



Children collect water from a UNICEF-supported water treatment centre, one of six in Malakal town that provide safe drinking water to approx. 18,000 people.  
Photographer: Sebastien Rich

unicef

# South Sudan

## Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

31 MARCH – 30 APRIL 2018: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #120

### Highlights

- On 17 April, 248 children were released from SPLA-iO and former South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) in Bakiwiri, Western Equatoria State, bringing the total number children released from armed forces/groups in 2018 to 596, including 211 girls.
- UNICEF with partners reached 103,207 people with curative consultations, including 51,351 children under five years, through health facilities, community outreach and integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) missions, bringing the cumulative total of children under five years reached to 176,395 in 2018.
- Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) campaigns were completed in five of South Sudan’s most stable states (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes), during which 1,088,360 (84.3 per cent) of the targeted 1,675,977 children 0 to 59 months were immunized.

### UNICEF’s Response with Partners in 2018

Indicators	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and implementing partners for 2018		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children aged six to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	209,140	49,044	215,312	49,433	23%
<b>Health:</b> # of children aged six months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,514,734	463,985	31%
<b>WASH:</b> # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,200,000	698,098	800,000	448,323	56%
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	79,730	250,000	77,756	31%
<b>Education:</b> # of children and adolescents aged three to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	389,254, (150,641 girls)	500,000	304,901 (115,750 girls)	61%

**1.76 million**

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)  
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 30 April 2018)

**2.45 million**

South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries  
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 30 April 2018)

**6.3 million**

South Sudanese who are food insecure  
(February-April 2018 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification: The Republic of South Sudan, 01 January 2018)

### Funding Status

Carry-over from 2017: **\$64,843,099**

**Funding Gap: \$92,625,730**



**Funds Received: \$25,841,042**

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The overall security situation in South Sudan remained volatile, with continued armed skirmishes and frequent mobilization of forces between government and opposition factions, particularly in Unity, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. Insecurity arising from ongoing conflict impeded several of UNICEF's programming efforts on the ground, including nutrition activities in Urur Country, Jonglei State; WASH activities in Guit, Koch, Mayendit and Leer counties, Northern and Southern Liech states; as well as education activities in Rubkona, Koch, and Northern Mayendit. Seventeen trucks carrying cargo for Torit, Kapoeta, Mundri, Maridi and Yambio could not proceed as planned due to insecurity along the route.

In addition to the pressures that ongoing insecurity exerts on humanitarian needs, much of the fighting observed in April has taken place in areas identified as facing potential crisis and emergency food security statuses by the February 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report. This report projects 6.3 million (57 per cent) and 7.1 million (63 per cent) of the population as facing crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4, respectively) acute food insecurity in the absence of humanitarian assistance in February-April and May-July 2018, respectively. Additionally, 55,150 and 155,000 people are projected to face catastrophic nutrition conditions in February-April and May-July 2018, respectively.

## 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) 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 (01 March to 31 August 2018), targeting 11 priority counties in light of the expected significant deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation during the lean season.

While waiting for additional donor funding, UNICEF has undertaken a comprehensive reprioritization exercise to leverage core resources and all donor funding flexibility to ensure response plans, including 180 Days Scale up Plans, are funded. To ensure timely and cost effective response, the dry season supply pre-positioning plan was fully funded. Efforts to transport supplies via road during the dry season significantly increase as airlifting supplies in the rainy season is nearly 10 times more expensive. However, moving supplies even in the dry season is not free from challenges: fuel shortages, road blocks, clashes, insecurity and looting continue to impede movement. By preposition over 60 per cent of nearly USD 40 million worth of multi-sectoral supplies, UNICEF has taken steps to ensure timely access to even the most remote locations, allow for the appropriate response to address violent conflict, drought, deteriorating food security, disease outbreaks and malnutrition, and mitigate increasing costs of transport. Eighty-six CSO partnership interventions were identified as critical for immediate response and are in being fast-tracked for finalization and funding.

