South Sudan SITUATION REPORT 25 February 2014

Highlights

- Despite the signed Cessation of Hostilities, fighting has continued in a number of areas throughout South Sudan, further compounding humanitarian access and increasing the movement of populations. On Tuesday, 18 February, armed conflict erupted in Malakal, with heavy fighting around the UNMISS compound and crossfire landing in the Protection of Civilian area (PoC). It is anticipated that fighting will continue particularly in key strategic oil field locations with an increase between now and the rainy season.

- Services for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management are progressively being re-established in the 352 Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) pre-crisis network. A total of 61,430 children under 5 in POCs and outside the POCs areas were screened since the onset of the crisis, including 34,222 this past week. As a result, 1,594 new cases have been admitted for severe acute malnutrition by all partners, bringing the cumulative SAM admissions to 5,172.

- UNICEF South Sudan is urgently appealing for US$75 million, ahead of the upcoming rainy season, as part of the global Humanitarian Action for Children 2014 launched in Geneva on 21 February.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF Target*</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Target achieved (%)</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Target achieved (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> # of displaced persons provided with access to safe water (15l/per/day)</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>198,500</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>295,000</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> # of children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of SAM</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children between 6 month and 15 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>138,771</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>138,771</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> # of children including preschool age provided with access to protective emergencies learning spaces</td>
<td>98,000 (39,000 F; 59,000 M)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>204,096 (97,641 F; 106,455 M)</td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>13,863</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>17,492</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Disaggregated data is yet to be made available, as registration has not been completed across the country. Children under 18 years have been calculated based on census

** This is based on UNICEF's contribution to the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP).

710,600
# of people internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, 24 February, 2014)

380,000*
# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan
171,000
# of estimated refugees in neighbouring countries (OCHA, 24 February, 2014)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - June 2014
US$ 75.1 million**

* New estimated January-June 2014 target based on UNICEF's contribution to the interagency South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The security situation in the Greater Upper Nile region remains tense and volatile, with massive displacement of civilian populations from the main towns to the remote areas. The situation deteriorated sharply in Malakal where heavy fighting broke out on 18 February. UNICEF is maintaining critical staff in Malakal to continue responding to the essential needs of affected populations. The Monitoring and reporting mechanism network in Malakal has gathered information on grave child rights violations, and reported seeing tens of dead bodies including those of women and children in the latest round of fighting in and around Malakal.

The situation remains tense in Bentiu while in other key areas (Juba, Bor, Aweil/Minkaman) security has been improving, slowly enabling agencies to assist people outside of the Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. There are currently an estimated 710,600 IDPs inside South Sudan including an estimated 75,400 IDPs sheltered in eight UNMISS bases.

Over 89 per cent of the people displaced are outside the UN bases, including places where aid organizations have limited access. Initial needs assessment findings from Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap states indicate that a large proportion of displaced families have been absorbed by host communities, and are not living in concentrated groups. In some areas, the influx of displaced people is aggravating existing tensions with pastoralists populations, especially with regard to access to water.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectorial coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child protection sub-cluster. Within the Health cluster, led by WHO, UNICEF provides leadership on vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF also supports the core supplies pipelines for the Education, WASH and Nutrition clusters, providing essential humanitarian supplies to all partners. While continuing to focus on the delivery of life-saving interventions, UNICEF is also investing in providing access to education and a protective environment for affected children.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF response plan contributes to the Inter-agency Crisis Response Plan strategic objectives and aims to provide humanitarian assistance and protection tailored to the needs of girls, boys, women and men affected by the crisis (internally displaced, host communities, and refugees) in accordance with the Core Commitments for Children to reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure the protection and participation of affected populations. The key programme priorities are: outbreak prevention, preparedness and response with a focus on measles and diarrheal disease (including cholera) involving close collaboration between WASH, nutrition and health sectors; protection of children, focused on preventing and responding to recruitment and other grave violations; return to learning for displaced children and children in vulnerable host communities to provide a protective environment and entry point for other programme interventions including health, nutrition, WASH and child protection, preparedness for the rainy season including pre-positioning of supplies and establishment of programmes in locations likely to become inaccessible during the rains.

