risk areas and potential points of entry. Priority preparedness activities include surveillance, screening at points of entry, and capacity development on case management, safe and dignified burial, pre-positioning of supplies and risk communication to increase community awareness on EVD. Following a prioritization exercise on EVD preparedness on 17 November and feedback from the joint independent monitoring mission (15-19 November), UNICEF continued providing preparedness support, primarily on risk communication and WASH activities.

Humanitarian Strategy

Integrated and complementary operational modalities: In 2018, in line with UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) and the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF strengthened and expanded its programmes through four modalities, which increased the capacity and reach of interventions: (1) static operations in stable areas; (2) outreach programmes; (3) mobile campaigns; and (4) integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) missions. These modalities facilitated sustained service delivery in both secure and highly inaccessible locations.

Timely scale ups were also undertaken in response to rapidly deteriorating situations. This approach included 180 Days Scale-Up Plans from March to August 2018, targeting 11 priority counties considering the expected significant deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation during the lean season. Following the conclusion of the 180 Days Scale-Up Plan, UNICEF supported populations facing catastrophic food security conditions (IPC Phase 4 and 5) through the development of micro response plans to scale up interventions. The micro plans included Nutrition, Health, WASH, Education and Child Protection activities which enabled UNICEF to reach the most vulnerable populations, by targeting 102,000 beneficiaries. Specific areas targeted included Leer and Mayendit, Pibor and Canal/Pigi, Panyikang and Greater Baggari.
**Investing and strengthening localization of Aid:** UNICEF continued to invest in strengthening national partner capacities and improving accountability to affected populations by building on existing community-based networks. Through UNICEF’s strategic commitment to localization, we partnered with 59 local partners in 2018, representing 69% of total partnerships. In emphasizing partnership with local organizations, UNICEF has improved its comparative advantage to deliver services in hard to reach locations and/or those presenting security or political obstacles.

**Sustaining IRRM capacity:** 50 joint IRRM missions, of a planned 62, were conducted in 2018 in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), mainly in Unity State and Jonglei. These missions have reached 544,969 people, including 111,642 children under 5 years of age. Overall, the IRRM continued to be a key implementation modality in the highly inaccessible and insecure locations. The inter-agency nature done in collaboration with FAO, WFP and NGO partners enabled integration of critical programming services to communities in locations where they would never have been able to receive services. Unfortunately, 12 IRRM missions were cancelled/aborted in 2018 due to administrative impediments, access negotiation issues and/or prevailing insecurity.

**UNICEF scaled up its capacity for analysis and efforts for expanding humanitarian access.** This involved developing and rolling out a UNICEF South Sudan Access Framework, joint missions with WFP on access assessment, evidence advocacy at the national, local and international level. Through UNICEF’s access work with WFP, in coordination with local actors, there is now sustained access in Bagari and humanitarian actors can now travel unhindered from Wau through to Yambio. Bagari now contains 28,000 people in IPC Phase 4 food insecurity and UNICEF conducted its first response in Nadiangere and Li-Rangu since 2016.

As a cluster lead agency, UNICEF has facilitated the role of clusters to enable coherent coordination of WASH, Education and Nutrition, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster activities across the country.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health:** UNICEF with partners reached 2,678,863 individuals (1,242,766 men; 1,436,097 females), 1,161,446 (43 per cent) of which were children under five years; with curative consultations through health facilities, integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) and IRRM missions, with 957,885 (36 per cent) treated for malaria. This overachievement was attained because of an unexpected surge of funding received mid-year to provide essential health care services to a population of nearly 3 million people living in the most conflict affected states of Jonglei and Upper Nile1. A total of 187,423 (75 per cent) households of a targeted 250,000 households were provided with two mosquito nets each distributed through health facilities and RRMs.

