Highlights

- Over 1,000 households were visited with hygiene and cholera prevention messages in urban Juba and UN House on 22 August.
- 15,595 children and 3,522 caregivers have been reached with life-saving messages, including mine risk education, prevention of family separation, appropriate care for children, and cholera prevention since the start of the response.
- School attendance is high in POC3, however, physical space is likely to become a concern as additional families are relocated from Tomping.

Humanitarian Overview

As of 21 August, the total number of cumulative cholera cases is 1,327; the case fatality rate is of 1.73%, with 23 deaths. Transmission in Juba has somewhat stabilised over the last three weeks, but alerts have been reported in other areas (Kajo-Keji, Nimule, Mingkaman, and Fangak). While investigations are ongoing, this suggests the possibility of geographic spread beyond areas of the current outbreak.

Upon the request of UNICEF and other protection agencies, UNMISS has recently begun foot patrols around UN House, an area that remains high-risk for sexual violence. Protection partners continue to dialogue with the IDP population and provide feedback to UNMISS, to better understand patterns of movement and associated risks, and to enhance patrols effectiveness to the extent possible to protect civilians, particularly women and girls.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**CHOLERA RESPONSE:** 13 new cases were admitted to the UNICEF-supported Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs) in Juba on 22 August, with two referrals to the Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC). UNICEF continues to support the in-patient management of cholera through provision of supplies to the CTCs and cholera treatment units. Including the referrals from ORPs, on 22 August, 18 new patients were admitted at the CTC in Juba Teaching Hospital, and one in UN House.

987 households (5,439 people) were visited in Juba on 22 August with hygiene messages, demonstrations of appropriate household water treatment, and cholera prevention message. A total of 723 chlorine tablets, 1,201 water purification tablets, 195 soaps and 1,553 oral rehydration salts were distributed to the most
vulnerable families. An additional 105 households were visited with hygiene messages in UN House and seventy-six hygiene promoters in UN House received refresher training for optimal hygiene promotion.

Construction of 25 new latrines in UN House is underway; all 1,184 latrines were cleaned and disinfected again on 22 August. Garbage and sewage continue to be disposed of safely outside the POC. One full truck of medical solid waste from the CTC was also disposed of safely. Foot spraying and hand washing with chlorinated water is ongoing in all entry and exit point of POC1 and 3 and at CTC and ORPs. About 900,000 litres of water is supplied daily to POC 1 and POC 3, with enhanced chlorination.

As of 22 August, 140 hours of public addresses were conducted in 14 hotspots in greater Juba. The 16 radio channels have now aired cholera messages 6,140 times, covering the whole country and reaching up to two million people daily. All of them are also airing “hotline” information 10 times a day.

WASH: New safe water supply locations have been identified and construction is ongoing in Gumo and Kator quarter councils to provide safe water to an estimated 20,000 people living in cholera hotspots in Juba. UNICEF has provided water treatment products such as aluminium sulphate and chlorine to support South Sudan Urban Water Corporation to increase access to safe water from 2000m³/per day to 6000m³ per day, to support WASH response to cholera in Juba city. All sector hygiene promoters in UN House POC received hygiene promotion refresher training, which included household water safety, latrine use, safe disposal of garbage and food hygiene to prevent cholera and increase awareness in the POC that has now become very congested as new arrivals are being transported from Tomping POC to UN House. Water storage capacity is being increased at UN House as a contingency measure with additional 80m³ storage capacity.

HEALTH: In Tomping, a total of 843 consultations took place between 15-21 August, including 23% with children under 5. Malaria, acute respiratory infection, and skin diseases compromised the majority of the consultations with 63, 50, and 12 cases respectively. In UN House, in the same time period, 22 deliveries were attended to in the maternity tent.

NUTRITION: As of 23 August, 18 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications were receiving treatment in El Shabah’s Stabilisation Centre, including two new admissions. In UN House, UNICEF delivered supplies to partner Concern Worldwide on 23 August, including 10 packs of vitamin A capsules, 500 bottles of amoxicillin syrup, 10 packs of albendazole tablets, and 350 counselling cards on infant and young child feeding practices. Partner staff have experienced harassment while taking supplies to an Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP), and another OTP site has been broken in to.

CHILD PROTECTION: Since the beginning of the crisis response in Juba, UNICEF and partners have delivered dedicated psychosocial support to 6,857 children (50% girls) in POCs and within urban communities. 91 children have been supported with integrated case management services and 93 were referred to other services providers, based on their specific needs. 15,595 boys and girls (50% of each) and 3,522 caregivers were reached with life-saving messages, including mine risk education (MRE), prevention of family separation, appropriate care for children, and cholera prevention. 286 unaccompanied and separated children have been provided with family tracing and reunification services. Preparatory activities for establishing comprehensive birth registration activities in both Juba POCs remain ongoing.

UNICEF and partners continue to respond to the urgent gender based violence (GBV) situation in Juba, with UNICEF’s partner IsraAid leading the coordination efforts for urban Juba and Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC) providing interim care for vulnerable children, including survivors of GBV. There are still gaps in the medical response, with some clinics struggling to obtain the necessary supplies to provide clinical management of rape (CMR) treatment. UNICEF and partners are working to develop a centralised system for stocking and monitoring CMR supplies throughout urban Juba.
In response to the ongoing risk of sexual violence in Juba, on 22 August UNICEF held a GBV training for female staff, which was facilitated by a UNICEF security advisor and a GBV specialist from the Child Protection team. The training consisted of basic safety and security tips for women, an overview of available response services/referrals in Juba, and general advice for how to support survivors.

**EDUCATION:** In UN House, the schools in POC3 and POC1 are running well. UNICEF partners, with the help of PTA, are trying to repair some of the classrooms. Attendance in POC3 remains above 3,000. Enrolment is likely to increase further as more families move into the POC from Tomping; this is likely to lead to space constraints. As of 22 August, a total of 1,185 IDPs have been relocated from Tomping to UN House.

In Tomping, there has been no improvement on space provided, but schools and the child friendly space are functioning properly. UNICEF has provided more teaching and learning materials (exercise books) to children, and 28 teachers have been trained by UNICEF’s partner CHADO on pedagogy and psychosocial support. On 23 August, 386 children (121 girls) were in attendance at the school, and 132 (57 girls) in the early childhood development group.

**FUNDING:** UNICEF requires US$ 5.4 million to urgently scale up to respond to the ongoing crisis in Juba. This is in addition to UNICEF South Sudan’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal and the funds needed to support the ongoing response in Wau. The current HAC appeal is being revised to include these additional requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Required (US$)</th>
<th>Funded (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>583,200</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>133,200</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3,143,448</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>2,623,448</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>855,360</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>520,360</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>660,960</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>550,960</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>129,600</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>79,600</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,372,568</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,465,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,907,568</strong></td>
<td><strong>73%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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


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