1.87 million
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, January 2019)

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

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

Highlights

- In January 2019, UNICEF and partners have admitted a total of 20,053 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), an approximate 30 per cent increase compared to average new SAM admissions for the same period in the previous three years. However, it is important to note that the nutrition programme is facing a significant funding gap and it is likely that there will be a break in the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) pipeline at end of April 2019. Donors were informed of this through the Nutrition Cluster Coordinator.

- On 31 January, UNICEF in collaboration with UNMISS and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission, successfully released 106 children associated with armed groups (27 girls; 79 boys) from Yambio and Nzara-1 counties.

- UNICEF provided support to Senior Four class students throughout the country, enabling them to take their exams. A total of 847 candidates (91 women) were taken from the Juba PoC site to an examination centre in Juba town and logistical support ensured the delivery and collection of examination papers in Warrap.

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>20,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>13,922</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>213,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support services</td>
<td>476,750</td>
<td>246</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>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding Status

Funds received: USD 528,792
Carry-over from 2018: USD 26,142,536

2019 Funding Requirement $179.2 M

Funding gap: USD 152,559,172
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

UNICEF and partners continue to have sustained access to several parts of the country following national and local efforts to implement the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ACRSS). In Upper Nile, Unity and Western and Eastern Equatoria, local agreements between forces has allowed the opening of roads and improved movement for civilians and humanitarians. Most notably, UNICEF and partners are regularly accessing the estimated 28,000 people of Greater Baggari (Western Bahr el Ghazel) after hostilities between July and November 2018 severely limited access to the area. Through both static and outreach activities, UNICEF is supporting the population – classified as IPC 4 emergency food insecurity levels - most of which remain displaced in locations.

However, the recent increase of armed hostilities in Central and Western Equatoria between signatories to the R-ACRSS and ‘hold out’ forces aligned with the South Sudan National Democratic Alliance (SSNDA) continue to limit humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. Clashes in Yei, Morobo, Mukaya and Lanya counties have led to civilian casualties, the destruction of property and the displacement of people. Reports indicate as many as 9,000 IDPs have arrived in Yei over the past one month where they are being assisted by UNICEF and other humanitarian actors. There are also reports of 5,000 refugees moving into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as several thousand displaced in the bush in South Sudan and along the border.

The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview illustrates that conflict and associated economic decline have eroded the Government’s ability to provide consistent basic services. 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.

Relative calm in January has enabled resumption of nutrition services, most notably in areas that were affected by intermittent disruption including Unity, Jonglei and Wester Bahr El Ghazel. However, access challenges prevail in parts of Central Equatoria around Yei, Morobo, and Kajo Keji. Based on the September 2018 IPC analysis, an anticipated earlier than normal start of the lean season will result in an estimated 5.2 million (49% of the total population) people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between January and March 2019, with 36,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). These estimates are in the presence of planned humanitarian food assistance.

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 2018 and feedback from the joint independent EVD monitoring mission (15-19 November 2018), UNICEF continued providing preparedness support, primarily in risk communication, community engagement and infection prevention and control through WASH.

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. Following the peace deal, UNICEF will invest 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 January 2019, two IRRM missions were deployed to Ulang and Nyangore in Upper Nile state, along with WFP and FAO to conduct the first integrated Biometric Registration (BRM), along the Sobat river corridor, using the SCOPE digital beneficiary management system. However, in the aftermath of a violent incident, the teams had to be relocated to Juba before they could complete their mission.

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. In 2019, the IRRM team will roll out the systematic integration of biometric registration into the IRRM modality as well as pilot a Cash Based Approach (CBA) 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 937 individuals (499 women; 438 men) with curative consultations, including 286 children under five years, through IRRM missions. An additional 1,970 children six months to 15 years were immunized against measles through the IRRM. In addition, 90 solar fridges were installed to strengthen the cold chain system through Gavi Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform (CCEOP) Project.

UNICEF supported with vaccine and cold chain management and social mobilization during reactive measles vaccination campaign in Agok County resulting from a confirmed measles outbreak during which 11,132 (73.2 per cent) out of targeted 15,205 children 6-59 months of age were reached. In addition, 2,790 children 6-59 months benefitted from measles vaccination through RRM missions. A total of 305 families were provided each with two long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets each by UNICEF.

