



A health worker is trained on infection prevention and control in the context of Ebola, as part of UNICEF and South Sudan's Ebola prevention and preparedness efforts. Photo: UNICEF South Sudan/Wilson



JULY 2019: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #134

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In July 2019, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (national and state levels), WHO and other partners continued to create awareness, engage and sensitize communities on Ebola in high-risk states reaching 208,669 people (101,938 men; 106,731 women).
- On 23 July, 32 children were released from pro-Machar SPLA-iO in Mirmir, Unity State. All children were reunited with their families and are receiving reintegration services including comprehensive case management.
- 26 July marked National Girls' Education Day. In Juba, the event was hosted by the Jubek State Ministry of Education along with education partners. Approximately 1,085 girls from 15 schools took part in a rally which included dance, drama, songs and poetry performances.

1.83 million

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, July 2019)

2.32 million

South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries
(UNHCR Regional Portal, South Sudan Situation 31 July 2019)

6.87 million

South Sudanese facing acute food insecurity or worse
(May-July 2019 Projection, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)

UNICEF's Response with Partners in 2019

Indicators	Cluster for 2019		UNICEF and partners for 2019		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment	220,700	144,883	220,700	144,883	65.6%
Health: # of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			475,000	411,079	86.5%
WASH: # people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	3,000,000	1,296,302	800,000	432,890	54.1%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support services	476,750	201,285	275,000	134,268	48.8%
Education*: # of children accessing quality formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education	786,324	646,713	729,000	568,839	78.0%

*Education cluster revisited learners figure due to data cleaning and removal of duplication – as such figure has reduced.

Funding Status

Carry-over from 2018: USD 26,142,536
Funds received: USD 50,291,591



Funding gap: USD 102,796,374

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Since January 2019, following the signing of the September 2018 peace agreement, the number of incidents limiting or preventing UNICEF and partners' access due to armed conflict have declined, leading to improved access to vulnerable women and children. UNICEF programmes are largely able to be implemented in past hot spots such as Mayendit in Unity state, Greater Baggari in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Maban in Upper Nile. However, despite this overall trend, access restrictions due to armed hostilities persisted in parts of southern Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria state, the result of fighting between government security forces and the National Salvation Front (NAS – a non-signatory to the peace agreement). UNICEF and partners have been able to expand Ebola preparedness efforts in these affected areas, however, ongoing clashes – such as those that took place in Lobonok and Nimule this month – have made these efforts increasingly challenging.

While hostilities have decreased, humanitarians still face a range of additional challenges. Criminality remains a persistent impediment due to road-side attacks, the looting of warehouses and facilities, and attempts to collect bribes at checkpoints on main supply routes. UNICEF and partners were subject to several attempts by state security forces to extort 'fees' or 'confiscate' items from UNICEF partners and transport contractors. There were also several minor looting incidents of nutrition supplies from UNICEF supported facilities. UN agencies are now required to use force protection from the mission along the Juba-Laniya and Torit-Nimule roads following a series of roadside attacks on these routes. Inter-communal violence – including cattle raiding – similarly constrains access to affected civilian populations. In Jur River (Western Bahr el Ghazal), the ability to address the needs of newly displaced populations has been greatly complicated by fighting between different communities Jur River and Tonj South. Similarly, in Mayendit (Unity), programmes were temporarily suspended following cattle raids from Warrap state.

The July IPC assessment indicates that an estimated 6.96 million people (61 per cent of the population) are likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse, out of which an estimated 1.82 million people will face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity and 21,000 will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and at risk of famine. In 2019, approximately 860,000 children under five are estimated to be acutely malnourished including 259,000 severe acute malnutrition (SAM), out of which 220,700 (85 per cent) are targeted for treatment. The Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence stands at 11.6 per cent and stunting at 17.9 per cent. To reach 2019 targets and be ready to respond for first semester 2020, UNICEF requires US\$ 40 million between September and December 2019 for procurement of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic food (RUTF) and frontline cost of the programme. There is risk for RUTF pipeline break during the last quarter of 2019 or early 2020 if UNICEF fails to mobilize adequate resources before September 2019.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is co-leading three clusters and one Area of Responsibility (AoR) out of a total of 10 clusters and three AoRs currently active in the country. UNICEF co-leads at national level both the Child Protection AoR and the Education Cluster with Save the Children, the Nutrition Cluster with Concern, Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the World Food Program (WFP) and the WASH Cluster with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between UNICEF and each co-Lead Agency at Country level to guide effective and efficient co-Coordination and ensure clear roles and responsibilities of each party. UNICEF co-led clusters and AoR are all part of the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) led by OCHA at the national and sub-national levels.

