South Sudan
Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights

- The situation in Upper Nile remains tense. Heavy fighting broke out in the northern parts on 23 April, especially in Renk County. Unconfirmed reports suggested that some 30,000 - 40,000 displaced people are heading towards Melut.

- The number of people displaced within South Sudan increased to 923,000. Almost 300,000 more have fled to neighboring countries.

- The first phase of the national integrated measles, polio vaccination and vitamin A supplementation campaign in seven non-affected states was launched on April 23 by the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF. An estimated 2.4 million children under five will be reached through the campaign. UNICEF supported vaccine procurement, transportation, cold chain equipment, advocacy and social mobilization, and overall technical assistance in planning and preparation.

- As part of the Rapid Response Mechanism (UNICEF, WFP, FAO) multi-sector response has been provided to nine locations. Around 14,300 children 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition; 94 Metric tons of life-saving supplies distributed.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

Indicator | UNICEF Target* | Cumulative results (#) | Target achieved (%) | Cluster Target | Cumulative results (#) | Target achieved (%) |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
WASH: # of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day) | 475,000 | 291,554 | 61% | 500,000 | 382,330 | 76% |
Nutrition: # targeted children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | 30,891 | 18,390 | 59.5% | 30,891 | 18,390 | 59.5% |
Health: # of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles | 858,600 | 248,018 | 28.9% | 858,600 | 248,018 | 28.9% |
Education: # of school-aged children including adolescents (aged 7 – 18) with access to education in emergencies, including supplies | 78,400 Total (31,160 F; 47,240 M) | 16,718 (6,487 F; 9,231 M) | 21% | 165,538 (79,458 F; 86,080 M) | 42,396 (18,970 F; 23,426 M) | 26% |
Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services | 100,000 | 25,855 | 25.8% | 200,000 | 28,962 | 14.4% |

*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).

923,000
People internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, 17 April, 2014)

493,572*
Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

293,392
Estimated refugees in neighbouring countries (OCHA, 25 April, 2014)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - June 2014

US$ 75.1 million**

*as the CRP is under review, targets will change to reflect the current situation
South Sudan SITUATION REPORT 29 April 2014

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation in Upper Nile remains tense. Heavy fighting broke out in the northern parts on 23 April, especially in Renk County. Unconfirmed reports suggested that some 30,000 - 40,000 displaced people are heading towards Melut. Fighting was also reported in Wau (Bahr el Ghazal). The number of casualties has not been verified. A total of 518 IDPs have been registered so far in the new set up.

Tensions remain high in Bor and Bentiu. UNICEF and partners continued to provide humanitarian assistance to over 22,500 people sheltering in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu. Access to water increased from 2 liters per person per day, last week, to 6.5 liters. Drilling of the second borehole has been completed and testing in progress. Construction of latrines continued reducing the number of people per latrine from 317 to 129 people per latrine. Cargo flights to Bentiu were postponed due to the poor state of the airstrip following heavy rains. The cargo includes a Diarrhoeal disease kit with medicines and medical equipment for 500 patients, as well as critical needed water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

In Bor, UNICEF and WASH partners continued to ensure access to safe water for the 5,000 IDPs sheltering in the PoC, including provision of hygiene kits and other WASH supplies. Heavy rains collapsed some of the latrines.

Almost one million people are currently displaced within South Sudan and almost 300,000 more have fled to neighboring countries.

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, UNICEF provides leadership on vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF also supports the core supply 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: Rapid Response Mechanism

UNICEF continues to expand activities in remote locations through the new rapid response mechanism in partnership with WFP and FAO. Multi-sector response teams (WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection) have already been deployed in seven (out of the 24 initially planned) locations (Akobo, Melut, Nyal, Mayandit, Haat, Kodok and Pagak). UNICEF has currently teams in Pochalla and Lankien. One additional team is planned for next week to Old Fangak.

The Rapid Response Mechanism provides an opportunity to respond to the immediate needs while assessing the situation and developing strategies to scale up the response through mobilizing additional partnerships with local or international NGOs.

In Pochalla (Jonglei State), through the Rapid Response Team, 1,540 children 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition. A total of 567 children received polio vaccinations, 43 children were vaccinated against measles and 304 children received Vitamin A supplementation. In addition, 68 children received treatment for childhood illness and 31 pregnant women access antenatal care services.

