



Pibor stabilization centre ©UNICEF/South Sudan/Obel

# South Sudan Country Office

Humanitarian Situation  
Report No. 158



Reporting Period: January to June 2021

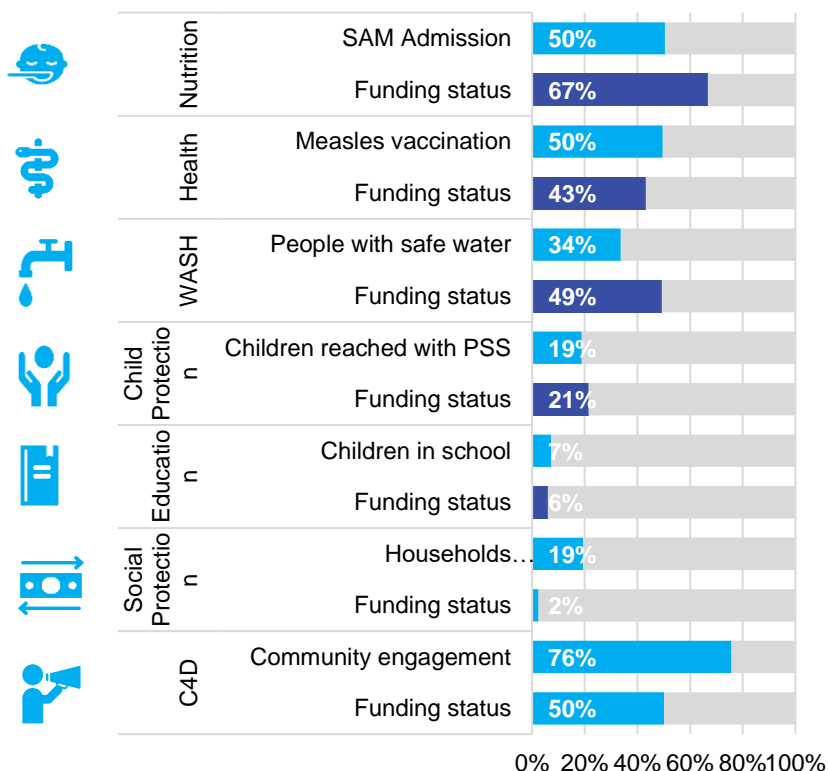
## Highlights

- South Sudan is witnessing some of the highest levels of food and nutrition insecurity in decades. According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis (December 2020), about 7.24 million people (60% of the population) faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity from April to July. About 1.4 million children under five years are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021, including 313,391 children who are projected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- From January to June 2021, over 112,151 children suffering from SAM were treated in therapeutic programs by UNICEF and partners. The performance indicators for SAM treatment were above the acceptable minimum Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 95.6 per cent, a death rate of 0.2 per cent and a defaulter rate of 2.3 per cent.
- UNICEF and Education Cluster partners worked collaboratively with the Ministry of Education and General Instruction (MoGEI) to successfully re-open schools across the country during the first week of May.
- UNICEF completed a water supply system in Juba. The system will serve an estimated population of 70,000 people living in the city and an additional 33,000 vulnerable people living in internally displaced people's (IDP) camps.

