



Mother and child taking part in a cholera and hygiene promotion campaign at Gosene Parish Church in Juba. Photo by Bullen Chol- UNICEF



01 – 31 JULY 2018: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #123

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and opposition groups signed an agreement on outstanding issues of governance in Khartoum, Sudan, on 05 August. Peace talks are ongoing and the parties must still negotiate several unresolved issues, including the number of states and state boundaries.
- The National Girls’ Education Day was celebrated on 17 July to encourage attendance of girls in school. An event organized by UNICEF in Pibor, Boma State was attended by the Governor of Boma State, Minister of General Education and Instructions, as well as UN agencies and implementing partners.
- To boost low immunization coverage in South Sudan, UNICEF and partners held a series of campaigns entitled “Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization (PIRI)” in the country. In Lakes State, 300 community mobilizers reached 3,461 people with key messages on the importance of measles vaccines and an additional 25,511 people were reached with key messages on PIRI.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2018

Indicators	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and partners for 2018		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	209,140	107,927	215,312	108,993	50.6%
Health: # of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,514,734	617,414	40.7%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,200,000	846,399	800,000	416,051	52.0%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	168,132	250,000	138,577	55.4%
Education: # of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	539,814 219,890 (girls)	500,000	427,838 169,630 (girls)	85.6%

1.84 million

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, 06 August 2018)

2.48 million

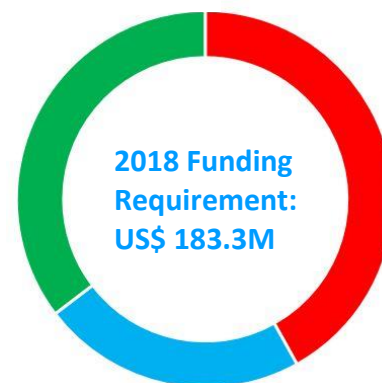
South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, 06 August 2018)

7.1 million

South Sudanese who are food insecure
(May-July 2018 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)

Funding Status

Carry-over from 2017: US\$ 64,843,099
Funding Gap: US\$ 76,850,273



Funds Received: US\$ 41,616,498

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Armed clashes between government and opposition forces, intra-communal fighting, criminality and roadside ambushes, continue to impede humanitarian efforts and displace civilians throughout the country. On 23 July, UN and additional aid agency compounds were attacked in Bunj, Maban county, Upper Nile State, by a large group alleging employment discrimination against the local community along ethnic lines. The group damaged vehicles, including UNICEF vehicles, ransacked, and in some instances set fire to offices at the Maban camp.

Despite the ongoing deterioration of security across the country, as well as the imposition of a United Nations Security Council arms embargo amidst concerns it would undermine peace talks, TGoNU and SPLA-iO signed a peace agreement on 05 August in Khartoum, Sudan.

Though the nutrition situation in most parts of the country remains critical, it is expected to improve in the coming months due to access to harvest and animal products. By August 2018, 17 of 26 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys conducted produced Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the 15 per cent emergency threshold. Five SMART surveys were conducted with GAM prevalence ranging from 6.3 per cent in Pariang to 19.6 per cent in Aweil Centre. Three of the five assessments had GAM rates above the 15 per cent emergency threshold. Aweil Centre and Kapoeta East had GAM rates of 6.3 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, depicting an atypical lean season. Access to animal products has increased as the lean season ends and livestock activities pick up. However, it is important to note that there are concerns in Leer and Mayendit counties, Unity State, regarding population displacement and the effects that persistent conflict is having on access to humanitarian assistance, including nutrition and health services. Currently, six outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites in Koch, five in Leer, and eight in Mayendit North have been suspended due to ongoing conflict.

A measles outbreak was confirmed in Rumbek Central County in Lakes State this month after four samples tested positive. In response, UNICEF and partners supported the State Ministry of Health to conduct a reactive measles vaccination campaign and via the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM).

