Highlights

- Although fighting has now engulfed the capital of Juba, UNICEF activities continue in other parts of the country, and the response in Wau is well underway.
- Over 12,000 children have been screened for malnutrition within and outside Wau town, with a severe acute malnutrition rate of approximately 2.5%, and a global acute malnutrition rate of approximately 9.7%.
- Over 2,200 primary health care consultations have been provided, with malaria representing the major cause of morbidity.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTRITION</th>
<th>Target Jun-Sep</th>
<th>Cumulative Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 to 59 months screened for malnutrition</td>
<td>9,310</td>
<td>12349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>2696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>30,000(^1)</td>
<td>13,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres per person per day)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>19,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) The target for measles vaccination is the total of Health Cluster partners.
Humanitarian Overview

On Friday 24th June, the dismissal of the incumbent Governor of Wau by the President led to instability in the town, with fighting breaking out between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and youth associated with the opposition. While heavy fighting has recently erupted in Juba, the situation in Wau is currently stable.

It is estimated that up to 65,000 people were displaced by the violence. The World Food Programme has completed registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the Protection of Civilian (POC) site, which is reportedly now hosting 19,711 IDPs. The World Food Programme estimates that nearly half of those displaced to the POC are children.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Five additional UNICEF staff continue to be deployed in Wau to assist with the response. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH cluster, with additional support being provided to the response in Health, Education, and Child Protection. The WASH cluster is meeting three times a week to review progress of the response, coordinate activities between partners, and reflect on challenges of implementation.

Humanitarian Strategy

A 3-month response plan has been drafted, and existing funding is being reprogrammed towards the response. Access to WASH and Health are key focuses moving forward, alongside Child Protection. UNICEF has been pursuing its response outside of Wau town, coordinating with partners to ensure a well distributed response as per the needs of communities and capacities of respective partners.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** From the 28th June to the 8th July, an IMC team with support from a number of partners including UNICEF have established an outpatient clinic, with delivery room, reproductive health services (for mothers and infants), referrals, and 24 hour emergency, delivery and stabilisation services in the Wau POC. All departments of the clinic are operational, but mostly under plastic sheets in need of urgent upgrade to ensure the dignity of patients. The table below displays total consultations between 28th June and 8th July.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>&lt;5</th>
<th>&gt;5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total curative consultations</strong></td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea with Blood (ABD)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARTI)</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin disease</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury (non gunshot or shell injury)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunshot/Shell injury</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapsing Fever</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2
Twenty normal deliveries have taken place, and 235 women have received antenatal care, with three referrals to Comboni hospital. Forty-five people have also benefited from family planning methods.

A measles campaign targeting children between six months and fifteen years was conducted in IDP camps in Wau, reaching over 99% of the target population. Plans are underway to conduct a measles campaign in rural Wau County, including in Bringi, Nghalima and Ngoku.

Two response missions were conducted in last week outside of Wau town in Ngodakal and Ngosulungu, where populations were reached with lifesaving interventions including immunization, essential health services for malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other ailments, and maternal and neonatal health items.

**NUTRITION:** Within Wau town, UNICEF has continued to undertake screening of children age 6-59 months through the measurement of mid-upper arm circumference and the detection of oedema. Children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) or moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are systematically provided with treatment. Pregnant and lactating women are also been screened. The table below gives details of those covered by the programme between 28th June and 9th July.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of IDP Site</th>
<th>Children Screened and provided Emergency Biscuits</th>
<th>Children identified as SAM and provided with initial treatment (OTP)</th>
<th>Children identified as MAM and provided with initial treatment (TSFP)</th>
<th>PLW Screened</th>
<th>PLWs identified with MUAC &lt; 23 cm and provided with initial treatment (TSFP)</th>
<th>PLWs with children &lt; 24 months reached with IYCF messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POC</td>
<td>4,636</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokoloko</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazereth</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,627</strong></td>
<td><strong>230</strong></td>
<td><strong>632</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,835</strong></td>
<td><strong>429</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,523</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outside of Wau town, UNICEF, WFP and Nutrition partners have accessed five IDP sites including Birini, Ngisa, Ngokal, Ngo Sulungu and Moboro. The security situation in these areas is very insecure. In a first step, the teams resorted to inter-sector and inter-agency convoys to visit these sites and respond to the immediate nutrition needs of the communities. All children age 6-59 months were screened and provided with emergency biscuits, while children identified as SAM and MAM were provided with systematic treatment. As in Wau town, pregnant and lactating women were also screened. In a second step, locations covered are prioritised for follow up by partners in order to continue the OTP/TSFP programme on weekly/bi-weekly basis, provided the security situation is normal. The table below shows the details of those covered by the response outside of Wau town between 28th June and 9th July:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of IDP Site</th>
<th>Children Screened</th>
<th>Children identified</th>
<th>Children identified as</th>
<th>PLW Screened</th>
<th>PLWs identified</th>
<th>PLWs with children &lt; 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3
and provided Emergency Biscuits as SAM and provided with initial treatment (OTP) MAM and provided with initial treatment (TSFP) with MUAC < 23 cm and provided with initial treatment (TSFP) months reached with IYCF messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Emergency Biscuits</th>
<th>SAM and initial treatment (OTP)</th>
<th>MAM and initial treatment (TSFP)</th>
<th>MUAC &lt; 23 cm and initial treatment (TSFP)</th>
<th>IYCF messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moboro</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngo Dakala</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngisa</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biringi</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngo Sulungu</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,722</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>258</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,190</strong></td>
<td><strong>238</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WASH:** Efforts to improve sanitation at Cathedral IDP and the POC site have continued, and an increasing number of IDPs have access to sanitation services, as illustrated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Estimated Population</th>
<th>Latrines in use</th>
<th>Latrine cleaners</th>
<th>Bathing shelters</th>
<th>Population reached by hygiene promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral</td>
<td>13,123</td>
<td>91 (30 existing)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POC</td>
<td>19,711</td>
<td>296 (including 30 by IOM)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population movements have exerted strain on the existing water facilities, and UNICEF has been working with other humanitarian actors to provide life-saving WASH interventions to the conflict-affected population both in Wau town and other IDP sites. In Wau town, UNICEF continues to support the Wau Urban Water Supply System to enable the water authorities to provide approximately 1,076 m³ of portable water, complemented by trucking rotations and the provision of fuel to existing water yards.