UNICEF continued to improve access to antenatal care (ANC) services to ensure early identifications of risks during pregnancy to reduce maternal mortality. In 2018, 98,125 pregnant women attended their first ANC session while 20,327 pregnant women attended four or more sessions. Additionally, 15,407 deliveries were conducted by skilled attendants, approximately 56,735 pregnant women were provided with counselling and testing for HIV and 1,085 tested HIV positive and enrolled in antiretroviral therapy (ART).

A total of 101,708 (54,107; 47,601 Female) adolescents were reached with HIV information through peer networks, of which 9,397 (4,601 men; 4,696 women) were counselled and tested for HIV while 90 (32 men; 58 women) HIV positive adolescents were linked to treatment and care services. Through engagement of community counsellors across the country, as well as accelerated integrated HIV outreach for uniformed forces and host communities in Jonglei, 90,340 individuals (44,340 men; 45,802 women) of the general population were also reached with HIV information and 42,895 (23,064 men; 19,831 women) were tested for HIV of which 685 tested positive and were referred to treatment.

UNICEF through implementing partners vaccinated 814,890 (54 per cent) of a targeted 1,514,731 children six months to 15 years through routine and emergency vaccination in health facilities, outreaches and RRMs and reactive vaccination campaigns. When compared with the HRP target of 964,682 children, 85 per cent of children were

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1 At short notice, the Government of South Sudan appointed UNICEF to perform the role of lead agency for health in the former Upper Nile and Jonglei states from July 01, 2018.
reached. An additional 245 solar fridges, through the Gavi Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform (CCEOP) Project, were installed and will enable provision of immunisation services to an estimated 75,000 young children per year.

To improve the capacity of health workers to provide quality health care services, 303 health workers were trained on effective vaccine and cold chain management and 851 health workers were trained on maternal and new-born health care, including Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC) and Clinical Management of Rape survivors (CMR). In addition, 2,136 health workers were trained on the use of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria and 1,074 community-based distributors were trained on integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) through UNICEF supported programs.

No cholera cases were reported in 2018. As part of preventive measures, UNICEF supported vaccine management, social mobilization and training during preventive Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaigns conducted in 11 counties in IDP settlements and in high-risk towns. A total of 458,833 (84.2 per cent) of the targeted 544,998 individuals one year of age and above received their first dose of OCV, while 474,708 (85.3 per cent) of the targeted population received their second dose.

**Nutrition:** A total of 206,673 children six to 59 months were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition, reaching 95.5 per cent and 76.8 per cent of the 2018 target and burden respectively. Performance indicators of SAM treatment were within the acceptable threshold of Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 88.2 per cent, a defaulter rate of 8.1 per cent and a death rate of 0.4 per cent. The number of Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) have increased from 736 in 2017 to 865 in 2018 with significant improvement of services in areas of previous insecurity mainly in the Jonglei and Unity. Towards the end of 2018, all nutrition services were operational in Southern Unity and Jonglei that had experienced frequent OTP services disruption. Collaboration between UNICEF, WFP and WHO and over 45 nutrition partners ensured continuum of care through seamless referral mechanisms for girls and boys across the different treatment programmes for children with moderate acute malnutrition and SAM.

In 2018, the number of OTP sites corresponds to Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) services at 865 to 812 respectively ensuring a smooth transition of children from OTP to TSFP. Use of other joint strategies such as expanded criteria, adoption of one partner per location for both WFP and UNICEF programmes, and joint monitoring of nutrition activities at treatment sites bolstered Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) treatment in South Sudan. Improved partnership of one PCA partner per county and fast tracking of partner agreement has contributed to the improved of service delivery.

A total of 950,363 caregivers of children aged zero to 23 months and pregnant women were reached with Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling. This is a 93.8 percent achievement of the targeted of 1,013,536. UNICEF in partnership with the MOH, nutrition Partner and WHO provided vitamin A supplementation and Deworming through campaigns to 2,310,639 (1,008,849 boys; 1,221, 790 girls) and 1,884, 491 (boys 890,487; 994,004 girls) individuals.