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2018, in line with UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) and the inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), UNICEF will strengthen and expand its programmes through four modalities that will increase the capacity and reach of interventions: (1) static operations in stable areas; (2) outreach programmes; (3) mobile campaigns; and (4) integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) missions. These four modalities will facilitate sustained service delivery in both secure and highly inaccessible locations. UNICEF will continue to invest in strengthening national partner capacities and improving accountability to affected populations by building on existing community-based networks. This approach includes 180 Days Scale-Up Plans (1 March to 31 August 2018), targeting 11 priority counties considering the expected significant deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation during the lean season.

UNICEF aims to conduct five IRRM missions per month as the situation permits. So far in 2018, 31 joint IRRM missions with WFP were conducted in 14 counties: Ayod, Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Leer, Longochuk, Luakpiny/Nasir, Mayendit, Nyirol, Panyijiar, Raga, Rubkona, Torit, Uror and Wau. These missions reached 389,195 people, including 80,653 children under 5 years of age. In July, seven RRM missions accessed hard-to-reach locations in Thaker (Mayendit County) Atar 3 and Kurwai (Canal-Pigi County), Pagil (Ayod County), Dablual (Mayendit County), New Fangak (Fangak County) and Guer (Nyirol County) reaching 81,168 people, including 16,296 children under 5 years of age.

Since April, the UNICEF-WFP IRRM partnership has expanded to include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), enabling beneficiaries to receive additional critical services, including livelihood kits containing fishing nets and agricultural inputs. FAO has participated in seven joint IRRM missions to date.

UNICEF is advocating at the national and local levels to bring about increased and sustained humanitarian access. UNICEF is also facilitating coherent coordination through UNICEF leadership of the WASH, Education and Nutrition clusters, as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: UNICEF and implementing partners continue to provide routine and emergency preventive and curative health services in facilities and communities, including via the IRRM. During the reporting period, 164,583 individuals (74,881 male; 89,702 female) were provided with primary health care consultations. This number included 78,278 children below the age of 5. By the end of July, cumulative primary health care consultations have reached 782,577 individuals (362,062 male; 420,515 female) including 372,868 children under 5 years.

In Malakal and Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, through UNICEF support, The Mentor Initiative continued with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messaging for malaria prevention as part of a larger Larvicide Campaign and during community food distributions. This reached 5,023 households within Malakal PoC and 4,625 households in Bentiu PoC, with 5,924 shelters sprayed. In addition, in Malakal PoC, 714 breeding sites were sprayed. In UNICEF-supported locations countrywide, 22,377 long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs) were provided in July, bringing the cumulative total for 2018 to 108,163.

UNICEF and partners also continued to support the provision of safe maternal and neonatal health activities during the reporting period. A cumulative 8,203 pregnant women accessed maternal health services (5,581 for the first antenatal care visit and 2,622 for the recommended fourth antenatal care visit) and 829 of 1,898 institutional deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. Of the 8,203 pregnant women provided with maternal health services, 2,801 were counselled and tested for HIV. Among these, 54 tested positive, 34 of whom enrolled for antiretroviral therapy.

In response to the measles outbreak that was confirmed in Rumbek Central County in Lakes State, UNICEF supported the State Ministry of Health and additional partners to conduct a reactive measles vaccination campaign during which 44,965 children aged 6 to 59 months were effectively vaccinated (102 per cent of the target). Additionally, 41,794 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles in UNICEF-supported locations at fixed site health facilities and via the IRRM.

UNICEF also continued to support routine immunization during the reporting period. A cumulative 50 per cent of the national target (96,344) of children under the age of 1 have received Penta-3, 54 per cent (105,492) were fully vaccinated and 41 per cent (88,303) of pregnant women were vaccinated against tetanus in 2018. Through the GAVI-supported Cold Chain Equipment Optimization Platform to strengthen cold chain capacity and vaccine management for quality immunization services, 94 solar refrigerators were installed in health facilities across the country.