Aid agencies continue to scale up operations to respond to the increased humanitarian needs inside PoCs as well as outside where access is possible. Expanding outreach to the most vulnerable children is a priority, and UNICEF is deploying mobile teams to field locations as humanitarian access is improving. UNICEF is also expanding its partnerships with NGOs as humanitarian presence increases, and is implementing directly in areas where partners are not operating.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: Epidemiological reports on week 7 show a decreasing number of measles cases with total cumulative reported 735 cases and 82 deaths with case fatality rate (CFR) of 11% per cent. This represents a 37% reduction in reported measles cases reported
since the past week, and a 21% reduction of the CFR in the past two weeks. To date, UNICEF and partners have provided 248,940 doses of measles, 170,200 polio doses and EPI supplies to thirteen implementing partners, as well as State level Ministry of Health (MoH) in Juba and Bentiu. An additional 880,000 measles and 1.4 million polio doses are in the pipeline to replace some of the routine vaccines used for emergency response. Partial reports indicate a gradual increase in coverage. However, coverage still remains low with respectively only 16%, 13% and 7.3% of measles, polio and Vitamin A supplementation vaccination targets reached. The re-establishment of cold chain systems is a priority with the forthcoming national measles catch-up campaign in April and to conduct routine vaccination among children under one among IDPs and in host communities. Series of consultation with WHO and MoH resulted in the finalization of the 2014 National Measles Catch-up Campaign Plan. Cold chain technicians are working on re-establishing the functionality of damaged cold chain facilities and installing 80 solar fridges across the country starting in Kalthuk payam in Awerial. Partners working in Nasir, Ayod and Rubkona submitted cold chain assessment report for 5 health facilities using the simple cold chain assessment tool shared through the cluster. Assessment results provide required baseline for the re-activation of cold chain facilities.

Since 22 February, an Oral Cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign is also underway in Minkaman to reach more than 95,000 IDPs. Social mobilization is ongoing in Juba PoCs in preparation for the OCV vaccination this week. Together with IMC and Nile Hope, integrated vaccinations and provision of primary maternal and child health care services will be expanded to Kalthuk payam in Awerial and remaining payams in Akobo that have not been reached. In the area of maternal and child health, 8,580 insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) were distributed in IDP camps in Minkaman, Twic, Nimule, Torit, Yirol East. While the camp mortality reports show Child Mortality Rate below the emergency threshold, 9 of the 15 reported deaths in Juba 3 PoC since the onset of the crisis are children under-five who died of preventable causes, including diarrhoea, malaria, under-nutrition, and severe anaemia.

Nutrition: Services for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management are progressively being re-established in the 352 Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) pre-crisis network. A total of 61,430 children under 5 in POCS and outside the POCS areas were screened since the onset of the crisis, including 34,222 this past week. As a result, 1,594 new cases have been admitted for severe acute malnutrition by all partners, bringing the cumulative SAM admissions to 5,172. Of these admissions, 5.1% were complicated cases which are receiving inpatient treatment. An additional 331 pregnant and lactating women were reached with Multi-micronutrient supplementation together with education sessions and messages for optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) health and nutrition behaviours. Multi-micronutrient supplementation is ongoing for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

The expansion of the response network continues with seven partners working with UNICEF to extend their services in Juba, Awerial, Malakal and Bor IDP camps during the past two weeks. Nutrition cluster members are exploring ways to reach more children outside the POCS where the majority of people in need are located. UNICEF is also working with the Global Nutrition Cluster to deploy additional support to cluster coordination at national and State level, and on information management.

WASH: UNICEF and WASH partners continue preparations for the rainy season. This includes borehole drilling in areas with ground water potential to replace water trucking, and prepositioning WASH supplies for the core pipeline. A new borehole was drilled in Minkaman, and a second one is underway to ensure continued access to water for IDPs and host communities. These boreholes when completed will provide water to approximately 20,000 affected persons. Water provision in Juba PoCs continues with the delivery of 15 litres per day to 42,994 persons through water trucking. UNICEF partners Interos and Nile Hope are providing hygiene promotion sessions. Plans for the construction of elevated latrines are under discussion in preparation for the rainy season. In Bor, UNICEF is working with IAS and PAH to continue providing 15 litres of water per person and per day, to construct additional latrines, and conduct hygiene promotion sessions for 6,000 persons. A new borehole site has been identified and drilling is planned for the coming week. 2,300 bucket and 1,875 cartons of soap were also distributed. In Awerial, UNICEF is working with RUWASSA, OXFAM, MSF and other partners to continue providing 14 litres of water per person and per day for approximately 96,000 IDPs and host communities. Hygiene promotion reached additional 6,000 persons and 1,600 hygiene kits were distributed to women of child bearing age. In Bentiu, an additional 35 latrines have been constructed, and water trucking has been increased to 50,000 litres, reaching 3,200 IDPs. In Malakal, the recent fighting has significantly hampered the delivery of WASH services.