Through the IRRM, UNICEF and WFP succeeded in reaching 76,550 children aged six to 59 months (39,063 boys; 37,487 girls) that were screened for acute malnutrition, with 2,383 children (1,201 girls and 1,182 boys) identified with SAM and 7,379 (3,902 boys; 3,477 girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All children with SAM and MAM were treated in OTP sites and TSFP respectively. In addition, 45,178 children (21,992 boys; 23,186 girls) received vitamin A supplementation, 34,211 children (17,948 boys; 16,263 girls) received deworming tablets and 35,350 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were reached with key maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) messages.

Insecurity in parts of Unity, Jonglei and Greater Equatoria, and parts of Wau County of Western Bahr El Ghazel was the key challenge resulting in intermittent service disruptions. However, access to services improved towards the end of the year, thanks to the peace agreement. Bottleneck analysis conducted in July revealed that geographical access, limited capacity of health and nutrition workers and poorly serviced facilities were among the main bottlenecks hindering key nutrition determinants.
**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** UNICEF and partners provided a total of 520,221 beneficiaries with access to safe drinking water supply through emergency and recovery approaches, including the drilling of 65 new water facilities, rehabilitation of 537 non-functional boreholes, construction of mini water yards, water trucking and operation and maintenance of 12 Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) systems. A total of 158,274 beneficiaries have been supported with access to basic sanitation facilities, including Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) through the construction and rehabilitation of 1,222 emergency communal latrines, 7,802 household latrines and 96 institutional latrines. To strengthen the community structure to sustained WASH interventions, 432 WASH committee and 114-hand pump mechanics were trained on operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and 366 community hygiene promoters for conveying key hygiene promotion messages. An additional 2.4 million people are estimated to have been reached with hygiene promotion messages with support from UNICEF C4D employing media outlets including radio, as well as house-to-house visits, mass campaigns, and additional approaches.

The Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene for All (ASWA-II) programme in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria has begun, aiming at scaling-up access to basic sanitation services in host and most vulnerable communities. A total of 66 villages were declared open defecation free through the CLTS approach.

Regarding youth engagement, a total of 263 youths (153 men; 110 women) were trained and engaged on hygiene promotion, mass campaigns, latrine/drainage cleaners, water-quality testing, garbage collection and non-food item (NFI) distribution in Wau and Bentiu IDP sites and POCs.

There has been a resurgence of Guinea Worm disease with eight cases confirmed in 2018. UNICEF has intensified WASH-related responses including distribution of water filters to mobile communities, drilled and rehabilitated boreholes and intensified hygiene promotion/awareness through implementing partners, including the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Ministry of Health and Carter Centre, in endemic villages.

Regarding EVD preparedness, UNICEF and its partners have scaled-up WASH and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) to support isolation units and health facilities in priority at risk states, specifically Yambio, Ezo, Nimule, Juba, Wau and Yei counties. As part of operational implementation, WASH IPC interventions included the construction of 10 isolation units, improvement of water supply, sanitation and hand washing facilities, distribution of IPC supplies (personal protective equipment, buckets, chlorine and soaps) in these facilities. Basic training of hygienists in chlorination and decontamination techniques were completed in isolation units and targeted health facilities.

**Education:** The overall goal of UNICEF’s education efforts in 2018 was to provide 500,000 children and adolescents with quality education in a safe and protective environment. Under the overall umbrella of the Government’s flagship Back to Learning (BTL) initiative, focused interventions were implemented through Education in Emergencies (EiE) programmes and the Global Partnership for Education. Using a multi-sectoral, integrated approach and working with 30 partners, 559,450 children (227,051 girls) (approximately 112 per cent of target) were reached with quality education in a safe and protective environment.

A total of 460 learning spaces were established and classrooms rehabilitated, against a target of 300, and teaching and learning materials were distributed to 453,336 children (183,530 girls) and 4,965 teachers (854 women). Enhancing the capacities of teachers, parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and school management committee (SMC) members was also a key focus of the year’s interventions. In 2018, 7,189 PTA/SMC members, teachers and other education officials (2,250 women) were trained on their roles and responsibilities against a target of 5,200. UNICEF continued to provide logistical and financial support to ensure that examinations could take place in its supported schools throughout the country, including in opposition-controlled areas. At events, such as International Women’s Day on 08 March and the National Girls’ Day on 17 July, UNICEF and partners advocated for the attendance of girls in school.