Cholera prevention activities, including pre-positioning of cholera supplies in all field offices, continued to contribute to mitigating the risk of cholera outbreaks in hotspots. There have been no reported cases of cholera in 2018. UNICEF is supporting cold chain management and social mobilization during the preemptive oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaigns ongoing in Yirol East and West in which 164,000 individuals aged 1 year and above are to be vaccinated with their first dose and in Panyijiar, 78,000 additional individuals will be vaccinated with a second dose of OCV.

Nutrition: UNICEF IRRM nutrition teams were deployed to seven IRRM locations in Mayendit, Fangak, Pigi and Ayod counties. A middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) mass screening of 12,395 children aged 6 to 59 months in seven locations identified 608 and 1,578 children suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM), respectively. Severe acute malnourished children were subsequently treated using therapeutic food while moderate acute malnourished children were transferred to targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP). All eligible children screened were provided with Vitamin A (4,431 children) and deworming treatment (3,138 children). Mass MUAC screening of 4,406 pregnant and lactating women revealed that 967 of the women had a MUAC measurement of less than 23.0 cm, with increased risk of stillbirth or low birth weight of the unborn child. A total of 3,591 pregnant women and lactating mothers received key infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages. Vulnerable households, households containing children and/or women with low nutritional status, benefited from distribution of non-food item (NFI) kits.

The food security and nutrition monitoring system is ongoing in the field with a view to improve data quality in this round of assessment, including training of trainers (ToT) conducted for 15 nutrition experts who will provide training

at the state level. The assessment is scheduled to conclude at the end of August and has been applied across South Sudan with the exception of Western Equatoria, owing to insecurity. Use of mobile phone technology was also enhanced to improve remote monitoring of data collection and introducing restrictions in nutrition parameters. To capture additional forms of malnutrition, anthropometric measurement of children aged 0-59 months, as well as IYCF information, is being collected to provide national estimates of all forms of malnutrition and other important nutrition indicators. Data collection has completed in most states, with the exception of Western Equatoria and several areas in Jonglei, again arising from insecurity.

A total of 277,544 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened in all states, with 12,237 and 31,273 children identified as SAM and MAM, respectively. UNICEF and partners have admitted 108,993 children into various OTP/Stabilization Centre sites since January 2018 (50.6 per cent of the 215,312 target for 2018).

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): During the reporting period, 14,667 individuals gained access to safe water as per the Sphere standard of 7.5-15 litres of water per person per day. An additional 39,493 people regained access to water supply through the rehabilitation of boreholes in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG). A 650-metre long pipeline was laid to supply water from a borehole to a Temporary Protection Area (TPA) in Leer, Southern Unity, where approximately 1,309 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are hosted.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Concern in Bentiu, continued to manage daily urban water supply to more than 60,000 people in Bentiu and Rubkona towns. Similarly, in Malakal town, approximately 20,000 people are benefitting from daily water supply provided in partnership with World Vision and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. In Wau, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry to manage a water supply system through subsidizing fuel deficits, covering the entire town (an estimated 40,000 number of beneficiaries).

Eighty-four hygiene promoters were trained in July in Jonglei and WBeG and approximately 45,882 people benefited from hygiene promotion activities in Eastern Equatoria State (EES), Central Equatoria State (CES), Western Equatoria State (WES), Jonglei, Upper Nile and WBeG.

Approximately 8,672 individuals gained access to appropriate sanitation facilities during the reporting period. A total of 873 people benefited from the construction of 16 latrines and an additional 7,799 benefited from the rehabilitation of latrines in Jonglei and WBeG.

WASH NFIs, including soap, aqua tabs, jerry cans and buckets, were distributed to approximately 23,320 people in EES, WES, CES, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes and WBeG. Additionally, 1,279 women and girls in Upper Nile received dignity kits. Approximately 7,486 school children benefited from hygiene promotion activities carried out in eight schools in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and WBeG, specifically Torit, Old Fangak, Twic East, Malakal, and Baggari counties. Additionally, two latrines were constructed in the health facility in the Bor PoC.