## Situation in Numbers

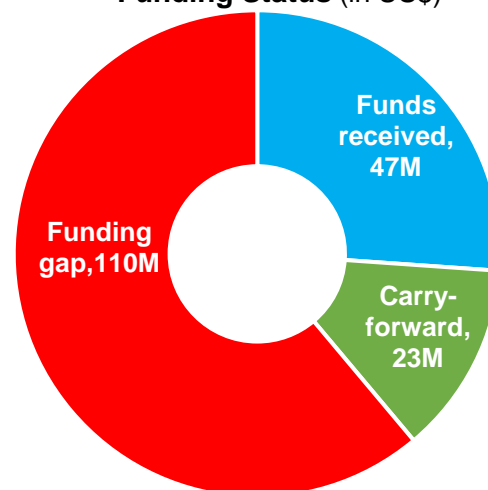


## UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



## UNICEF Appeal 2021 US\$ 180 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



\*Funding available includes funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF is appealing for US\$180 million <sup>1</sup>to provide life-saving services for women, men, boys and girls in South Sudan, of which 39 per cent is funded. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors who have continued to support multi-sectoral humanitarian programmes. Without adequate funding, UNICEF and partners will be unable to continue supporting integrated humanitarian programmes as well as the provision of critical and protective services for women, children and men displaced by conflict and flooding, affected by gender-based violence, facing life-threatening diseases (including COVID-19), and impacted by extreme food and nutrition insecurity.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Sub-national violence, disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, climatic hazards mainly drought and flooding, displacement, and loss of livelihoods, created urgent humanitarian needs, especially for women and children during the first half of the year. The combination of these shocks has led to a substantial increase in vulnerabilities. In addition, the lack of durable peace and limited investment in basic services is holding back people from stability and sustainable development. The first 6 months of the year were characterized by the country witnessing its highest levels of food and nutrition insecurity since independence 10 years ago. The lean season from May to July was the most severe on record. The nutrition situation remained critical, with 57 (72%) of the counties projected to be in IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Phase 3 and above during the same period. About 1.4 million children under five years are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021, including 313,391 children who are projected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Nutrition SMART surveys conducted in three priority counties of Pibor, Akobo West and Tonj North Counties revealed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 21.6%, 19.0%, and 18.4% respectively which are all far higher than the internationally agreed emergency threshold (15%). South Sudan remains one of the most severe protection crises in the world with high levels of GBV and reports of significant gross human rights violations across the country. Some 1.6 million people remain internally displaced, including 125,000 people who are sheltering in two remaining Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites. Another 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees have fled to neighbouring countries and, despite some modest improvements in the political and security situation, do not yet consider it safe to return home in large numbers. <sup>2</sup>In the wake of persistent fragility and economic crisis, an estimated 3.4 million (51 per cent girls) school-aged children have lack of or inadequate access to education services in 2021<sup>3</sup>. UNICEF has been scaling up services in the most severely affected counties to preserve and protect the life and dignity of populations, especially women and girls. Another immediate and key priority for the humanitarian community is to prepare for the upcoming rainfall season which is forecasted to lead to major floods in hotspot areas along the White Nile namely Greater Jonglei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), Lakes and Upper Nile states.

People's ability to access humanitarian assistance continued to be hampered by violence against communities, humanitarian personnel and assets as well as rainfall and bureaucratic impediments. The security situation remained volatile and fluid throughout the first half of the year creating a difficult and challenging operating environment. Although there was a decrease in the intensity of sub-national violence in the first quarter of the year, there was a distinct escalation during the second quarter where increasing levels of active hostilities and sub-national violence were witnessed across parts of the country. There were reported incursions into Gumuruk in Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) by ethnic groups which had a significant impact on local communities, humanitarian personnel and the broader humanitarian response. There was a surge in attacks against humanitarian personnel and assets in the second quarter of 2021 with incidents more than doubling. A total of 111 incidents were recorded in the second quarter in comparison to 52 incidents recorded in the first quarter. Ambushes were particularly prominent in Eastern Equatoria mainly in Torit and Kapoeta. There has been an increasing trend of operational interference from youth groups demanding that humanitarian entities (UN and NGOs) recruit from within local communities, particularly in Upper Nile (Renk), Unity (Panyijiar), Western Equatoria (Yambio) and Eastern Equatoria (Torit). Torit saw increased levels of violence with the community groups injuring several local personnel working for UN Agencies and NGOs in addition to demonstrating at key locations. The recruitment issues caused the suspension of humanitarian activities in parts of the country. There is a possibility that they might spread to other parts of the country due to the current economic downturn.

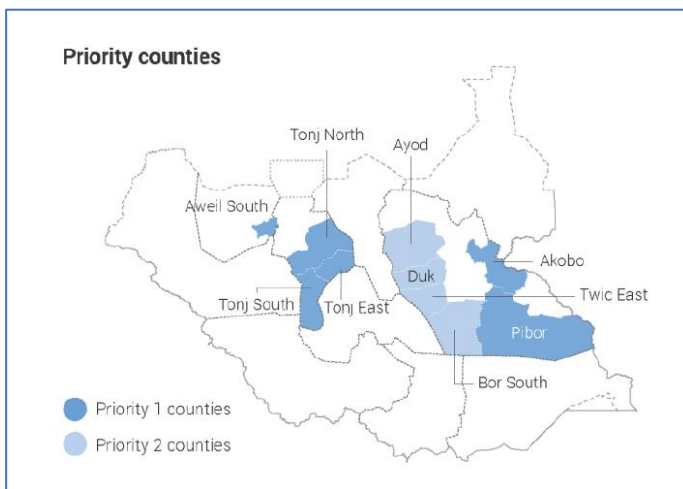


Figure 1: Highly food insecure counties, OCHA July, 2021

<sup>1</sup> The Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal was reviewed in June 2021 and the funding requirement was revised downwards from 198 million to 180 million.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR's South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan

<sup>3</sup> South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2021

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF continues to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and NGO partners in supporting integrated primary health care services in all the 25 counties of Jonglei and Upper Nile states targeting an estimated 1.8 million people. The support includes the distribution of essential drugs and medical equipment for regular programmes and emergency preparedness and response interventions.

