



1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2017: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #113

South Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In September, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei states experienced flooding as a result of heavy rains. UNICEF together with partners responded to over 20,000 households affected by the flooding in Northern Bahr el Ghazal with provision of supplies, including household water treatment products and water containers. However, the WASH sector continues to face a significant funding gap (54 per cent).
- The nutrition situation in the country remains critical, despite the commencement of the harvest. In September, UNICEF was part of a multi-agency team that deployed to Baggari, Western Bahr el Ghazal, where reports indicated a deteriorating nutrition situation with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates at 29.2 per cent. A total of 676 children received treatment for moderate and severe acute malnutrition.
- During this reporting period, schools opened for the third and final term of this academic year. With a high number of new students returning to school, UNICEF has now passed its annual target of providing 300,000 children and adolescents with access to education in emergencies.

1.87 million

People internally displaced since
15 December 2013

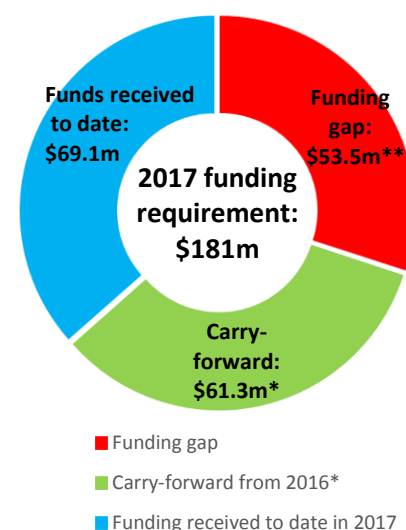
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin,
8 September 2017)

2.0 million

South Sudanese refugees in
neighbouring countries since 15
December 2013

(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin,
8 September 2017)

Funding Status



UNICEF's Response with Partners in 2017

Indicators	Cluster for 2017		UNICEF and implementing partners for 2017		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children aged six to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	205,218	138,692	207,257	142,542	68.8%
Health: # of children aged six months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,232,000	1,692,963	137.4%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,400,000	1,489,343	800,000	700,738	87.6%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	249,833	327,000	201,282	61.6%
Education: # of children and adolescents aged three to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	510,300 (Boys: 280,665 Girls: 229,635)	350,701 (Boys: 208,660 Girls: 142,041)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	308,867 (Boys: 184,444 Girls: 124,423)	103%

*The funds available from the previous year (carry-forward) includes generous contributions of over \$43 million received in late December 2016 for 2017 implementation.

**The total funds available include US\$ 3 million of overfunding received for the nutrition response. This has not been included in the funding gaps as funding received for the nutrition response do not cover gaps in other sectors.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries has now passed two million people, 85 per cent of whom are women and children. High levels of insecurity and renewed clashes in several parts of the country is contributing to continued population displacement, both internally and across borders.

The nutrition situation in South Sudan remains critical despite the expectation that harvests are becoming available in most parts of the country. In the recently concluded Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Systems (FSNMS) survey that was conducted during the peak lean season in July 2017, eight out of the nine states assessed showed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 per cent; the exception was Central Equatoria, which was found to have a GAM prevalence of 7.7 per cent. The prevalence in the other eight states ranged from 17.7 per cent in Northern Bahr el Ghazal to 23 per cent in Unity. Access in Western Equatoria state was heavily constrained due to insecurity; as such, the assessment could not be completed in this state. In Baggari in the outskirt of Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal, the proxy GAM in over 2,300 children screened surpassed the famine threshold of 17 per cent, with rates as high as 29.2 percent and a proxy severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 10.5 per cent found in Mboro and Fazalla payams. A multi-agency response team reported that the death rate among children in the area is above the emergency threshold of 2.0 deaths per 10,000 people per day.

Cholera transmission is on the decline countrywide. In the last five weeks, cholera cases have dropped from at least 145 cases in week 31 of 2017 to 20 cases in week 38 of 2017. Since the onset of the outbreak on 18 June 2016, a total of 20,583 cases have been reported with 390 deaths (case fatality rate – CFR – 1.9 per cent) as of 24 September 2017 (week 38). Among these, 16,408 cases were reported in 2017 with 309 deaths (CFR 1.9 per cent). The number of counties with active transmission have declined from 14 to five counties during the reporting period (Juba, Central Equatoria; Budi, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta East, Western Equatoria; and Yirol West, Lakes), with most cases from Juba and Budi counties.