For the first time in five years, a nationwide 2018 Annual Education Census (AEC), supported by UNICEF, collected information pertaining to school infrastructure and management and finances, both critically important to improving the government’s capacity for policy formulation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF also assisted the Ministry for General Instruction and Education (MoGEI) to develop the first South Sudanese textbooks for five primary learners and 13 secondary learners’ subjects across all grade levels and orientated 16,010 teachers throughout the
country on the new curriculum. These accomplishments will aid the roll-out of the new competency-based curriculum in 2019.

Programme interventions faced challenges due to insecurity in some areas, as well as limited infrastructure and geographical isolation, especially in the rainy season. The signing of a ceasefire between the government and opposition on 12 September has opened up previously inaccessible areas so that education services can now be provided.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF and partners reached 257,482 children (136,937 boys; 120,545 girls) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in former 10 states. A total of 2,152 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered (1,220 boys; 932 girls) were registered across the country of whom, 1,112 children (556 boys, 556 girls) were reunified by UNICEF and partners.

A total of 288,266 individuals (64,345 boys; 59,607 girls; 55,787 men; 108,527 women) living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education messages in eight states. In addition, 105,554 community members (49,401 men; 56,153 women) received life-saving child protection messaging, including on prevention of family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations.

UNICEF, in collaboration with UNMISS and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission, successfully released 955 children associated with armed groups (690 boys; 265 girls) and enrolled them in reintegation programmes in Pibor (Jonglei) and Yambio (Western Equatoria). UNICEF has continued providing reintegration support to children who were released in 2015 and 2016, as well as those who were informally released or escaped from armed forces and armed groups in 2017. A total of 1,763 children (1,755 boys; 8 girls) formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups who were previously released in Pibor continue to receive economic reintegration services including animal husbandry, agricultural training, vocational training, and small business start-up training. In parallel, 1,552 vulnerable children (511 boys; 1,041 girls) in the same communities as those re-integrated were also supported with economic strengthening services as part of the 1:1 approach based on the Paris principals.

UNICEF and partners reached 190,992 individuals (37,072 boys; 52,013 girls; 34,090 men; 67,817 women) through GBV prevention and response services, including awareness raising on GBV and available services, individualized case management, PSS, knowledge and skills building courses, access to women and girls-friendly services and referrals CMR and other specialized services.

Regarding Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Community-based Reporting Mechanisms (CBCM), UNICEF and partners trained 165 focal points (98 men; 67 women), established five reporting channels comprising three protection desks and activated reporting channels in two existing women and girls centres in Malakal. Approximately 10,173 individuals (2,035 males, 8,138 females) were reached in Malakal and Juba during awareness sessions on CBCM for PSEA.

**Communication for Development (C4D):** Over 4.2 million are estimated to have been reached through mass media, mainly through radio channels.

South Sudan continued to experience multiple disease outbreaks, including Rift Valley Fever (RVF), measles, suspected meningitis cases, hepatitis E, Yellow Fever and guinea worm. UNICEF activated robust life-saving and enhancing strategies, including risk communication, social mobilization and community activities geared towards raising risk perception of communities and adoption of individual and collective preventive practices. To complement community engagement activities, radio spots, talk shows and jingles in English and nine local languages have been repeatedly aired in 32 community and FM radio stations to alert the communities on the risk of diseases and prevention actions, as well as to promote the demand for immunization service.

UNICEF continues to partner with civil society organizations (CSO), and community and religious leaders with the aim to promote demand for health and social services and adopt protective behaviours through regular engagements and lifesaving information dissemination. Currently, UNICEF formalized partnerships with 11 local implementing partners.
In collaboration with the Islamic Council, UNICEF reached 15,000 religious leaders and youth with cholera prevention and control during Eid Al-Fitr celebrations in Juba; an event presided over by the First Vice President and senior Imams.

