South Sudan SITUATION REPORT 11 February 2014

South Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report

UNICEF’s Response with partners

Highlights

- **On 5 February, UNICEF declared the emergency in South Sudan a ‘Level 3 Corporate Emergency’ mobilizing organization-wide support to the current crisis. Simplified Standard Operating Procedures are now in place and additional corporate resources are being mobilised to address this critical situation. In the last week, additional internal emergency funding of USD 5 million has been released and an Immediate Response Team is being deployed to support the scale up of the response.**

- **With the cessation of hostilities agreement holding in most parts of the country, the number of displaced persons stabilized over the last week. It is estimated that 738,000 people are displaced inside South Sudan and a further 130,400 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. With the security situation improving in key towns, and increasing access in some areas, UNICEF teams in Bentiu, Malakal, Minkaman and Bor continue to scale up the response in Child Protection, WASH, Health and Nutrition.**

- **Review of surveillance data shows an increase in measles cases, due to overcrowding, malnutrition and the low level of measles immunization coverage before the crisis. UNICEF and partners are redoubling efforts to scale up integrated immunization campaigns and access unreached populations. To date, 118,542 children between 6 month and 15 years of age have been immunized against measles.**

### 738,000
# of people internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, 6 February, 2014)

### 394,644*
# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

### 130,400
# of estimated refugees in neighbouring countries
(OCHA, 6 February, 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).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF’s Response with partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNICEF</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong>: # of displaced persons provided with access to safe water (15l/per/day)</td>
<td>375,000</td>
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<td><strong>Nutrition</strong>: # of children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of SAM</td>
<td>30,891</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong>: # of children between 6 month and 15 years immunized against measles and polio (incl. Vit A and deworming)</td>
<td>858,600</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong>: # of children including pre-school age provided with access to protective emergencies learning spaces</td>
<td>204,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong>: # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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*New estimated January-June 2014 target based on UNICEF’s contribution to the interagency South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

**Targets and results to date based on measles coverage.**
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Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In key towns security has been improving slowly enabling agencies to assist people outside of the Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites.

The numbers of displaced seeking shelter in UN bases is decreasing and it is currently estimated that about 75,000 people are sheltered in eight UN bases, including 27,000 people in Malakal and over 35,000 in the two bases in Juba.

The majority 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.

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.

Two new Initial Rapid Assessment (IRNA) reports were released this week. The assessment in Wonduruba, Katigiri and Dollo Payams, Juba County (Central Equatoria State), conducted between 23-24 January, reported that 14,415 IDPs are living amongst a host population of 16,473 and showed an increase in the average household size from 5-7 persons before the crisis, to a between 15-37 persons at present. The assessment in Dethoma, Melut County (Upper Nile State), conducted on 31 January, estimates the population in Dethoma IDP site at between 5-6,000 people. In both assessments, the priority needs identified were food, health and nutrition, protection (including child protection), non-food items, shelter and WASH.

Humanitarian Strategy

Aid agencies continue to scale up operations to respond to the increased humanitarian needs where access is possible. UNICEF focuses on addressing the priority needs of displaced and host populations while also maintaining technical support and the pipeline of supplies to assist refugee populations. The country team continues to collaborate with partners to enhance the protection of displaced persons and host communities impacted by the conflict. 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.

The imminent onset of the rainy season poses another set of challenges as it will further impair access due to impassable roads, increase secondary displacement due to flooding, and further heighten the risk of diarrheal disease outbreaks in the highly congested sites. UNICEF and partners are investing in preparedness measures and contingency planning to guarantee the delivery of aid in the coming months. If pre-positioning is limited, the cost of the humanitarian response during the rainy season will rise sharply due to the reliance on air assets to bring supplies to areas without stocks and the need for additional storage capacity in secure areas. UNICEF is currently working on adjusting its pre-positioning strategy to take into account the evolving situation. Where possible, consolidated pre-positioning sites will be established with security provided either by locally hired security companies, local police or in collaboration with UNMISS. Depending on the situation, pre-positioning will occur either in UNMISS compounds or in other locations deemed safe after UNDSS risk assessment.
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: Review of surveillance data shows an increase in measles cases, due to overcrowding, malnutrition and the low level of measles immunization coverage before the crisis. A total of 548 measles cases and 81 deaths (CFR of 14%) have been reported between 22nd December and 2nd February 2014. Half of affected cases are children under-five years of age. Available evidence also shows that acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and malaria are the leading causes of morbidity in IDP locations. UNICEF and partners are redoubling efforts to scale up integrated immunization campaigns and access unreached populations. UNICEF has provided 21,164 measles vials (211,640 doses); 7,412 vials polio vaccines (148,240 doses), other EPI supplies, and assorted health emergency drugs on maternal, neonatal and child health and insecticide treated nets (ITNs). To date, 118,542 children between 6 month and 15 years of age have been immunized against measles.

