



unicef  **South Sudan**
Humanitarian Situation Report

17-30 DECEMBER 2014: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #49

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In 2014, with the generous support of our donors, UNICEF and partners have reached 880,000 conflict-affected children with essential, life-saving services. In 2015, UNICEF will appeal for US\$ 165.6 million to expand services for 1.7 million children, with a focus on reaching the hardest to reach children and improving the quality and sustainability of services while leveraging opportunities to improve the dire situation for children across the country.
- This year, 603,000 people, including over 127,000 children under 5, were reached by 34 UNICEF and partner rapid response missions (RRM). The RRM has been critical to expand UNICEF's outreach into the most hard to reach areas, providing immediate life-saving assistance to IDPs and host communities that had not received any assistance since the start of the conflict, and building the capacity of community-based networks. The RRM collected data on the nutritional status of children in Greater Upper Nile; 78,000 children under five screened for malnutrition and 2,800 newly identified severely malnourished children referred for treatment.
- A rapid response mission is currently underway in Panyikang County in Upper Nile State to address the humanitarian needs of 12,492 people – 9,700 returnees and 2,792 IDPs from Atar in Pigi County, Jonglei State. Five locations were assessed. UNICEF and partners, IMC and Ministry of Physical Infrastructures, have started a rapid response in Pakang and Owachi, providing health, nutrition and WASH services.

1.43 million

People internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, SitRep #67 dated 19 December, 2014)

748,647*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

488,500

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (OCHA, SitRep #67 dated 19 December, 2014)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - December 2014

US\$ 151.7 million**

** Disaggregated data is yet to be made available, as registration has not been completed across the country. Children under 18 years have been calculated based on census*
*** This is based on UNICEF's contribution to the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) and for Cholera response.*

UNICEF's Response with Partners

Indicators	Cluster for 2014			UNICEF for 2014		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target*	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
WASH: # of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)	3,790,000	3,532,526	93%	875,000	495,750	57%
Nutrition: # targeted children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	176,283	87,781	50%	176,283	87,781	50%
Health: # of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles				1,260,000	879,865	70%
Education: # of school-aged children including adolescents (aged 7 – 18) with access to education in emergencies, including supplies	223,048	204,112	92%	78,939	58,321	74%
Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services	261,500	210,658	81%	122,500	139,767	100%

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 Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over 1.9 million South Sudanese have fled their homes since 15 December 2013; 1.43 million, more than half of whom are children, remain displaced inside the country. This includes 102,336 people currently sheltering in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites according to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The relocation of 17,600 IDPs from the Tongping PoC to UN House in Juba progressed smoothly and was completed on 24 December.

Although 15 December, marking the one year anniversary of the start of the current hostilities, passed without any significant incident, the situation remained volatile, with rumours of troop mobilization by both the Sudanese People’s Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and SPLA/M-in Opposition (SPLA/M-iO) in various parts of the country. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led peace talks in Addis Ababa are stalled and the SPLA/M-iO boycotted the Tanzania ruling party-led Arusha II intra-SPLM mediation session on 24 December.

Clashes were recorded in Upper Nile and Lakes states during the reporting period. In Upper Nile, rumours of attacks on Renk County were reported as well as skirmishes in Nassir between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces. Inter-communal conflict has been common in Lakes State, with 2014 having a higher death toll than previous years. Armed clashes have been on the rise since August 2014, in particular in Rumbek North. Cumulatively in the last three days of clashes in Rumbek East, 43 people died including a child in Panbarkou and Pacong/Panawach. In Juba, incidents targeting UN and NGOs staff have also been on the rise during the reporting period.

Populations continued to move in Greater Upper Nile over the past weeks with new arrivals in Bentiu PoC and town during the reporting period from areas surrounding Rubkona including Koch, Guit and Mayom counties. This movement worsened the nutritional status of vulnerable women and children, some of whom had walked more than 100 km to reach Bentiu. IDPs from Pigi County (Jonglei) also continued to arrive in Upper Nile, and in particular in Warjok, Malakal County and in Panyikang County.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster. Within the Health cluster, UNICEF provides leadership on vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF also supports the core supply pipelines for the Education, WASH and Nutrition clusters, providing essential humanitarian supplies to all partners. While continuing to focus on the delivery of life-saving interventions, UNICEF is also investing in providing access to education and a protective environment for affected children.

