South Sudan

HIGHLIGHTS

- As of October 2022, over 1 million people, including 530,000 children have been affected by floods across South Sudan.
- UNICEF has scaled up Ebola Preparedness actions in the Greater Equatorias, including Risk Communication and Community Engagement through 675 community mobilizers.
- UNICEF reached 9,265 individuals (2,230 girls, 1,302 boys, 2,711 women, and 3,022 men) with messages on the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), individualized case management, and psychosocial support.
- In October, UNICEF and partners reached 1,755,674 pregnant women and caregivers of children 0-23 months with infant and young child feeding counselling services.
- In October, UNICEF provided safe-water to 39,110 conflict and flood affected individuals in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAM</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles vaccination</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe water</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reached - PSS</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in school</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 4,700,000 Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 8,900,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance
- 2,200,000 Internally Displaced People
- 1,300,000 Children expected to suffer acute malnutrition

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

- UNICEF APPEAL 2022 US $183.6M
- UNICEF 2021 carry over $105.5M
- Funding gap $15.3M

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

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

Seven month-old Gatbany smiles as he recovers from severe acute malnutrition after being admitted to the UNICEF supported nutrition site in Bentiu IDP camp.

Photo credit: Shelly Knowles @UNICEF 2022
**FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS**

In 2022, UNICEF requires US$183,580,574 to deliver an integrated package of WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, Health and Social Behavioral Change services to address the needs of 4.7 million children.

As of October 2022, UNICEF South Sudan received $78,380,450, with a funding gap of 57 per cent ($105,200,124). UNICEF is thankful for the resources received. However, there is still an urgent need for flexible donor resources to deliver integrated packages of support for children’s survival; and to protect and educate children in one of the most complex humanitarian environments in the world.

**SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

Since the confirmed Cholera outbreak in Rubkona County, Unity in March 2022, 424 cholera cases including one death have been reported, however in week 43, no new cases were reported. By October South Sudan has received 1.7 million doses of oral cholera vaccines (OCV). 1.6 million doses have already been administered to people 1 year and over in Aweil, Leer, Yirol East, Rubkona, Malakal and Juba, including the phase one OCV 6-day campaign in Malakal which started on 28 October. Since the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in Uganda, the South Sudan Ministry of Health activated the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC) with all EVD pillars at the national and state levels. The Greater Equatoria region remains on high alert to the risk and spread of EVD into its territories due to high population movements from Uganda. As of 31 October, a total of 17 alerts have been reported and investigated from 7 locations in South Sudan. All of the alerts that met case definition tests were negative. To date, South Sudan remains EVD free.

In October the South Sudanese continue to face protection risks and insecurity as a result of localized and communal violence. In Southern Unity, especially Koch, Leer, Mayendit and Mayom counties, violence by armed groups continue to fuel insecurity. Insecurity and tensions in Northern Jonglei and Upper Nile States also continues, with a further 10,500 individuals displaced by conflicts within Canal/Pigi county, as well as displacement from fighting in Fashoda and other West Bank areas. In Northern Jonglei, continued insecurity and physical access are hampering response efforts of humanitarian partners. Health workers have suspended activities at the Primary Health Care Units in affected areas and moved with displaced populations for safety where they continue to provide health services. On 18 October Age-set fighting broke out in Gumuruk town, in the Greater Pibor Administrative area, (GPAA) renewing tensions in communities.

In October South Sudan also experienced continued disruption from floods and heavy rains, and by 28 October, over 1 million people have been displaced; 20,000 of whom are in Southern Abeyi Administrative Area (AAA). The numbers are expected to increase if rain continues. Further, reports that the Government of Uganda may open dams on the White Nile River, will exacerbate flooding in South Sudan. Meanwhile, rapid assessments to flood affected populations continue. People in 36 counties, notably in Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria states have been affected by flooding. Reports indicate that in multiple locations people have been killed, and crops, people’s homes, schools, health facilities and boreholes destroyed. Contamination of water sources, and stagnant flood waters have been linked to an increase in reported cases of malaria and diarrhea, affecting children the hardest. Access to life saving services, including 50 health facilities have been partially damaged or cut off by floods, putting more children at risk.

In 2022, 95 nutrition sites have been affected by floods, hampering delivery of life-saving and preventative malnutrition services for 92,000 children. 877 schools have been affected by floods and heavy rain, leaving a further 427,743 children out of school, and at more risk to protection risks, including early marriage, exploitation and abuse.

