1.92 million
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, February 2019)

2.28 million
South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(UNHCR Regional Portal, South Sudan Situation 28 February 2019)

5.25 million
South Sudanese who are severely food insecure
(January-March 2019 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)

UNICEF in collaboration with UNMISS and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission, successfully released 121 children associated with armed groups (49 girls; 72 boys) on 12 February. Based on the registration exercise of the Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR), around 200 children are to be released in and around Nzara, Yambio town, Lirangu and James Diko town and another 100 from Unity state by end of July 2019.

The Back to Learning campaign for 2019 was officially launched in Renk, Upper Nile, on 04 February and mobilized communities around the importance of child enrolment. UNICEF supported the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) in organizing the event which included performances of song, dance and poetry by children from local schools as well as speeches by the Minister, State Governor and State Minister for Education, UNICEF’s Representative and a member of the Education Donors’ Group.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Cluster for 2019</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>220,700</td>
<td>38,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>694,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support services</td>
<td>476,750</td>
<td>47,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of children accessing quality formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education</td>
<td>786,324</td>
<td>73,280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding Status

2019 Funding Requirement $179.2 M
Funding gap: USD 142,098,819

Carry-over from 2018: USD 26,142,536
Funds received: USD 10,989,145
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In February, UNICEF and its partners experienced both improvements and challenges in maintaining secure and predictable humanitarian access to women and children in various parts of the country. After fighting in earlier and mid 2018 in Unity, Jonglei and Western Bahr el Ghazal, state-level meetings between the SSPDF and pro-Machar SPLA-iO have led to a temporary decrease in hostilities, which has expanded access in several states for UNICEF and its partners. Road and river movements have improved in Jonglei and Upper Nile, facilitating UNICEF’s dry season prepositioning and delivery of IRRM supplies. UNICEF and partners continue to have predictable access to Greater Baggari, where an estimated 20,000 were recently displaced in the bush due to hostilities in the area. The force protection requirement has also been lifted from Wau to Raja and Wau to Yambio, easing the ability of UN humanitarian actors to respond in these areas. On the other hand, fighting continues in parts of Central and Western Equatoria between armed forces signed on to the R-ARCSS, and non-signatories from the South Sudan National Democratic Alliance (SSNDA). Fighting in Yei, Morobo, Lanya and Mukaya counties has displaced thousands of people and is limiting access to an estimated 15,000 people outside of Yei. This fighting is also hindering UNICEF’s ability to prepare frontline health facilities for potential Ebola cases and risk communication in the area.

UNICEF and partners also faced several restrictions of movement. An inter-agency assessment team was denied access to Lasu (Morobo County) by the SSPDF, preventing the verification of potential refugee returnees. In Raja, state security forces attempted to prevent an UNICEF-led inter-agency emergency response to Dolo, though the mission proceeded after successful access negotiations by UNICEF. An inter-agency assessment mission in Mundri East and West was also suspended at the suggestion of the National Salvation Front, who is present in the area.

Non-state civilian authorities under the pro-Machar SPLA-iO in Jonglei and Upper Nile also continue to impose excessive bureaucratic restrictions and interfere with operations. In Fangak, authorities continue to insist on direct payment of Personal Income Tax (PIT) on national staff despite these taxes having already been paid at the national level. Cattle raiding in Jonglei, Unity and Warrap continues to negatively impact on access to vulnerable populations.

Looking forward, the trajectory of implementing the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) over the coming months will have a significant impact on humanitarian access, especially access to women and children. If security continues to improve with the relatively successful implementation of the peace agreement, there is likely to be a further increase in refugee returnees. If not managed and supported effectively, this could lead to inter-communal or inter-ethnic tensions that could hinder access to assist with their resettlement. On the other hand, continued delays or the failure to implement key provisions of the agreement will likely lead to the continuation and or renewed hostilities in several parts of the country, which would have a disproportionate impact on women and children, who are already the most vulnerable and with limited resilience to further violence. The ongoing fighting in parts of Central and Western Equatoria is likely to continue, limiting access for both UNICEF’s regular programmes and Ebola preparedness activities. Local disagreements over peace implementation are beginning to emerge, particularly in Western Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity, which could also lead to the renewal of conflict and limited access.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis report conducted in January and February 2019 was released by the Government of South Sudan on 22 February. The report highlights that between February and April 2019, in the presence of humanitarian assistance, about 6.5 million people (57 per cent of the total population) are projected to be severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) out of which 45,000 are in Humanitarian Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Comparing this projection to the same provided for 2018, the number of South Sudanese in IPC Phase 3 and above has increased 26 per cent in 2019. The food security situation in the country continues to deteriorate due to the cumulative effect of conflict-driven displacement, low crop production, economic crisis, climatic shocks and humanitarian access challenges.

