Highlights

- Latest epidemiological report shows decreasing number of measles cases with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 12% compare to 14% the previous week. To date, UNICEF and partners have immunized 127,351 children against measles, including the recently concluded vaccination campaign in Malakal during which 15,000 children were reached.

- UNICEF’s Director of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS), Ted Chaiban, visited South Sudan to review the humanitarian situation of children and response to date. He visited displaced communities in Juba, Minkaman and Malakal, and held high-level meetings to agree on ways to accelerate the response and expand outreach beyond Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs).

- UNICEF and partners have provided 187,000 displaced persons with water, with 15 litres of safe water per person per day. UNICEF continues to work to address sanitation coverage in congested sites prior to the onset of the rainy season.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>UNICEF Target*</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Target achieved (%)</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results ($)</th>
<th>Target achieved (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of displaced persons provided with access to safe water (15l/per/day)</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>187,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children 6-59 month admitted for treatment of SAM</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>30,891</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children between 6 month and 15 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>127,351</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>858,600</td>
<td>118,542</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of children including preschool age provided with access to protective emergencies learning spaces</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>204,096</td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>13,001</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>16,274</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* New estimated January-June 2014 target based on UNICEF’s contribution to the interagency South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.

716,100
# of people internally displaced since 15 December
(OCHA, 17 February, 2014)

382,933*
# of estimated displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan
156,800# of estimated refugees in neighbouring countries (OCHA, 17 February, 2014)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - June 2014
US$ 75.1 million**

* Disaggregated data is yet to be made available, as registration has not been completed across the country.
** This is based on UNICEF’s contribution to the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP).
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In key towns security has been improving, slowly enabling agencies to assist people outside of the Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. However, on 18 February, heavy fighting took place in Malakal.

There are currently an estimated 716,100 IDPs inside South Sudan including an estimated 75,300 IDPs sheltered in eight UNMISS bases, including 43,261 in the two bases in Juba and 21,568 in Malakal.

Over 89 per cent of the people displaced are outside the UN bases, including places where aid organizations have limited access. Initial needs assessment findings from Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap states indicate that a large proportion of displaced families have been absorbed by host communities, and are not living in concentrated groups. In some areas, the influx of displaced people is aggravating existing tensions with pastoralists populations. Additional IDP sites are opening up with large numbers of affected population in Upper Nile, where WASH services are urgently required.

The security situation in the Greater Upper Nile region remains tense and volatile, with massive displacement of civilian populations from the main towns to the remote areas, with Malakal most recently affected. The displaced have difficulty finding shelter and food. The education sector has suffered major setbacks with the destruction of school infrastructure and looting of education materials. Many schools in northern counties of Upper Nile are reported to be occupied by IDPs.

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, led by WHO, UNICEF provides leadership on vaccination, communication and social mobilization. UNICEF also supports the core supplies pipelines for the Education, WASH and Nutrition clusters, providing essential humanitarian supplies to all partners.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF response plan contributes to the Inter-agency Crisis Response Plan strategic objectives and aims to provide humanitarian assistance and protection tailored to the needs of girls, boys, women and men affected by the crisis (internally displaced, host communities, and refugees) in accordance with the Core Commitments for Children to reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure the protection and participation of affected populations. The key programme priorities are: outbreak prevention, preparedness and response with a focus on measles and diarrheal disease (including cholera) involving close collaboration between WASH, nutrition and health sectors; protection of children, focused on preventing and responding to recruitment and other grave violations; return to learning for displaced children and children in vulnerable host communities to provide a protective environment and entry point for other programme interventions including health, nutrition, WASH and child protection, preparedness for the rainy season including pre-positioning of supplies and establishment of programmes in locations likely to become inaccessible during the rains.

Aid agencies continue to scale up operations to respond to the increased humanitarian needs where access is possible. Expanding outreach to the most vulnerable children is a priority, and UNICEF is also expanding its partnerships with NGOs as humanitarian presence increases, and is implementing directly in areas where partners are not operating.
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: Epidemiological reports on week 6 show a decreasing number of measles cases with total cumulative reported 663 cases and 80 deaths with case fatality rate (CFR) of 12 per cent compared to 14% the previous week. Except for a slight increase in acute watery diarrhea, malaria cases and respiratory tract infections have decreased with no deaths recorded during the same period. Preliminary reports for the 7th week are showing the same trends on measles reduction. To date, partial reports show Measles, Polio and Vitamin A supplementation reached respectively only 14%, 12.3% and 7% of the revised targets. A total of 216,440 measles doses were so far distributed, as well as 152,000 polio doses.

Amidst daunting operational challenges, including limited NGO and government capacity, disruption of health services and massive damage to cold chain facilities, the health response has expanded gradually from PoCs/IDP camps to three payams namely Lankien, Walgak and Yuai in Jonglei State. IDPs which integrated host communities are being covered in Nimule and Torit with MSF-Holland and MERLIN as implementing partners, respectively. UNICEF will carry out a quick assessment of needs for additional insecticide-treated nets (ITN) in addition to the 340,000 ITNs distributed in December.

