



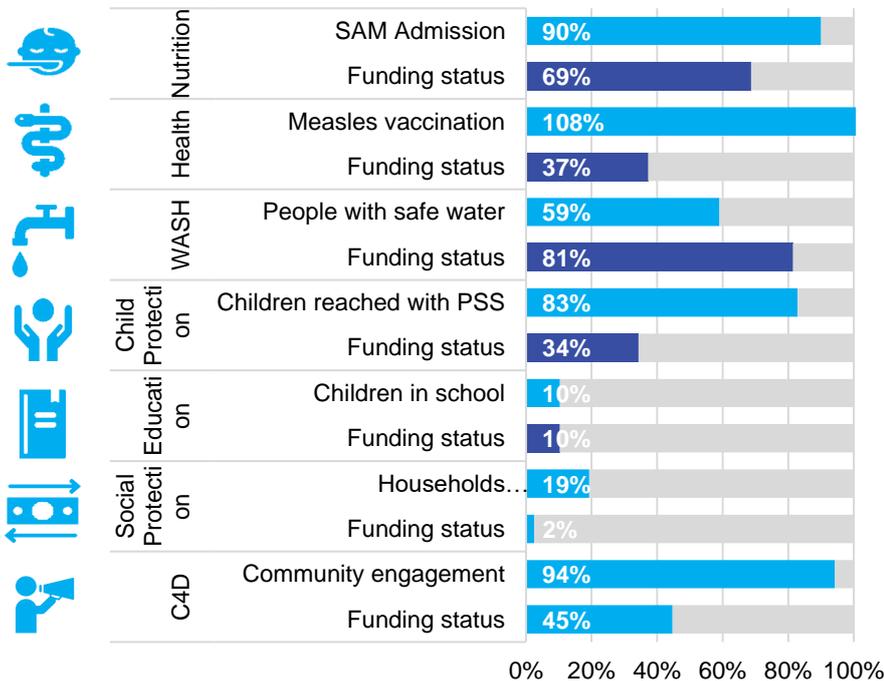
Picture: Nyajal (18months) in a UNICEF Supported Nutrition Centre in Benitu

Reporting Period: 1-30 November 2021

Highlights

- UNICEF's emergency focus is on scaling up emergency response to widespread floods in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei that have closed over 840 schools and 120 health facilities; and sustain response to the conflict in Western Equatoria
- UNICEF and partners have treated 218,538 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (54% girls) since the start of the year
- In 2021, UNICEF has reached over 470,000 individuals safe drinking water in communities, schools, and healthcare facilities
- The Integrated Community Mobilizers Network reached 641,331 people with life-saving messages to prevent disease
- UNICEF supported the release and family reunification of children (between 13-17 years) associated with armed forces in Rumbek.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



South Sudan Country Office

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 163

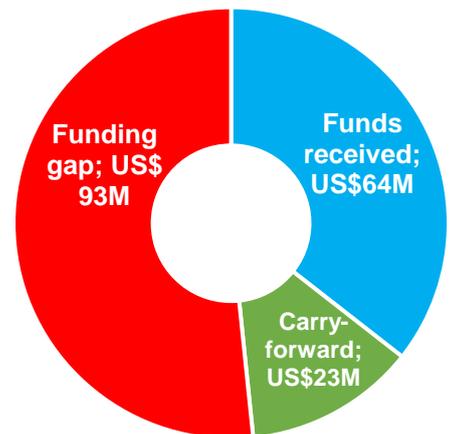
Situation in Numbers

- 4.5 million** Children in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
- 8.3 million** People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA, HNO, January 2021)
- 1.71 million** Internally Displaced People (OCHA, Snapshot, September 2021)
- 1.4 million** Children expected to suffer from acute malnutrition (UNICEF, HAC, 2021)

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 to provide life-saving services for girls, boys, women and men in South Sudan, of which only 48 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 those impacted by extreme food and nutrition insecurity.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

South Sudan is facing the worst humanitarian crisis since its independence in 2011. Women and children are feeling the greatest impact of widespread flooding, sub-national violence, fragile health systems and food insecurity, exposing them to protection risks, malnutrition and life-threatening diseases. Over 8.3 million people, and 4.5 million children are in need of assistance and protection.