Humanitarian Strategy: Rapid Response Mechanism

As part of the interagency rapid response teams, UNICEF continues to expand activities in remote locations together with WFP and partners. 603,000 people, including over 127,000 children under 5, have been reached by the 34 UNICEF and partners rapid response missions to date. Multi-sector response teams (WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection) have been deployed to Akobo, Melut, Nyal, Mayandit, Haat, Kodok, Pagak, Pochalla, Lankien, Old Fangak, Walgak, Jiech, Wau Shilluk, Lul, Leer, Koch, Nihaidu, Duk, Gorwai, New Fangak, Kaldak, Keich Kon, Ngop, Wathjak, Pathai, Kamel, Gum, Pagil, Ulang, Kadet, Mading, Buaw, Tuarkei and Panyikang County.

The RRM has been critical to expand UNICEF’s outreach beyond the PoCs and into the most hard to reach areas, providing immediate life-saving assistance to IDPs and host communities that had not received any assistance since the start of the conflict, and building the capacity of community-based networks. The RRM also contributed to collecting data on the nutritional status of children in Greater Upper Nile with close to 78,000 children under five screened for malnutrition through these

SAM and MAM from RRM screening in the conflict states



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missions and 2,800 newly identified severely malnourished children referred for treatment. Thirty-eight per cent of the total caseload of the unaccompanied and separated children have been identified by these missions. In addition, 128,000 children and 98,500 children have been vaccinated against measles and polio; 253,600 people received WASH supplies; and close to 25,000 children and adolescents benefited from access to education in emergencies.

A Rapid Response mission is currently underway in Panyikang County, Upper Nile State to address the humanitarian needs of 12,492 people including 9,700 returnees and 2,792 IDPs from Atar in Pigi County, Jonglei State. Five locations were assessed in the County – Nyilwak, Pakwar, Pakang, Owachi and Nyiyar – during an Interagency Rapid Needs Assessment mission on 17 December. UNICEF and partners, IMC and Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, have started a rapid response in Pakang and Owachi providing health, nutrition and WASH services. To date, 642 children from 6 to 59 months have been screened for malnutrition in both locations with children identified with acute malnutrition referred for treatment. Primary healthcare consultations were conducted in Pakang reaching 84 patients, including 22 children under five. In Owachi, 70 patients have been treated, including 23 children under five, and 480 mosquito nets distributed. WASH supplies were also distributed in Owachi to 3,700 people and 7 hygiene promoters were trained. Education and child protection interventions will start the first week of January 2015, and the response will also be extended to the other affected locations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Under five mortality rates in all the PoCs continued to be below the emergency threshold. Malaria, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) remain the top three causes of morbidity among IDPs. During week 51, malaria cases accounted for the highest proportionate morbidity (16.4 per cent) though malaria cases countrywide have been declining since week 37.

As of 21 December, community volunteers in Bentiu PoC have undertaken 115,968 household visits and referred 11,800 children under five to health facilities with diarrhoea; 4,110 children with cough; and 5,134 with high fever. Referral for routine immunization was provided for 2,006 children and 7,012 pregnant women were sent to health facilities for antenatal care. It is assumed that there is some over reporting in those numbers, since some volunteers have limited written English skills. This initiative is being scaled up to Mingkaman IDP settlement and will be rolled out in other PoCs in 2015.

UNICEF supported focus group discussions at Juba Teaching Hospital with medical doctors, clinical officers, nurses and cleaners to obtain a better understanding of their knowledge and fears towards Ebola. A summary of the findings was presented during the latest national Ebola task force meeting.

Round two of the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) campaign has been completed in Lakes State. Data received so far indicates 88,361 women have been vaccinated. During the reporting period, the integrated measles and polio campaign reached four refugee camps in Maban County where 66,940 refugee children under 15 were vaccinated against polio and 63,217 against measles. The campaign is ongoing in Jonglei in the nine islands in Twic East and Duk. The necessary supplies for Uror County (Jonglei) have been transported; implementation is due to start imminently.