UNICEF continues to support the Government in the preparedness activities for Ebola through active participation in the Technical Working Group taskforce meeting at state and national levels and printing of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all the technical working groups. UNICEF also supported with cold chain management in the ongoing Ebola vaccination in Yei and Yambio.

**Nutrition:** Relative calm in the country has enabled resumption of nutrition services in January 2019 especially in areas that were affected by intermittent disruption, specifically in Unity, Jonglei and Wester Bahr El Ghazel. However, access challenges are ongoing in parts of Central Equatoria states around Yei, Morobo and Kajo Keji. Partners in Kajo Keji are accessing through Uganda. In Yei the services are restricted to Yei town.

Access to services has greatly improved and all nutrition facilities in Mayendit North and Leer, which were suspended since the outbreak of conflict in May 2018, are now functional and adequately provisioned with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) supplies. In Baggari, the security situation has improved, thanks in part to the signing of the
R-ARCSS. UNICEF partners operating in Baggari have resumed implementation of planned activities. Despite increased movement and some small-scale trade in markets, it has been noted that many civilians remain displaced and scattered in the area.

Under the new Version 3 Guidelines, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) level one analysis training was conducted for both food security and nutrition. A total of 34 nutritionist from Government and NGOs attended a four-day training from 15-18 January. The IPC analysis for both acute malnutrition and food security followed the training and is ongoing from 21-31 January, and the latest data is likely to be released in mid-February.

Round 23 of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) report, the primary source of the IPC analysis, was completed in mid-January and had surveyed 8,378 households with the greatest extent of coverage to date. Data cleaning and analysis is currently ongoing and will be reported on following its publication.

At the beginning of January 2019, UNICEF has finalized 40 multi-year programme documents (2019-21) with CSO partners covering all counties of the country. UNICEF’s Nutrition Programme is facing 79 per cent funding gap. A detailed analysis of the pipeline situation was undertaken and based on the commodities in country it is likely that there will be a break in the RUTF pipeline by the end of April 2019. The country office has already started to utilize some of the RUTF buffer stocks. UNICEF will need USD 2.1 million to procure from neighbouring countries 44,550 cartons of RUTF to avert a pipeline break which is highly likely to have adverse impact on child mortality. Furthermore, given that UNICEF is the main provider of RUTF for all CSOs supporting care for SAM children in South Sudan, a pipeline break would also constitute a reputational risk. A meeting with key donors was organized on 30 January 2019 through the Nutrition Cluster Coordinator to sensitize them on the nutrition programme funding gap.

Based on expected funding, CSO partners have been authorized to pre-finance the cash component of activities for the first quarter of 2019 while UNICEF South Sudan has provided supplies using the stock that was strategically positioned through the Dry Season Prepositioning plan. In January 2019, UNICEF and partners have admitted a total of 20,053 children with severe acute malnutrition which is an approximate 30 per cent increase compared to average new SAM admissions for the same time period of the previous three years.

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** UNICEF continued to provide WASH life-saving interventions in targeted locations through the service provision of basic water and sanitation to vulnerable and affected populations. A total of 213,592 individuals were provided with access to safe drinking water supply through water trucking, operation and maintenance of boreholes and surface water treatment (SWAT) systems. A total of 124,639 individuals were supported with access to basic sanitation facilities through the maintenance of emergency communal and household latrines.

UNICEF is currently co-leading WASH Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) Technical Working Group to support national and state level EVD coordination and supported WASH infection prevention control interventions at 10 designated isolation units with provision of IPC supplies. UNICEF deployed WASH IPC consultants to lead the Training of Trainers for key partners, including Oxfam, SSDO, SI, WVSS, IMC and IOM, focusing on WASH IPC at Isolation Units, Ebola Treatment Units, and Points of Entry. In this regard, WASH section with technical support from regional office, and in collaboration with Health and C4D, has prepared the draft EVD Operational Plan for 2019 aligned with the national EVD preparedness and response plan.