PoC sites in Bentiu housing approximately 113,830 IDPs have resumed water supply in all sectors. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to manage the operation of the water system with the help of partners while UNICEF and partners Concern and Mercy Corps, are stretching operations in the area to reach populations in the PoC. WASH operations in UN House and Bor PoC continue as usual.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure in carrying out flood response in Bor County, Jonglei State. Water quality testing and control at community and household levels, cleaning and rehabilitation of boreholes, construction and rehabilitation of collapsed latrines, hygiene promotion activities and water quality, as well hygiene training were carried out.

UNICEF, in collaboration with World Vision, distributed WASH NFIs in Tambura and Ezo in WES. Approximately 1,875 people were reached with soap distributions, as well as 150 women with adult hygiene kits and approximately 4,895 individuals in total with hygiene promotion activities.

Education: UNICEF and partners provided access to education in emergencies to 66,764 children in July and trained 607 teachers and members of parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and school management committees (SMC) on school management.

In Ulang, Upper Nile State, five new temporary learning spaces (TLS) in five schools have been set up and 14 classrooms have been rehabilitated in the Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) centres in three schools in Barmach, Nyangore and Yomding, benefitting 1,200 children (504 girls). Access remains constrained in certain areas of the country such as Southern Unity, Baggari in WBeG, areas around Tambura and Mundri in WES, as well as Maban and Malakal PoC in Upper Nile. UNICEF is monitoring the situation in collaboration with implementing partners to provide the necessary support to the affected population. In Vertet, Pibor, two consultative meetings with community stakeholders were organized on promoting community understanding of the importance of education and factors preventing children from attending school. It was attended by 50 individuals representing a cross-section of the community including tribal chiefs, women, youth and county authorities.

In July, an event was held celebrating USAID's support to the Emergency Education Programme (EEP) implemented by UNICEF through partners. From September 2014 to March 2018, this support has ensured access to quality education in a protective learning environment for 464,844 children (195,235 girls) affected by the humanitarian crisis in seven states. Mr. Deng Deng Gai, Minister of General Education and Instruction, attended the event and in his remarks stated that the programme has exceeded expectations and that efforts should be doubled to ensure all children gain access to education.

The National Girls' Education Day was celebrated on 17 July throughout the country to encourage attendance of girls in school and showcase the commitment of both government and partners towards this end. The main event was organized by UNICEF in Pibor, Boma State and attended by the Governor of Boma State, Minister of General Education and Instructions, as well as other high-ranking government officials, UN agencies and implementing partners.

Child Protection: In July, UNICEF and partners reached 29,714 children (14,579; 15,135 boys), including 11,040 new beneficiaries, through psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in all 10 states. An additional 177 unaccompanied and separated children (79 girls; 98 boys) were registered in Greater Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Lake states. UNICEF and partners reunified 53 children (30 girls; 20 boys) and 238 foster care family members have been participated in PSS and parenting skills sessions.

A total of 33,192 individuals (3,849 girls; 3,302 boys; 17,853 women; 8,188 men) living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE) messages in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. In addition, 17,710 children (9,154 girls; 8,556 boys) have been reached with life-saving child protection messaging, including on family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations. Through IRRM missions, 32,258 people (3,438 girls; 2,779 boys; 17,853 women; 8,188 men) were reached with life-saving services in four locations in Jonglei State.

Countrywide, UNICEF and partners reached 27,982 individuals (10,959 women; 10,550 girls; 4,339 boys; 2,134 men) with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services including community awareness on GBV and GBV services, case management support, accessing PSS in women's and girls' friendly spaces, clinical management of rape (CMR) services and referrals to specialized services.