MNTE Campaign Results					
TT 1	TT 2	TT 3	TT 4	TT 5	TOTAL
23,574	49,455	9,669	3,733	1,930	88,361

In response to the circulating vaccine derived polio virus (cVDPV) outbreak confirmed in October, short interval additional dose (SIAD) campaigns are on-going for children under 15 in the conflict affected states. So far 370,432 children have been reached through the first round. Out of the 32 counties six remain inaccessible due to insecurity whereas for the rest progress has been slowed mainly due to limited air assets for transporting vaccines, absence of cold chains in the field, and fragile communication channels.

During 2014, vaccination campaigns in collaboration with MoH, WHO and partners covering all seven stable states and accessible areas of the three conflict affected states through mass campaigns and RRM reached in total:

- 2,445,129 children with measles vaccination
- 3,095,641 children with polio vaccination

NUTRITION: The total number of reported new admissions to the therapeutic feeding programme for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) management stands at 87,781 children aged 0-59 months from January 2014 to date, half of the target for the year. Timely reporting by partners has been a major challenge in 2014. UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster are following up in missing partner reports. The partner reporting rate stands at 75 per cent for the year, though the rate has increased to above 95 per cent for October and November.

During the reporting period, a total of 9,879, 20,458 and 10,836 children were screened in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile respectively. The proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) was highest in Jonglei state at 21.5 per cent followed by Unity at 15.7 per cent and Upper Nile at 8.2 per cent.

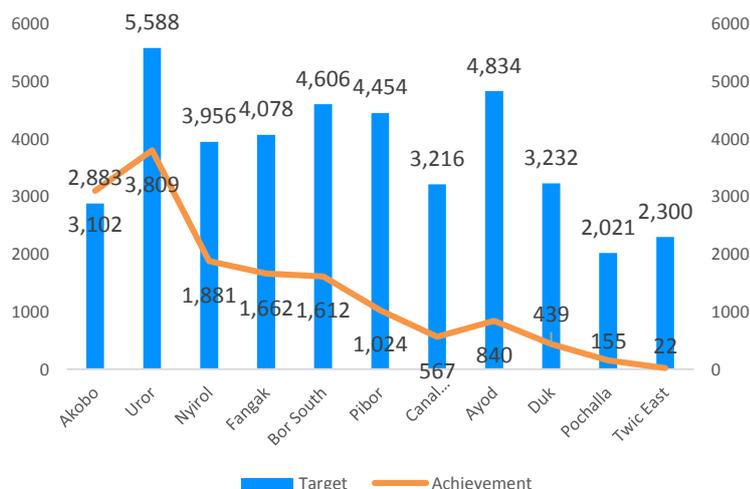
In Jonglei, for the 65 outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) and 9 Stabilization centres in 11 counties, 385 children under 5 were admitted in the reporting period. Overall in 2014, 37.6 per cent of the target caseload in Jonglei was reached. While there was good coverage of treatment services in Akobo, Uror, Nyirol and Fangak, there was a high number of expected SAM cases not reached in Twic East, Pochalla, Duk and Ayod. This is partly attributed to partner presence in the area as most services are concentrated in Akobo County.

In Unity, the four OTPs in Bentiu PoC admitted 197 children during the reporting period. In Unity in 2014 over 100 per cent of the estimated caseload was reached, however, there was highly skewed coverage ranging from 1 per cent in Mayom to 335 per cent in Panyijar. Mayom, Guit and Pariang reported lower results due to poor coverage of partners and security concerns.