In Lankien (Jonglei State), 378 children under five and 198 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. A total of 359 children under five received deworming tablets. UNICEF is working with MSF-Holland to organize measles vaccinations in the areas that have not been covered. Medical supplies are being airdropped. UNICEF is supporting the establishment of three Temporary Learning Spaces; 121 children were registered and education supplies (ECD kits, School in a box, etc.) distributed. About 325 children missing and separated children were identified and registered. UNICEF is working with Save the Children to ensure Family Tracing and Reunification.
HEALTH: Since the beginning of the crisis, over 248,000 children 6 months – 15 years were vaccinated against measles. The first phase of the national integrated measles, polio vaccination and vitamin A supplementation campaign in seven states was launched on April 23 by the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF. An estimated 2.4 million children under five will be reached through the campaign. UNICEF continued to support both routine immunization and integrated measles/polio campaigns in three affected States in PoC sites, IDPs and host communities beyond PoC areas. As per reports received, 5,416 children were vaccinated against measles; 5,668 children below 15 years received polio (cumulative total = 159,688); 651 children 6 – 59 months received vitamin A supplementation (cumulative total = 35,105); and 281 children dewormed (cumulative total = 25,956).

The influx of new IDPs in Bentiu PoC, increased the outpatient consultations to 55% compared to last week. Three tents for the treatment of injured people are being provided. A diarrheal disease kit is being sent to Bentiu and Bor.

Acute respiratory infections (21%), Malaria (15.1%) and acute watery diarrhea (15%) continued to account for the highest proportional morbidity in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal PoCs and IDP camps. Further analysis will be conducted to determine whether the increase is related to new arrivals in the PoCs or to an increase of incidence of these diseases.

UNICEF and partners continued to provide treatment of common childhood illnesses; 1,014 under-five children were treated for malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia and other common illness. An additional 175 households received at least two Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITN); a total of 40,804 households have received LLITN since January.

NUTRITION: In Bentiu, UNICEF provided 385 cartons of plumpy nut the implementing partner (Care) providing nutrition services in the PoCs. A total of 405 children 6 – 59 months were screened for malnutrition of which 25 (6.2%) were found to have severe acute malnutrition and 60 (15%) with moderate acute malnutrition. A total of 27 children were admitted for treatment in the outpatient therapeutic feeding program. UNICEF has coordinated efforts with different partners working in Bentiu to conduct mass MUAC screening, which will target 25,000 children scheduled to start on 1 May 2014. In Bor, Save the Children has started to set up a stabilization center in Bor Hospital and also an Outpatient Programmes that serve other residents.

In the last week, an additional 3,889 children were screened for malnutrition (MUAC) across the country. This brings the total number of children screened to 344,557 since January. The total new admissions to the therapeutic feeding program was 390 of which 364 were admitted to the outpatient therapeutic feeding program (OTP) and 26 to stabilization centres. The total new admission to the therapeutic feeding programme from January to date is 18,390. There are currently 259 sites providing OTP services and 27 providing stabilization care. 64% of the children in the programme have been discharged as cured, less than 1% died and 29% children defaulted from the programme.

UNICEF participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) workshop, which was held in Yei, in Eastern Equatoria State from 24 to 30 April 2014. The workshop was organized by the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster which will assess the severity of the food security situation in South Sudan, the results of which will be released next week.

WASH: Over 291,500 people have been so far provided with access to water as per the sphere standards. Through the RRM missions to Lankien and Pochalla, UNICEF supported critical urgent needs in WASH. In Pochalla, UNICEF rehabilitated 5 out of the 9 broken boreholes, in addition to the distribution of 200 collapsible jerry cans, 200 buckets and 400 cartons of water purification products. In Lankien an assessment was conducted on WASH needs and gaps in collaboration WASH partners.

UNICEF and partners continued to improve the WASH situation in Bentiu. The first borehole completed increased the amount of water received from 2l/per/day to 6.5l/per / day, while the second borehole has been drilled, and testing is in progress. Construction of latrines continued reducing the number of people per latrine from 317/per/latrine to 129/per/latrine.

In Bor UNICEF and WASH partner (International Aid Services) continued to provide water supply to 5,000 IDPs through water tracking. Provision of Chlorine, Soap, Hygiene Kits, solid waste management, hygiene promotion, and provision of sanitation systems for the IDPs is conducted on regular basis. Oxfam is working on liquid waste management, including rehabilitation of drainage system, hygiene promotion, and water quality control and
monitoring. Garbage collection in the PoC has been interrupted following the recent attack, which represents a serious health hazard.

In Tongping PoC (Juba) additional 36 elevated latrines are being constructed. Chlorination and water quality monitoring is being accelerated to avoid the spread of waterborne diseases.