UNICEF aims to conduct five IRRM missions per month as the situation permits. So far in 2018, ten IRRM missions with WFP have been conducted. These were deployed to hard-to-reach locations in Panyijiar, Baggari, Nassir, Raja, and Rubkona counties, reaching 131,814 people, including 28,416 children under the age of five. In April, IRRM was forced to abort one mission to Ayod County, Kadalok due to access restriction and an additional five missions planned for Leer county (Din Din, Thonyor, and Padeah) and Koch County (Bieh and Buoh) due to insecurity. As such, no missions were undertaken during the month of April. The UNICEF and WFP IRRM partnership has expanded to include FAO in April, enabling beneficiaries to receive additional critical services, including livelihood kits containing fishing nets and agricultural inputs. FAO has to-date participated in five missions. UNICEF is advocating at 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 Child Protection Sub-Cluster.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**Cholera Prevention:** The OPV campaign was completed in five of South Sudan's most stable states (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Lakes), during which 1,088,360 (84.3 per cent) of the targeted

1,675,977 children 0 to 59 months were immunized. UNICEF supported with vaccine and cold chain management, as well as social mobilization during OPV campaigns conducted in the April as detailed below:

Location	Target population	Total immunized	Coverage
Malakal Town	19,200	12,393	64.5 per cent
Aburoc IDPs	9,683	8,484	87.6 per cent
Malakal PoC	23,447	24,277	103.5 per cent
Wau IDPs	37,048	36,337	98 per cent

There have been no reported cases of cholera since the beginning of the year. Cholera prevention and response activities continued to mitigate the risk of cholera outbreaks in cholera transmission hotspots including the propositioning of cholera supplies to all field offices.

UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and the state Ministry of Health, conducted four-day training for 66 Cholera Rapid Response Team (RRT) members (38 in Torit, 28 in Kapoeta) on standard cholera Rapid Response Training package (outbreak investigation, case management, surveillance, WASH and infection prevention and control, community mobilization). To date these trainings have been extended to 116 RRT members.

**Health:** UNICEF with partners reached 103,207 people (56,108 women) with curative consultations, including 51,721 children under five years, through health facilities, community outreach and IRRM missions, bringing the cumulative total of children under five years reached to 176,395 for 2018. Most consultations continue to concern malaria (approximately 33 per cent), followed by acute respiratory infections. In April, 3,053 households were provided with two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLITNs) per household raising the 2018 total to 22,561 households. Antenatal care services were provided to 5,264 pregnant women and 547 deliveries took place with assistance from skilled birth attendants, while 2,842 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV. Fifteen cases were HIV positive of which 13 commenced antiretroviral therapy.

In 2018, 173 suspected measles cases have been reported in South Sudan, resulting in one death (CFR of 0.57 per cent). Four suspected measles cases were reported in Aweil East, where the outbreak is taking place, in April. UNICEF and partners have provided vaccines and raised awareness through social mobilization. A total of 463,985 children aged six months to 15 years have been vaccinated against measles in 2018. UNICEF and C4D partners continue with intensive community mobilization through household visits, community meetings and radio and street announcements to raise awareness about measles and the need to immunize children aged six months to 15 years.

Eight suspected cases of Hepatitis E were reported in Bentiu PoC (seven cases) and Old Fangak (one case) - seven cases were confirmed. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health and other partners to enhance surveillance, case investigation, sample collection, supportive clinical care and WASH practices.

**Nutrition:** As per the February 2018 IPC projection, 6.3 million (57 per cent) and 7.1 million (63 per cent) of the population will face Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) acute food insecurity in the absence of humanitarian assistance in February-April and May-July 2018, respectively. The nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate in the leadup to the lean season. During this period, counties in Jonglei (Ayod, Pibor, Akobo, Nyirol and Twic East), all counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (with the exception of Aweil Centre), Kapoeta East in Eastern Equatoria and Melut in Upper Nile state show Critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM 15.0-29.9 per cent). SMART surveys conducted during the reporting period in Nyirol, Jonglei State and Mundri East and Mundri West, Western Equatoria State, show GAM prevalence of 25.7 per cent, 5.0 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively. Although two surveys conducted in Mundri produced acceptable levels, the prevalence of acute malnutrition reported in Nyirol, Jonglei State is at a critical level and requires urgent intervention. Counties with similar livelihood zones including Pibor, Uror, Ayod and Akobo could be of concern as the lean season begins. However, nutrition program activities are ongoing in most states amid some conflict in certain areas. Intermittent insecurity continues in some counties in Jonglei, particularly Uror County, where program activities were interrupted for a short time.