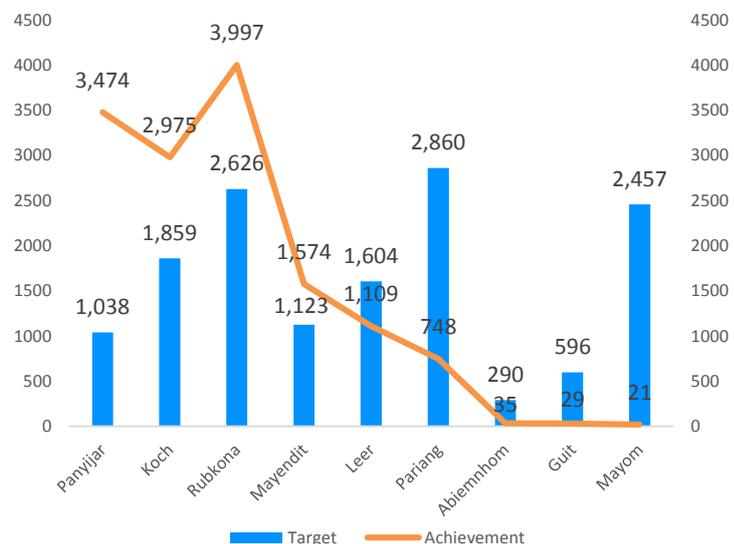
In Upper Nile, 146 children under 5 were admitted for SAM treatment during the reporting period. In 2014 58.6 per cent of the estimated caseload for the state were reached. While good progress was made in some counties, especially in Fashoda, Maban, Melut, other counties had poor coverage due to similar issues as was found in Unity state: insecurity and lack of partner coverage.

The social mobilization exercise to screen and refer children with acute malnutrition is nearly concluded in Juba County except for one payam where screening is on-going and two payams where social mobilizers will be trained next week. A total of 52,017 households have been reached with 70,967 children screened. Out of this 174 were identified with SAM and referred for treatment. Social mobilization in Northern Bahr el Ghazal is ongoing in all five counties; 1,683 children have been screened of which 41 (2.4 per cent) were identified with SAM and 118 (7 per cent) MAM. These cases were also referred for treatment.

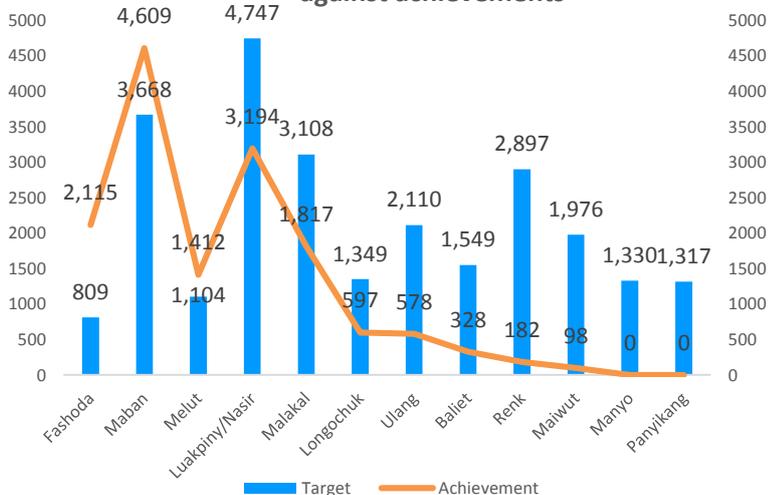
2014 Jonglei State SAM admission target against achievements



