Highlights

- Oral cholera vaccination (OCV) was completed in Awerial IDP Camps with partial report indicating 49,650 individuals received vaccines. OCV vaccination is also on-going in Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs) in Juba following a series of social mobilization activities through radio, community assemblies and mobile campaign of public address systems using megaphones.

- Since the crisis begun in South Sudan, 1,311 unaccompanied, separated and missing children (55% boys and 45% girls) have been identified and registered by UNICEF partners and other Child Protection Sub-cluster members (Source – CPIMIS operated by Save the Children International with support from UNICEF). 23% of these children are unaccompanied and deemed to be the most vulnerable; 45% are separated from their families but do have an adult caregiver while 32% are registered as missing. To date, only 11% of these children have been reunited with their families following successful tracing. Family tracing remains challenging due to lack of access to some of the displaced populations and the absence of implementing partners. Efforts are underway to increase the use of mobile phones to establish and maintain family links.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</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>500,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> # of children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of SAM</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children between 6 month and 15 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> # of children including pre-school age provided with access to protective emergencies learning spaces</td>
<td>98,000 (39,000 F; 59,000 M)</td>
<td>204,096 (97,641 F; 106,455 M)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

705,800
# of people internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, 3 March, 2014)

377,400*
# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

202,500
# of estimated refugees in neighbouring countries
(OCHA, 3 March, 2014)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - June 2014

US$ 75.1 million**

* 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).
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Heavy fighting in Malakal and parts of Upper Nile since 18 February has left Malakal town deserted with high presence of opposition forces observed near the airport and around the hospital area, up to the southern part of the town. Some people reportedly crossed into Sudan from Renk town in Upper Nile, while new arrivals into the Melut UNMISS base increased to over 1,000 people, amid fears of a possible attack on Paloich.

Following the attacks in Gadiang, around 80 km north of the State capital Bor (Jonglei State) on the 23 February the situation remains tense with reports of people moving from Duk and Twic East Counties, Jonglei to Minkamman in Awerial County, Lakes State due to insecurity.

The situation in Bentiu (Unity) is unpredictable. Clashes continue in south and west of Bentiu, with markets looted and burned.

Lakes State remained generally calm with some unverified incidents of inter-communal attacks reported in various locations.

Overall it is estimated that 705,800 people have been internally displaced since hostilities began and 202,500 people have crossed into surrounding countries as refugees. Health partners reported that over 5,100 people have received surgical treatment for gunshot wounds across 21 facilities, and an additional 197 were medivac to Juba for further treatment since the start of the crisis.

Prepositioning of pipeline supplies is ongoing but facing difficulties with the key challenges being safety and security concerns for warehouses as well as the increased cost transport from Juba to state hubs.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral 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.

An inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted from the 15 – 17th February, 2014 in Mwot Tot (Uror County), Walgak (Akobo County) and Waat (Nyirol County) Jonglei State. According to the local Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), there are currently 1,136 IDP households in Mwot Tot (Mmot), 7,500 IDP households in Walgak and 1,947 IDP households in Waat. Immediate humanitarian intervention identified in the assessment include food, nutrition with the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases, health and WASH.

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:** Available weekly reports show a decreasing trend of common infectious diseases except bloody diarrhoea from week 6 to week 8 as reported during the health cluster meeting. There has been a sharp decrease of measles morbidity and mortality since the peak of its attack in the epidemiological week 5 with 97% reduction in morbidity and no case fatality although the overall CFR is 10.42 per cent (see graph below).

Oral cholera vaccination (OCV) was completed in Awerial IDP Camps with partial report indicating 49,650 individuals received vaccines. OCV vaccination is also on-going at Juba PoCs following a series of social mobilization activities through radio, community assemblies and mobile campaign of public address systems using megaphones. The constant movement of IDPs, especially in Jonglei and Upper Nile due to insecurity, and the complexity of getting clearance to deliver vaccines to other areas such as Akobo further delayed the provision of much needed life-saving services to affected IDPs outside PoC. MSF was unable to conduct measles vaccination in Yuai because of IDPs movement. Despite complex operational challenges, UNICEF and partners provided vaccines for the second measles campaign in Bentiu PoC. Solar fridges were also delivered to Kalthuk Payam to support vaccination activities in Kalthuk, Mathiang Island and Yalatuk in Awerial. Two (2) electric fridges will be delivered to Malakal to support cold chain facilities within the PoC. To date, UNICEF provided 249,290 doses of measles, 170,400 doses of polio, vaccines carriers, ice packs, and other EPI supplies to thirteen implementing NGOs and to the State Ministry of Health of Central Equatoria and Unity. About 880,000 doses of measles and 1.4 million doses of polio vaccines are in the pipeline to partially replace routine vaccines used for emergency response.