As part of efforts to ensure the continuity of health services in the context of COVID-19, infection prevention and control (IPC) supplies were distributed to 191 health facilities being supported under the Provision of Essential Health Services Project (PEHSP) in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. In addition to this, significant quantities of ORS and paracetamol were dispatched to eight states to scale up home based care services in the country. In addition, UNICEF distributed 40 Oxygen concentrators in 19 locations to enhance the national capacity of the regional hospitals to manage severe/critical COVID-19 cases as part of efforts to strengthen the healthcare system. As part of Emergency preparedness, UNICEF prepositioned eighty-six Health and cholera kits as well as five tents in all the ten states in the country. As part of the regular health programme, UNICEF continued the quarterly distribution of drugs to health facilities in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. During the period January to June 2021, a total of 865,786 people were provided with primary healthcare services (397,478 males and 468,308 females), of these, 449,577 were children below 5 years of age (217,301 males and 232,276 females). A total of 36 per cent of the consultations were attributed to malaria, 17 per cent were attributed to pneumonia and 14 per cent were attributed to diarrhoea, while other communicable and non-communicable diseases accounted for 33 per cent of the consultations. The trends for curative consultations and key morbidities (malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhoea) for the period Jan-June 2021 are depicted in figure 1 and 2 below.

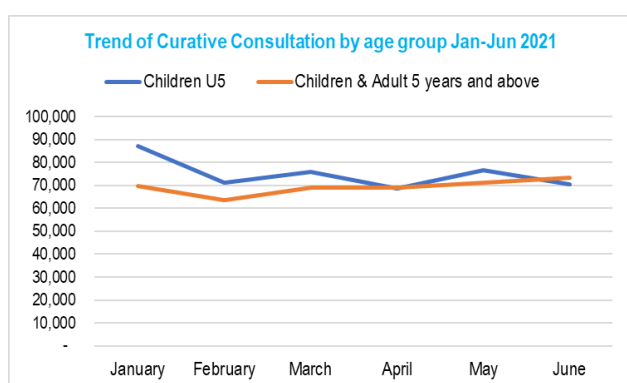


Fig 2: Curative consultations (January to June 2021)

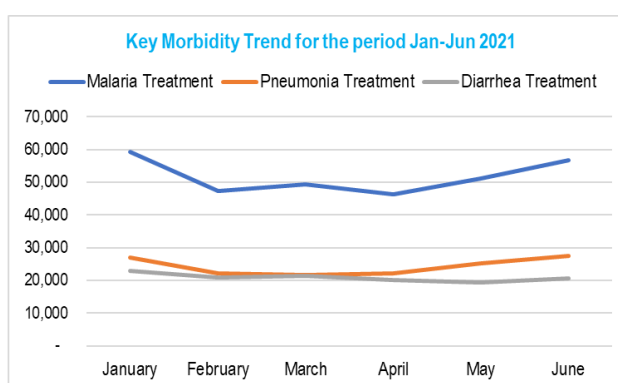


Fig 3: Morbidity trends (January to June 2021)

Following the confirmation of the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak in the country in September 2020, the polio outbreak response continued to be implemented nationally during the first half of the year. The response interventions focused on vaccinating children aged 0-59 months with the monovalent oral polio vaccine type-2 (mOPV2). A total of 2,295,803 children under the age of five were reached in this exercise. In February 2021, UNICEF and partners reached a total of 142,967 children aged 6 to 59 months through a measles vaccination follow up campaign in Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria states, this regular follow up campaign was implemented to boost population immunity and control measles. There has not been any confirmed measles outbreak in South Sudan during the reporting year. UNICEF continued to support the COVID-19 National Deployment and Vaccination Plan (NDVP). A total of over 55,915 doses of the vaccine were administered during the first 6 months of the year.