In April, 25 Nutrition Information Working Group (NIWG) staff partners involved in SMART surveys received a two-day training, 05-06 April, on analysis of food security indicators collected in SMART assessments. This training was

important for the NIWG to harmonize analyses of food security modules in nutrition surveys that inform IPC analysis. Two additional sets of training on nutrition in emergencies were held for approximately 107 NGO and government staff in April, to enhance knowledge, skills and capacity of nutrition in emergencies in line with UNICEF' Core Commitment for Children and provide updates on resource availability to enhance country level emergency nutrition response.

A total of 205,587 children 6 to 59 months were screened in all states with 6,021 and 25,420 children diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), respectively. The highest proportion of acutely malnourished children were identified in Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal with 22.8 per cent and 24.8 per cent, respectively. Proxy GAM was used in this instance as UNICEF and partners have admitted 49,433 into various OTP/SC sites from January to March 2018.

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** UNICEF continued to provide access to safe water and basic sanitation services in affected host communities, Protection of Civilian (POC) sites and in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) collective sites. There was a significant increase in the provision of sanitation services in Renk with implementing partner, World Vision International, reaching over 16,800 people. This has greatly improved the overall environmental sanitation of the area and contributes to prevention of poor sanitation related diseases that are common during the rainy season.

Ongoing conflict has affected and disrupted the operations of WASH implementing partners in Southern Unity state, mainly in Guit, Koch, Mayendit and Leer counties. Fighting reported on 16 April quickly spread to Koch town prompting partners to evacuate staff from the area. Mercy Corps evacuated their staff on 18 April and Concern Worldwide suspended their activities in Guit as result of one of their staff being wounded during the clashes between SPLA and SPLA-iO forces. Nile Hope suspended their activities in Leer as a result of renewed clashes in Tuochriak and surrounding area. Renewed clashes in Southern Unity have also disrupted the Beyond Bentiu Responses (BBR).

As part of the WASH cluster, UNICEF implementing partner, International Aid Services (IAS), has undertaken a joint rapid needs assessment of Lekuangule, Jonglei state, after a cattle raid left 40,000 people displaced in Lekuangule town and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. The assessment was an inter-agency, multi-sectoral initiative led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and focused on Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), WASH and Non-food items (NFIs). Specifically, WASH findings concerned the distribution of WASH NFIs and the need to conduct hygiene promotion activities. The report is currently being compiled by OCHA and will be shared when finalized. In addition to this, following the confirmation of seven cases of Hepatitis E virus (HEV) in Bentiu POC, WASH implementing partners, namely CWW and MC, with support from UNICEF, responded immediately.

**Education:** Insecurity in former Unity state continues to affect education service delivery in Rubkona, Koch and Northern Mayendit in former Unity state. Disruption of the BBR is projected to impact approximately 20,000 children (8,000 girls) in these areas. Insecurity is similarly affecting Central Equatoria where Morobo, Lainya and Kajo-Keji counties are now inaccessible. In Pibor, tension between youth of different age-sets continues to produce revenge attacks as well as cattle raiding leading to civilian displacement and the interruption of education service delivery.

In other areas of the country, the situation remains relatively calm with schools open and increased enrolment rates recorded in several areas, owing to the current roll out of Back to Learning campaigns. In Renk, Northern Upper Nile, approximately 8,500 children (3,400 girls) attended the launch.

Distribution of teaching and learning material continues despite the onset of the rainy season from April onwards. In Yambio, these materials have also been distributed to 100 recently released CAFAAG children (28 girls) who are now enrolled in primary education classes.

**Child Protection:** On 17 April, 248 children, including 111 girls were released from the SPLA-iO and former South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) in Bakiwiri, Western Equatoria State, bringing the total number children released from armed forces/groups in 2018 to 596, 211 of them girls. UNICEF is supporting comprehensive case management and reintegration services for all released children.