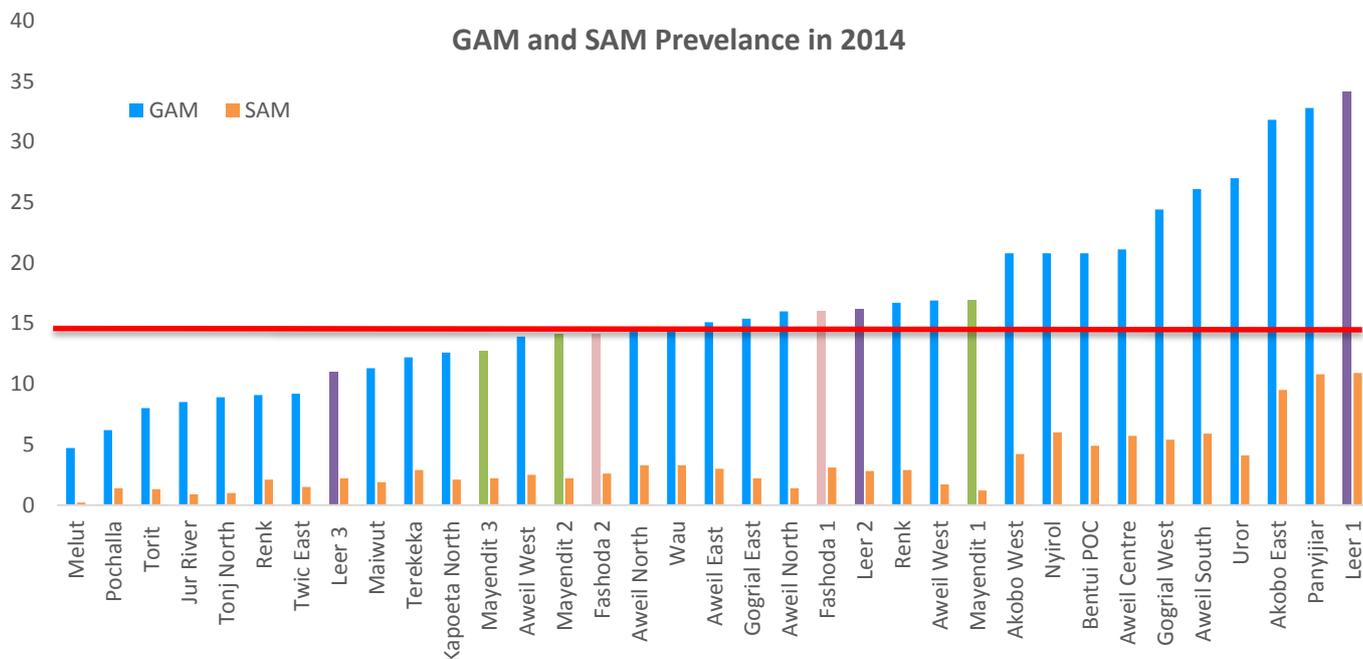
2014 Unity State SAM admission target against achievements



2014 Upper Nile State SAM admission target against achievements



The NIWG meeting held on the 18 December highlighted the need to include Lakes states in the 2015 survey plan as no assessment were completed there in 2014. The working group discussed the need to further conduct in-depth studies of causal factors of malnutrition in Akobo that has persistently high GAM rates. The NIWG validated the third round of surveys Mayandit and one from Aweil East. In Mayandit there was a reduction in GAM rates from 16.9 per cent to 14.1 per cent to 12.7 per cent in the three rounds of assessment in Mayandit conducted in July, September and December respectively. In 18 of the 35 assessments validated this year, the GAM rates were above the 15 per cent WHO emergency threshold. The situation is anticipated to remain the same in the first quarter of 2015 due to predicted worsening food security indicators due to poor planting and harvesting during the rainy season.



The different colour bars are meant to show the difference in GAM rates in Leer, Mayandit and Fashoda in the 2-3 rounds of assessments conducted in each county.

WASH: UNICEF and WASH Cluster partners continue to provide safe water at an average of 14 litres per person per day (L/p/d) to 25 L/p/d in locations of high concentration of IDPs in Malakal, Bentiu, Mingkaman, Bor and Juba. Latrine coverage also improved significantly in these high concentration IDP locations and currently the latrine to people ratio in all sites range from 1:20 to 1:55. Bentiu PoC continues to have the lowest coverage due to massive flooding experienced throughout the year, however coverage has improved as the dry season has allowed additional latrines to be constructed.

The draft site plan for the expansion and improvement of Bentiu POC was shared with partners. UNICEF and other WASH Cluster partners are reviewing the site plan and allocation of space for WASH facilities to ensure adequate space is available for improved water and sanitation facilities and ensure a ratio of 1 latrine for 20 people with gender segregation to mitigate GBV and increase privacy especially for women and children. UNICEF is also conducting community consultations through focus group discussions on the planned latrine designs which will provide inputs for final design of the sanitation facilities.

UNICEF and partners continue expanding services in hard to reach locations. During the reporting period an additional 67 latrine stances and 30 bathing units were completed benefiting 3,000 people in Rom in Unity State and Old Fangak in Jonglei State. Five boreholes were rehabilitated in Old Fangak and Kuernyang, in Jonglei state which are benefiting more than 2,500 people with safe drinking water. In 2014, 79 per cent of the people UNICEF and partners have reached with safe water supply have been outside of PoCs, as were 80 per cent of those reached with safe sanitation.