Below is the cumulative coverage of health services as of March 2, 2014 with slight increase from last week’s accomplishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Week 7, 2014</th>
<th>Week 8, 2014</th>
<th>Cumulative since Dec 15, 2013 (Week 51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloody diarrhoea</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected Measles</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhea</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In support to other life-saving interventions and preventative measures, a total of 9,018 insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) were provided in IDP camps in Minkaman, Twic, Nimule, Torit, and Yirol East. About 6,951 children under-five were treated with diarrhea, malaria and respiratory tract infections which are the leading causes of consultation; 2,191 pregnant women were provided with antenatal care services mostly in Awerial and Juba PoCs with 915 counselled and tested for HIV identifying 11 new positive HIV cases referred to Juba Teaching Hospital for treatment. Thirty trained peer educators (21 male and 9 female) by AIDS Resistance Trust (ART) and UNICEF conducted HIV/AIDS awareness session within the three IDPs locations (Tongping, Juba 3 and Mahad) reaching 959 young people (476 male and 483 female), women and other community members.

**Nutrition:** The cumulative admission for severe acute malnutrition increased from 5,172 to 8,408 cases at week 12 (see graph below). The increase is mainly due to the acceleration of nutrition services in the 5 PoCs (Bor, Bentiu, Juba 3, Tongping and Malakall). Currently, nutrition partners are also scaling up services to children outside the PoCs including those on the move, where approximately 90% of the populations in need are. UNICEF is finalizing the integrated response plan to cover these additional needs to ensure adequate coverage before the start of the rainy season.
The latest rapid assessment conducted in the POC in Malakal showed that out of 597 children below five years screened with MUAC and assessed for bilateral oedema, 47 were severely malnourished without complication (MUAC < 115mm) and 11 had bilateral oedema, meaning nearly 10 children out 100 were severely malnourished in this sample. Likewise, relatively high proportion of pregnant and lactating women were screened and found to be malnourished (10.6% and 15.5% respectively had a MUAC < 210mm). Additionally, a similar assessment conducted at Tongping POC area in Juba reported 65 cases of SAM (2.4%) out of 2,699 children (6-59 month old) screened. The findings of these assessments have led to some adjustments in the current response. UNICEF and partners have trained 30 community nutrition volunteers (CNVs), nurses, nutrition assistants and community leaders on MUAC screening for active case findings and referrals in the POCs of Malakal. Promotion of infant and young child nutrition has started with 118 Mother Support Groups formed in the POCs to support the scale-up of Infant Feeding in Emergency. UNICEF has also secured funding for additional technical support to establish IYCF programs.

**WASH:** With less than 6 weeks to the rainy season, UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners are putting in place contingency plans for services in and outside the POCs. This includes ensuring alternative and sustainable water sources by drilling of boreholes where possible in the PoC or in IDP camps. Two boreholes drilling are ongoing in Bor POC and an additional eight (8) outside the PoC area. In Minkaman, two (2) out of the planned seven (7) boreholes have been drilled. These will be equipped with submersible pumps to serve the new IDP location and will benefit some 20,000 persons. As soon as the security situation permits to provide an independent water distribution line from UNMIS, new water system will be installed in the new site in Malakal PoC area, providing an additional 480,000 liters of safe water for 20,000-25000 persons. Rehabilitation of non-functioning boreholes is also underway in Yala Akot, and will also be undertaken in Nasir in partnership with ADRA. In Juba, a new borehole is planned for UN House Juba 3 while hydrogeological survey and rain water harvesting models are planned for Tongping PoC where groundwater has a high degree of salinity. UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners are also repairing boreholes beyond PoCs in areas such as Mahmad School and Lologo in Juba, and also Wunduruba Payam in Katigir, reaching 1,807 households. Additional boreholes will also be in Melut.

With regards to sanitation, space remains a challenge in most of the PoC areas, and plans are underway for the construction of elevated latrines. Other durable solutions are also being sought. The decongestions of PoC areas remains a priority as access to and maintenance of sanitation facilities are essential to prevent the spread of diseases during the rainy season. Water trucking continues in most PoCs and has helped improved the quantity of water received per person per day ranging from 10-15 litres/per/day. UNICEF and partners are reaching approximately 350,000 people with water supply. Garbage collection and provision of temporary latrine continues as more are decommissioned and new ones built.