Current humanitarian response efforts are at scale; however, delivery has been hampered in several locations by high levels of localized violence, inaccessibility due to floods, limited air assets, and bureaucratic impediments. In October, according to OCHA, 35 humanitarian access incidents were reported by partners, of these, 28 involved violence or threats against humanitarian personnel and assets. The humanitarian response has continued to be hindered by ongoing violence and increasing intercommunal tensions along the White Nile River. Furthermore, floods have rendered the road between Twic and the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA) inaccessible due to flooding making flights the only option. Humanitarian responses have been suspended in Agok and Anet, following armed attacks between communities.

In October, according to the South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), the cost of the Multi-Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MSSMB) stood at 89,633 SSP (140.6 USD). Although this represents a marginal (2,828 SSP) decrease since September 2022, it remains 80 per cent higher than the same period in 2021, putting significant strain on families.

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE**

**Health**

In October 2022, UNICEF and implementing partners reached, 174,577 people with primary healthcare services (80,659 male, 93,918 female), and 86,846 children (42,179 boys and 44,667 girls). Among the leading morbidities, malaria remains a leading case of primary healthcare consultations accounting for 35 per cent of visits. Pneumonia accounted for 13 per cent, diarrhoea accounted for 11 per cent, while other communicable and non-communicable diseases accounted for 41 per cent.

UNICEF South Sudan continued to support COVID-19 vaccination services through health facilities. During the reporting period, 27,672 eligible persons were fully vaccinated, 0.77 per cent of the target population and 0.34 per cent of the population of all ages. There has been a confirmed measles outbreak in 21 counties since January 2022. In addition, 998 suspected measles cases were reported in the 21 counties, with two deaths. Furthermore, 292,064 children 6 months to 15 years of age were vaccinated through a reactive measles campaign conducted in October.

In October, routine immunization services for children under one continued in all open health facilities across the country. In addition, prepositioning of the long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) was done in all the States of South Sudan pending mass distribution.
Nutrition

Monthly SAM admission trend (2019-2022)

According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released on the 3rd of November 2022, from October to November 2022, an estimated 6.6 million people (53.6 per cent of the population) are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity. Of these, 2.22 million people are facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) emergency. In addition, an estimated 61,000 people are classified in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) acute food insecurity in Fangak, Canal/Pigi and Akobo of Jonglei State, Pibor County in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. Furthermore, during July and October 2022, 45 counties (58 per cent of counties) were classified in IPC Serious (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute malnutrition.

UNICEF and partners continued to provide preventative and curative nutrition services for children and women across the country. From January - October 2022, a total of 235,967 children (127,535 girls and 108,432 boys) with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated in inpatient and outpatient therapeutic programs. The achievement was 78.1 per cent of people in need (burden). The highest admission was reported from Jonglei States (22.8 per cent), followed by Unity (16.2 per cent) and Northern Bahr El Ghazal (13.2 per cent). Compared to the same in 2021, the current admission rates have increased by 20.4 per cent. The performance indicators of SAM treatment were above the acceptable minimum Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 96.3 per cent, a death rate of 0.3 per cent and a defaulter rate of 1.9 per cent.

During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached 1,755,674 pregnant women and caregivers of children 0-23 months. During the reporting period, a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey was conducted in Aweil East County of Northern Bahr El Ghazal.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In October 2022, UNICEF and partners reached 2,276 children (1,232 boys and 1,044 girls) with Psychosocial Support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools, and communities in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap. A total of 13 (4 boys and 9 girls) unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were newly identified, registered, and documented. In addition, 523 children (241 boys and 282 girls) were registered and received case management services according to the vulnerability criteria in Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern and Western Equatoria States. A total of 238 children (110 boys and 128 girls) and 144 adults (72 men and 72 women) were reached with key messages on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) in the communities in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap.

In October, cumulatively, 9,265 individuals (2,230 girls and 1,302 boys, 2,711 women, and 3,022 men) were reached with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response messages, including individualized case management, psychosocial support, and messages on referrals to other specialized services and social norms transformational messages. In addition, UNICEF and its partners reached 950 (318 girls and 632 women) through Gender-Based Violence and Psychosocial support recreational activities in Jonglei, Warrap, Central Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal States.