Key challenges during the year were continuous displacements; the cholera outbreak; overstretched capacity of humanitarian WASH actors; poor accessibility of the IDP locations; insecurity; and heavy rains in the IDP camps flooding WASH facilities. WASH Cluster partners reached over 3.7 million people with safe water supply through water trucking, distribution of water treatment supplies, construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing water facilities and

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over 1.3 million people with temporary and permanent sanitation facilities. In 2015, the Cluster will continue providing WASH services for conflict affected populations, vulnerable host communities and people at risk of disease outbreaks. UNICEF will target 600,000 people with safe water supply, 250,000 people with sanitation services and one million people with hygiene services including at nutrition centres, schools and child friendly spaces. In addition, UNICEF will be supporting the reestablishment of the water supply systems in the conflict-affected towns of Bor, Malakal and Bentiu.

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES: It is estimated that 400,000 children are no longer in school in 2014 due to the conflict. This exacerbated on-going education challenges including the lack of learning spaces, overcrowded classrooms and low capacity of education personnel. UNICEF provided 77,750 children (32,867 girls and 44,883 boys) aged 3-18 years, or 79 per cent of targeted children, with Education in Emergencies in 2014 through operational partnerships or direct implementation through the RRM. Almost all schools have now been closed for the end of year vacation during this reporting period. These schools will open to resume academic activities the first week of February 2015.

UNICEF trained 2,199 teachers and other education personnel to improve the quality of education services and provide psychosocial support to conflict-affected students. Due to the high movement of people during the course of the year, UNICEF and partners had to identify individuals trusted by the communities to fill the gaps of certified teachers to provide education services. Since most are not qualified teachers, short orientation sessions on teaching methodology, life skills, psychosocial support and the teacher's code of conduct in emergency were conducted to improve their class management skills and instil confidence in teaching.

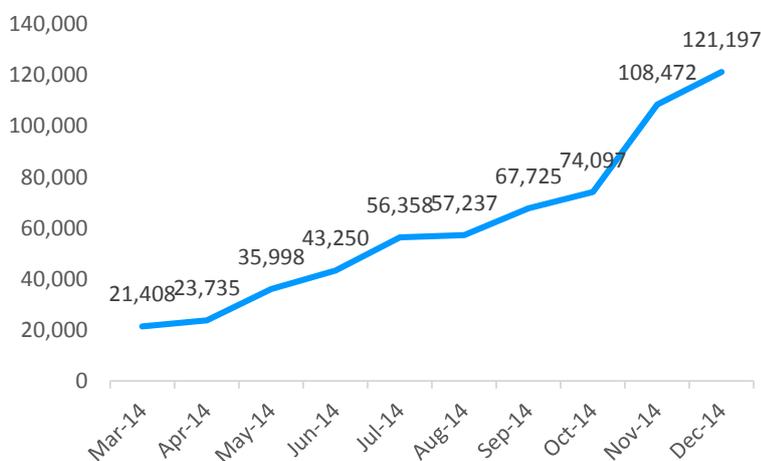
Three hundred education personnel have improved knowledge and ability to support life skills and peace education, impacting 8,000 students. To counteract the impact of the conflict on children and adolescents, UNICEF mainstreamed peace building into the emergency response focusing on psychosocial support, conflict mitigation, and community mobilization to increase resilience against conflict and protection of vulnerable populations, especially children.

UNICEF and partners facilitated Primary Eight and secondary exams. A total of 1,359 candidates (11 per cent girls) sat Primary Eight exams in Juba UN House, Jonglei and Lakes states. In a country where primary school completion rate is less than ten per cent, this support encourages students to progress in the education system. Secondary school examinations were successfully conducted in Juba, Melut and Renk IDP sites and Malakal PoC. A total of 299 candidates (two per cent girls) sat the exams after revision classes were provided, giving them the confidence to undertake the exams.