Partial cold chain assessments have revealed total damage to facilities in Bentiu and partial damage in Bor. UNICEF is working quickly to re-establish the damaged cold chains ahead of the rainy season with the deployment of cold chain technician consultants. About US$2.5 million is required to address emergency vaccine requirements re-establish the cold chain and ensure the operationalization of cold chain facilities for the next 6 months, alongside support to emergency operations, especially fuel. This is a top priority with the forthcoming national measles catch-up campaign in April and the re-establishment of routine vaccination among children under one in IDPs and host communities.

UNICEF’s partner, ART, will work on increasing social mobilization on HIV/AIDS in PoCs in Juba to support the delivery of Preventing Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services. To date, 920 (22 male and 898 pregnant women) were counselled and tested yielding 11 positive cases among women, which were referred for treatment to Juba Teaching Hospital.

Nutrition: Out of the six month target of 30,891, the total admission of SAM cases by partners has increased from 871 last week to 3,578 this week, of which 5% are complicated cases, requiring inpatient treatment. This increase in admission is thought to result from a combination of a higher reporting rate and an increase of cases consecutive to the measles outbreak. After the onset of the crisis and the disruption of pre-existing set up for the management of acute malnutrition, all 36 UNICEF partners are progressively coming back to speed, and scaling up the response, with some expanding their scope and locations. After 9 weeks, CMAM activities have resumed in Awerial, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal where 34,222 children were screened and the network for SAM treatment was re-established with up to 135 Outpatient Treatment centers currently operational. To date, Outpatient Treatment centers have received 4,500 boxes of RUTF while 26,000 boxes in stock and in the pipeline.

During the same period, UNICEF worked with four partners to expand the services in Juba and Bor IDP camps. Multi-micronutrient supplementation is ongoing for children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 13,913 PLW were reached during the month of January with package of infant and young child feeding (IVCF), health and nutrition, education and behavior change communication. UNICEF is scaling up the integrated nutrition response, for implementation by partners before the rainy season.

UNICEF and WFP are working in closer collaboration to ensure the continuum of care between severe and moderate acute malnutrition. Further assessment will be conducted to evaluate the use of powder milk and bottle-feeding in the camps; this will inform the design of key messages and actions for behavior change.

WASH: The major priority for UNICEF and WASH partners now is preparing for the coming rainy season and ensuring that IDPs in the POC areas and outside are reached with sustainable WASH interventions to protect against infectious diseases. Concerted efforts are being made to reach affected populations in areas such as Wau Shiluk, Twic County, Nimule and Yala Akok.
Water provision in both IDP camps in Juba, Tomping and UN House continued with the delivery of 15 liters per day for 42,994 persons. The commissioning of 256 new latrines in Tomping was accomplished after UNMISS availed more space, thus bringing the number of operational latrines to over 400. Drainage in the camp is a major communicable disease propagating factor that requires urgent attention. In Bor, UNICEF increased the water supply with additional 108,000 liters by contracting three water tankers. Garbage collection was equally improved with regular collection put in place by UNICEF. Additional 50 latrines were built in Bor making the total latrines available to 210.

In Awerial, progress have been made on the drilling of a new bore hole to supplement the water tracking while test pumping was conducted in the town water point to determine the yield before upgrading the system. Water provision remains stable with 13 liters per day of treated water distributed to 75,000 persons and more latrines are under construction. UNICEF is working with partners, RUWASSA, OXFAM and MSF Swiss to ensure smooth hand over of the Water supply treatment system from MSF to IRC.

**Child Protection:** To date, 13,001 children, including children in Yida Refugee Camp (Unity State), were reached with critical child protection services supported by UNICEF. In Juba, the total number of children identified and registered as separated and unaccompanied stands at 254, with an additional 195 children are registered as missing, up from 189 last week. In Awerial, the number of separated and unaccompanied children registered by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster remains at 271. There are also 30 children registered as of separated and unaccompanied in Nimule IDP site, 59 in Malakal, 27 in Bentiu and 74 in Warrap State.

Child protection partners are also investing in the set-up of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). In Juba, five (5) CFS are now operational, and 1,890 boys and girls now benefit from psychosocial services and recreational activities. UNICEF implementing partner in Yida Refugee camp also reported that over 7,350 benefitted from child protection services including psychosocial support. In Malakal, 170 children continued to benefit from the CFS facilitated by Social Workers and UNICEF’s local partners, while 450 children in Awerial benefit from psychosocial support via the CFS.

This past week, UNICEF received additional reports on grave child rights violations from Unity and Eastern Equatoria state. In Juba, 683 children and 823 adults received messages on child protection and child rights to increase awareness on preventing child protection risks in the PoC area at UNMISS Base.

UNICEF’s implementing partner for Gender Based Violence (GBV) in two IDP sites in Juba has set up the referral network for medical care and professional counselling for child survivors of sexual violence. Following discussions with the national GBV Sub-cluster, UNICEF will now support the coordination of the Central Equatoria State GBV Working Group. In and around Malakal, UNICEF and partners are currently assessing the PoC area and IDP sites for the GBV response planned to start in two weeks’ time.