UNICEF participates in the in-country interagency PSEA Task Force, which functions under the auspices of the Deputy SRSG/ Resident Coordinator (RC) / Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), and plays an active role to advocate for better protection of children against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2019, in line with UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) and the inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), UNICEF continues to strengthen and expand its programmes. UNICEF provides life-saving humanitarian assistance through a timely and effective integrated package of nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education services delivered through interconnected, complementary responses. To ensure that support has a wide reach, services are delivered through static operations, direct outreach and rapid response modalities. UNICEF's operations are led by its 13 field offices to enable wide coverage and quality programming across the country. UNICEF's

leadership of the nutrition and WASH clusters and child protection area of responsibility and its co-leadership of the education cluster enable strategic planning, coordinated response, capacity building of partners and advocacy both at the national and state levels.

Local partners make up approximately 51 per cent of UNICEF's partnerships in South Sudan and UNICEF will invest in increasing the localization of aid in South Sudan through capacity building and targeted resource allocation. Following the signing of the R-ARCSS in September 2018, UNICEF is investing in building the capacities of central and sub-national state authorities.

In 2019, the integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) is prioritizing hard-to-reach communities with urgent, life-saving interventions. WFP, FAO and UNICEF are deploying IRRMs to areas of the country that fit the criteria of extraordinary humanitarian needs in otherwise inaccessible locations. A partnership with WFP on biometric registration, under a Letter of Understanding signed between the two agencies in October 2018, is strengthening data collection, management, follow up, displacement tracking and harmonized reporting.

In July 2019, three IRRM missions were completed in Ayod County, Jonglei state in the areas of Wai, Katdalok and Mogok reaching a total of 15,919 people and 3,252 children under five. Unfortunate one mission was cancelled after deployment of the team due to security concerns in Paguer, Fangak County.

Between January – 31 July 2019, UNICEF has completed a total of 18 IRRM missions with WFP using Biometric registration (BMR) in hard to reach areas reaching a total of 177,344 Individuals and 35,612 children under five, ten missions were completed in Jonglei state in the areas of Chuil, New Fangak, Old Fangak, Kurwai, Keew, Kuernayng, Jauibor, Wai, Katdalok and Mogok, while eight missions were completed in Upper Nile State in the areas of Tonga, Wathjak, Ying, Raing, Nyangore, Ulang, Mathiang and Udier.

UNICEF is currently delivering multi-sectoral services in the areas of Jiech, Normanyang, Jonglei State and Dor/Awerrial County, Lakes State, the teams are expected to be on the ground until the end of August 2019.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health: UNICEF and partners have provided curative consultations to 39,252 people (20,019 females; 19,233 males - including 16,033 children aged under five years. This lifesaving treatment was provided through health facilities, community outreach and IRRMs. Most consultations concerned malaria (35 per cent), followed by acute respiratory infections (18 per cent) and diarrhoea (9 per cent). An additional 1,840 children aged 6 months -15 years (938 females; 902 males) were immunized against measles through health facilities, outreach activities, reactive vaccination and IRRM and a total of 6,036 families were provided with two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets through UNICEF and partners to help prevent malaria, especially among children and pregnant women. UNICEF supported the provision of antenatal care services to 1,827 pregnant women and 259 deliveries took place with assistance of skilled birth attendants. In tandem, 474 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV. Among these, one woman tested positive and was initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ART).

A total of 2,547 suspected measles cases were reported, 90 confirmed IgM positive leading to six deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.2 per cent in 17 counties and five Protection of Civilian sites (PoCs). No new outbreaks were reported; however, the continuation of active measles outbreak is confirmed in Pibor county. Subsequently, another reactive vaccination campaign is planned.

An Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) study was conducted and findings revealed an increase of the EVM composite performance score from < 35 per cent in 2012 to 65 per cent in 2019. Similarly, analysis of the cold chain inventory is currently ongoing with an aim to quantify the availability and coverage of EPI cold chain infrastructure in South Sudan. Also, in the month of July, 37 health workers were trained on Effective Vaccine Management and Immunization in Practice from Yei, Lainya and Morobo.

This year, 34 high-risk counties have plans to implement two rounds of the tetanus-diphtheria (Td) campaign. Twenty high-risk counties conducted first round Td vaccination campaign to women of reproductive age (15-49 years) as part of the Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE) strategy in South Sudan. Among these, 16 counties have

reached more than 80 per cent of their planned target while four counties scored less than 80 per cent. Fourteen counties have planned the campaign for the fourth quarter – after the current rainy season comes to an end.

Nutrition: UNICEF in partnership with 40 Civil Society Organizations (CSO) is providing key nutrition interventions for children and women in South Sudan. Since January 2019, more than 144,883 children aged 6 to 59 months were admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. The performance indicators of SAM treatment were above the acceptable minimum Sphere standards, with a cure rate of 91.3 per cent, a defaulter rate of 5.7 per cent and a death rate of 0.3 per cent. During the same period, infant and young child feeding counselling services reached more 840,000 caregivers of children, representing 85 per cent of annual target. The nutrition situation is expected to worsen during the peak lean season as households deplete their food stocks. Four county based SMART surveys conducted during the lean season (May-July) in Renk (Upper Nile) Gogrial West, Twic East (Warrap), and Ikotos (Eastern Equatoria) showed GAM rates above the 15% emergency threshold except Ikotos with 9.2%. Renk county demonstrated the highest GAM rates at 32.1% for the fourth year in a row. Further follow up has been instituted included mass MUAC screening, Causal analysis assessment and joint field visit.

To reach 2019 targets and be ready to respond for first semester 2020, UNICEF requires US\$ 3 million before end of September 2019, US\$ 8 million before end of November 2019 and US\$ 21 million before end of February 2020 for procurement of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic food (RUTF) and frontline costs of the programme. There is a risk of interruption in nutrition services delivery during the first quarter of 2020, if UNICEF fails to mobilize adequate resources before end of November 2019.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF has continued to provide WASH life-saving interventions through the provision of access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene services to the vulnerable and affected host communities, POCs and in IDPs in collective sites. As a result, a total of 432,890 individuals have been provided with access to safe drinking water through water trucking, construction of new and rehabilitation of the non-functional water facilities. UNICEF has also continued to provide support in operation and maintenance of Water yards, Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) systems and Urban Water systems.

A total of 184,581 vulnerable individuals have so far been supported with access to basic sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of emergency communal latrines and household latrines. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria, Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is being implemented as the approach to improve the sanitation, and as a result 10 villages have been declared open defecation-free (ODF) in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, bringing the cumulative total of ODF villages to 54. It has also been reported that 300,130 of the targeted population have been reached with key hygiene promotion messages and total of 293,472 individuals have benefited from the distribution of core-pipeline supplies and WASH NFIs including jerrycans, buckets, soap and water treatment chemicals.

Education: National Girls' Education Day was celebrated throughout the country on 26 July. In Juba, the event was hosted by the Jubek State Ministry of Education along with education partner the Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI). Approximately 1,085 girls from 15 schools took part in a rally which included dance, drama, songs and poetry performances. The Minister of Education from Jubek State was the guest of honour and in his speech, he promised to renovate girls' schools and encouraged everyone present to continue to support girls' education. A similar event took place in Aweil West, Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Through its implementing partners, UNICEF established or renovated temporary learning spaces (TLS), providing approximately 2,300 learners with a safe and protective learning environment. Two new blocks of temporary learning spaces (comprising four classrooms) were established in Lanyeris primary school in Pibor, where no school had existed before. The establishment of this new TLS has reportedly already attracted children to the area so that they can enrol in school. Temporary learning spaces were also renovated in Panyijiar county (Unity state), benefiting 2,000 learners, Ayod (Jonglei), benefiting 89 learners and Tambura (Western Equatoria), benefiting 220 learners.