### Nutrition

UNICEF is providing preventive and curative nutrition services for children and women in South Sudan in partnership with key implementing partners. During the period January to June 2021, a total of 112,151 children (61,257 girls and 50,894 boys) suffering from SAM were treated in inpatient and outpatient therapeutic programs. The achievement was 46 per cent of the annual target and 36 per cent of the people in need (burden). The total admissions recorded during the mid-year 2021 was higher than the 2020 admissions by about 8 per cent. The performance indicators for SAM treatment were above the acceptable minimum Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 95.6 per cent, a death rate of 0.2 per cent and a defaulter rate of 2.4 per cent. During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached a total of

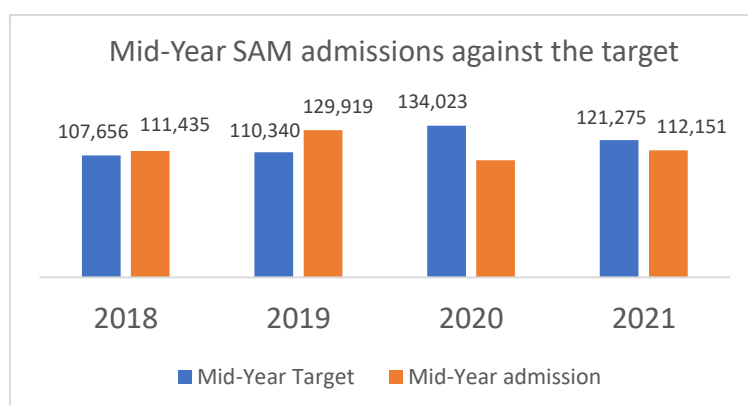


Fig 3: SAM admission trends (2018-2021)

1,014,399 pregnant women and caregivers of children aged 0-23 months. A first round standalone Vitamin A and deworming campaign was completed in 77 out of the 79 counties reaching a total of 2,413,980 children (53.2% girls and 46.8% boys) with vitamin supplements and 1,995,266 children (52.6% girls and 47.4 boys) received deworming tablets. The ongoing food and nutrition insecurity response was scaled up during the reporting period. There are more than 150 functional static and approximately 50 outreach sites being supported by 12 partners. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 21,410 children with SAM were admitted in the program in the 10 priority most food insecure counties, the highest admissions were recorded in 2 counties namely Pibor and Akobo which reported a cumulative proportion of 45% of all the total admissions in the priority counties.

## Child Protection

During the period January to June 2021, UNICEF and partners reached 15,035 children (7,737 boys and 7,298 girls) with psychosocial support services in child-friendly spaces, schools and communities. A total of 118 children (73 boys and 45 girls) were newly identified, registered and documented as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during the first half of the year. A total of 1,241 children (529 boys and 712 girls) were registered and received case management services according to the vulnerability criteria, in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Western Equatoria states. A total of 15,700 children (7,916 boys and 7,784 girls) and 9,190 adults (4,652 men and 4,538 women) were reached with key Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) messages in the communities. The figure includes 1,321 community liaison leaders (636 women and 685 men) who were trained on key EORE messages.



Fig 4: Emotional reunification moments in Wau 28/5/2021

The Child protection sector continues to support the implementation of COVID-19 awareness programmes. From January to June 2021, a total of 33,303 individuals (6,217 girls, 6,486 boys, 13,483 women and 7,117 men) were reached with key awareness messages and received psychosocial support services in Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Western Equatoria states. During the same period UNICEF, supported by implementing partners, reached 3,833,157 people (814,360 boys and 617,737 girls 1,000,575 women and 1,400,485 men) with messages on children's rights and the Child Act of 2008 through radio programmes and other social mobilization activities implemented across the country. In addition, 389 children (233 boys and 156 girls) in contact with the law were provided with case management services. A total of 263 children (79 girls and 184 boys) were provided with access to justice services consistent with the best interest of the child in Bor, Pibor, Bentiu, Juba and Aweil.

UNICEF and implementing partners reached 39,749 individuals (11,500 girls, 8,796 boys, 12,181 women and 7,272 men) with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, response services, including awareness raising and community dialogues on GBV, individualized case management, psychosocial support, positive social norm transformation messages, referrals and other specialized services. A total of 3,694 people (937 girls and 2,757 women) continued to receive specialised GBV services and psychosocial support. In addition, a total of 413 people (261 women and 152 girls) benefited from skills-building activities such as tailoring, bedsheet designing, knitting, embroidery, and jewellery making in women and girls' friendly spaces (WGFS).