Interventions continue outside of Wau town, notably in Biringi where a 10,000 litre bladder with two tap stands has been installed, and sixteen hygiene promoters deployed. WASH items have been distributed within and outside Wau town, as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP sites</th>
<th>Estimated HHs</th>
<th>Total pop</th>
<th>Soap (bars)</th>
<th>Collapsible Jerry cans</th>
<th>Buckets</th>
<th>Hygiene Kits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PoC2</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td>19,711</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral</td>
<td>2,588</td>
<td>13,123</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Joseph</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSRC</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazareth</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokoloko</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bagari (outside Wau town)</strong></td>
<td><strong>333</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>n/a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDUCATION: All schools in Wau remain closed. A total of seventeen temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been constructed by UNICEF through partnerships with War Child Canada and the local community, with each TLS composed of two classrooms. One TLS is to be used as offices for teachers.

Fifty-eight volunteers have been trained in a two-day training session on 8th and 9th July in order to staff the TLS. Trainings included education in emergency techniques, life skills, peacebuilding, parent/teacher associations, conflict sensitivity, negotiation and solving conflicts, psychological development, and personal/spiritual/emotional development. The training was conducted in both Arabic and English to have more complete coverage; materials used included UNICEF supported resources such as “Life Skills and Peace Education” as well as “INEE Minimum Standards for Education (in Emergency)” and other ministry materials.

About 5,000 students had been currently registered from primary one to primary eight to start class on Monday 11th, with four shifts of teaching per day to accommodate the large number of students. However, on the morning of 11th July, all the sixteen temporary learning spaces were found to be occupied by IDPs, and classes could not be held.

CHILD PROTECTION: A child verification exercise started in the POC and Cathedral IDP sites on the 11th of July to follow-up with registered unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), ensure interim, family-based care as necessary, and update each child’s separation and tracing status. The UASC and missing children database has now been cleaned and updated. The current cumulative figures stands at 146 UASC and 79 reported missing children (64% boys and 36% girls), for a total of 225 children/families requiring family tracing and reunification case management services.

One Women & Girls Friendly Space (WGFS) has been constructed at the Cathedral IDP site to ensure women and girls have access to a safe community spaces to get information, gather, seek assistance, and receive support. The three volunteers recruited will start mobilizing women and girls and refer women and girls to health centres in the event of an emergency but will await IMC’s arrival before starting any individual psychosocial counseling and other support activities. There continues to be a gap in the delivery of sanitary pads/materials for women and adolescent girls across all the IDP sites. Partners have developed a plan to distribute sanitary materials.

One Child Friendly Space (CFS) tent was pitched at the Cathedral IDP site, making a total of two UNICEF-supported CFSs at Cathedral. This has greatly improved the availability of age-appropriate games/activities at the Cathedral IDP site. A third CFS has been established at the UNMISS POC site. Daily average number of children accessing services at the CFSs is 1,400.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT: 10 social mobilisers were trained in the POC, and are now conducting mass awareness using megaphones and house to house/face to face dialogue with individuals on cholera, diarrhoea, and malaria prevention, routine Immunization, hand washing with water and soap, and environmental hygiene. In Cathedral, one social mobiliser is undertaking similar activities. A total of 1,200 cholera posters, 50 cholera banners, 300 WASH posters, 50 Nutrition banners, and 30 Nutrition posters are on display in different locations in IDP sites in Wau town.

FUNDING: The funding requirement for the Wau response is US$3 million, with a funding gap of over 1.5 million, as shown below. The timeframe for response is three months. These requirements are in addition to UNICEF South Sudan Humanitarian Action for Children for 2016 of US$154.4 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in 2016.
## Funding Requirement for Emergency Response in Wau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements in US$</th>
<th>Funds Available in US$</th>
<th>Funding Gap US$</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>555,000</td>
<td>391,292</td>
<td>163,708</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>930,000</td>
<td>445,000</td>
<td>485,000</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>176,000</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,931,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,381,292</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,549,708</strong></td>
<td><strong>53%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: [www.unicef.org/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/southsudan); [http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/](http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/)

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


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