Essential education supplies including exercise books, pens, school bags, rulers, recreational kits and early childhood development (ECD) kits were distributed by UNICEF partners, including to 89 primary schools in Upper Nile, benefiting 22,500 learners. UNICEF's partner Finn Church Aid distributed teaching and learning materials in nine primary schools

in Mingkaman (Lakes state), reaching 6,697 learners and 157 teachers. School desks were provided to four schools in Torit, benefiting 320 learners. Thanks to extensive support from the logistics cluster, education supplies were airlifted from Bor to three hard-to-reach counties of Ulang, Nasir and Longechuk (Upper Nile) Partners on the ground have already started distribution to some of the schools in these areas.

Child Protection: UNICEF and partners reached 32,954 children (45,094 girls; 56,220 boys) with psychosocial support (PSS) activities in child-friendly spaces, schools and other community-based interventions in 10 former states. The PSS trainers' manual for teachers and facilitators have been rolled out with Training of Trainers targeting child protection and education actors, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Workers and Ministry of General Education and Instruction staff. Since the beginning of the year, cumulatively 642 unaccompanied and separated children (311 girls; 331 boys) have been registered for Family Tracing and Reunification services with 98 children (42 girls, 56 boys) registered in July alone. An additional 61 children have been reunified with their primary caregiver during the reporting period.

On 28 July, Opposition leader Riek Machar released an order calling for the release of women and girls held in opposition bases in Western Equatoria. UNICEF has been working with UNMISS to plan the verification, release and reintegration programmes. Additionally, under the leadership of National DDR Commission, UNMISS and UNICEF have been meeting with parties to the conflict to plan further sensitization and verification missions and releases

On 23 July, 32 children were released from pro-Machar SPLA-iO in Mirmir, Unity State. All children were reunited with their families and are receiving reintegration services including comprehensive case management.

Cumulatively a total of 119,173 individuals (28,221 girls, 34,025 boys, 35,407 women, 21, 520 men) who are living in high-risk mine areas were reached with life-saving mine risk education messages in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states since the beginning of the year. Despite, the lack of funds and subsequently the decrease of mine risk education implementing partners, 616 community leaders and teachers have been trained to perform key MRE messaging.

In July 2019, UNICEF and implementing partners reached a total of 10,591 (2,796 girls; 2,650 boys; 3,787 women; 1,358 men) with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention (including awareness raising and social norms transformation), response services including specialized GBV case management, PSS, skills building courses, access to women and girls friendly services, risk mitigation information and referrals for other specialized service. Out of the total number reached in the month, 735 (454 women and 281 girls) benefitted from small scale business management skills such as bead making, bedsheet design, tea making, mandazi/cake making and restaurant management.

UNICEF WASH and Child Protection sections trained a total of 30 (14 women; 16 men) participants on GBV risk mitigation with emphasis on risks and risk mitigation measures to be taken by WASH actors as well as ensuring timely referrals for women and girls including survivors of GBV.

Communication for Development (C4D): Through the integrated network of community mobilizers, 73,838 households were reached on key health behaviours through house-to-house visits. A total of 453 community meetings were held with mother-support groups, religious leaders, youth groups and community leaders in all 10 states, educating them on integrated messaging that cover all thematic areas and life-saving messaging and engaging them in community-based advocacy efforts.

In commemoration of the annual world breastfeeding week, the C4D section mobilized communities and raised awareness on the importance of breastfeeding and the need to support mothers to breastfeed through radio talk shows, radio spots, launches, theatre for development, traditional dances and focus group discussions in all ten states.

Gender in collaboration with C4D section and the Ministry of General Education and Instruction have rolled out a menstrual hygiene management study in seven selected counties. So far, over 22 trainers have been trained on relevant tools, data collection, and analysis and will support trainings of data collectors in the selected counties. The study aims to understand the challenges girls face in school during menstruation, their needs and support provided to them.

Cash-Based Programming: In 2019, UNICEF launched a South Sudan cash strategy, increased their internal capacity on cash-based programming and began a Water Voucher project in Wau. UNICEF and Oxfam, in collaboration with the Urban Water Corporation will provide emergency water vouchers to 24,000 of the most vulnerable families in Wau in collaboration with WFP. UNICEF staff as well as the Urban Water Corporation were trained. Furthermore, UNICEF has developed two cash and voucher pilots to be rolled out within the IRRM missions.