In the last two weeks, members of the Child Protection Sub-cluster have begun extending the child protection response to IDP sites outside of the PoC areas but much remains to be done to enhance the protection of children affected by the crisis.

**Education:** Education and Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNA) have been completed in Central Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap, and Eastern Equatoria states. The findings indicate an increasing demand for life skills and emergency education. Rapid education needs assessments are planned for Upper Nile and Malakal.

The Ministry of Education issued a directive for schools to reopen on 15 February, but implementation of the directive varies between States, in particular given the security situation. Emergency education activities are scheduled to start the last week of February. To date, 37 schools are still used by IDPs or occupied by armed forces in seven states. This figure is likely to increase, as many areas are still inaccessible for assessment. Advocacy work to find an alternative solution continues with relevant stakeholders and communities.

UNICEF partners Intersos and IBIS are setting up eleven (11) integrated Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) to benefit 3,005 children in PoC sites in Tomping and UN House in Juba, as well as in Bor. Mercy Corps has also set up three TLS centres using UNICEF tents in UN Base in Rubkona, Unity, and enrolling 231 children. Partners are prioritizing integrated TLS to maximize the use of limited space in PoC sites in UN Bases, with education and child protection interventions conducted in the same UNICEF school tents. UNICEF, as Manager of the Core pipeline, is dispatching education supplies to Greater Upper Nile, to benefit approximately 6,000 children.

**Communications for Development (C4D):** Partnerships are being established with the national radio networks to reach IDPs and affected communities across the country. Catholic Radio Network (CRN) broadcasts of "Safeways" radio spots on Routine Immunization, Exclusive Breast-feeding, Child Protection, Education, Hand Washing and Toilet use in English and Arabic, reaching 6 million people across the country. Similar partnership is being explored with South Sudan Radio Network to complement the CRN.

C4D conducted pre-testing of key messages on Public Health Services and Solutions (PHSS) in Tomping Camp through focus group discussions among men, women, youth and children. In Unity State, UNICEF supported Upper Nile Initiative and Development Organization (UNIDO) and CARE International with community engagement materials such as flip charts and t-shirts with polio...
messages to promote health and hygiene promotion in IDP camps, host community and health facilities. CARE International is also supporting emergency response activities in Jonglei State, with UNICEF’s support.

**Media and External Communication:** UNICEF invited AP, Reuters and VoA (which has both international and domestic broadcasts in South Sudan) to accompany Ted Chaiban, UNICEF’s Director of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS), on a field visit to Mingkaman IDP camp. The visit looked at WASH facilities, health and hygiene promotion. UNMISS Radio and Television also interviewed the EMOPS Director in Juba. In preparation for the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) launch in Geneva, UNICEF is producing a short video on the urgent need for funding ahead of the rainy season. Japanese wire service interviewed UNICEF about child protection work.

**Supply and Logistics:** During the reporting period, UNICEF dispatched health supplies by road to Bor. These include WASH items such as Calcium Hypochlorite, squatting plates, soap, tarpaulins, pipes, buckets, squatting plates, generators, and water flocculation tablets. These were sent to Polish Humanitarian Action and International Aid Service. WASH items including slabs buckets, soap, Tarpaulin were also sent to Awerial for the Rural Water and Sanitation Department. Education materials were moved to Bentiu and Malakal by air. These included School in a box recreation kits, tents, early childhood development (ECD) Kits and black boards. These were sent to the Ministry of Education in Bentiu and the State Ministry of Health in Malakal. Large quantities of bed nets were moved to Ministry of Health in Juba and, Western and Central Equatorial. Syringes to support the EPI programme were sent to Malakal and Lankien and were received by MSF Holland and the MOH.

**Security:** Although armed conflict has subsided since the Cessation of Hostilities, fighting has not stopped. Recently, there has been fighting in some areas, particularly in and around Malakal. Hostility towards the UN continues from some of the lower levels of the security forces and in a number of cases has included targeted violence against UN personnel.

**Funding:** UNICEF’s funding requirements under the inter-agency Crisis Response Plan (CRP) stand at US$ 75,068,165 (Jan-Jun 2014). To date, UNICEF has received US$ 10,287,861 from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of the United States, and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF. The Government of Japan has pledged additional US$ 4.4 million. UNICEF’s appeal remains 86% unfunded. Additional funds are urgently required to deliver critical assistance to displaced populations and host communities, to enhance the protection of affected children, and preposition supplies ahead of the upcoming rainy season.

### Appeal Sector Requirements in US$$ | Funds received in US$$ | Funding gap %
---|---|---
Nutrition | 9,000,000 | 2,032,573 | 77%
Health | 17,202,190 | 1,382,573 | 92%
WASH | 28,500,000 | 4,213,613 | 85%
Protection (CP, GBV &MRE) | 10,160,521 | 1,501,768 | 85%
Education | 7,530,164 | 1,157,333 | 85%
Multi-sector refugee response | 2,675,290 | - | 100%
Total | 75,068,165 | 10,287,861 | 86%

* 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) to meet the high operating costs of working in South Sudan.
** ‘Funds received’ does not include pledges.

**Next SitRep: 25 February 2014**

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

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