As per the first week of September, more than 1.57 million cases of malaria have been reported in South Sudan so far in 2017, compared to 1.2 million at the same time last year (WHO and South Sudan Ministry of Health, *Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin*, 11 September 2016 and 3 September 2017). Malaria accounts for 65 per cent of all illnesses reported in health facilities across the country. More than 77,500 people are infected every week, the majority of whom are children under the age of five years (WHO, 6 September 2017).

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2017, in line with UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) and the inter-agency [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) (HRP), UNICEF continues to give priority to the current integrated scale-up strategies in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, southern Unity and Greater Equatoria, while maintaining preparedness to respond to any emergency across the country. UNICEF continues to build upon existing community networks and other community-based resources to assess, plan and implement the response, in order to strengthen local capacities and ensure accountability to affected populations.

UNICEF's focus is on enabling the delivery of quality services and on monitoring the impact of programmes. UNICEF is also prioritizing efforts to institutionalize the IASC Guidelines on Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action. As a result of limited accessibility due to insecurity and limited infrastructure, UNICEF, in collaboration with WFP, is maintaining the scale-up of the deployment of Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) missions, and aims to conduct five missions monthly as the situation permits. In 2017, a total of 35 missions have been undertaken, reaching 608,758 people, including 114,380 children under five years.¹

See the [UNICEF South Sudan 2017 Strategy Briefing Note](#).

¹ Figure revised following data verification.

CHOLERA RESPONSE: In response to the outbreak in Budi county (Eastern Equatoria), UNICEF is providing cholera supplies to the health partners supporting the response. During the reporting period, UNICEF also supported the second round of the oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in Kapoeta North with vaccine and cold chain management, reaching approximately 48,376 children aged 12 months and above.

In Juba, UNICEF supported a cholera prevention and response coordination meeting organised by the Mayor of Juba on 20 September 2017. The meeting was chaired by the Mayor of Juba and focused on how the City Council, Rajaf County and Luri County can work together with development and humanitarian partners to scale up prevention activities in Juba city.

In Eastern Equatoria State and Tonj County of Warrap State, UNICEF led an integrated cholera WASH response with partners and local authorities to contain the cholera outbreaks in the pastoralist communities. During the reporting period, approximately 62,821 individuals were reached with safe drinking water; 3,790 with proper sanitation; 25,207 were given awareness on proper hygiene practices; and 109,724 people received WASH supplies.

HEALTH: During the reporting period, UNICEF with partners reached 260,745 individuals, including 140,598 (54 per cent) children under five years (66,082 boys and 74,516 girls), with curative consultations through health facilities, integrated community case management (iCCM) and RRM missions.

In addition, UNICEF along with partners conducted a malaria 'test and treat' campaign in Aweil County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, during which 10,750 febrile children and women were tested, and 9,312 (86 per cent) who were positive for malaria were treated accordingly. A total of 43,839 mosquito nets were distributed during the reporting period.

In September, a total of 7,402 children aged six months to 15 years were immunized against measles through UNICEF-supported health clinics and RRM missions. In addition, a measles vaccination follow-up campaign was conducted in Malak PoC site and Malakal town, immunizing 5,547 children aged six months to five years. Meanwhile, 8,252 pregnant women received antenatal care services and 1,312 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. A total of 3,721 pregnant women (108 younger than 18 years) were counselled and tested for HIV; 30 tested positive and 27 started on anti-retroviral drugs. Among 59 adolescents tested for HIV, two who tested HIV positive commenced treatment.

NUTRITION: In September, UNICEF formed part of a multi-agency team that responded to the immediate needs of the population of Baggari, outside Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal, following critical GAM reports from the area. A total of 2,399 children under five years were screened for malnutrition, and 233 children identified with SAM and 443 identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received treatment. Furthermore, 1,019 children received high-energy biscuits, 1,529 were given vitamin A supplementation and 1,203 children were dewormed.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners screened 248,173 children aged six to 59 months across all states, with 11,211 and 33,966 children identified with SAM and MAM, respectively, and referred for treatment. To date in 2017, 142,542 children have been admitted into various outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) and stabilization centre (SC) services in the country. During the reporting period, a vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign was conducted in Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and Malakal town, with 5,667 children aged six to 59 months provided with vitamin A supplementation and 4,977 children aged 12 to 59 months received deworming tablets.