**Education:** Schools across the country were closed for the scheduled January holiday; UNICEF and its partners took the opportunity to prepare for the start of the new school period starting 04 February, including undertaking social mobilisation and community engagement efforts, which took place across the country to encourage communities and parents to send their children to school. Capacity building of teachers, education officials and members of parent-teacher associations (PTA) and school management committees (SMC) was also an important focus. In Jonglei, 10 accelerated learning programme (ALP) teachers (01 woman) from five primary schools were trained on the ALP manual and teaching methodology; 60 (01 woman) County Education Directors and headteachers were trained on record keeping and reporting in Bor South and Twic East counties; and 30 teachers (03 women) in Tonj North (Warrap) were trained on life skills, conflict sensitive education and peace education.
Implementation of the dry season plan continued in all field office locations throughout January, ensuring that educational materials were prepositioned ready to be distributed on time to counties and schools.

UNICEF provided logistical support to Senior Four class students throughout the country, enabling them to take their exams. For example, 847 candidates (91 women) were transported from the Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) to an examination centre in Juba town and partners helped to ensure the delivery and collection of examination papers in Warrap.

After a gap of several months owing to regional insecurity, UNICEF Education Section was able to conduct a joint mission (with the Health Section) to Baggari (Western Bahr el Ghazal) on 01 February. The team handed over some basic education supplies including children’s kits, teachers’ kits, blackboards and school bags, and made a preliminary assessment of education needs in the area. Discussions with the Director General for Education, teachers, PTA members and some children, established that there were about 10,000 school-age children in Baggari in need of urgent educational support. However, although there are some schools which were functioning before the conflict, more temporary learning spaces are needed, as are all kinds of school supplies including desks, chairs and washing facilities. School feeding programmes would likely be needed to encourage children to enrol back into school, and the volunteer teachers would need incentives.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF and partners reached 246 children (125 girls; 121 boys) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in Western Equatoria state. A total of 170 unaccompanied and separated children (110 girls; 60 boys) were registered in Western Equatoria and Unity State.

On 31 January, UNICEF in collaboration with UNMISS and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission, successfully released 106 children associated with armed groups (27 girls; 79 boys). The newly-released children are from the former South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) and from Yambio and Nzara-1 counties. 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.

UNICEF and implementing partners reached 4,596 people (1,899 women; 1,594 girls; 494 men) through GBV prevention and response services, including awareness raising, individualized case management, PSS, skills building courses, access to women and girls friendly services and referrals for other specialized services in Central Equatoria and Unity states.

**Communication for Development (C4D):** In January, UNICEF continued to support extensive EVD risk communication and community engagement activities in selected high-risk counties through an integrated community mobilization network (ICMN), radio, and display of communication materials in strategic areas including points of entry. In Yei, 17,810 people were reached through house-to-house mobilization efforts, road shows, as well as community and religious leaders’ orientation. Additionally, school children and teachers, prisoners, and Wildlife and Immigration Police Officers were sensitized and provided with EVD risk and prevention facts. Similarly, 76 community mobilisers were trained on risk communication, community surveillance and reporting.

In Western Equatoria, UNICEF supported implementing partners, reaching a total of 70,236 people through 484 mother’s meetings, community meetings, church/mosque announcements, youth clubs and school activities.

In Jonglei, C4D implementing partners, Fangak Community Development Initiative, Community Development Organization Network Forum and Nile Hope reached 517 villages in 11 counties of Jonglei with life-saving messages on key household and community behaviours. In the same counties, ICMN team surveyed 99,830 households, out of this, 4,125 pregnant women and 1,660 new-borns were identified and linked to health facilities for antenatal care (ANC) and immunization services.

In Upper Nile, with support from an implementing partner, a total of 32,432 households were reached with lifesaving messages. Furthermore, UNICEF supported implementing partners in conducting 27 meetings with youth, women groups and community leaders. Key issues discussed were scaling-up demand for routine expanded programme on
immunization (EPI), adoption of safe hygiene and nutrition practices, uptake of birth notification services and enrolling out of school children.