In April, 11,345 individuals, composed of 6,952 extremely vulnerable children (3,101 girls) and 4,393 adults (2,140 women), also received lifesaving child protection messaging, including on family separation, recruitment into armed groups and grave child rights violations. In April, UNICEF and implementing partners reached 20,584 children (9,004 girls) through psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in all ten states. A total of 6,977 individuals (1,923 girls; 2,170 boys; 1,525 women; 1,359 men) living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE) messages. Eighty-six unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (38 girls) were newly registered and 34 UASC (15 girls) were reunited with their families. Through case management processes, 93 UASC (33 girls) have been referred for family tracing services, while 33 UASC (16 girls) have been placed in foster care arrangements pending successful reunification efforts.

In addition, UNICEF and partners reached 29,018 individuals (12,999 women; 6,246 girls; 4,110 boys; 5,663 men) through gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response activities. UNICEF also supported the participation of nine individuals (six men; three women) from WASH, Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Food Security Clusters in South Sudan to attend a regional workshop on GBV risk mitigation to improve safety of women and girls.

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

In April, UNICEF, in collaboration with eight implementing partners with a network of 4,506 community mobilizers, reached communities and households using interpersonal communication, community meetings and street announcements to inform parents and caregivers of the importance of Polio vaccination for children under five. These activities were further complemented by radio broadcasts in nine local languages.

UNICEF, through the Integrated Community Mobilization Network (ICMN) reached 140,870 households with immunization, hygiene, nutrition, education and birth registration messages. To further strengthen ICMN capacity on interpersonal communication and behaviour change communication strategies, seven training workshops attended by 178 county and payam supervisors and community mobilisers were organized.

In Juba, a cumulative total of 6,713 pupils (2,810 girls) and 43 teachers (14 women) from 10 primary schools were reached with cholera prevention strategies, another 35 scouts were also trained on reaching school children with cholera prevention, hygiene and sanitation messages. In preparation for the OCV campaigns, 18 community mobilisers and 13 community leaders were trained to promote vaccine demand in seven localities of Juba.

In Yambio, UNICEF supported local artists in mobilizing communities around release of child soldiers' events using creative media, including song and dance.

### **Supply and Logistics**

In April, multi sectoral supplies valued at USD3.2 million were dispatched directly to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse to warehouse transfers, USD 1.4 million dollars of which were Nutrition supplies.

Fourteen truck convoys carrying multi sectoral supplies left Juba for the Western Corridor to make deliveries to Rumbek, Wau and Aweil as part of the dry-season prepositioning exercise. Despite a security incident and poor road conditions, seven truck convoys carrying WASH, Education, and Child Protection supplies arrived in Pibor.

Seventeen trucks, carrying cargo for Torit, Kapoeta, Mundri, Maridi and Yambio could not proceed as planned due to insecurity on the route. The Logistics Cluster was re-scheduled and departed Juba on 27 and 28 April, all have arrived at their respective locations.

The humanitarian barge has finished loading and was scheduled to depart Bor on 30 April, however it has not departed due to insecurity around the area of the Adok port. The barge is carrying health, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and is destined for Malakal.

## Media and External Communications

In April, UNICEF issued a [press release](#) announcing the second release of more than 200 children from armed groups in Yambio. This was the second of a series supported by UNICEF that will see almost 1,000 children released from the ranks of armed groups in the coming months. Widespread coverage included two [reports](#) on [CNN](#) (the story highlighted in CNN's '[5 things to know today](#)'), [BBC News](#), BBC World Service, NPR, [Associated Press](#), (syndicated by outlets including the [New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [FOX News](#), and [ABC News](#)), [Al Jazeera](#), [MailOnline](#), [El Mundo](#), [VOA News](#), [Xinhua](#), [Zeit](#), [CNBC Africa](#), AFP, [CTV](#) and more. UNICEF generated 498 pieces of monitored coverage.. UNICEF also supported two national committees for UNICEF from Sweden and Finland, as well as international media outlets including The Mainichi Newspaper from Japan and Euronews who showcased UNICEF's work and mounted a fundraising campaign for additional funds.