As part of the Cluster response, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Child protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) and GBV AoR partners led the first multi-sectoral safety audit in South Sudan in partnership with Children in Need Aid, CARE International and other Clusters. The report will be finalized and launched in July 2021 ahead of the humanitarian programme cycle. The report will inform the humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and the humanitarian response plan (HRP). From January to June, the Child protection area of responsibility and partners focused on ensuring continuity in the provision of critical child protection services. A total of 393,182 people including 251 460 children were reached with various child protection services. A total of 151,019 children were engaged in focused and non-focused psychosocial support programmes to improve their well-being and resilience. A total of 2,038 vulnerable children including 386 unaccompanied and separated children received case management and family tracing services. In addition, 140,875 people were reached with key messages on child protection issues.

## Education

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) distributed 15,498 solar-powered radio sets to 70,718 vulnerable school going children across South Sudan (37,008 boys and 33,710 girls). The solar-powered radio sets supported school going children with access to lessons provided through the local radio stations during the first quarter of the year which was characterized by school closures as part of COVID-19 mitigation measures. UNICEF supported a total of 67,247 Primary-8 learners (37,833 males and 29,414 females) to write their national examinations across the country during the first quarter of the year. The support included the transportation of examination papers, candidates and Government Officials to remote locations. In addition, UNICEF supported the

registration of 315 candidate students (194 males and 121 females) who missed the opportunity to sit for the Primary-8 examinations, due to insecurity. In addition, 134 schools and examination centres were provided with handwashing facilities in Lakes state and Abyei Administrative Area. In March 2021, a total of 32,036 candidates (20,063 males and 11,973 females) were supported to complete their Secondary school leaving certificate examinations, across the country. As part of COVID-19 prevention measures, UNICEF provided face masks and hand sanitizers to pupils and teachers in examination centres. Through concerted advocacy efforts and support by UNICEF and other Cluster partners, learning institutions/schools re-opened in the country during the first week of May 2021. As part of mobilization efforts to have children back in school, UNICEF, and its implementing partners, supported the Ministry of Education and General Instruction (MoGEI) to conduct back to learning campaigns at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF, Education Cluster partners, and the MoGEI will continue with their efforts to keep schools open and ensure adherence to COVID-19 protocols. The State Ministries of Education and General Instruction reached 1,825 schools with school supplies which include 1,258 teachers kits, 513 early childhood development (ECD) kits, 1,160 recreational kits, 5,697 dignity kits, 1,577 student kits, 20,000 Bars of soap and 1,200 buckets through the support from UNICEF.

## **WASH**

During the reporting period, the WASH programme provided critical life-saving interventions to vulnerable and at-risk communities through the provision of access to safe water, basic sanitation, and hygiene services. The support targeted vulnerable host communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in collective sites. As a result, a total of 275,150 individuals have been provided with access to safe drinking water through the drilling of new boreholes as well as the rehabilitation of non-functional water points in communities, schools, and health facilities. UNICEF provided support for the operation and maintenance of water yards, surface water treatment (SWAT) systems and urban water systems. In addition, UNICEF supported the construction of urban and peri-urban water supply systems. The Juba water supply system was completed during the reporting period. The system will serve an estimated population of 70,000 people living in the city and an additional 33,000 vulnerable people living in IDP camps. Through UNICEF support, a total of 26,624 individuals have gained access to basic sanitation facilities through the rehabilitation of latrines in health and nutrition facilities and construction of communal latrines. A total of 54,244 people gained access to basic sanitation through the community led total sanitation (CLTS) approach since the beginning of the year. As part of the response to food and nutrition insecurity, over 49,205 women, men, boys and girls gained access to safe water through the drilling and installation of 10 new boreholes, rehabilitation of 29 boreholes and shock chlorination of 30 boreholes in Aweil, Pibor, Akobo counties and the Greater Tonj area. In addition, over 750 individuals gained access to basic sanitation as a result of the rehabilitation of latrine facilities at outpatient therapeutic centres (OTP) sites. Over 118,837 individuals have been reached with key messages to enhance their hygiene behaviours and a further 35,013 individuals received WASH kits, menstrual hygiene management kits (MHM), soap, and water treatment chemicals. Overall, over 176,963 individuals have been reached with key hygiene promotion messages to enhance their hygiene behaviours to prevent WASH related illnesses. Assorted WASH Non-food items from the WASH cluster core pipeline were distributed to a total of 80,965 individuals. In addition, 205 MHM kits were provided to care givers at nutrition sites.