UNICEF conducted a mapping and analysis of social protection in South Sudan using Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) Core Diagnostic Tool (CODI) modified to fit context. This was endorsed by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare as well as key actors working with Social Protection through cash-based programming.

Additionally, UNICEF has become a member of the technical working group on the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) led by REACH and the Inter-Agency Cash Working Group. The JMMI will support organisations with timely market information and improve coordination among cash actors in the country with UNICEF contributing with timely price monitoring.

Ebola Preparedness: In July 2019, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (national and state levels), WHO and other partners continued to create awareness, engage and sensitize communities on Ebola in high-risk states reaching a total of 208,669 people (101,938 men; 106,731 women). As part of the scale-up of activities, the C4D section trained 90 community mobilizers in Juba in partnership with the State Ministry of Health, Juba. The trained mobilizers will educate and engage communities in Juba on Ebola prevention and control.

An assessment mission in hard-to-reach areas of Tore and Rasole in Yei and results of a KAP study on Ebola conducted in 10 high-risk counties indicated that communities have low knowledge on the signs and symptoms and how the disease is transmitted. Through existing partnership and new partnerships, C4D is scaling-up sensitization and community mobilization activities in all high-risk areas.

UNICEF has continued to be part of the WASH Ebola preparedness efforts by continuing to co-lead WASH IPC TWGs, whilst participating in the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), National Task Force (NTF) and supporting state level coordination and the identification of critical gaps and needs in collaboration with donors.

–Ebola Humanitarian Performance Monitoring				
Sector	Indicators	Target	Results	% achieved
WASH	# of health facilities provided with essential WASH services in areas at risk of EVD	60	71	118%
WASH	Number of public places where handwashing stations are installed and utilized in areas at risk of EVD	100	137	137%
WASH	# of staff in health facilities trained on IPC/WASH in areas at risk of EVD	240	208	87%
C4D	Number of community health workers trained in risk communication and community engagement for EVD preparedness	850	450	53%
C4D	# of people reached with EVD prevention and control messages (interpersonal and group communication)	1,047,353	673,669	64%

Ebola funding Table - 2019						
Sector	Total Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Funds Received	Carry-Over from 2018	Total funds received	\$	%
Health	100,650	300,000	0	300,000	0	0%
WASH	1,161,880	1,661,788	0	1,661,788	0	0%
C4D	3,176,410	2,373,891	0	2,373,891	802,519	25%
Child Protection	95,000	0	0	0	95,000	100%
Total	4,533,940	4,335,679	0	4,335,679	897,519	20%

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting month, multi sectoral supplies valued at US\$ 3.18 million were dispatched directly to implementing partners country-wide and through warehouse to warehouse transfers. The dispatches comprised of Nutrition, WASH, Health, Education and Child Protection supplies delivered to various locations across South Sudan.

A total of 61 40mt trucks were dispatched from the UNICEF warehouses to Bor, Wau, Aweil, Rumbek, Torit, Kapoeta, Yambio, Nzara, Kajokeji, Magwi, Kuajok, Yei and Ikotos using Logistics Cluster Humanitarian Road Convoys and by Air to Malakal, Longechuk, Abiemnom, Leer, Nyal, Ulang, Mayendit, Mandeng – Nassir and Pultruck using the Logistics Cluster Aircrafts and commercial charter.

Media and External Communications

In July, UNICEF South Sudan issued a [press release](#) after the release of 32 boys from armed opposition groups in Mirmir, Leer. The press release had good pick-up in media. A [photo story](#) from the release was also published and a blog post was created. The latter is yet to be published. UNICEF data was cited in the [coverage](#) of a child marriage landmark case, where the court annulled the marriage between a 16-year-old girl and a 28-year-old man. UNICEF's Ebola prevention and preparedness efforts were highlighted in a [press release](#) 29 July, which had good media pickup. The first mission to Aweil creating a larger content package for the state of the world's children report launch in October was executed. Furthermore, content for world breastfeeding week in August was prepared.

Security

On 29 July, the Troika issued a statement on the peace process in South Sudan reaffirming its commitment to the IGAD-led South Sudan peace process and to the lasting peace the people of South Sudan deserve. The significant drop in political violence and the presence of many opposition politicians in Juba are welcome developments. However, 12 August was the half-way mark until the new deadline for the end of the pre-transitional period on 12 November. While there is progress, lack of momentum to fully implement the peace agreement may threaten the successful formation of the transitional government and prospects for the peace process. Troika called upon all parties to redouble their efforts to resolve the pending issues.