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 will be 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, including investing in building the capacities of central and sub-national state authorities.

The Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) is a critical instrument for delivering life-saving aid. In February 2019, two IRRM missions were deployed to Chuil in Nyirol County, Jonglei State and another to Tonga in Panyikang Upper Nile state, along with WFP and FAO to conduct joint response along integrated Biometric Registration (BRM), using the SCOPE digital beneficiary management system.

These multi-sectoral missions have reached 14,004 beneficiaries including 2,564 children under 5 years.

In 2019, the IRRM will continue to prioritize hard-to-reach communities with urgent, life-saving interventions. WFP, FAO and UNICEF will consider deploying IRRMs to areas of the country that fit the criteria of extraordinary humanitarian needs in otherwise inaccessible locations. A partnership with WFP and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) on biometric registration will strengthen data collection, management, follow up, displacement tracking and harmonized reporting. UNICEF will roll out the systematic integration of biometric registration into the IRRM modality as well as pilot a Cash Based Approach into the IRRM package of intervention in locations benefiting from functional markets.

As operational costs continue to rise in South Sudan, the IRRM partnership will also revisit 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 with partners reached 126,984 individuals (68,287 women; 58,697 men) with curative consultations, including 48,287 children under five years, through health facilities, community outreach and IRRMs. Most consultations continued to be for malaria (34 per cent), followed by acute respiratory infections (27 per cent). A total of 41,876 children six months to 15 years were immunized against measles through health facilities, outreaches and RRM and five solar fridges were installed to strengthen the cold chain system through GAVI-supported Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform (CCEOP) Project.

A total of 16,362 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. Additionally, 7,844 pregnant women received antenatal care services and 1,132 deliveries took place with assistance from skilled birth attendants, while 3,977 pregnant women (443 adolescents) were counselled and tested for HIV, 39 of which tested positive, 29 of which commenced antiretroviral therapy (ART). Stigma surrounding HIV causes many pregnant women to opt out of treatment is likely the case for the ten women tested positive in this case that did not commence ART.

To date, five measles outbreaks have been confirmed and another five suspect outbreaks are awaiting confirmation. This is significantly higher than in 2018, throughout which there were nine confirmed outbreaks. In response to the confirmed measles outbreaks in Juba, Pibor, Mayom and Gogrial West, reactive measles vaccinations campaigns were conducted, targeting 58,000 children (aged six months to five years) in Juba, 47,235 children (aged six months to 15
Comprehensive investigations were conducted following the declaration of a Yellow Fever outbreak in Sakure, Nzara County, Gbudue State, in November 2018, confirming an additional three positive cases. A reactive vaccination campaign is planned from 18-22 March targeting 19,578 individuals aged nine months to 65 years. UNICEF is providing support for vaccine and cold chain management and social mobilization.

UNICEF continued to support the government in the preparedness activities for Ebola through active participation in the Technical Working Group, taskforce meetings at state and national levels and printing of the Standard Operating Procedures for all thematic areas. UNICEF also supported with cold chain management in the ongoing Ebola vaccination for targeted frontline workers. A Joint Monitoring Mission for EVD preparedness was conducted by DFID, OCHA, UNICEF, USAID, WFP and WHO from 03-08 March to review implementation progress of EVD readiness actions.

Nutrition: A total of 450,488 children under five (51.2 per cent girls) were screened for acute malnutrition using Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements across all 10 former states. A total of 14,929 (3.3 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 56,428 (12.5 per cent) with moderately acute malnutrition (MAM).

Proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on mixed methods of facility and community screening in four states were above the threshold of 15 per cent during the reporting month. The highest level of proxy GAM was found in former Lakes States followed by Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) States. It is important to note that MUAC screening data must be interpreted cautiously due to the mixed methods of assessments which are both community and facility-based screenings. Moreover, results from MUAC screening based on community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programs might be affected by epidemiologic bias, however this could be a proxy indicator to guide on the severity of situation.

In 2019, UNICEF and partners admitted a total of 38,154 children (52 per cent girls) aged six to 59 months suffering from SAM in both inpatient and outpatient therapeutic programmes across the country. The program performance indicators for SAM treatment were within the acceptable threshold of Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 91.1 per cent, a defaulter rate of 5.8 per cent and a death rate of 0.4 per cent. The highest admission was recorded in Jonglei (21.5 per cent of admission) followed by NBeG (16.3 per cent), Lakes (14 per cent) and Warrap (13.8 per cent). Compared to the same period of 2018, the admission in 2019 increased by 18 per cent. The increment was observed in all three states of Greater Upper Nile and three States of Greater Bahr el Ghazal. A reduction was recorded in all three greater Equatoria States with the highest reduction in Western Equatoria State (WES). These three states have intermitted access restrictions due to conflict-related issues, hence the reduction in admissions. In addition, 196,952 pregnant and lactating women were reached with key messages on optimal infant and young child practices.

As part of an effort to improve quality of nutrition service, UNICEF in cooperation with partners provided training packages to health and nutrition workers on management of acute malnutrition. The trainings were conducted in Torit, Kapoeta and Bentiu. The five days training in Bentiu was focused on inpatient management of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition with complications for clinical officers, nurses and feeding assistance from all counties of former Unity State. A total of 20 participants (18 Male and 2 Female) attended. The participants were represented from the following partners; Concern Worldwide, IRC, IMC, UNIDOR, World Relief, Care International and UNICEF (all OFDA project nutrition consultants). The five days training in Eastern Equatoria was organized by Save the children and was focused on the CMAM package for health and nutrition workers. A total of 51 health workers (38 Male and 13 female) were attended. The participants were drawn from the following counties; Torit, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South and Budi counties.

UNICEF’s nutrition programme has initiated multi-year programme documents (2019-21) with 40 CSO partners covering all counties of the country. However, the Nutrition Programme is facing 65 per cent funding gap. To avoid a pipeline-break of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), an Emergency Preparedness Fund (EPF) request of USD 2.1 million was approved by UNICEF Headquarters. This allowed for the procurement of 44,550 cartons of ready-to-use
therapeutic foods (RUTF) to be delivered in Juba by early March 2019. Based on the funding pipeline, pre-financing approval letters for first quarter 2019 were issued to all CSO partners.

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** UNICEF continued to provide WASH life-saving interventions in the country through the provision of access to safe water and basic sanitation services to the vulnerable and affected host communities, POCs, and in IDPs in collective sites. As a result, a total of 314,171 individuals have been provided with access to safe drinking water supply through water trucking, construction of new water facilities, rehabilitation of the non-functional water facilities and operation and maintenance of Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) systems. Likewise, a total of 137,068 vulnerable individuals have been supported with access to basic sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of emergency communal latrines, desludging and household latrines. Furthermore, 52 communities were triggered in Aweil East through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and 19 have been internally verified for open defecation free (ODF) status. Five of these verified communities have received new boreholes for the provision of safe water. This has highly motivated these communities and encouraged neighbouring communities to strive towards attaining ODF status. It has also been reported that a total 63,715 targeted population have been reached with key hygiene promotion messages. Similarly, 122,248 individuals have also been reached with WASH NFIs which included jerrycans, buckets, soap and water purification chemicals. Through sectoral integration, WASH supported Child Protection in the fourth and fifth CAAFAG releases with essential NFIs distribution.

