Highlights

- Cholera response continues. 901 households, covering 5,564 people reached with cholera prevention messages in Nyankuron, Munuki, Mahad, Lologo, Kor William, Kator, Gurei and Gumbo.
- In UN House POC 1 and 3, 1,164 latrines in have been cleaned and disinfected to help prevent the spread of cholera.
- 4,345 girls and boys have now participated in psychosocial support activities in the POCs and urban Juba.

Humanitarian Response

Although the ceasefire in Juba continues to hold, pockets of insecurity continue to emerge across the country. The situation remains tense, and many internally displaced persons (IDPs) are afraid to return to their homes, preferring to remain in Protection of Civilian (POC) sites in Juba.

The overall number of cumulative cholera cases has now risen to 929, with 22 deaths. The case fatality rate of 2.37% remains above the 1% threshold.

Fighting in Juba and the subsequent increased insecurity has led to many humanitarian organizations to downsize operations, which has affected the capacity to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. Approximately 60 percent of the main partners in the WASH Cluster contingency plan left the country, along with their staff. While some have returned, the WASH Cluster is still spread thin, despite the efforts of other partners to step in to fill the gap. Approximately 78 percent of the international organizations active in Education in Emergencies evacuated their international staff to Nairobi. However, all national NGOs maintained their operational presence, conducting assessments and supporting UNICEF’s response in the PoCs and other areas affected by fighting in the capital. Approximately 25 percent of the international Child Protection Sub Cluster partners left the country, while national organizations decreased staff presence slightly.

With a number of partners obliged to scale down in the face of insecurity, UNICEF has stepped up to fill gaps left by reduction in partner capacity. As a result, UNICEF has been reaching affected populations through
direct implementation in a number of areas, including for example cholera response, child protection, and gender-based violence prevention and response.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHOLERA RESPONSE: On 9 August, a total of 901 households, covering 5,564 people, were visited and reached with cholera prevention messages in Nyankuron, Munuki, Mahad, Lologo, Kor William, Kator, Gurei and Gumbo. During the visits, household water treatment, handwashing with soap at critical times, food hygiene, safe disposal of excreta and environment cleanliness, oral rehydration salt preparation, and case identification and appropriate action were discussed in detail. Among those visited, 449 of the most vulnerable families received soaps, water purification and chlorine tablets, and oral rehydration salts (ORS). Proper use of these WASH supplies was demonstrated to them at household level. An additional 591 households were visited by 60 hygiene promoters in POC1 and POC3 in UN House, with 36 of these hygiene promoters exclusively conducting house-to-house cholera awareness. Soap has been distributed to various school within the POC to support hand washing among school children.

A total of ten new cases were admitted in UNICEF supported Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs) on 9 August; one case was referred to the Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) at Juba Teaching Hospital, while the other nine were treated and discharged. All ten received WASH supplies (chlorine and water purification tablets, soap, and ORS), and their houses and neighbourhood were disinfected with chlorine. In addition to the referral above-mentioned, there were 15 new cases admitted to the cholera treatment centre on 9 August.

Efforts continue to prevent the spread of cholera. All 1,164 latrines in POC 1 and 3 were cleaned and disinfected. Garbage and sewage continues to be disposed outside the POC. One full truck of medical solid waste from the CTC was also disposed of safely. Foot spray and hand washing with chlorinated water is ongoing in all entry and exit point of the CTC, ORPs, POC1, and POC3. Meanwhile, the distribution of safe water continues, with enhanced chlorination.

WASH: An estimated 900,000 litres of safe water is delivered to UN House POC1 and POC3 on a daily basis through 150 water trucks, providing approximately 16 litres per person per day. The water delivered by these tankers is chlorinated again at entry points to the POCs to enhance water safety at the household level. In addition, environmental disinfection of areas around the infrastructure of 24 water points has been completed, including clearing the areas with stagnant water and spraying platforms. Similarly, jerry can cleaning campaigns have been undertaken, with 655 people disinfecting their jerry cans at various water collection points. In Tomping, bladder tanks installed by UNICEF continue to operate, contributing towards supplying camp residents with an estimated 19 litres of water per person per day.