In the past week, the deployment of UNICEF staff to affected sites, the assessment and re-establishment of cold chain facilities in affected areas, and the prepositioning of essential life-saving drugs, have helped scale up interventions in close collaboration with the MoH/SMoH and the Health Cluster. HIV counselling and testing was initiated in Juba Tiongping and Mahad- Konyo-Konyo camps where 10 new cases were identified from 800 pregnant women that were counselled and tested.

UNICEF/WHO/MSF completed a risk and feasibility assessment that guided the development of the micro-plan for the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) Campaign to reach 161,449 IDPs in Juba, Malakal, Bor, Bentiu and Awerial. The campaign is planned as a preventive measure that complements ongoing WASH activities. Six (6) diarrheal disease kits were prepositioned to support the establishment of a Cholera Treatment Centres. OCV vaccines are in-transit and expected to arrive within a week. There is a need to sustain health services within recipient host communities for them to be able to cope with the strain on health services as additional IDPs settle in their communities.

Nutrition: To date, a total of 17,308 children 6-59 months have been reached with high energy biscuits in IDP camps in Juba, Twic and Bor. In IDP sites in Juba, Awerial, Bentiu, Bor and Twic counties, 12,814 children 6-59 month have been screened, and 791 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted in out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP). UNICEF is scaling-up nutrition response, including the promotion of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in Juba, Awerial, Bor and Twic County in partnership with CWW, ACF-USA, Goal and IRC. UNICEF and partners are also expanding their support to the IDP camps in Malakal (Upper Nile), Bentiu (Unity State) and Nimule (Eastern Equatoria) with the provision of technical assistance and supplies to the County Health Departments and NGO partners.

WASH: Through the ongoing support of UNICEF and partners, Sphere water standards have been maintained in both camps in Juba. In Juba Tiongping, 424,600 liters of water was delivered to 27,000 IDPs, and in Juba 3 UN base, 234,400 liters of water was delivered to 15,447 IDPs. Sanitation facilities remain the major challenge as more latrines are decommissioned and the available space for new construction remains limited. To date, 296 and 260 latrines are functional in Juba 3 and Tiongping sites respectively. An additional 10 latrines are currently under construction to cater for the large number of decommissioned latrines.

In Bor UN PoC, 75,000 liters of water was trucked to serve 6,000 IDPs. 171 latrines have been constructed and an additional 100 are in the pipeline. In the medium term, negotiations are ongoing to identify a suitable drilling contractor to drill two boreholes in the PoC area. In Bentiu, 35,000 liters of water is being trucked by the Mongolian Battalion for the 2,100 IDPs, but a rapid solution is necessary to manage the efficient delivery of water to maintain Sphere standards in the camp. UNICEF and implementing partners are identifying other service providers to ensure a regular supply of water to the camp. Currently, only 35 latrines are operational in Bentiu. In Mingkaman IDP site, ICRC, Oxfam, UNICEF, MSF and RUWASSA are supplying an average of 798,000 liters of water on daily to 75,000 IDPs. 526 latrine stances have been constructed and 150 hygiene promoters have been trained to conduct household hygiene promotion.

In the UNMISS camp in Malakal, 157,000 liters of water is being supplied by UNICEF and NGO partners, although some of the populations is still collecting water from the river. Non Food Items (NFI) including water purification products have been distributed, and 329 latrines constructed to provide WASH services for 26,847 IDPs. An additional 50 latrines will be constructed this week. Overall, UNICEF and partners are providing 163,220 IDPs with 15 liters of safe water every day.

Child Protection: To date, 3,644 children were reached with critical child protection services. In Juba, the total number of children identified and registered as separated and unaccompanied stands at 245. In the past week, 15 unaccompanied children were identified and registered. Fifteen (15) children were documented as missing, increasing the total number of children registered as missing to 189 up from 174 last week. Eleven unaccompanied children were reunified with their parents, while 20 missing children were traced and reunified with their families. Twelve (12) unaccompanied children were placed under foster care arrangements, while 22 children who were victims of child abuse benefitted from individual case management including referrals for medical care. Forty-six (46) potential foster care families have been identified and will be provided with training before children are placed under their care. In Juba, four (4) child friendly spaces (CFS) were established this week and two are already active. A total of 600 boys and girls accessed these spaces, and benefitted from psychosocial services and recreational activities.
In Awerial, the number of separated and unaccompanied children remains at 271. In Malakal, the number of identified, unaccompanied and separated children has now reached 50. In Bentiu, 27 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and registered, while 27 children were reported as missing. In Malakal, 170 children benefited from the Child Friendly Spaces facilitated by Social Workers and UNICEF’s local partners. In Warrap State, the UNICEF team continued to follow up on the 74 separated and unaccompanied children. In Nimule, the Child Protection Sub Cluster identified and registered a total of 232 separated and unaccompanied children. The network for the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) based on Security Council Resolutions 1612, 1882 and 1998 is being re-established and UNICEF and UNMISS Child Protection Unit are receiving reports on grave child rights violations. To date, UNICEF has received reports from Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, and these reports will be discussed at the February MRM Working Group meeting. The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group under the Child Protection Sub-cluster trained 53 NGO staff on managing CPS to support the scale-up of these services across the country.