Communication for Development (C4D): UNICEF supported various campaigns geared towards demand generation for key health services such as Guinea worm eradication, cholera prevention and control, Rift Valley Fever (RVF) prevention and control and vaccination campaigns for cholera, measles and all antigens under routine immunization. UNICEF, in partnership with South Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Programme (SSGWEP) and The Carter Centre, have deployed community mobilizers in Rumbek North and Rumbek Centre to conduct household-level health education on Guinea worm prevention and control, as well as community surveillance and referral of suspected cases in response to three newly-detected cases in Rumbek North and Rumbek Centre counties. The community mobilizers have also begun conducting large-scale awareness sessions at water points, schools, churches, markets and cattle camps to ensure South Sudan becomes Guinea worm free once again.

UNICEF continues to respond to RVF outbreaks in Lakes state. During the month of July, 76 trained community mobilisers continued with active surveillance in three RVF hotspots of Yirol East, Yirol West and Awerial counties and reached 6,685 households (37,314 individuals) during house-to-house visits. Additionally, 12 school hygiene promotion orientation sessions were conducted with 1,985 pupils, 26 community meetings were held in which 3,550 people participated and 253 water point sessions in which 2,820 water vendors benefited from key messages.

To boost low immunization coverage, UNICEF and partners have been holding a series of campaigns entitled “Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization (PIRI)” in the country. In Lakes, 300 community mobilizers reached 3,461 people with key messages on the importance of measles vaccines and an additional 25,511 people were reached with key messages on PIRI in seven counties (Awerial, Yirol East, Yirol West, Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Wulu and Cueibet) in Lakes State. Moreover, 47 mother meetings, 45 community meetings, 76 church meetings and 35 Youth Club meetings were held across Lakes State focusing on how to improve routine immunization coverage in the state.

Through continuous community engagement to contribute to cholera prevention and control, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health and partners reached 2,172 households (12,221 individuals; 15 community leaders; 6,367 pupils; 71 teachers) in eight schools with cholera prevention messages in Kapoeta South.

Supply and Logistics

Multi-sectoral supplies valued at US\$ 4.7 million were dispatched directly to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse-to-warehouse transfers.

Sixty-three haulage trucks were dispatched from the Juba warehouse alone to Aweil, Rumbek, Wau and Bor. Forty per cent of all items dispatched were nutrition supplies and some of the cargo is scheduled to be forwarded to Malakal on the Logistics Cluster barge departing Bor in August.

Two security incidents involving transporters were recorded during the reporting period whilst en route to Bor and Rumbek. Supplies which were scheduled to be delivered from Juba to Yambio under Force Protection could not be dispatched due to physical access constraints and as such all urgent life-saving items will need to be flown into WES.

Media and External Communications

UNICEF issued two press releases regarding the out-of-school children report issued by UNESCO and UNICEF and the seventh anniversary of South Sudan’s independence which received widespread media coverage, both nationally and internationally. A series of videos were also produced to mark Independence Day, in which youth expressed their aspirations for the future. A mission by a communication team from UNICEF’s Private Fundraising and Partnerships Division (PFP) in Geneva was supported to produce digital content for distribution to National Committees. A media visit from the French newspaper Liberation was also supported. A video was produced on the IRRM assisting a community formerly cut off from aid supplies due to conflict. There was widespread media coverage of the event marking the end of the USAID-funded EEP, including several radio interviews. UNICEF Chief of WASH conducted radio interviews following the announcement of a Guinea worm outbreak in South Sudan.

Security

The overall security situation throughout the country remained fragile and unpredictable despite ongoing peace talks between government and opposition groups. Clashes between government and opposition forces were reported in Mboro and Baggari, Southwest of Wau town on 20 July. Reports of a build-up of government forces in Yei River State and the Greater Equatoria region were also received. The SPLA-iO believe that this reported government posturing is in preparation of an attack on opposition positions in the aforementioned areas. Frequent movement of government forces was also observed in Unity along the Main Supply Route (MSR). Although incidents of armed skirmishes have decreased, there has been an increase in criminality, particularly in Juba, as well as revenge killings in various states, particularly in Unity and Western Equatoria states. Incidents of cattle raiding have also been reported in Jonglei State and sporadic incidents of road ambush and banditry were also reported in the Greater Equatoria region.