Work to construct additional latrines to cater for IDPs relocated to UN House from Tomping is ongoing. Ten bathing stances have been completed to cater for the relocated IDPs. In Tomping itself, implementing partner Nile Hope continues to manage 40 latrines, 20 bathing stances, and 14 hand washing stations through regular cleaning.

HEALTH: In UNMISS Tomping site, health services continue to be provided to the IDPs, with UNICEF working alongside IOM to provide these essential services. On 8 August, 400 curative consultations were provided, 26 percent to children under 5 years of age. Since the beginning of the crisis, a total of 3,080 consultations have been provided. Acute respiratory infection and malaria remain the main causes of morbidity. Routine immunisation have commenced and 53 children have been immunised.

NUTRITION: As of 9 August, there are a total of 18 children remaining in the stabilisation ward at El Shabah hospital, with 14 children discharged. Additional therapeutic milk is being provided to in-patient children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications, along with soap and blankets.
**CHILD PROTECTION:** Since the beginning of the crisis in Juba, 4,345 girls and boys have participated in psychosocial support activities in the POCs and urban Juba. In addition, over 7,723 children and families within POCs and other locations throughout Juba have benefited from protection life-saving messages, including mine risk education, prevention of family separation, appropriate care for children, and cholera prevention.

This week, UNICEF also organised an inter-agency meeting with the SOS Children’s Village to assess psychosocial and other needs of the children in their care. UNICEF in collaboration with partners is working to ensure SOS staff and children received specialised psychosocial assistance, and that selected SOS staff are included for an upcoming Psychological First Aid training expected, which will take place on the 11-12 August. By the end of this week, it is expected that 18 staff from UNICEF-supported organisations in Juba will have been trained on Psychological First Aid, with a child-centered focus.

The number of registered separated, unaccompanied, and missing children is currently at approximately 260 cases, with 89 children reunified to date. New partners have increased technical skills and knowledge and are continuing to identify and register new cases.

UNICEF and partners continue to respond to the urgent gender-based violence situation in Juba. Since the beginning of the current crisis in Juba, 145 households (965 individuals) have been reached with house to house visits, including psychological first aid, information about GBV response services, and referrals for survivors, as needed. In addition, in Leach Primary School in UN House, awareness on Child Rights and Child Abuse by UNICEF’s partner Nile Star Global, including a drama for increased participation was conducted on 8 August.

**EDUCATION:** The number of learners in Tomping has reduced, partly as a result of the relocation of IDPs to UN House; a total of 360 children (175 girls) attended classes on 9 August, supported by 37 teachers and UNICEF partner CHADOO. One new classroom was established, bringing the total number of classrooms to seven, in three temporary learning centres and additional stationaries provided. On 6 August, 17 parent-teacher associations of five women were trained on Education in Emergencies.

In UN House, community mobilisation has taken place to encourage children to go to school following the reopening of Hope Primary School, where classes have fully resumed. The reopening of Hope Primary School has also boosted attendance in early childhood development. The table below shows attendance at schools in UN House on 8 August.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leach Primary School (POC1)</th>
<th>Early Childhood Development (POC3)</th>
<th>Hope Primary School (POC3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Pupils</td>
<td>175 children</td>
<td>582 children</td>
<td>500 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Girls</td>
<td>31.4% girls</td>
<td>45.7% girls</td>
<td>40% girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Teachers</td>
<td>7 teachers</td>
<td>14 teachers</td>
<td>25 teachers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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One remaining challenge in Hope Primary School is the language of instruction. Primary levels 1-4 are currently taught in Nuer, but a number of IDPs come from Shilluk and Greater Equatoria regions; additional teachers are needed to ensure that education is available for members of various communities.
FUNDING: UNICEF requires US$ 5,372,568 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 for US$ 154,464,955 and for the funds needed to support the ongoing response in Wau requiring US$ 2,931,000.

<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>
</tr>
<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/unicefsouthsudan](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan)

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