All the seven boreholes targeted in the new and old PoCs in Mingkaman have been completed. The distribution system is being installed by Oxfam Intermon with UNICEF support. This will increase the supply of water (additional 320,000 liters) to the 50,000 IDPs.

In Malakal UNICEF continues to provide water trucking, garbage collection and sewerage removal in the PoC reaching 18,800 IDPs. Heavy rains damaged water points and latrines leaving most of the IDPs vulnerable to waterborne diseases.

**EDUCATION:** So far, a total of 16,718 school-aged children, including adolescents (7-18 years) have been reached with education in emergencies. As part of the RRM mission to Haat (Jonglei State), seven teachers were mobilised and 2,497 students (1,540 girls/957 boys) registered. Of this number, 253 (122 girls/131 boys) are young children enrolled in Early Childhood Development (ECD). Two Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were set up and education supplies distributed. UNICEF is planning to send additional education supplies to fill the gaps.

In Nyal, an additional Temporary Learning Space was set up, which will accommodate two of the five classes operating outside. Through UNICEF mobilization, the enrolment of children increased from 280 to 1,080 in Nyal Unity Primary School and from 972 to 978 students in Nyal Mixed Primary School. In Malut, English textbooks were distributed to the teachers. The number of the IDPs occupying schools in Melut continues to increase due to insecurity and fighting in Kaka. In Malakal PoC, a total of 19 (4 female and 15 male) teachers, Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members and other education personnel were trained on life skills education and provision of psychosocial support. In Mingkaman, 98 IDP teachers were trained in life skills education and psychosocial support. Schooling resumed for 707 students (269 girls/438 boys) at Thou-Aacak Primary School after discussion with the PTA who convinced teachers to continue work. There is heavy congestion in the other four schools.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** To date, 25,855 children have been reached with critical child protection services supported by UNICEF and implementing partners. Child protection partners in Juba, Minkaman, Bor, Melut and Nyal continue to provide psychosocial support to children through 16 Child Friendly Spaces, benefiting 6,856 children.

UNICEF and partners continued to respond to the increasing child protection needs resulting from the fighting that broke out in Bentiu and Bor. Last week, another 63 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and registration is ongoing – this brings the total of children separated from their families following the violence to 184. Foster care arrangements have been made for the nine unaccompanied children while five missing children have been reunified with their families. Some 150 adolescents continued to receive psychosocial support through recreation activities. Support has been extended to foster families to care for several infants who lost their mothers. An assessment of Child Protection Risks in the PoC will be conducted next week.

UNICEF and partners continued supporting Child Protection activities both in the Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites in UNMISS Bases, in the IDP sites, outside the PoC and also in the locations reached through the Rapid Response Teams. Through the new Family Tracing (FTR) Networks an additional 135 unaccompanied and separated (UASC) and missing boys and girls were identified bringing the total number of children identified to 3,501 of which 2,129 have been registered in the database. The number of reunified children has now reached 288 following the commencement of inter-state reunification. A total of 350 of UASC have now been connected to their parents/families through mobile telephone calls while a total of 650 UASC have been placed under foster families to enhance their care and protection. Last week 335 children and 250 adults received on protection information including on available services such as registration of adolescents into the child friendly spaces.

A Gender Based Violence sensitization guide has been drafted and will be pre-tested by UNICEF and implementing partners in the coming week.

**COMMUNICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D):** UNICEF supported the nation-wide integrated measles, polio and Vitamin A campaign with 35 Radio talk-shows, broadcast of radio spots for 700 times for 10 days over 20 radio stations, IEC materials like posters, banners, message kits and T-shirts; social and community mobilization activities such as church announcements, meetings with religious and community leaders, meetings with mother support groups, youth groups, and announcements through megaphones and public address system. A total of 1,557 social mobilizers were trained on Interpersonal Communication skills and social mobilization.
In Bentiu, 20 women groups continue to access listening sessions on issues related to child and maternal health. Among new arrivals, 169 women through focus group discussions and 123 youths through youth committee meetings were reached with “Safeways” messages on health, education, nutrition, WASH and child protection.

**SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS:** Over 10 tonnes of critical supplies are being airlifted to Pochalla and Lankien in support of the Rapid Response Teams. The supplies to Pochalla have already been delivered, while for Lankien will be sent in the next few days. Cargo flights to Bentiu were postponed due to heavy rains. The cargo includes a Diarrhoeal disease kit with medicines and medical equipment for 500 patients, as well as critical needed water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

UNICEF currently runs warehouse operations in five key locations with a total storage space of 7700 square meters. Juba and Rumbek are the main logistics hubs. The prepositioning of relief supplies in field locations has been hampered by access constraints, insecurity and the risks of stock being looted.