## Security

The overall security situation in South Sudan remained volatile with continued armed skirmishes and frequent mobilization of forces between government and opposition factions, particularly in Unity, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. Over the past three weeks an increase in confrontation between pro-Taban and pro-Machar SPLA-iO forces has been observed in Southern Unity. Armed skirmishes resulted in increased suffering of civilians and forced them to flee to the bush and swamp areas. AU-IGAD, EU and UN have called for leadership in both factions to refrain from further escalation, threatening both with additional sanctions. Frequent detention of humanitarian convoys and relocation of staff by INGOs in Unity state has been observed, while ICRC suspended its operations in Leer County after its field office was fired upon on 10 April.

## Funding

UNICEF's 2018 HAC requirements for South Sudan in 2018 has a funding gap of 51 per cent out of the appeal for USD 183 million. The funding available under HAC 2018 included 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 26 APR 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	2,397,933	5,887,710	18,384,137	69%
Nutrition	48,185,091	17,536,418	17,465,326	13,183,347	27%
WASH	43,455,000	3,446,977	9,000,639	31,007,384	71%
Education	40,000,000	241,399	21,896,493	17,862,108	45%
Child Protection	25,000,000	2,218,315	10,592,931	12,188,754	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,309,871</b>	<b>25,841,042</b>	<b>64,843,099</b>	<b>92,625,730</b>	<b>51%</b>

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

\*HAC funded include 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 May 2018

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

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

UNICEF South Sudan Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/>

### Who to contact for further information:

Mahimbo Mdoe

**Representative**

UNICEF South Sudan

Email: [mmdoe@unicef.org](mailto:mmdoe@unicef.org)

Timothy James Irwin

**Chief of Communications**

UNICEF South Sudan

Email: [tjirwin@unicef.org](mailto:tjirwin@unicef.org)

## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Cluster for 2018		UNICEF and partners for 2018		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Apr)	Target <sup>1</sup> (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Apr)	Change since last report
<b>NUTRITION<sup>2</sup></b>					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care <sup>3</sup>	209,140	49,044	215,312	49,433	18,710
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	88.4%	>75%	88.4%	-
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	1,013,536	209,087	1,013,536	209,087	67,922
<b>HEALTH</b>					
# of children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,514,734	463,985	15,939
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			250,000	45,122	6,107
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years			700,000	176,395	51,721
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>					
# of target population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day) <sup>4</sup>	2,200,000	698,098	800,000	448,323	40,517
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,100,000	370,104	300,000	112,379	40,805
<b>CHILD PROTECTION<sup>5</sup></b>					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	271,000	79,730	250,000	77,756	20,584
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered <sup>6</sup>	13,700	10,685	13,700	10,866	86
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)			120,000	6,269	4,093
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			140,000	59,545	29,018
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
# of children and adolescents 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	674,619	<b>Total = 389,254,</b> 238,613 (Boys) 150,641 (Girls)	500,000	<b>Total = 304,901</b> 189,151 (Boys) 115,750 (Girls)	61,851
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	5,465	<b>Total = 3,524,</b> 2,710 (male) 814 (female)	5,200	<b>Total = 1,934</b> 1,408 (male) 526 (female)	31

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF's targets for child protection and education are higher than those fixed in the HRP as UNICEF's requirements in the HAC are higher than those in the HRP.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Insecurity and access restrictions are constraining the support to malnourished children. Over 40 nutrition sites are currently disrupted.

<sup>4</sup> This includes people reached with *ongoing water supply and services* (including trucking and installed sources such as hand pumps and piped water systems) as well as those reached with water supply due to *rehabilitation and construction works of new sources*.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> The reported numbers for both cluster and UNICEF results are cumulative since the breakout of the conflict in December 2013. In 2018, the UASC indicator reporting methodology has been revised to capture active caseloads only. Progress on the UASC indicator is 0 due to discrepancies in the data reported by IPs. Data currently being analyzed and should be available for next report