## **Cash-based Programming**

As part of an ongoing Cash transfer programme UNICEF continued to support programme sectors and partners to operationalize and mainstream humanitarian cash programmes in South Sudan. During the first half of the year, UNICEF South Sudan supported the operationalization and mainstreaming of humanitarian cash programmes in South Sudan, across UNICEF and partner programs. UNICEF successfully concluded the voucher for WASH materials project, which was being implemented in Aweil, Bor and Bentiu since 2020. The post distribution monitoring exercise of the voucher project indicated a strong preference for cash-based interventions by the beneficiaries. In addition, UNICEF implemented a first disbursement for the ongoing unconditional cash transfer programme in Malakal whose main objective is to supplement the basic food needs of vulnerable communities, most of whom are returnees and internally displaced people. The households for the unconditional cash transfer project were identified and registered through a collaborative effort with local partners and community leaders. A total of 493 vulnerable households with a total population of 1,871 people (883 females and 988 males) benefitted from this project. UNICEF commenced preparatory work to initiate the WASH voucher pilot targeting Juba IDP camp populations. A total of 9,125 households that were registered on the SCOPE platform will be assisted to access water through a voucher in collaboration with WFP. The distribution of SCOPE cards to the targeted households is currently ongoing. UNICEF is also in the process of establishing long term agreements (LTAs) with mobile money operators. A pilot exercise will commence during the year.

## **Communication for Development (C4D)**

From January to June 2021, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO and other partners conducted a series of immunization campaigns across the country focusing on the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) and measles. In support of the campaigns, the Integrated community mobilization network (ICMN) supported by UNICEF provided support to County Health Department volunteers to scale up social mobilization interventions. Over 2,500 regular ICMN volunteers and other cadres recruited through the state ministries of health were trained and deployed to conduct a series of community engagement activities that included megaphone announcements, house-to-house visits focusing on face-to-face interactions with parents/caregivers of children under-five and community leaders. In addition, the volunteers supported church and mosques announcements focusing on educating communities

on the importance of immunization activities. These activities generated a demand for immunization services which reached a cumulative total of over 2.5 million children under-five.

As part of the COVID-19 response, UNICEF together with the Ministry of Health, County Health Departments and partners supported the implementation of risk communication, social mobilization and community engagement activities to support the COVID-19 vaccination programme in 34 counties which had a total of 94 vaccination sites. UNICEF used different community engagement strategies and communication platforms to reach the target population. Local radio stations were engaged in the broadcasting of COVID-19 vaccination messages, reaching approximately 40 percent of the population. Additionally, assorted Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials that include banners, posters and leaflets were printed and distributed. As part of evidence generation, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and implementing partners completed a series of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) studies, community rapid assessments and focus group discussions. In addition, UNICEF activated community feedback data collection platforms through the hotlines 6666 and 2222. In addition, UNICEF supported an online community perception monitoring framework which was used to inform the risk communication and community engagement interventions.

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF continued to co-lead three Clusters and one Area of Responsibility (AoR) out of a total of ten Clusters and three AoRs currently active in the country. UNICEF co-leads the Child Protection AoR, Education Cluster with Save the Children, the Nutrition Cluster with Concern, Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the World Food Program (WFP) and the WASH Cluster with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at a national level. UNICEF continued to participate in the inter-agency protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) taskforce, which functions under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG)/Resident Coordinator (RC)/Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), and plays an active role of advocating for the better protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

### Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF rolled out three integrated advocacy and communication campaigns between January and June 2021 and [launched a video series](#) focusing on nightmares and mental health for the Day against the Use of Child Soldiers on 12 February. The new materials were used globally for the international commemoration. The country office published two [press releases](#) and made an online special feature for the World Water Day in March. UNICEF focused on the [critical water, sanitation and hygiene situation](#) in communities and in schools. Ahead of the Day, UNICEF organized a webinar for National Committees and shared concept and information notes to help them to campaign for access to clean water in South Sudan. A web feature and new human interest stories on the importance of [water](#), [latrines](#), [menstrual hygiene](#) and [hygiene clubs](#) in schools was published. UNICEF focused a lot of its advocacy and communication efforts throughout the first two quarters of the year on the reopening of schools, a countrywide advocacy priority for UNICEF South Sudan. A story on how the [school closure has impacted the food situation for children](#), a photo essay on how it is to be [back at school](#) and [empty seats](#) highlighting that children out of school are more at risk of exploitation are among the published stories. UNICEF South Sudan was instrumental in supporting Primary-8 and Secondary-4 students to sit for their exams in February and March and documented it with stories about [getting exam papers to SPLM-IO controlled](#), sending the papers [by air](#) and on [how children in IDP camps were transported to the exam sites](#). In April, UNICEF set up a special campaign called Dear Teacher to support the reopening of schools, with a special feature on the [web](#), in addition text stories were published in the print media, billboards were set up in the capital, a [video series](#) and public service announcements (PSAs) were implemented. In addition, a broadcast of a [mini documentary](#) followed by a studio debate was conducted on the South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation (SSBC) channel.