Outside PoCs, 35,000 IDPs in Nimule are provided with water from 35 functioning boreholes, and MSF is providing an additional 70,000 litres through water trucking. Samaritan Purse repaired 6 boreholes in Yala Akot with 2,000 persons now benefitting from access to water. In Twic County, ACF is reaching 18,000 affected people with sanitation services, distribution of non-food items and provision of safe water.

Child Protection: To date, 13,863, including children in Yida Refugee Camp (Unity State), were reached with critical child protection services supported by UNICEF and implementing partners. In Juba, the total number of children identified and registered as separated and unaccompanied still stands at 254, while A total of 257 children are reported missing, showing an increase of 62 cases from previous week which stood at 195 cases of missing children. In Awerial, the number of separated and unaccompanied children registered by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster members has now reached 307 up from 271. There are also 230 children registered as of separated and unaccompanied in Nimule IDP site, 79 in Malakal, 39 in Bentiu and 74 in Warrap State. Out of the 1,167 children identified and registered either as unaccompanied, separated or missing, 146 children have been reunited with families or relatives. This past week, an additional 114 vulnerable children in the PoCs in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu benefitted from
Child protection partners continue investing in the set-up of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), with an increase in the number of children reached. In Juba, six (6) CFS are now operational, and 2,217 boys and girls now benefit from psychosocial services and recreational activities. UNICEF implementing partner in Yida Refugee camp also reported that this past week 7,650 benefitted from child protection services including psychosocial support. In Aweil, Child Protection Sub-cluster members provided services at the CFS for 560 children and in Bentiu, UNICEF’s implementing partners provided CFS services to 300 children. In Malakal, CFS services were disrupted by the fighting that broke out on 18 February. UNICEF concentrated its efforts on case management and strengthening networks and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting, enabling the report of more than 12 incidents of grave child rights violations.

UNICEF’s implementing partner for Gender Based Violence (GBV) in two IDP sites in Juba joined the GBV Sub-cluster in developing messages on prevention of GBV in the IDP sites and the host communities. Due to the fighting in and around Malakal, GBV coordination did not take off as planned and ongoing assessments were not conducted.

**Education:** Efforts are being made to ensure that schools currently occupied by IDPs are vacated to facilitate learning processes as the academic year begins. There are still 38 occupied schools whether IDPs or military forces.

Education Cluster partners continue to provide emergency education support, including the provision of Temporary learning Spaces (TLS), psycho-social support, training on life skills and saving messages to displaced children and other education actors staying in the PoC areas in UN house in Central Equatoria, Bentiu in Unity and in Bor PoC area in Jonglei. In Jonglei, INTERSOS set up two tents as learning spaces in Pibor where learning activities will start next week, aiming to reach a minimum of 500 children. INTERSOS has also trained 43 teachers (3 female) in Bor on life skills training and psycho-social support. Student registration for the TLS will begin on 24 February. In the Lakes State, schools will open on 24 February beginning with registration. Teaching and learning are expected to start on 3 March. In UNMIS Tom Ping PoC site, UNMISS, Education Cluster and UNICEF are working to secure space for TLS establishment. UNMISS has guaranteed that space will be available after the 1st week of March. INTERSOS and IBIS will continue identifying and training teachers next week. In Minkaman, space allocation for TLS is being finalized. Save the Children has taken the lead and the Cluster plans to secure space for a minimum of 300 classrooms, aiming to reach at least 30,000 students. UNICEF provided 8 tents which support a total of 16 classrooms. In order to accommodate all students, education will be provided in two shifts.

As part of the Peacebuilding, Education and Advocacy (PBEA) project a rapid assessment for the Greater Bahr el Ghazal Region of western South Sudan was undertaken in Wau, Kuajok, Tonj and Romic from the 4-15 February 2014. Findings indicate that schools remain closed as most children and adolescents are absent due to cattle-herding responsibilities. Existing underlying tensions could easily flare up if the conflict continues in the current intensity and/or if it spreads any closer to the region. Possible responses to identified conflict drivers include up-scaling peacebuilding and life skills training for children, adolescents and youth; strengthen access to education for marginalised children including girls, cattle herders and out-of-school children; mobilise communities to dialogue on conflict issues, i.e., water sources, and jointly consider solutions for improved social cohesion; and strengthen government system to improve equitable social service support.