The TGoNU and opposition groups signed an agreement on outstanding issues of governance in Khartoum, Sudan, on 05 August. Peace talks are ongoing and the parties must still negotiate several unresolved issues, including the number of states and state boundaries. Regardless of any signed peace agreement between the warring parties, low intensity conflict is likely to continue due to the operational challenges of the different armed groups operating on the ground.

On 13 July, the United Nations Security Council passed a resolution to impose an arms embargo and additional targeted sanctions on South Sudan. The Security Council resolution has been viewed with concern by different parties in South Sudan who claim it will jeopardize ongoing peace efforts.

Funding

At end of July, there is a funding gap of 42 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2018 HAC requirements of US\$ 183.3 million. Funding available under HAC 2018 includes carry-forward from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding, as well as substantial funding received in December 2017. UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

REPORT AS OF 26TH JULY 2018						
Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 01 Jan 2018 for a period of 12 months)						
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap		
		Funds Received*	C/F from 2017	Funding Gap (\$)	%	
Health	26,669,780	5,206,342	5,887,710	15,575,729	58%	
Nutrition	48,185,091	25,839,647	17,465,326	4,880,117	10%	
WASH	43,455,000	6,479,627	9,000,639	27,974,734	64%	
Education	40,000,000	987,426	21,896,493	17,116,082	43%	
Child Protection	25,000,000	3,103,457	10,592,931	11,303,611	45%	
Total	183,309,871	41,616,498	64,843,099	76,850,273	42%	

- The figures indicated above are gross (including GR, but not programmable at CO level).

- HAC funded includes substantial C/F funding from 2017, mainly due to multi-year funding as well as funding received in December 2017.

- There are grants included in HAC Appeal SS, however Business area are different to SS hence excluded from the table data, ex:SM180051(Denmark), KM180002(DFAM), SM180051(Kenya), SM180051(PD)

- (SM180003, SM180010, SM180011) income was part of 2017, so adjusted values have been taken for income received in 2018

Next Situation Report: 31 August 2018

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/>

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and partners for 2018		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-July)	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-July)	Change since last report
NUTRITION					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care ¹	209,140	107,927	215,312	108,993	21,911
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	89%	>75%	89%	0
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	1,013,536	415,939	1,013,536	415,939	94,669
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,514,734	617,414	86,759
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			250,000	108,163	22,377
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years of age			700,000	372,868	78,278
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of target population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)	2,200,000	846,399	800,000	416,051 ²	14,667
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,100,000	413,091	300,000	134,491	8,672
CHILD PROTECTION³					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	168,132	250,000	138,577	11,040
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered ⁴	13,700	11,140	13,700	11,323	177
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)			120,000	47,438	7,151
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			140,000	108,540	27,982
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	539,814 219,890 (female)	500,000	427,838 169,630 (female)	66,764
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	5,465	5,553 1,491 (female)	5,200	3,479 898 (female)	607

¹ The Nutrition Cluster target does not include refugee children who are covered under the Multi-Sector Refugee Appeal, while UNICEF's nutrition response covers all children, including refugee children residing in the country.

² WASH figures for July 2018 have been adjusted collaboratively by UNICEF and the WASH Cluster to improve quality of monitoring progress on the indicator, as well as activity rollover between reporting months and the use of catchment populations as a proxy for counting beneficiaries. Going forward, a two-tier quality check assurance will be undertaken at both field office and country office-levels to ensure continued quality in reporting.

³ The CP target against the HAC 2018 slightly differs from the HRP 2018 target due to the reduced funding for the Child-Protection Sub Cluster. The HPM targets are based on the HAC funding needs.

⁴ UNICEF achievement is higher than CPSC achievement (national DB) national DB registration of cases take longer time as there are procedures to complete before registration.