Following the announcement by the Minister of General Education and Instruction on the reopening of schools on 3 May, UNICEF congratulated the Minister and urged all parents to send their children to school in a [press release](#). Once the schools were reopened, UNICEF advocated for schools to remain open, organized radio talk shows and posted stories of UNICEF Child Reporters ([blog from Wendy, UNICEF Child Reporter](#)). Ahead of the 10<sup>th</sup> independence anniversary for South Sudan on 9 July, UNICEF prepared an advocacy and communication campaign to avoid humanitarian budget cuts for South Sudan and its children, this included the launch of a new [feature on the website of UNICEF South Sudan](#), the preparations for the release of a [Child Rights Crisis Report](#) and the [visit of UNICEF Child reporter Christine to Pibor](#), one of the counties most affected by the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. In relation to the dire food and nutrition insecurity situation in the country, UNICEF, WFP and FAO issued a [press release](#) on the result of the humanitarian response scaleup activities in South Sudan. UNICEF also issued a [statement](#) on violence and looting in Pibor. During the reporting period, UNICEF was closely involved in the organization of the arrival of the first batch of the COVAX facilitated vaccines (the [arrival](#) of the first [COVID-19 vaccines](#)) and the roll-out of the vaccination campaign (the [launch](#) at Juba Teaching Hospital, a [photo essay](#) on vaccinations in Juba and web stories from the vaccination [campaign in Bor](#) and in [Malakal](#)). In terms of donor visibility, UNICEF posted specific content on its website, including the support from [China](#), [Japan](#) and [USAID](#) in the fight against malnutrition, the [support of Japan for the vaccines cold chain](#) and the [visit to Pibor](#) by the EU Commissioner. In February, UNICEF South Sudan published an online feature on the [Provision of Essential Health Services programme](#) which is being implemented in partnership with the World Bank. This included three specially designed stories: [New life](#), [Game Changers](#) and [Freight for Fashoda](#). All communication activities were supported through social media posts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube. During the reporting period UNICEF South Sudan issued [18 press releases](#), posted [35 stories](#) on its website and was mentioned 153 times in international and national media.

## Next SitRep: 20 August 2021

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)

UNICEF South Sudan Appeal: [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/south\\_sudan](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/south_sudan)

Who to contact for further information: **Andrea Suley**  
 OIC-Representative  
 UNICEF South Sudan  
 Email: [asuley@unicef.org](mailto:asuley@unicef.org)

**Yves Willemot**  
 Chief of Communications  
 UNICEF South Sudan  
 Email: [ywillemot@unicef.org](mailto:ywillemot@unicef.org)

### Annex A

## Summary of Programme Results

### PROGRAMME RESULTS INDICATORS 2021

| Sector<br>Indicator   Disaggregation   |                        | Total Needs | UNICEF and IPs Response |               |                                | Cluster/Sector Response |               |                                |
|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
|  |                        |             | 2021 Target             | Total results | Change since last report<br>▲▼ | 2021 Target             | Total results | Change since last report<br>▲▼ |
| <b>Nutrition</b>   |                        |             |                         |               |                                |                         |               |                                |
| # children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment                                   | Girls                  | 120,304     | 242,549                 | 61,146        | 11,873 ▲                       | 242,549                 | 61,146        | 11,873 ▲                       |
|  | Boys                   | 122,245     |                         | 50,787        | 9,979 ▲                        |                         | 50,787        | 9,979 ▲                        |
| # of children reached with vitamin A supplementation   | Girls                  | 1,283,921   | 2,588,550               | 1,284,520     | 0                              | 2,588,550               | 1,283,921     | 0                              |
|  | Boys                   | 1,304,629   |                         | 1,129,460     | 0                              |                         | 1,304,629     | 0                              |
| # of caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months who received counselling on maternal, infant and young child nutrition | Females                | 1,138,330   | 1,138,330               | 1,013,437     | 202,708 ▲                      | 1,138,303               | 1,013,437     | 202,708 ▲                      |
| <b>Health</b>  |                        |             |                         |               |                                |                         |               |                                |
| # of children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles   | Girls                  |             | 540,000                 | 137,366       | 131,037 ▲                      |                         |               |                                |
|  | Boys                   |             |                         | 142,887       | 136,867 ▲                      |                         |               |                                |
| # of pregnant women and children provided with insecticide-treated nets in malaria-endemic areas                       | Females (and children) |             | 340,000                 | 452,834       | 5,318 ▲                        |                         |               |                                |
| <b>WASH</b>  |                        |             |                         |               |                                |                         |               |                                |
| # people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene                             | Girls                  |             | 817,000                 | 275,150       | 70,266 ▲                       | 782,167                 | 416,577       | 267,526 ▲                      |
|  | Boys                   |             |                         |               |                                | 799,351                 |               |                                |
|  | Women                  |             |                         |               |                                | 726,230                 |               |                                |
|  | Men                    |             |                         |               |                                | 692,251                 |               |                                |
| # of people accessing safe and appropriate sanitation facilities   | Girls                  |             | 303,500                 | 54,244        | 27,620 ▲                       | 782,167                 | 198,301       | 141,760 ▲                      |
|  | Boys                   |             |                         |               |                                | 799,351                 |               |                                |
|  | Women                  |             |                         |               |                                | 726,230                 |               |                                |
|  | Men                    |             |                         |               |                                | 692,251                 |               |                                |
| <b>Child Protection</b>  |                        |             |                         |               |                                |                         |               |                                |