Reports from UNICEF partners show that 91 per cent of nutrition facilities had access to all necessary nutrition supplies in September; only nine per cent reported stock-outs, as a result of constrained access to some areas. The new Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Phase Classification (IPC) analysis was concluded during the reporting period, with results expected to be released in October 2017.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH): During the reporting period, heavy rain reported in most parts of South Sudan created flooding in Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states, affecting the water points. UNICEF together with

partners responded to approximately 120,000 people affected by the flood in Northern Bahr el Ghazal with provision of supplies, including household water treatment products and water storage containers.

The Wau Urban Water Supply System, which was non-operational for over three weeks due to shortage of fuel in the town, resumed pumping potable water on 13 September 2017 through the provision of 3,000 litres of fuel by UNICEF. The supplied fuel is enough to run the water supply system for approximately 15 days while the Urban Water Corporation reviews fuel supply lines.

In Renk County, Upper Nile State, UNICEF partner World Vision completed the rehabilitation of Romella water treatment plant in Renk town and the installation of a surface water treatment (SWAT) system in Gerger area during the reporting period, together benefiting over 7,200 people. In Bentiu, GBV safety audits were conducted in the PoC site to identify areas that will need to be strengthened in order to prevent GBV-related issues around WASH facilities.

EDUCATION: In September, schools across all states opened for the third and final term of this academic year. With a high number of students returning to school, UNICEF has now achieved its annual target of providing 300,000 children and adolescents with access to education in emergencies. In Pibor, UNICEF and partners facilitated and participated in the celebration for National Girls Education Day. The objective of the campaign was to promote community awareness on education and increase community/parental participation. The event gathered around 3,000 children, teachers, community members and local government leaders. A number of trainings for teachers, parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and school management committees (SMC) on psychosocial support, pedagogy, life skills, code of conduct and positive discipline also took place over the past month, reaching 2,069 adults (676 women).



Teacher training in Nyirol, Jonglei State ©UNICEF South Sudan 2017

Insecurity in most states, including road ambushes and robberies, is still hampering effective education service delivery. In Lakes State, six schools in Cueibet are still occupied by internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to insecurity in the area; UNICEF is closely monitoring the situation and advocating for the vacating these premises.

CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners identified and supported 399 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (189 girls and 210 boys) with family care support, temporary care monitoring and family tracing services. Out of this total, 120 UASC (56 girls and 64 boys) were successfully reunified with their families through active tracing processes.

UNICEF and partners also reached 93,619 children (49,834 girls and 43,785 boys) affected by the conflict with various forms of psychosocial support services in child friendly spaces, communities and schools in the reporting period; this high result was achieved through the engagement of new partners and following improved reporting from implementing partners. Awareness and prevention messages on child protection-related issues were provided to approximately 12,151 people (6,440 children and 5,711 adults, including 60 teachers and 752 social workers), while 52 social workers and 1,088 community members received capacity building support.

In September, UNICEF and partners provided gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, including GBV awareness raising, case management/psychosocial support and referrals, to 18,096 women, girls, boys and men across all ten states. One training on clinical management of rape was conducted for 22 (12 women and 10 men) health personnel from 10 health facilities in Raja, Western Bahr Ghazal. Three new Women and Girls Friendly Spaces are being constructed in Twic East and Duk, Jonglei to improve women and adolescent girl's access to information and psychosocial support services.

Supply & Logistics

In September, UNICEF received the last batch of a 72,000-carton consignment of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) provided by USAID – FFP with a total value of over US\$ 3 million for the Nutrition programme. During the reporting period, supplies valued at US\$ 1.7 million were dispatched to implementing partners and through warehouse to warehouse transfers. Dispatches included multi-sectoral supplies for RRM conducted in Gakdong, Bilkey and Dengiok in Jonglei state, which were made possible with the support of the Logistics Cluster air assets. Due to poor road conditions that have been exacerbated by the heavy rains, the road convoy scheduled to deliver supplies to Western Equatoria State was cancelled and the option of airlifting supplies is being considered for the most urgent items.