By the end of November, widespread flooding has affected over 850,000 individuals, reduced access to essential services and threatened the health, safety and livelihoods of communities, especially of women and children. Populations in flood hotspots have already faced years of displacement from conflict. Humanitarian partners have been responding to stop the spread of the current Hepatitis E outbreak, whilst working to prevent further water-related disease outbreaks. Flood waters are not receding, and conditions are likely to remain for many months, increasing vulnerability and the number of people depending on humanitarian aid to sustain their life. Malnutrition is at record levels, with several areas reporting levels above the emergency thresholds (15% GAM). UNICEF has recorded 121 health facilities, 846 schools and 69 nutrition facilities that have been affected by floods, hampering response and access to services. Whilst significant efforts continue to relocate or expand mobile and outreach services, using boats and canoes, funding and logistics remain a challenge.

Meanwhile, health-workers and nutrition facilities continue to face threats, attacks, and violence. In November resulted one community health worker was fatality wounded in Unity and supplies for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition looted. In Tambura, 14 health clinics and 3 nutrition facilities remain suspended due to violence, which has displaced some 80,000 individuals since June 2021. Communal violence has further continued during the report period, namely in Jonglei (Ayod and Akobo), Central Equatoria and Warrap, which has hampered timely humanitarian response. Despite the challenging access environment, recent negotiations between humanitarian organisations, local authorities and communities to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and assets has resulted in the resumption of suspended services in Renk, Upper Nile and Pibor, Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF is supporting the fragile health system to provide essential services with focus on mothers and children in hard to reach areas. The cold chain infrastructure has been expanded to 181 facilities to improve access to vaccines, whilst routine immunization has reached 334,238 children with three doses of pentavalent vaccine. 2.5 million children have received the polio vaccine and circulation of vaccine driven polio virus has been interrupted for the last 8 months. To eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus, 241,647 girls and women of childbearing age in Jonglei and Upper Nile received 2 doses of Tetanus diphtheria vaccine. Meanwhile, 486,598 children age 6 months – 15 years in humanitarian situations were vaccinated against measles in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and Western Equatoria States.

UNICEF works closely with the Government of South Sudan and implementing partners supporting integrated primary health care in all counties of Jonglei and Upper Nile states targeting an estimated 1.8 million people. The support includes distribution of essential drugs and medical equipment for regular programmes and emergency preparedness and response. In 2021, 481,236 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) have been distributed, whilst in November, 121,832 people were provided with primary healthcare services (57,402 male, 64,430 female, 32,883 boys and 34,990 girls under 5 years). 38% of consultations were attributed to malaria, 17% pneumonia and 13% diarrhoea, while other communicable and non-communicable diseases accounted for the remaining 31% of consultations.

As part of COVID-19 response, in addition to vaccines and injection devices, UNICEF continued distribution of PPE and WASH/IPC supplies to PEHSP health facilities and provided technical support to COVID prevention and adherence to IPC measures during joint supportive supervision and field monitoring. UNICEF supports COVID-19 task force at national and subnational level, including the vaccine plan and deployment. The vaccine is now being offered in over 250 health facilities every day and to date 178,368 people have been fully vaccinated. Vaccine accountability, monitoring and training of 600 service providers is ongoing and has resulted in minimal vaccine wastage rate of 4%. South Sudan received 60,000 doses of AstraZeneca and 168,000 doses of J&J vaccine in November 2021.

Nutrition

Nutrition service delivery has been significantly impacted by severe flooding in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States. Floods have affected 75 nutrition sites, which have been damaged, submerged or cut off by flood waters. Of those affected, 47 sites have been relocated to higher ground, although service delivery has been disrupted and 1,167 children are missing from the program for Severe acute malnutrition treatment. In 2021, 12 SMART surveys have been conducted in priority counties, 10 of which have been validated by nutrition information working group. The highest GAM was reported in Aweil south followed by Pibor 21.6%, and Akobo 19%. The Food security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), nationwide assessment is almost complete, and data cleaning and analysis is ongoing.