For 2015, UNICEF has developed a Back-to-Learning (BTL) initiative which aims to provide access to education opportunities to 400,000 out-of-school children and adolescents across the country. The strategy has been finalized and endorsed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST). The BTL initiative will not only scale up the EiE response but also targets children who never attended school before or have dropped out. A BTL planning committee has been established within the MoEST and meets weekly to finalize the overall workplan that will be rolled out in January 2015 to support out-of-school children and adolescents throughout the year.

CHILD PROTECTION: Overall in 2014, UNICEF has reached 139,767 children with specialized child protection services (114 per cent of target) designed to reduce psychosocial distress and reduce the risk of further rights violations. These services continued over the holiday period with, for example, 800 and 1,434 children attended child friendly space activities in Malakal and Bentiu respectively. Throughout the year, this support was delivered largely through centre-based models and efforts will be made to translate small scale innovations (such as the creative arts initiative in Minkaman mobile CFS in Malakal) into a greater community based service delivery model in 2015. This will increase both the reach (especially to adolescents) and the quality of programmes.

Access to critical child protection services



This year, an additional 61,000 people were also reached with mine risk education, enabling them to better understand how to avoid injuries associated with landmines and other unexploded ordnances. Standardized materials were finalized this week which will enable more consistent quality of information delivery next year. Over 131,000 children under 5 received a birth notification, which is the first step in the process of acquiring birth certification and can be used to access certain services such as registration into school.

A total of 6,920 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified by UNICEF and its partners since the conflict began in December 2013, including an additional 111 children registered this week. The active caseload of registered children is now at 6,663 (48 per cent girls) with 983 (40 per cent girls) unaccompanied; 4,096 (48 per cent girls) separated; and 1,841 (53 per cent girls) reported by their families as missing. According to the most recent data collected, the total number of children reunified with their families is 643 children, now 9.3 per cent of children registered. Rates of follow up continue to remain low and while 2,762 cases have been referred for tracing, this process continues to be hampered by inaccessibility due to the rainy season and insecurity, the complexities of cross border information sharing and frequent population movement. In the interim, these children have been supported to enter alternative care and to reconnect with their families by phone where possible. A new regional information sharing protocol has been finalized, which will also facilitate more efficient cross border tracing in coming months.

In 2014, UNICEF scaled up its GBV response to cover Juba IDP sites, Yei County in Central Equatoria State, Bentiu in Unity State, Pochalla and Akobo in Jonglei State, Malakal, Wau Shilk, Mandeng and Fahoda in Upper Nile State, Gogorial West in Warrap State and Yambio in Wester Equatoria State. UNICEF and partners reached 50,383 people with GBV prevention and response services in 2014, which includes behaviour change messages, activities in women's friendly spaces, distribution of dignity kits and solar lanterns, medical treatment and psychosocial support including case management services. During the reporting period, safety audits were conducted (focus groups and interviews) in Malakal town and along the routes IDPs are using when going to town learn why and where women moving. This information will be given to UNMISS to enhance patrolling.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D): Throughout the year, in the seven non-conflict affected states, over 1,723 social mobilizers and 1,409 religious leaders engaged caregivers and families on the importance of vaccination while 471 church and mosques announcements were made and 11,712 radio PSAs were broadcasted across 37 radio stations. In conflict affected states, integrated vaccination campaigns and the polio outbreak response have also been supported with community mobilization activities, which will continue to the early part of 2015.

Ebola preparedness has been strengthened with the development of strategic national plan and state plans for four vulnerable states, either bordering Viral Hemorrhagic Fever affected countries or with significant proportion of international travelling communities. A national level TOT was conducted with 30 participants across the vulnerable states and audience specific packages of information, education and communication materials were shared for wider dissemination. Over 2,194 radio spots were broadcast and 43 talk shows conducted on 11 national and state level stations.

FUNDING: UNICEF South Sudan would like to recognize the generous and continued support of its public and private sector donors without whom the results achieved in 2014 would not have been possible. Against the 2014 appeal, UNICEF has received US\$ 115 million (72 per cent funded).

In the past two weeks, UNICEF has received contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the response in Bentiu amounting to US\$ 3.9 million. These funds are being utilized for the 2015 response and will be reported in the 2015 sitrep.