Additionally, 3,450 EVD communication materials were disseminated in four high-risk counties (Yambio, Tambura, Nzara, Ezo and Nagero). Meanwhile, jingles, spots and talk shows in six languages (English, Arabic, Bari, Zande, Madi and Dinka), supplemented by call-in sessions, have been repeatedly aired in 18 local radio stations.

**Supply and Logistics**

During the reporting month, multisectoral supplies valued at USD 808,155 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.

A total of eleven haulage trucks were dispatched from the Juba warehouse to Torit, Kapoeta, Bor, Rumbek, Wau, Aweil and Bentiu using Logistics Cluster Humanitarian Convoy.

**Media and External Communications**

UNICEF submitted a photo essay, a human-interest story and 110 photos for the launch of the Global Humanitarian Action for Children appeal on 29 January. The Chief of Health appeared on Eye Radio on 30 January to highlight the results from UNICEF-supported health projects in some of the areas most affected by conflict in South Sudan. On 31 January, a new group of children were released in Yambio from armed forces and armed groups. Two journalists covered the event and visited UNICEF’s reintegration programmes in Yambio. The reports are not yet published. UNICEF sections are now preparing for the launch of an animation featuring a child formerly associated with an armed group, to be released on 12 February to mark the International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers. UNICEF is also working on the launch and communication strategy for the new school curriculum. This is an exciting project for UNICEF to be involved in, particularly given the importance of developing the country’s first national curriculum since independence.

**Security**

Under the current pre-transitional period of the R-ARCSS, momentum has slowed across the various committees established as they now work towards implementation. Lack of resources leading to missed timelines and benchmarks, limited logistics support for field visits by the committees and resources for office space and funds for the work of the committees have been cited as common challenges. The most contentious issues to be addressed are those related to cantonment of forces, boundaries and the establishment of the transitional constitution. On 16 January, President Salva Kiir arrived in Cairo for a two-day visit to hold talks with Egyptian President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi on mutual ties, regional issues and to seek support for the peace agreement. It was later reported by media that President El-Sisi assured his counterpart of his countries complete and unlimited support to South Sudan to implement the peace agreement.

There has been a significant increase in the presence of troops in Yei County, allegedly in preparation for cantonment. However, concern has grown that the troops, comprising both pro-Machar SPLA-iO and SSPDF forces, may be drawn into fighting with the National Salvation Front (NAS) forces whose activities in the region, and opposition to the R-ARCSS, are having a destabilizing effect in the country. IGAD, during the CTSAMVM Technical Committee meeting in Juba on 19 January, stated its resolve to engage NAS leader General Thomas Cirilo Swaka to take part in the R-ARCSS. Meanwhile, NAS has continued to issue press statements to refute allegations by the SSPDF and pro-Machar SPLA-iO that its forces are attacking their forces’ locations and civilians in parts of the Equatoria region.

**Funding**

As of 31 January 2019, there is a funding gap of 85 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 528,792 funds received in January 2019. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.
Next Situation Report: March 2018

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: www.unicef.org/southsudan
UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan
UNICEF South Sudan Appeal: http://www.unicef.org/appeals/

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Chief of Communications
UNICEF South Sudan
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- Figures indicated above are gross.
- Funds available include provisional carry-forward from 2018.
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster for 2019</th>
<th>UNICEF and partners for 2019</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (Jan-Dec)</td>
<td>Results¹ (Jan)</td>
<td>Target (Jan-Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></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</td>
<td>20,053</td>
<td>220,700</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>97,012</td>
<td>984,700</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>13,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families provided with two long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>305</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE²</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td># people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>213,592</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>3,000,000³</td>
<td>124,639</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td># of children reached with psychosocial support services</td>
<td>476,750</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>275,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of girls, boys, women and men reached with gender-based violence prevention and response services</td>
<td></td>
<td>168,000</td>
<td>4,596</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></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>
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<td>0</td>
<td>729,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of teachers trained on education-in-emergencies basic pedagogy and learner-centred methodologies</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The cluster reporting period of the 1st month has not started yet.
² The figures represent the catchment of beneficiaries reached through continuous Water and Sanitation services in PoC and IDP sites.
³ 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, WASH Strategic Objective 1.
⁴ The academic year of 2019 had not started.