Drainage in most PoC areas presents a significant challenge, in particular in preparation for the rains, as most of the IDPs have settled in the drainage areas. Given the limited space available in these sites, it will be difficult for IDPs to move, further constraining the repair of the drainage system. UNICEF and partners are engaged in discussions with local leaders within the camps to resolve this issue. Pendulum movements are also of concern and affecting planning, as populations move in and out of camps and the control of towns continues to shift.

**Child Protection:** To date, 15,109, including children in Yida Refugee Camp (Unity State), were reached with critical child protection services supported by UNICEF and implementing partners. Since the crisis begun in South Sudan, 1,311 unaccompanied, separated and missing children (55% boys and 45% girls) have been identified and registered by UNICEF partners and other Child Protection Sub-cluster members (Source – CPIMIS operated by Save the Children International with support from UNICEF). 23% of these children are unaccompanied and deemed to be the most vulnerable, hence special efforts are being made to place them under foster care to enhance their protection. To date, foster families have been found for 15% of these children. 45% of the children are separated from their families but do have an adult caregiver while 32% are registered as missing. Family members are extremely anxious about the whereabouts of the missing children. So far only 11% of the children have been reunified with their families following successful tracing. Family tracing remains challenging due to lack of access to some of the displaced populations and the absence of implementing partners. Efforts are underway to increase the use of mobile phones to establish and maintain family links.

In Juba, Malakal and Bentiu the total number of children identified and registered as separated, unaccompanied and missing by UNICEF’s implementing partners now stands at 480. In Awerial, the number of separated and unaccompanied children registered by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster members has now reached 476 up from 307 the past week, and an additional 355 separated, unaccompanied and missing children have been registered in Nimule IDP site. Last week, 189 vulnerable children in the PoCs in Juba,
Malakal and Bentiu benefitted from case management, registration for ration cards, foster care placement and referrals for medical services.

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 a total of 3,283 children are benefiting from psychosocial services and recreational activities, including an additional 1,066 boys and girls this past week. UNICEF implementing partner in Yida Refugee camp also reported that 7,830 benefitted from child protection services including psychosocial support. In Awerial, Child Protection Sub-cluster members continued to provide services at the CFS for 560 children and in Bentiu, UNICEF’s implementing partner provided CFS services to 500 children. In Malakal, CFS services have not resumed, and UNICEF is focus its efforts on case management and strengthening networks and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting, enabling the report of six incidents of grave child rights violations including one of sexual violence.

UNICEF’s implementing partner for Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Malakal has started providing professional counselling and medical services to survivors of sexual violence who arrived at the PoC in UNMISS Base from the Catholic Church in Malakal town where they had fled during the fighting on 18 February. In Juba, 48 community leaders in two IDP sites were given orientation on GBV prevention. Twelve members of the Child Protection Sub-cluster endorsed the Guidelines and position paper for care and protection of children in emergencies, in particular when it comes to relocation of children within or outside the country. To date 693 child friendly space animators have been trained through the Child Protection Sub-cluster increasing the quality of services offered at the child friendly centres.

**Education:** A total of 458 (250 girls and 208 boys) children have been registered in Bor PoC area for Primary Grade 1 classes. Registration for Primary Grade 2-4 will finish next week. In Minkaman, space to set up 316 classrooms has been agreed with camp management to facilitate education services. INTERSOS began construction of 5 classrooms using local materials in Mingkaman Primary School which will benefit at least 200 children. This additional space will also support IDP children. Save the Children has completed construction of three temporary learning spaces (TLS) and two CFS which can be used as TLS in Ahou in Awerial. NRC also began erecting a teacher training tent on the grounds of the Primary School. NRC, INTERSOS, and Save the Children have agreed to pursue a cluster approach to delivering the Psychosocial Support/Lifeskills module, and will jointly co-facilitate teacher trainings over the coming weeks. In Bentiu PoC, Mercy Corps has trained 8 teachers (4 male and 4 female) and 17 parent teacher assicaiton (PTA) members (11 women and 6 men) on lifeskills and psychosocial support. INTERSOS and Mercy Corps also plan to establish TLS in Rubkona IDP settlement in the coming weeks depending on security. In Malakal PoC, INTERSOS will lead in the establishment of TLS supported by UNICEF who has charted two flights to bring the needed education supplies to Malakal.