UNICEF would like to thank EC/ECHO for the additional support of EUR 4.6 million to South Sudan for nutrition, WASH and child protection interventions which brings ECHO's contribution against the conflict related response to EUR 14.1 million.

Appeal Sector	Requirements in US\$**	Funds received in US\$*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Nutrition	43,700,000	39,629,832	4,070,168	9%
Health	24,184,673	11,867,667	12,317,006	51%
WASH	40,900,000	28,572,345	12,327,655	30%
Protection (CP, GBV & MRE)	12,374,652	16,611,086	0	0%
Education	10,319,775	11,390,331	0	0%
Multi-sector refugee response	2,675,290	0	2,675,290	100%
Cholera Response	17,630,680	7,161,617	10,469,063	59%
Total	151,785,070	115,232,878	41,859,183	28%

* 'Funds received' does not include pledges. ** The requirements noted above include the indirect cost recovery of 8% as per UNICEF's Executive Board decision. It also includes a cross-sectoral cost (covering fuel, security, ICT etc) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.

Next SitRep: 13 January 2014

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 RESULTS¹

	Cluster 2014		UNICEF and IPs 2014		
	Target (Jan-Dec) ^{*2}	Results (Jan- to 21 Oct)	Target (Jan-Dec) [*]	Results (Jan- to 21 Oct)	Change since last report
NUTRITION					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	176,283	87,781	176,283	87,781	2,648
% of exits from therapeutic care- children who have recovered	75%	76.9%	75%	76.9%	-0.2%
# of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	1,980,069	2,191,364	1,980,069	2,191,364	257,757
# of children 12 - 59 months receiving de-worming medication	1,771,640	247,062	1,771,640	247,062	70,317
# of pregnant and lactating women in affected areas receiving multi micronutrient supplement (or iron and folic acid)	218,758	23,020	218,758	23,020	21,402
HEALTH					
# of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles			1,260,000	879,865	151,236
# of children below 15 years vaccinated against polio			1,316,000	837,645	173,596
# of households receiving 2 ITNs			116,667	85,372	148
# of pregnant women attending at least ANC 1 services			23,520	12,087	136
# of pregnant women attending ANC counselled and tested			6,300	5,772	140
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day).	3,790,000	3,532,526	875,000	495,750	2,500
# of target population provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere Standards)	950,000	1,263,494	500,000	273,650	3,000
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of registered UASC receiving Family Tracing and Reunification services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services ^{**}	4,390	6,920	3,512	5,536	89
# of children reached with critical child protection services	261,500	210,658	122,500	139,767	18,570
# of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services [*]	400,000	121,808	30,000	50,083	3,243
EDUCATION					
# of pre-school children (aged 3-6) with access to play and early learning including supplies	48,962	37,682	19,735	19,429	-. ³
# of school-aged children including adolescents (aged 7-18) with access to education in emergencies, including supplies	223,048	204,122	78,939	58,321	-
# of teachers trained to provide education in emergencies	1,993	2,166	1,020	1,600	-
# of other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to support education in emergencies	997	4,364	306	599	-
# of classrooms established/rehabilitated	2,720	1,463	1,545	1,463	-
CHOLERA⁴					
# households in Outbreak States reached directly with messages on cholera prevention and control practices; and hygiene and health supplies ⁵			300,000	178,878	-
# of schools reached with cholera awareness campaigns			300	211	-
# of community volunteers, leaders, teachers, social mobilizers promoting cholera prevention and control at the community and HH levels			1,500	1,652	-
# of operational Oral Rehydration Points supported by UNICEF			55	52	-

No change since last report is denoted by “-“

¹ Partner reporting rates remain below 100 per cent; UNICEF continues to work with its implementing partners to improve monitoring and reporting of results.

² These are the revised Targets for both Cluster and UNICEF as reflected in the revised Crisis Response Plan (Jan-Dec 2014).

³ No progress made during the reporting period as schools were closed for holidays.

⁴ Response Strategies are different for outbreak and unaffected states. In outbreak states, intensive community and social mobilization activities are being conducted.

⁵ Supplies include chlorine tablets, PUR, and ORS