Education

In October, UNICEF and partners distributed education supplies to 7,481 children (3,570 girls and 3,911 boys) in the flood and conflict counties of Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and administrative areas Ruweng, and Pibor. In the same month, increased floods damaged 52 schools in Mayom and Abiemnom, affecting access to education for 19,999 children (7,370 boys and 12,629 girls). In Lakes State, UNICEF, in coordination with the State Ministry of Education and partners, distributed education supplies (60 blackboards, 20 School in a Box, 210 cartons of chalk, 216 rulers, 7 Early Child Development kits, 85 teachers’ kits, 100 dignity kits, 15 recreational kits) supporting 2,420 learners (1245 girls and 1,175 boys) in 20 primary schools.

In Jur-river county, Western Bahr El Ghazal, UNICEF constructed 12 blocks of school latrines and rehabilitated four classrooms, providing safe education for 320 learners (154 girls and 166 boys). Furthermore, in Aweil East, 2 primary schools were rehabilitated, benefiting a total of 160 (76 girls and 84 boys). Additionally, in 40 primary schools, handwashing facilities were installed in Lakes State for 16,450 learners (8,450 girls and 8,000 boys).

In Western Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Aweil and Warrap States, 360 Parent Teachers Association (PTA) members (149 Female and 211 male) were equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to meet their roles and responsibilities in school management, and advocacy for education. Furthermore, 292 (71 female and 221 male) teachers and Headteachers were equipped with knowledge and skills to meet Education in Emergencies (EiE) needs and basic pedagogy. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal 38 Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers (21 females and 17 males) and 115 primary school teachers (19 female and 96 male) were trained in teaching methodologies, classroom management and lesson planning. Finally, in partnership with Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDOR), UNICEF trained 21 teachers (7 female and 14 male) and 60 Parent Teacher Association members (54 female and 6 male) on school management, Psychosocial support (PSS) activities, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Panyijiar County, Unity State.

In October, UNICEF also provided incentives to 1,205 teachers (140 female and 1,065 male) in the hard-to-reach locations in Unity State and the Ruweng Administrative Area.
In October, UNICEF significantly scaled up Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities for awareness and prevention of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in the high-risk locations. UNICEF teams also supported the National Malaria Control Programme through various community engagement strategies geared toward the Midterm review of the Malaria Strategic Plan (2021-2025) and preparing to launch the "Zero Malaria Starts with Me" Campaign.

As a result of the above activities, UNICEF in collaboration with the government and other partners, broadcast 18 talk shows and 1,674 radio jingles in eight local languages over 40 local radio stations, reaching over 40 per cent of the population. 33 radio listening groups were established in Yambio County, and 33 solar radio sets were distributed to 33 mobilizers to facilitate the radio listening group sessions with the selected community representatives. Stations were equipped with Digital cards with 26 episodes of a drama series on nutrition messages, immunization and childhood diseases in local languages. Furthermore, 15,000 assorted Information Communication and Education materials were distributed to the high-risk areas. 188 sensitization sessions were held in churches to promote the COVID-19 vaccine, raise awareness of EVD symptoms, signs, and prevention, and educate on cholera preventive practices such as hand washing and using Oral Rehydration, Salt (ORS) and zinc, and safe drinking water.

In October, the UNICEF supported Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN) mobilizers conducted face-face interaction with communities through house-to-house mobilization efforts, reaching 175,780 households (612,312 male and 530,256 female) with integrated lifesaving messages, including COVID-19 prevention and vaccine-specific information. Additionally, in the reporting month, 30 new community influencers were oriented on EVD, COVID-19, routine immunization and safe hygiene practices. Moreover, UNICEF is supporting tracking rumors and strengthening community feedback mechanisms, including the South Sudan Council of churches’ toll-free hotline (2222) and the Ministry of Health hotline (6666) in analyzing feedback and responding to raised queries. As a result, 21,728 people (5230 female and 16498 males) shared their concerns and received real-time feedback.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF co-leads three Clusters for WASH, Nutrition and Education and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR). The Education Cluster is co-led with Save the Children, Nutrition Cluster with Concern, Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The WASH Cluster with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). UNICEF participates in the inter-agency protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) taskforce and actively advocates for better protection of children against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