UNICEF in partnership with nutrition partners is providing prevention and care for children suffering from Severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In 2021, a total of 218,538 cases SAM (54% girls) were treated in inpatient and outpatient therapeutic programs, which represents 90% of the annual target and 70% of people in need (burden). The highest admission was reported in Jonglei (24.3%) followed by Unity (15.2%). The performance indicators of SAM treatment were above the acceptable minimum Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 95.8 per cent, death rate of 0.2 and defaulter rate of 2.3 per cent. During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached 1,961,554 pregnant women and caregivers of children 0-23 months. The Scale up in 10 priority counties continues, since January 2021 40,333 children with SAM have been admitted in the program, of which highest admission was recorded in Akobo (22.8%) and Pibor (22.2%). During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached a total of 367,168 pregnant women and caregivers of children 0-23 months.

Child Protection

Since January 2021, UNICEF and partners have reached 66,349 children (35,406 boys, 30,943 girls) with Psychosocial Support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and communities. 793 children (433 boys, 360 girls) were newly identified, registered and documented as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). 2,161 children (1,001 boys, 1,160 girls) were registered and received case management services according to the vulnerability criteria, in 8 states since January 2021. A total of 38,989 children (19,953 boys, 19,036 girls) and 23,557 adults (11,256 men, 12,159 women) were reached with key messages on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). Since the start of the year, UNICEF have reached 36,557 (15,349 boys and 18,598 girls 1,235 women, 1,375 men) with messages on children's rights and the Child Act 2008 in Jonglei, Pibor, Unity, Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal States.

Since January 2021, UNICEF and partners reached 95,505 individuals (26,234 girls, 21,612 boys, 27,826 Women, 19,833 Men) with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation and response services, including individualized case management, psychosocial support, and messages on referrals to other specialized services and social norms transformational messages. 8,097 (2,576 girls, 5,521 women) continued to receive specialized GBV services and psychosocial support through Women and Girl friendly Spaces and 1,409 women and girls improved their capacity through skills building courses. 39 Women and 8 girls identified as vulnerable and received start up kits in the form of sewing machines after undergoing skills building courses

Education

In November 2021, UNICEF responded to flood emergency to resume education services for affected children. In Unity State UNICEF and implementing partners distributed essential learning materials including adolescent and dignity kits to 6,234 children (45% girls) and supported the reopening 24 schools in Panyijiar, Leer, Guit, Mayendit, Rubkhona that had been closed due to flooding, including installation of 7 emergency tents to enable children to resume learning. In response to floods in Jonglei state, UNICEF has supported construction of temporary learning spaces in secondary school in Bor South, and enrolment of 21 new learners in Pibor and Akobo counties into secondary education, including 8 females. To support sustainable peace, UNICEF and implementing partners trained 14 peace club facilitators (4 females) in 14 schools and 5 county education supervisors in peace building in Western Equatoria State.

Essential Education supplies were distributed to primary schools in Lakes (10), Western Bahr el Ghazal (22), and Central Equatoria (8), States including, 10,000 reusable cloth facemasks, 30 cartons of exercise books, 124 student's kits, 56 teacher's kits, 130 cartons of chalks and 6 blackboards, 150 sets of scholastic materials and 1,448 dignity kits for adolescent girls. During November UNICEF provided 34,881 teachers (20% females) one-time incentives across the country in efforts to keep schools open schools and foster continuity of learning.

WASH

In November, the WASH programme provided life-saving interventions to vulnerable host communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including those affected by floods. 472,221 individuals have been provided with access to safe drinking water through drilling of new boreholes, and rehabilitation of non-functional water facilities in communities and institutions such as schools, healthcare facilities and nutrition centres. UNICEF continues to provide support for operation and maintenance of surface water treatment (SWAT) systems and urban water systems. 136,363 individuals have gained access to basic sanitation facilities through rehabilitation of latrines in health facilities and construction of communal and household latrines. This includes 39,745 individuals through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in Northern Bahr Ghazal and Eastern Equatorial States. Overall, 508,345 individuals have been reached with key hygiene promotion messages to help enhance their hygiene behaviours to avoid WASH related illnesses