Media and external communications

A [story](#) on the impact of the Bentiu Urban Water Programme on the lives of residents highlighting USAID support was featured on UNICEF.org and on social media platforms in September. Another story on malaria prevention in Wau, highlighting ECHO support, was posted to the [Children of South Sudan website](#). Six feature stories, two photo essays and two videos were shared with National Committees. Together with the Child Protection section, the Communications section contributed to a media forum for national journalists on the issue of GBV, where representatives from UN Women and UNFPA also took part. A joint press release was issued by FAO, UNICEF and WFP on the World Bank funding to the Government of South Sudan to combat food insecurity and malnutrition.

Security

The month of September was characterised by continued insecurity in South Sudan. Fighting between government and opposition groups was reported in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Western Equatoria states, which in all cases led to population displacements. Humanitarian workers in the affected areas were also relocated due to safety concerns. In Juba, criminality continues to be on the rise as a result of the deteriorating economic situation.

Funding

UNICEF's 2017 HAC requirements for South Sudan are US\$ 181 million. Funds available for the response includes generous contributions of over \$43 million received in late December 2016. While the HAC appeal is currently 70 per cent funded, there is significant underfunding in the health and WASH sectors. In the month of September, UNICEF received contributions of over US\$ 300,000 from New Zealand for the nutrition response and more than US\$ 180,000 from the Slovak Republic for nutrition and WASH programmes. In addition, over US\$ 1.5 million was allocated to UNICEF from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for health, WASH and child protection programmes.

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 01/01/2017 for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Nutrition	42,066,000	30,860,237	14,210,548	0	0%
Health	26,600,000	9,610,943	5,205,285	11,783,772	44%
WASH	50,125,000	17,363,242	5,788,011	26,973,747	54%
Child Protection	25,000,000	10,173,947	9,976,600	4,849,452	19%
Education	37,209,000	1,150,051	26,119,918	9,939,031	27%
Total	181,000,000	69,158,421	61,300,362	53,546,002	30%

Next Situation Report: 31 October 2017

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

UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan

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

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017²

	Cluster for 2017		UNICEF and partners for 2017		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Aug)	Target ³ (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Aug)	Change since last report
NUTRITION⁴					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care	205,218	138,692	207,257	142,542 ⁵	23,700
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	86.6%	>75%	86.6%	-
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	590,134	1,171,825	590,134	1,171,825	189,200
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,232,000	1,692,963	12,949
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			450,000	177,561	43,839
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years			476,250	597,479	140,598
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of target population provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)	2,400,000	1,489,343	800,000	700,738	62,821
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,200,000	943,108	400,000	220,295	3,790
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	249,833	327,000	201,282	93,619 ⁶
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered ⁷	19,608	16,055	13,000	13,483	399
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)	212,856	71,801 ⁸	160,000	71,801	2,615
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			160,000	79,382	18,096
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents 3-18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	510,300 (Boys: 280,665 Girls: 229,635)	350,701 (Boys: 208,660 Girls: 142,041)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	308,867 (Boys: 184,444 Girls: 124,423)	54,927
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	10,000	11,598 (Men: 8,131 Women: 3,467)	10,000	10,096 (Men: 7,045 Women: 3,051)	2,069

² Partner reporting rates remain below 100 per cent. UNICEF with its partners continues to improve monitoring and reporting of results.

³ UNICEF's targets for child protection and education are higher than those fixed in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as UNICEF's requirements in the HAC are higher than those in the HRP.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Insecurity and access restrictions are constraining the support to malnourished children. Over 40 nutrition sites are currently disrupted.

⁶ There has been a significant increase in the number of children reached with PSS in September as a result of new partnership agreements being signed and improved reporting from implementing partners.

⁷ The reported numbers for both cluster and UNICEF results are cumulative since the breakout of the conflict in December 2013.

⁸ All MRE activities are supported by UNICEF.