The UNICEF-led clusters actively engage in emergency response actions, Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) coordination activities, and the Humanitarian Program Cycle. Furthermore, UNICEF is actively involved in the Partnerships for Resilience and Recovery (PfRR) and the thematic task teams for Climate Change Action and Food and Nutrition Insecurity. In addition, UNICEF teams actively participate in the Ministry of Health Public Health Emergency Operation Coordination to better mitigate against, prepare for and respond to public health emergencies.
HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

In October 2022 stories and articles about children, their families and the people with whom UNICEF’s works were published on the UNICEF website and social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. These include the story about the benefits of secondary education in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. In addition, posts were shared on the partnership with The Government of South Sudan, and support from the European Union, African Development Bank Group, Global Partnership for Education, USAID - US Agency for International Development, United Nations OCHA, and The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to ensure every child has access to education. Finally, UNICEF also shared a report from the UNICEF South Sudanese Young reporters on the situation of the climate crisis in their communities.

- Realizing the rights of all children to survival, development, protection and participation
  https://twitter.com/unicefssudan

- Every child has the right to quality education regardless of who they are or where they are from
  https://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan/

- The benefits of secondary education in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.
  https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories

- South Sudan Appeal, Humanitarian Action for Children.
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/southsudan

- UNICEF Young reporters document the situation of the climate crisis in their community.
  https://www.youtube.com/user/UNICEFSouthSudan

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- South Sudan Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/southsudan

- South Sudan Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/southsudan/situation-reports

- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals

- All Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports

NEXT SITREP: NOVEMBER 2022
## ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector response</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Total needs</th>
<th>2022 targets</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>2022 targets</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
<td>2.4 million</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>2.4 million</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>241,662</td>
<td>241,662</td>
<td>235,967</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>241,662</td>
<td>235,967</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>119,968</td>
<td>119,968</td>
<td>127,535</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>119,968</td>
<td>127,535</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>121,694</td>
<td>121,694</td>
<td>108,432</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>121,694</td>
<td>108,432</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pregnant women and children provided with insecticide-treated nets in malaria-endemic areas</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>190,344</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>435,000</td>
<td>97,067</td>
<td>604,668</td>
<td>497%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water, sanitation and hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>467,811</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>467,811</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>301,416</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>301,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People reached with critical WASH supplies</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
<td>982,179</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
<td>982,179</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>48,865</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>48,865</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>52,296</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>52,296</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children who have received individual case management</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teachers received training on EiE and child-centered teaching</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>7,546</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,796</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>Sector</td>
<td>UNICEF and IPs response</td>
<td>Cluster/Sector response</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disaggregation</strong></td>
<td><strong>2022 targets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Progress</strong></td>
<td><strong>2022 targets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Progress</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total 3.6 million</td>
<td>917,942(^{11})</td>
<td>117,679</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>856,000</td>
<td>322,165</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social protection and cash transfers</td>
<td>Total -</td>
<td>11,974</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>Total 4 million</td>
<td>3.8 million</td>
<td>11.7 million</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to established accountability mechanisms</td>
<td>Total 288,992</td>
<td>304,745</td>
<td>322,531</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2022</th>
<th>Resources available from 2021 (carry over)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>61859591</td>
<td>48346753</td>
<td>3506351</td>
<td>10006487</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7991617</td>
<td>1976561</td>
<td>3247101</td>
<td>2767955</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>34975000</td>
<td>7511150</td>
<td>5055333</td>
<td>22408517</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>23000000</td>
<td>3625510</td>
<td>544644</td>
<td>18829846</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>48948816</td>
<td>689500</td>
<td>1608588</td>
<td>46650728</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>2896750</td>
<td>70398</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2826352</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>3908800</td>
<td>582956</td>
<td>1323491</td>
<td>2002353</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 183,580,574 | 62,802,828 | 15,285,508 | 105,492,238 | 57% |

The Fund Received are gross (including global recovery) whilst the Carry Forward are programmable at CO level figures are provisional

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ENDNOTES
1. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022
2. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022
3. OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot 2022
4. Integrated Phase classification January to October 2022
5. Figure revised
6. Section revised target from 241,500 to 241,662
7. Cluster was not reported in September, now we can use UNICEF IP to report on the side of the cluster
8. The current target is in line with HACT
9. This figure was revised in line with the HAC 2022
10. This target is in line with HAC
11. The target is in line with HAC