The Education cluster is monitoring school occupation, school resumption and attendance country-wide. In cooperation with the Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster, the cluster has facilitated the movement of IDPs out of Mahad Primary School classrooms to outside the school perimeter area. Classes will resume shortly. In Lakes State, the Education Cluster facilitated a visit of the Bor County Education Department (CED) to Awerial CED in Bunagok on 28 February to identify a solution for the 440 Year 8 students whose exam certificates were lost in Bor. UNICEF and the Education Cluster have committed to supporting the response necessary to enable these children to receive their certificates.

A joint assessment mission will be conducted in Nasir and Ulang counties (Upper Nile) from 3 March with ADRA, FHSS, SSUDA, NCDA, GOAL and UNKEA to participate. The mission is pending authorisation from the authorities on the ground. In **Unity**, a rapid education needs assessment was conducted in Mayom and Abiennomm and response plans to be implemented urgently are being finalised.

**Communications for Development (C4D):** Collaboration with Radio Miraya, the national UN Radio, is being formalized to reach a maximum of IDPs and affected communities across the country. Miraya has the largest number of listeners, the greatest reach to communities across the country and is the most trusted source of news. Radio Miraya will broadcasts "Safeways" radio spots “free of cost” on Routine Immunization, Exclusive Breast-feeding, Child Protection, Education, Hand Washing and Toilet use in English and Arabic.

This week, UNICEF supported partners to conduct Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in Juba (Topping) and Awerial, Lakes (Minkaman) for the age group of 1-99 years. C4D drafted the messages, facilitated approval of technical EPI working group and shared with Medair for community mobilization through public address system and megaphones and meetings with community leaders, men, women and children. A daily Radio talk show was organized by UNICEF together with MSF and WHO from 6:00 - 7:15 PM on the newly launch humanitarian Information service FM 100 Radio by Internews in Minkaman. The talk show focused on the importance of Cholera Vaccination for the campaign period. The same service was used in Tongping, Juba to mobilize IDPs for the vaccination.

**Media and External Communication:** This past week, UNICEF conducted interviews and collaborated with the Christian Science Monitor, Deutsche Press Association, Corriera della Serra and Radio Miraya on the issue of recruitment and use of children in conflict; with Voice of America and IRIN on the psychosocial impact of the conflict on children; with Voice of America on Child-
South Sudan SITUATION REPORT 4 March 2014

Friendly Spaces in the IDP camps in Juba; and with Al Jazeera television on cholera vaccinations. UNICEF issued press releases on the impact of fresh fighting on humanitarian efforts and on the donation of US$4.4 million by the Government of Japan. UNICEF also published a blog by a staff member who was trapped in Malakal during intense fighting in the town.

Supply and Logistics: For the ongoing emergency operations, UNICEF is ready to deliver US$10 million worth of supplies including 1.5 MT of various vaccines. End of February, UNICEF received 9,750 cartons of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in-country and 35,000 cartons of the same commodity are on the way. In order to meet all the requirements for South Sudan in this deteriorated situation, it is estimated that an additional 75,000 cartons (approximately US$4 million) of RUTF has to be procured. To preposition supplies before the rainy season, UNICEF is working on increasing storage capacity in strategic locations such as Bentiu and Minkaman. More mobile warehouse units (240 square meter each) and empty containers (20ft) are also available for dispatch.

Security: Although the situation remained calm in most areas, fighting was reported in Bor. Hostility towards the UN continues and has included in a number cases intimidation and harassment towards UN staff and Contractors.

Funding: Against the January-June requirement of US$ 75,068,165, and in line with the inter-agency Crisis Response Plan (CRP), UNICEF remains 20% funded with US$ 15,027,535 received to date. Over the past week, the Netherlands Committee for UNICEF pledged an additional EUR 400,000 (around US$ 542,000). To date, UNICEF has received funding from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), the Government of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States, and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF.

UNICEF is deeply appreciative of the contributions received to date from all its donors to support its ongoing humanitarian interventions and urges its donors to continue their support to ensure that critical assistance is provided to the displaced populations and host communities, and supplies are pre-positioned ahead of the rainy season which is only weeks away.

### 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></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>2,784,747</td>
<td>6,215,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,202,190</td>
<td>2,207,573</td>
<td>14,994,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>6,001,113</td>
<td>22,498,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (CP, GBV &amp;MRE)</td>
<td>10,160,521</td>
<td>2,464,268</td>
<td>7,696,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,530,164</td>
<td>1,569,833</td>
<td>5,960,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector refugee response</td>
<td>2,675,290</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,675,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75,068,165</td>
<td>15,027,535</td>
<td>60,040,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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: 10 March 2014

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

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