|   |         |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
|---|---------|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| # children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support                                    | Girls   |  | 80,000    | 15,035  | 2,955 ▲ | 250,000 | 105,664 | 26,217 ▲ |
|   | Boys    |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
|   | Women   |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
|   | Men     |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| # of children and women accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions | Girls   |  | 100,000   | 39,649  | 1,771 ▲ |         |         |          |
|   | Boys    |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
|   | Women   |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
|   | Men     |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| <b>Education</b>  |         |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| # children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning                                 | Girls   |  | 770,000   | 55,488  | 3,000 ▲ | 797,024 | 150,403 | 45,085 ▲ |
|   | Boys    |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| # of teachers trained on education in emergencies, basic pedagogy and learner centered methodologies          | Females |  | 4,000     | 0       | 0       | 4,355   | 382     | 57 ▲     |
|   | Males   |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| <b>Social Protection</b>  |         |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| # of households reached through the cash transfer programme   | HHs     |  | 30,000    | 5,786   | 0       |         |         |          |
|   | Females |  | 90,000    | 18,373  | 0       |         |         |          |
|   | Males   |  | 60,000    | 13,704  | 0       |         |         |          |
|   | Girls   |  | 27,000    | 757     |         |         |         |          |
|   | Boys    |  | 18,000    | 804     |         |         |         |          |
| <b>Communication for Development</b>  |         |  |           |         |         |         |         |          |
| # of people accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns/feedback, including on Ebola                   | Females |  | 1,320,000 | 973,012 | 28,818  |         |         |          |
|   | Males   |  | 1,080,000 | 843,239 | 22,690  |         |         |          |

## Annex B

### Funding Status\*

| Sector               | Requirements       | Funds available                         |  | Funds available   | Funding gap        |            |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                      |                    | Humanitarian resources received in 2021 | Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over) |                   | \$                 | %          |
| Health               | 6,006,000          | 1,440,456                               | 1,154,547                                  | 2,595,002         | 3,410,998          | 57%        |
| Nutrition            | 60,000,000         | 34,667,071                              | 5,365,032                                  | 40,032,104        | 19,967,896         | 33%        |
| WASH                 | 35,388,764         | 8,098,396                               | 9,330,016                                  | 17,428,412        | 17,960,352         | 51%        |
| Education            | 46,839,920         | -                                       | 2,801,317                                  | 2,801,317         | 44,038,603         | 94%        |
| Child Protection     | 23,720,800         | 1,625,332                               | 3,443,705                                  | 5,069,037         | 18,651,763         | 79%        |
| Social Protection    | 4,117,000          | -                                       | 102,659                                    | 102,659           | 4,014,341          | 98%        |
| Community engagement | 4,000,000          | 1,198,290                               | 807,311                                    | 2,005,602         | 1,994,398          | 50%        |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>180,072,484</b> | <b>47,029,545</b>                       | <b>23,004,588</b>                          | <b>70,034,133</b> | <b>110,038,351</b> | <b>61%</b> |

\* The Funds Received are gross (including Global recovery) whilst the Carry Forward funds are programmable at the Country Office level