With the start of the rainy season and ongoing hostilities, logistics is becoming increasingly challenging. The delivery of supplies to affected areas depends mainly on airlifting. There are only few suitable cargo planes and helicopters available, and most airstrips are in poor condition.

**SECURITY:** The situation in Upper Nile remains tense. Heavy fighting broke out in the northern parts on 23 April, especially in Renk County. Fighting was also reported in Wau (Bahr el Ghazal). On 24 April a UN barge convoy on the Nile near Tonga was attacked. Two UN soldiers and two members of the barges crew were injured.

**MEDIA AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION:** UNICEF has continued to highlight the grave dangers posed to children by the conflict in terms of physical threat, child rights violations, disease and malnutrition, as well as UNICEF’s response, through media interviews with SABC (South Africa), Voice of America, O Globo (Brazil) and several South Sudanese outlets. UNICEF support for the Ministry of Health’s integrated measles/polio vaccination campaign has been widely featured in South Sudanese media. UNICEF is working with the UN Communications Group to refine messages about food security ahead of the outcome of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification meeting currently underway. Several human interest stories, including a harrowing blog by a UNICEF staff member in Bor during the attack on the IDP camp there, have been distributed and shared with National Committees.

**FUNDING:** Against the Jan-June requirement of US$ 75,068,165, the funding level currently stands at US$ 35,970,200 (48% funded). While UNICEF greatly appreciates the funds that have been received so far from both public and private sector donors as well as the donor commitments that are in the pipeline for the current crisis response, ongoing donor commitment is required to meet the growing needs.

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>8,880,826***</td>
<td>119,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,202,190</td>
<td>5,334,990</td>
<td>11,867,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>13,284,761</td>
<td>15,215,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (CP, GBV &amp;MRE)</td>
<td>10,160,521</td>
<td>5,258,921</td>
<td>4,901,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,530,164</td>
<td>3,210,702</td>
<td>4,319,462</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>35,970,200</td>
<td>39,097,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds received do not include pledges
** 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 etc) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.
*** Given the increasing level of nutrition needs, UNICEF has presented its initial level of needs amounting to US$38 million for 18 months period (ending in Sept 2015) to the HCT. These needs are only 23% funded ($8.8M). The revised needs will be reflected in the CRP which will be issued in mid-June 2014.

Next SitRep: 6 May 2014

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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## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day).</td>
<td>2,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of target population provided access to appropriately sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere Standards)</td>
<td>2,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of population reached with hygiene promotion messages</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of pre-school children (aged 3-6, with access to play and early learning including supplies)</td>
<td>80,633 (38,704 F; 41,929 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of school-aged children including adolescents (aged 7-18) with access to education in emergencies, including supplies</td>
<td>367,327 (176,317 F; 191,010 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of teachers trained to provide education in emergencies</td>
<td>3,040 (913 F; 2,127 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to support education in emergencies</td>
<td>1,700 (680 F; 1,020 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># and % of classrooms established/rehabilitated</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Percent of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Percent of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Percent of children 12 - 59 months receiving de-worming medication</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Percent of households receiving 2 ITNs</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and Percent of pregnant women attending ANC counselled and tested</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUTRITION

| # and % targeted children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | 36,613 | 30,891 | 18,390 | 30,891 | 18,390 | 1,050 |
| # and % of exits from therapeutic care by children 6 - 59 months who have recovered | 0 | 75% (Sphere Standards) | 65% | 75% (Sphere Standards) | 65% | N/A |
| # and/or % of children 6-59 months in the affected areas who received the recommended dose of multi-micronutrient supplement | 1,250,356 | - | Vitamin A=16,557 MNP=2,433 | 1,187,838 | Vitamin A=16,557 MNP=2,433 | - |
| # and/or % of pregnant and lactating women in affected areas receiving multi micronutrient supplement (or iron and folic acid) | 128,447 | - | Multiple micronutrients = 1618 | 109,180 | Multiple micronutrients = 1618 | - |

### CHILD PROTECTION

| # and % of unaccompanied and separated children identified and registered | Not Applicable | 3501* | 2025 | 2348 | 686 | 135 |
| # and % of registered unaccompanied and separated children receiving Family Tracing and Reunification services and family-based care or an appropriate alternative care services | Not Applicable | 3,376** | 2129 | 1129 | 124 | 17 |
| # and % children enrolled in psycho-social activities | 449,391 | 200,000 | 28,962 | 100,000 | 25,855 | 2120 |

**these targets will change every week, depending on the number of children identified.