Emergency WASH services have been provided to flood affected individuals in Jonglei and Upper Nile States. Repair and rehabilitation of water points to provide 9,746 individuals with safe water. 79 Hand Pump Mechanics and 47 Water User committees were trained to enhance sustainability through community led operation and maintenance. Thirty-five hygiene promoters were trained to disseminate key messages and reached 22,337 individuals in November. Critical WASH NFI items from the core pipeline were distributed to a total of 154,820 individuals including MHM kits provided to caregivers at nutrition sites and in communities affected by floods. Floods in Unity State are particularly severe, approximately 175,000 individuals are in need of urgent WASH assistance. UNICEF has applied for CERF to provide WASH services to the affected individuals settled in Bentiu.



Figure 1: Water Treatment Plant providing clear water for displaced populations in Juba

Communication for Development (C4D)

In November, C4D, in collaboration with National Ministry of Health and implementing partners expanded risk communication, social mobilization, and community engagement to increase knowledge, trust and participation of communities on disease prevention and increasing COVID-19 vaccine uptake across the country. In flood affected areas, Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN) mobilizers engaged communities on prevention of water and hygiene related diseases including malaria prevention. As part of prevention of malnutrition in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile, 117 radio listener groups participated in monthly social and behaviour change sessions reaching 4,716 mothers and caregivers with lifesaving messages on positive practices of prevention of malnutrition. 133,354 assorted Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, including banners, posters and leaflets were also distributed.

During November, over 1,700 Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN) mobilizers and over 2,000 Boma Health Volunteers were trained on community engagement approaches and harmonized messaging. Trained ICMN mobilizers conducted house-to-house mobilization reaching 259,471 households and 808,710 people with key positive behavioural practices and life-saving messages around health, WASH, nutrition, education, child protection and COVID-19. 1,086 community sensitization meetings, 46 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and 84 advocacy meetings were conducted, reaching over 7,000 stakeholders such as religious leaders, chiefs, women, and youth groups. Information and education was communicated through mass media, including deployment of 60 street announcers and engagement of 40 local community radio stations to broadcast COVID-19 vaccine messages through talk-shows and Public Service Announcements reaching an estimated 40% of the population. 1,428 (42% female, 58% male) calls were received from C4D sponsored hotline-2222 of which 25% of callers seeking information on RI and 58% on Covid-19.

Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF continues to support programme sectors and partners to operationalize and mainstream humanitarian cash programmes in South Sudan. The objective of the project is to supplement the basic food needs of the vulnerable communities most of whom are internally displaced. The households for the unconditional cash support project were identified and registered by UNICEF through a collaborative effort with local partners and community leaders.

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

During the reporting period, external communication activities focused on the impact of climate change on children and the response of UNICEF and partners, linked to COP26. UNICEF South Sudan created a new [programme feature on climate change and flooding](#) on its website and posted three climate change stories: [UNICEF Child Reporters cry help, South Sudan villages are under water making children sick](#) and [Worst flooding in Bentiu in 60-years washes away food and homes](#). A [special recorded video on the impact on climate change on children in South Sudan](#) was shown at a climate change advocacy event organized by UNICEF PFP and the International Chamber of Commerce. Media coverage on climate change included an article in National Geographic, [Epic floods leave South Sudanese to face snake disease and starvation](#). World Children's Day was the other focus of the external communication work in the reporting period. UNICEF Child Reporters decided to campaign for the right for every child to have a childhood. They ran various advocacy activities, including [child-take-over events](#), media work and a [celebration event](#) organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. A [landing page and special feature](#) were created on the website bringing together various content, including poems, blogs, and video messages of children presenting their advocacy calls, a [press release](#), a [joint editorial of the UNICEF Representative and a UNICEF Child Reporter](#), and stories covering the celebration event on 20 November. UNICEF recorded a documentary on World Children's Day which was broadcasted on SSBC, the South Sudan national television, as part of a special TV Show featuring two UNICEF Child Reporters. UNICEF Child Reporters made their voices also heard at a consultative meeting on the United Nations for a new UN Country Framework. UNICEF continued to communicate on the roll-out of the COVID-vaccination, including on social media linked to the arrival of a third batch of COVID vaccines on 16 November. New York Times [featured a story about UNICEF's work to ensure COVID vaccine delivery to remote places in South Sudan](#). On COVID vaccination, UNICEF also facilitated the mission of the Danish TV in Upper Nile State. As part of its donor visibility work for a regional nutrition funding by the European Union's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), UNICEF organized a mission of an international photographer and the UNICEF regional communication advisor for Eastern and Southern Africa. During the reporting period UNICEF South Sudan updated and published the [quarterly programmes briefing notes of UNICEF](#), published 49 posts on its social media handles, posted [10 stories](#) on its website and was mentioned 38 times in national and international media.