UNICEF has continued its WASH Ebola preparedness efforts through development of WASH IPC package activities for frontline facilities, communities, isolation units and health facility level. A rapid WASH assessment tool was developed with input from the WASH-IPC Technical Working Group. UNICEF also completed the 12-day long training of trainers’ (ToT) on EVD WASH/IPC for EVD isolation facilities and frontline health care facilities. A total of 11 WASH experts from five implementing partners have completed the training.

**Education:** The results of nationwide P8 examinations were released in February and showed that over 37,000 children (81.6 per cent) passed their examinations allowing them to continue onto secondary education. UNICEF provided vital logistical, financial and other assistance to candidates throughout the country (including SPLA-IO controlled areas) so that they were able to take the exams.

The Back to Learning campaign for 2019 was officially launched in Renk (Upper Nile) on 04 February (the first day of the new school year), under the theme ‘Education is your right. It’s now time to exercise it’. The purpose of the launch was to mobilise communities around the importance of sending their children to school. UNICEF supported MoGEI to organise the event which included performances of song, dance and poetry by children from local schools as well as speeches by the Minister for General Education and Instruction, the State Governor and State Minister for Education, UNICEF’s Representative a.i. and a member of the Education Donors’ Group.

Registration and enrolment activities in schools across the country continued throughout February. Some field offices reported an increase in enrolment numbers compared to last year. In Aweil North and Aweil West counties the rehabilitation of gender-sensitive latrines in seven schools by UNICEF’s partner, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 80 adolescent girls were newly enrolled. NRC’s Education Officer conducted four group discussions attended by 60 of these girls, in which many of them shared that the availability of latrines was one of the main reasons why they now stay in school.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF and partners reached 22,165 children (9582 girls; 12,583 boys) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in 09 former states. A total of 152 unaccompanied and separated children (80 girls; 72 boys) were registered in Western Equatoria, Upper Nile, Unity, Lakes, Western Bahal Al Gazal and Warrap States.

On 12 February, UNICEF in collaboration with UNMISS and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission, successfully released 121 children associated with armed groups (49 girls; 72 boys). The newly-released children are from the former South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) and pro-Machar SPLA-iO. Most newly-released children were from the former SSNLM and the rest from the SPLA-iO-RM in Yambio County. Based on the registration exercise of Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR),
around 200 children are to be released in and around Nzara, Yambio town, Lirangu and James Diko town and another 100 from Unity state by end of July 2019.

A total of 17,980 individuals (5,360 girls; 5,868 boys; 4,083 women; 2,714 men) who are 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, 14,221 community members (6,647 women; 7,574 men) received life-saving child protection messaging, including on prevention of family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations.

UNICEF together with implementing partners reached 4,130 people (1,133 girls; 1,593 boys; 773 women; 631 men) through GBV prevention (including awareness raising and social norms transformation), response services, individualized case management, PSS, skills building courses, access to women and girls-friendly services and referrals for other specialized services and risk mitigation services.

**Communication for Development (C4D):** In response to several measles outbreaks in the country, UNICEF in collaboration with partners completed reactive vaccination campaigns in Juba, Pibor and Mayom. The campaigns were supported with social mobilization and community engagement activities to increase the awareness of communities of the risks of measles and to emphasize the importance of the vaccination. With GAVI-Health System Strengthen support, UNICEF C4D and Health teams together with State Ministries of health and County Health Departments conducted a series of health facility-based Extended Program on Immunization (EPI) vaccinators training on interpersonal communication skills. A total of 242 vaccinators (221 men; 21 women) from 170 health facilities across 13 counties of greater Lakes, Unity and Jonglei states were trained. The training focused on enhancing the vaccinators infection prevention control (IPC) skills to effectively communicate key messages on the importance of routine immunization with parents and caregivers during the immunization sessions in the respective facilities and catchment areas.

UNICEF C4D continues with Ebola risk communication and community engagement activities across the country to raise awareness and educate high-risk communities on EVD preventive measures. Radio messaging, household interactions by trained social mobilizers and mass awareness sessions in public places have been conducted. In Yei, UNICEF in partnership with The Rescue Initiative South Sudan (Tri-SS), trained a total of 54 community mobilizers that are engaged under Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN) on EVD key thematic areas. Similarly, a total of 48 community mobilizers were trained in Malakal POC and Akoka County. The mobilizers will continue with integrated community mobilization efforts to support key lifesaving interventions on WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection.