UNICEF completed the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study on immunization and had it endorsed by the Ministry of Health. The findings of the study will inform the development of a comprehensive EPI communication plan that would promote demand and uptake of immunization services in South Sudan.

UNICEF has also strengthened its work in communication with communities (CWC) and accountability to affected populations (AAP) both in humanitarian and developmental settings.

UNICEF has been actively engaged in EVD preparedness and response planning. Moreover, as a co-lead of the risk communication and community engagement pillar, UNICEF continued to play a key coordination role at national and sub-national levels regarding EVD response and readiness action. In that role, UNICEF developed a national Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy, Risk Communication, Social Mobilization and Community Engagement Technical Working Group (RCSMCE TWG) standard operating procedures (SOP), a TWG operational plan on rumour-tracking and management tools to guide the overall C4D interventions on Ebola prevention and response. The National Risk Communication and Community Engagement Strategy was developed with an aim to ensure the targeted population is aware of the risk of EVD, understand the importance of prevention and take appropriate actions, in the event of an actual or suspected case of EVD.

UNICEF scaled-up social mobilization and community engagement interventions focusing on EVD high-risk counties through the Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN). In total, 394,454 people were reached with EVD messages through interpersonal communication, community meetings and public-address system. Additionally, 431,219 people received immunization messages, 436,200 people, 28,657 school children and 289 teachers on cholera, 94,999 on Rift Valley Fever and 6,635 people on meningitis risk, prevention and management messaging.

**Supply and Logistics**

In support of the country office program, USD 27 million worth of multi-sectoral supplies were received by UNICEF South Sudan Country Office. Approximately USD 26 million, or over 5,000 metric tonnes worth of supplies, were then dispatched to over 250 partners, with 89 per cent of supplies delivered within the requested delivery date. USD 5.8 million DSP cost-efficiency and effectiveness gains have been made possible due to timely prepositioning of critical supplies before the rainy season. This was maintained over the past three years without any pipeline break in the timely procurement and delivery of critical supplies.

**Media and External Communications**

For the Communication Section, 2018 saw a change in news coverage as media interest in South Sudan lessened. However, despite this, the section hosted visits and missions from 16 different news organizations, including the BBC, El Pais, Euronews, Liberation and the New York Times. In total UNICEF South Sudan, released 19 news notes and contributed to over 200 mentions in local, regional and international media. At the beginning of the year, we were also pleased to receive the newly appointed UNICEF Executive Director, Henrietta Fore, on her first overseas visit. A BBC news team travelled from Nairobi to cover the visit and she also gave interviews on CNN and Al Jazeera.

A highlight of 2018 was the four child releases that took place, three in Yambio and one in Pibor. For external communication, these are great, positive news stories. The April release attracted a lot of media interest, with over 30 articles in news media and several live and recorded interviews given by country office staff.

In November, the section organized a radio takeover by children on three different radio stations in Juba; Bakhita FM, Eye Radio and Radio Miraya to celebrate World Children’s Day. December then saw the fifth anniversary of the conflict and this year we ran with the theme, ‘making families whole again’, which featured a moving reunification of a family
in Malakal. Again, this was picked up by almost 30 news organizations and was also shared widely by UNICEF HQ, NatComs and donors.

Our social media platforms have continued to gain in popularity. Our Facebook page had 95,000 followers at the beginning of 2018 and finished with over 125,000 on 31 December 2018. We were very proud to break the 100,000 followers mark on Facebook, on 10 May. Our Instagram followers also increased significantly during 2018.

Looking ahead to 2019, the section will showcase an animated film to mark the International Day Against the use of Child Soldiers in February and work on an innovative way to celebrate the 30th year of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in November.