**Communications for Development (C4D):** In continuing efforts to reach IDPs and affected communities across the country, UNICEF has formalised partnership with South Sudan Radio Network for promotion of cross sectorial behaviour in English and Arabic “free of cost” for one month. BBC Media Action is working closely with UNICEF on their health programme, called “Our Tukul”. The programme focuses on Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health. For the 2014 broadcast of “Our Tukul”, UNICEF has been actively supporting on the content, facilitating interviews with Arabic speaking experts.

This week, UNICEF, in partnership with WFP, is supporting the Nutrition Cluster in developing an Integrated Nutrition Response Kit for the community volunteers and a training module to train Master trainers and community volunteers on key nutrition behaviours. The message kit will cover for example the use and preparation of Super Cereal Plus, early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding, state specific complementary feeding plans, and screening of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and SAM cases. In Juba, UNICEF supported CONCERN and MSF-Belgium with community engagement materials such as flip charts and posters for health and hygiene promotion through community dialogue sessions and one-on-one counselling with mothers in the IDP camps. With UNICEF support, Aids Resistance Trust (ART) trained 12 peer educators in Juba 3 IDP camp on HIV/AIDS life skills, HIV prevention and interpersonal communication skills to increase community awareness and knowledge among community members in the IDP camps.

**Media and External Communication:** The Humanitarian Action for Children 2014 (HAC) appeal was launched in Geneva on 21 February, and the urgency of raising funds for the South Sudan response ahead of the rainy season was prominently featured. UNICEF issued a press release on the HAC and produced video stories from South Sudan and a blog by Ted Chaiban, Director of Emergency Programmes, following his visit to the country. UNICEF will continue to raise awareness through producing additional reports, human interest stories and social media output. Media response for the current week includes Voice of America and Radio
Miraya. UNICEF is also exploring avenues to introduce peace-building and reconciliation activities into its ongoing communication interventions.

**Supply and Logistics:** UNICEF has distributed USD 3.5 million worth of supplies to partners since December, 2013. This includes the airlifting of WASH supplies to Malakal and Akobo and the dispatch of 3,000 cartons of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for the nutrition response. Primary Health Care Centers kits (PHCC) for 30,000 patients and Diarrhoeal Disease Set Packing that can treat 3,000 people have also been dispatched. UNICEF is also providing supplies to re-establish cold chain systems. UNICEF will scale up delivery to Bor, where the road is currently accessible. Deliveries to Malakal are still relying on airlifting. Logistics capacity, particularly storage has been enhanced in Juba and Rumbek.

**Security:** On Tuesday, 18 February, armed conflict erupted in Malakal. The fighting started just after dawn with heavy fighting around the UNMISS compound which is next to the airport and resulted in crossfire landing in the UNMISS compound and Protection of Civilian area (PoC).

**Funding:** Against its January-June requirement of US$ 75,068,165, and in line with the inter-agency Crisis Response Plan (CRP), UNICEF has received US$ 15,027,535 and is 20% funded. Over the past week, a multi-sectorial contribution of US$ 4.4 million has been received from the Government of Japan, as well as a contribution of EUR 250,000 from the Government of Spain for nutrition interventions. As previously reported, UNICEF also received funds from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of the United States, and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. Discussions are underway with ECHO both locally and in Brussels on the EUR 4.5 million proposal submitted by UNICEF.

Additional funds are urgently required to deliver critical assistance to displaced populations and host communities, to enhance the protection of affected children, and preposition supplies ahead of the upcoming rainy season.

### Funding Requirements for Jan-June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements in US$**</th>
<th>Funds received in US$**</th>
<th>Funding gap %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>2,784,747</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,202,190</td>
<td>2,207,573</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>6,001,113</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (CP, GBV &amp;MRE)</td>
<td>10,160,521</td>
<td>2,464,268</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,530,164</td>
<td>1,569,833</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector refugee response</td>
<td>2,675,290</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,068,165</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,027,535</strong></td>
<td><strong>80%</strong></td>
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* The requirements noted above include the indirect cost recovery of 8% as per UNICEF’s Executive Board decision. It also includes a cross-sectoral cost (covering fuel, security, ICT) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.

**Funds received** does not include pledges.

**Next SitRep: 3 March 2014**

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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