**Supply and Logistics**

During the reporting month, multi sectoral supplies valued at USD 1.43 million 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, followed by Education supplies.

A total of twenty-four haulage trucks were dispatched from the Juba warehouse to Rumbek, Wau, Bentiu, Bor, Pibor, Yambio, Maridi and Mundri using Logistics Cluster Humanitarian Convoy. Multi sectoral supplies valued at USD 727,297 were also collected by the UNICEF implementing partners.

**Media and External Communications**

An animation telling the story of the plight of children used by armed forces and armed groups in South Sudan was published across UNICEF channels 12 February 2019 commemorating the international day against the use of child soldiers- also known as Red Hand Day. The video had at least 415K views on Facebook, which was the main channel for dissemination. For the first time ever, UNICEF engaged artists to design GIFs which were uploaded as Instagram stickers as part of the digital activation. A total of 27 influencers helped spread the messages reaching 1.2 million people. A press release on the number of children released from armed groups with UNICEF support was issued and
included a quote from the Executive Director. It had 44 recorded mentions. The Independent also covered the release of children taking place on the day itself.

The national Back to Learning campaign, launched 4 February, was prominently featured in national media. A press release on the analysis of the food security situation (IPC) in South Sudan was issued together with WFP and FAO with good international pickup. UNICEF assisted Le Monde on the ground in making a comprehensive article about how the food security situation affects children. UNICEF South Sudan continued to promote Ebola preparedness activities, resulting in reports in national and international media, including Bloomberg.

Security

Though the current R-ARCSS continues to hold, the process of implementation continues to stall and generate additional concern as the pre-transitional period draws closer to its conclusion in May 2019. Of primary concern are the issues of cantonment of forces, establishment of boundaries, the drafting of the transitional constitution and financing of the peace process. Though a budget of USD 285 million was presented by the National Pre-Transitional Committee (NPTC) to the R-JMEC and approved by the Council of Ministers in February, little financial support has been generated.

Ongoing fighting between SSPDF and NAS forces in southern Central Equatoria continues to render the area insecure and unstable, leading to displacement, casualties on both sides and including civilians and restrictions to humanitarian access. Clashes in late February between SSPDF and NAS in Wonduruba have led to displacements and the Yei-Maridi road is being viewed as a potential site for additional violent exchange. The SSPDF appears to have shifted the focus of its operations from Yei to Amadi in attempting to dislodge NAS. With the approach of the rainy season concerns are increasing around the reality that it will bring conditions more favourable to the guerrilla warfare style of fighting NAS has employed.

Funding

As of 28 February 2019, there is a funding gap of 79 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2019 HAC requirements of USD 179.2 million. Funding available under HAC 2019 include carry-forward funds of USD 26.1 million from 2018 and USD 11 million funds received since January 2019. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Available</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>C/F from 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,201,300</td>
<td>354,524</td>
<td>3,221,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>50,202,200</td>
<td>6,991,552</td>
<td>10,742,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>45,587,000</td>
<td>2,568,161</td>
<td>1,678,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>43,740,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,693,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>1,074,909</td>
<td>2,806,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>179,230,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,989,145</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,142,536</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: April 2019

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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clusters</th>
<th>Target (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Results (Feb)</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2019</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>220,700&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>38,154</td>
<td>220,700</td>
<td>38,154</td>
<td>18,101</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>196,952</td>
<td>984,700</td>
<td>196,952</td>
<td>99,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></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>55,798</td>
<td>41,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families provided with two long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>16,667</td>
<td>16,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>694,873</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>314,171</td>
<td>100,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>3,000,000&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>152,056</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>137,068</td>
<td>12,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></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>47,071</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>22,165</td>
<td>21,919</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>8,726</td>
<td>4,130</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></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>73,280</td>
<td>729,000</td>
<td>51,359</td>
<td>51,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers trained on education-in-emergencies basic pedagogy and learner-centred methodologies</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>1,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Target is reduced in the final HRP target for six to 56-month age category.  