Security

From January to June 2018, South Sudan experienced violent clashes amidst political and ethnic tensions, criminal activity and abductions that directly impacted UNICEF, including the abduction of two staff members on 25 April 2018. Following months of shuttle diplomacy, however, the Government of South Sudan and Opposition groups signed what they described as the ‘final’ Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on 12 September. This positive political achievement was not without skepticism among some opponents and sections of the international community regarding its credibility and prospects for implementation. The agreement was, and remains, a significant yet cautious source of optimism for citizens, the signatories and sponsors of the peace agreement. The successful signing of the R-ARCSS culminated in a National Peace Celebration on 01 November 2018 in Juba, in which President Salva Kiir hosted his former First Vice President (FVP) and leader of the SPLA-iO, Riek Machar and his delegation, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), Former Detainee (FDs), the Diplomatic Corps and the SRSG of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The celebration was emulated in other state capitals and Protection of Civilian sites (POCs) in the same spirit across the country.

Among the challenges that pose a serious threat to the successful implementation of R-ARCSS is the existence of some factions who still oppose the R-ARCSS and remain engaged in violent conflict with Government forces and the SPLA-iO. Thomas Cirilo’s National Salvation Front (NAS) continues to conduct attacks mostly in the southern part of Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states inflicting casualties on civilians, government and opposition soldiers as well as displacing local populations from those areas. This has, in turn, given rise to a significant preponderance of harassment and violence towards civilians by government forces whom they believe to be supporting NAS.

Economic hardship continues to negatively impact citizens and operations of the humanitarian community. The positive and well-meant Presidential Decree on Humanitarian Access issued in November 2017 could not ease the plight of humanitarians throughout the country; several UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) humanitarian agencies were targets of abduction, harassment, extortion, Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) violations and killings.

Funding

At the close of 2018, there was a funding gap of 19 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2018 HAC requirements of US$ 183.3 million. Funding available under HAC 2018 included carry-forward from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding, as well as substantial funding received in December 2017. Significantly underfunded sectors included WASH and Health. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.
UNICEF SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2018

REPORT AS OF 31ST DECEMBER 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Available</th>
<th>C/F from 2017</th>
<th>Funding Gap ($)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>26,669,780</td>
<td>10,388,896</td>
<td>5,887,710</td>
<td>10,393,174</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>48,185,091</td>
<td>39,110,946</td>
<td>17,465,326</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>43,455,000</td>
<td>12,605,087</td>
<td>9,000,639</td>
<td>21,849,274</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>23,780,523</td>
<td>21,896,493</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>12,493,533</td>
<td>10,592,931</td>
<td>1,913,536</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,309,871</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,378,985</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,843,099</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,155,984</strong></td>
<td><strong>19%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures indicated above are gross (including global recovery, but not programmable at CO level).

-HAC funded includes substantial C/F funding from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding as well as funding received in December 2017.

-There are grants included in HAC Appeal for South Sudan (SS), however the Business area are different to SS, hence excluded from the table ex:SM180051(Denmark), KM180002(DFAM), SM180051(Kenya), SM180051(PD)

Next Situation Report: 28 February 2018

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

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


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# Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster for 2018</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong> (Jan-Dec)</td>
<td><strong>Results</strong> (Jan-Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care</td>
<td>209,140</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered</td>
<td>&gt;75%</td>
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<tr>
<td># of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding</td>
<td>1,013,536</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years of age</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of target population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)</td>
<td>271,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered</td>
<td>13,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and adolescents 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies</td>
<td>674,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained</td>
<td>5,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 The Nutrition Cluster target does not include refugee children who are covered under the Multi-Sector Refugee Appeal, while UNICEF’s nutrition response covers all children, including refugee children residing in the country.
2 Significant increase due to the funds received from the DFID and the World Bank for health programme, when at short notice, the Government of South Sudan appointed UNICEF to perform the role of lead agency for health in the former Upper Nile and Jonglei states from July 1, 2018
3 UNICEF achievement is higher than CPSC achievement (national DB) national DB registration of cases take longer time as there are procedures to complete before registration.
4 No change in the figure due to the end of the academic year.