Next SitRep: 20 January 2021

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/south_sudan

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Annex A | Summary of Programme Results Indicators 2021

Sector Indicator Disaggregation		Total Needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
			2021 Target	Total results	Change since last report	2021 Target	Total results	Change since last report
Nutrition								
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	Girls	120,304	242,549	118,918	12,539 ▲	242,549	118,918	12,539 ▲
	Boys	122,245		99,620	10,488 ▲		99,620	10,488 ▲
# of children reached with vitamin A supplementation	Girls	1,283,921	2,588,550	1,284,520	0	2,588,550	1,284,520	0
	Boys	1,304,629		1,129,460	0		1,129,460	0
# of caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months who received counselling on maternal, infant and young child nutrition	Females	1,138,303	1,138,303	1,961,554	194,340 ▲	1,138,303	1,961,554	194,340 ▲
Health								
# of children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles*	Girls		450,000	238,464	96,331 ▲			
	Boys			248,134	100,262 ▲			
# of pregnant women and children provided with insecticide-treated nets in malaria-endemic areas	Females (and children)		300,000	481,136	5,352 ▲			
# of children aged 0-59 months receiving treatment for diarrhoea	Girls		165,000	78,155	5,683 ▲			
	Boys			82,500	5,969 ▲			
WASH								
# of people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	Girls		817,000	472,221	95,622 ▲	819,276	1,276,737	199,869 ▲
	Boys					833,275		
	Women					784,214		
	Men					736,188		
# of people accessing safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	Girls		303,500	136,363	61,214 ▲	789,105	290,502	6,158 ▲
	Boys					805,360		
	Women					735,945		
	Men					699,271		
Child Protection								
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	Girls		80,000	66,349	17,593 ▲	250,000	335,542	14,819 ▲
	Boys							
	Women							
	Men							
# of children and women accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	Girls		100,000	95,505	8,190 ▲			
	Boys							
	Women							
	Men							
Education								
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Girls	3,400,000	770,000	79,716	-	770,000	218,372	-
	Boys							
# of teachers trained on education in emergencies, basic pedagogy and learner centred methodologies	Females	66,000	4,000	284	-	4,355	2,458	-
	Males							
Social Protection								
# of households reached through the cash transfer programme	HHs		30,000	6,286	0			
	Females		90,000	11,870	0			
	Males		60,000	7,566	0			
	Girls		27,000	7,540	0			
	Boys		18,000	7,330	0			
Communication for Development								
# of people accessing mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns/ feedback, including on Ebola	Females		4,000,000	1,944,432	302,023 ▲			
	Males			1,827,903	339,308 ▲			

*The indicator (# of children aged 6 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles) has been updated since the last report

Annex B | Funding Status*

Sector	Requirement	Funds Available		Funds Available	Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian Resources Received in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry Over)		\$	%
Health	6,006,000	1,083,141	1,154,547	2,237,687	3,768,313	63%
Nutrition	60,000,000	35,846,316	5,365,032	41,211,349	18,788,651	31%
WASH	35,388,764	19,466,738	9,330,016	28,796,754	6,592,010	19%
Education	46,839,920	2,023,019	2,801,317	4,824,336	42,015,584	90%
Child Protection	23,720,800	4,701,422	3,443,705	8,145,127	15,575,673	66%
Social Protection	4,117,000	-	102,659	102,659	4,014,341	98%
Community Engagement	4,000,000	979,833	807,311	1,787,144	2,212,856	55%
Total	180,072,484	64,100,468	23,004,588	87,105,056	92,967,428	52%

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