On 27 July, IGAD continued to lobby for a face-to-face meeting between President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar in order to build confidence. As per UNMISS SRSG statement, lack of face to face meetings between the two leaders is one of the unresolved issues, even though signing of the peace agreement last year has reduced fighting between the two main warring parties.

Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) chair Abiche Ageno highlighted the challenges linked to the cantonment of troops stating that the government is unable to provide

basic amenities like food, medicine, water and shelter to the troops already cantoned in the designated cantonment sites. JDB asked IO troops to report to cantonment sites by 31 July a deadline which reportedly has not been met.

On 09 July, South Sudan celebrated a low profile 8th “Independence Day” due to financial constraints. The President addressed the nation and pardoned 15 prisoners of war. Troops were seen securing strategic points in Juba to ensure safety and security during the occasion.

On 1 July, President Kiir travelled to Nairobi and held bilateral talks with Kenyan counterpart. The talks focused on South Sudan's stalled peace process, conflict and dispute resolution, trade ties, and regional stability, among other issues. At the meeting, Kenya also agreed to allocate land for a dry port to South Sudan at the Naivasha Special Economic Zone and for a logistics hub near the new Lamu Port along the Kenyan coast.

Funding

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received to date. There remains an urgent need for additional donor support to close the funding gap; reach our targets and provide lifesaving interventions for the people of South Sudan. As of 31 July 2019, there is a funding gap of 57 per cent against UNICEF South Sudan's 2019 HAC requirements of US\$179.2 million. Funding available under HAC 2019 include carry-forward funds of US\$ 26.1 million from 2018 and US\$ 45.9 million funds received since January 2019.

REPORT AS OF 31ST JULY 2019					
Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 31 Jan 2019 for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received	C/F from 2018	Funding Gap (\$)	%
Health	11,201,300	958,588	3,221,412	7,021,300	63%
Nutrition	50,202,200	35,756,664	10,742,757	3,702,779	7%
WASH	45,587,000	10,153,109	1,678,452	33,755,440	74%
Education	43,740,000	491,847	7,693,857	35,554,296	81%
Child Protection	28,500,000	2,931,383	2,806,058	22,762,558	80%
Total	179,230,500	50,291,591	26,142,536	102,796,374	57%

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

- HAC funded includes substantial carry-forward (C/F) funding from 2018, however figures are still provisional.

Next Situation Report: August 2019

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/>

Who to contact for further information:

Mohamed Ayoya
Country Representative
 UNICEF South Sudan
 Email: mayoya@unicef.org

Yves Willemot
Chief of Communications
 UNICEF South Sudan
 Email: ywillemot@unicef.org

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2018

	Cluster for 2019		UNICEF and partners for 2019			%
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (July)	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (July)	Change since last report	
NUTRITION						
# of children aged 6 to 59 months admitted for SAM treatment	220,700	144,883	220,700	144,883	16,149	65.6%
# of caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months reached with infant and young child feeding counselling	984,700	840,510	984,700	840,510	127,696	85.4%
HEALTH						
# of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			475,000	411,079	1,840	86.5%
# of children and women provided with long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			200,000	107,200	6,036	53.6%
WASH						
# people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	3,000,000	1,296,302	800,000	432,890	4,830	54.1%
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	3,000,000 ¹	402,354	300,000	184,581	54	61.5%
CHILD PROTECTION						
# of children reached with psychosocial support services	476,750	201,285	275,000	134,268	32,954	48.8%
# of girls, boys, women and men reached with gender-based violence prevention and response services			168,000	46,665	10,591	27.8%
EDUCATION						
# of children accessing quality formal or non-formal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education	786,324	(646,713) ²	729,000	568,839	(16,917) ²	78.0%
# of teachers trained on education-in-emergencies basic pedagogy and learner-centred methodologies	10,000	1,596	5,500	3,960	153	72.0%

¹ 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan, WASH Strategic Objective 1.

² Education cluster revisited learners figure due to data cleaning and removal of duplication - figure has reduced.