**Education:** UNICEF and partners continued to provide “Back to School” support through the provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) in UNMISS POC areas. Intersos is setting up TLSs in Bor to benefit an estimated 800 learners. Mercy Corps plans to set up 4 TLS in Twic and Abyei for displaced learners and has commenced registration. As the new school term has recently commenced, the Education Cluster is monitoring the “Back to School” progress in all States through the State Education Clusters. The focus is on school readiness in terms of teachers, teaching and learning materials and pupil turn out by gender. The Education Cluster is also monitoring the 25 schools currently occupied – either by armed forces or IDPs, in 9 counties in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Central Equatoria, and Western Bahr el Ghazal.

**Communications for Development (C4D):** In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO, UNICEF has started identifying local partners that will support integrated health promotion activities nationally. In Juba-Tomping, the NGO partner ACROSS is conducting an assessment to identify health promotion gaps will recruit and train 60 Home Health Promoters (HHPs) to scale up health promotion activities. Simultaneously, Medair has also recruited 36 HHPs for Tomping. Along with the training, communication materials are being provided to support engagement of communities on appropriate hygiene and infant and young child feeding practices, and to ensure awareness of and access to vaccination and other health and nutrition services. In Malakal, IOM supported the training of 20 community mobilizers for the integrated vaccination campaign.

UNICEF is finalizing messages for the “Back to School” campaign and will be collaborating with BBC Media Action to develop Public Service Announcements. UNICEF is also working on a partnership with Freevoice, the local radio network, to promote schools as ‘Zones of Peace’.

**Media and External Communication:** UNICEF worked with various media to highlight the grave dangers facing children as a result of the crisis. With the Los Angeles Times at the Tomping site in Juba, UNICEF discussed the progress and challenges of WASH, immunization and family tracing responses. An in-depth Child Protection interview with Associated Press (AP) covered family tracing and the use of children by military forces. UNMISS Television and Radio Miraya recorded activities at the new Child Friendly Space at the Juba 3 site. The need to get children back to school and the new Child Friendly Spaces were highlighted by UNICEF social media.

**Supply and Logistics:** UNICEF dispatched health supplies to Bor by the recently re-opened road. Items dispatched included refrigerators for EPI, medical kits, diarrhea disease treatment kits, and nutrition supplies. Additionally, WASH supplies have been sent to Rumbek for onward movement to Malakal, Bor, and Bentiu by helicopter. UNICEF also sent insecticide treated nets (ITNS) to the SMoH for Eastern Equatoria. Education supplies were released to partners – including, recreational kits, and Schools-in-a-Box. WASH supplies were delivered within Juba to the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure. EPI supplies including fridges and cold boxes, safety boxes and syringes were dispatched to MSF France, SMoH and to the central cold chain.

**Funding:** The inter-agency Crisis Response Plan (CRP) has been approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), reflecting funding needs for the Jan-June 2014 response. In line with the inter-agency six-month appeal, UNICEF has revised its funding requirements for the period to US$ 75,068,165.

To date, UNICEF has received US$ 5.3 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), the Government of the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. UNICEF South Sudan has also received confirmed pledges of US$ 4 million from USAID/OFDA. An additional USD 4 million of UNICEF internal emergency funding was released this week, triggered by the L-3 Corporate Emergency declaration, in addition to USD 1 million released in support to the deployment of an Immediate Response Team (IRT). With only 7% of its funding requirements funded, UNICEF urgently needs additional resources to deliver critical assistance to displaced populations and host communities, enhance the protection of affected children, and preposition supplies ahead of the rainy season.
### Funding Requirements for a period of 6 months (January-June 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements in USD**</th>
<th>Funds received in USD*</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>5,287,861</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17,202,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection (CP, GBV &amp; MRE)</td>
<td>10,160,521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,530,164</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-sector refugee response</td>
<td>2,675,290</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,068,165</strong></td>
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* 'Funds received' does 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) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.

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**Next SitRep: 18/02/2014**

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

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**Who to contact for further information:**

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