



Catherina holds her son Sabri, 10 months, as he eats a peanut-based therapeutic food at the UNICEF-supported nutrition clinic in the Wau Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Western Bahr el Ghazal. @UNICEF South Sudan/2017/O'Shea

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South Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

1 – 31 OCTOBER 2017: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #114

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The nutrition situation in South Sudan remains critical. At a time when the harvest season should be at its peak, estimates are that about six million people are severely food insecure. The zones of severe food insecurity continue to increase throughout the country with potential for marked deterioration in 2018.
- In October, UNICEF in conjunction with national and state government counterparts and implementing partners, marked Global Handwashing Day with country-wide celebrations. Over 55,525 people, including school children, were reached with key hygiene promotion messages on hand washing with soap/ash at critical times through demonstrations in schools, markets and water points.
- Malaria continues to be endemic, with the majority of patients seen during this reporting period receiving treatment for malaria. UNICEF conducted an Indoor Residual Spraying Campaign in Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, covering 99 per cent of the targeted 6,361 households. This has significantly reduced the number of malaria cases in this PoC site.

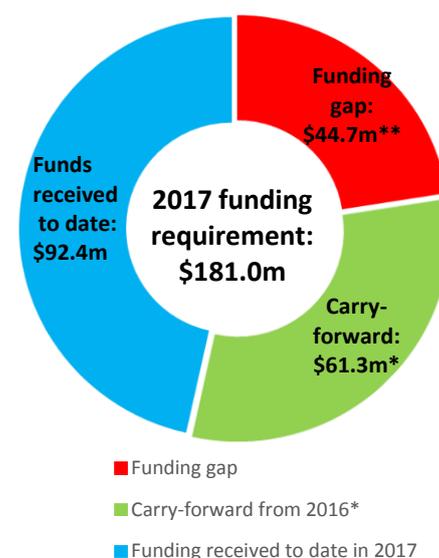
UNICEF's Response with Partners in 2017

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	157,997	207,257	161,484	77.9%
Health: # of children aged six months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,232,000	1,760,735	143.0%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5–15 litres per person per day)	2,400,000	1,533,640	800,000	755,359	94.4%
Child Protection: # of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	265,082	327,000	229,942	70.3%
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)	357,052 (Boys: 212,190 Girls: 144,862)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	315,369 (Boys: 188,820 Girls: 126,549)	105%

1.88 million
People internally displaced since 15 December 2013
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 10 October 2017)

2.1 million
South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013
(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, 10 October 2017)

Funding Status



*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\$ 17.7 million of overfunding received for the nutrition and education responses. This has not been included in the funding gaps as funding received for the nutrition and education responses do not cover gaps in other sectors.

The food security and nutrition situation continues to deteriorate throughout the country. At this time when the harvest season should be at its peak, it is estimated that six million people (56 per cent of the total population¹) are severely food insecure. Acute malnutrition has worsened as compared to the same period last year and remains high in many parts of South Sudan. Results from malnutrition surveys and screenings² conducted between April and September 2017 indicate extremely critical levels of acute malnutrition in Renk (Upper Nile), Twic (Warrap) as well as Greater Baggari in Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal), while the majority of the 31 counties surveyed in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, parts of Jonglei, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria show critical levels of acute malnutrition. Estimates for all of South Sudan indicate that the overall population facing acute malnutrition is likely to remain high, with over 1.1 million children under the age of five estimated to be acutely malnourished in 2018, including more than 269,000 children likely to be severely malnourished. The main contributing factors to these malnutrition rates are the unprecedented high levels of food insecurity, widespread conflict and insecurity, population displacement, poor access to services, high morbidity, extremely poor diet (in terms of both quality and quantity), low coverage of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices.

A more positive development is that cholera transmission is on the decline countrywide, with cases having dropped from 145 recorded cases in the first week of August (week 31) to 21 recorded cases in the third week of October (week 42). Since the onset of the outbreak on 18 June 2016, a total of 21,132 cases, with 418 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.98 per cent), have been reported from 26 counties, out of which 16,891 cases, including 349 deaths (CFR 1.8 per cent) have been reported in 2017. In the reporting period, cases were reported from Juba (Central Equatoria), Budi (Eastern Equatoria) and Fangak (Jonglei). When disaggregated by age, 22 per cent of the cholera cases recorded during the overall outbreak are children under five, while 25 per cent are in the age group 5 – 14 years.

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 programme results. 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 39 missions have been undertaken, reaching 625,411 people, including 119,198 children under five years.

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

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHOLERA RESPONSE: Although on the decline overall, cholera cases continue to be reported from Budi County in Eastern Equatoria and Juba PoC site in Central Equatoria. In response, UNICEF, through implementing partners CMD and INTERSOS, has provided WASH supplies comprising soap, water purifiers such as Aquatabs® and PUR®, buckets and collapsible jerry cans, to continue to support cholera interventions in Budi and adjacent Imatong counties. UNICEF has also provided cholera treatment supplies to the health partners supporting the health response in Budi and Juba. Since the beginning of 2017, more than 9,536 cholera cases have been treated using supplies provided by UNICEF-supported treatment sites in 11 counties across five states.

¹ The adjusted population for South Sudan factoring in refugee outflows is 10.9 million.

² SMART surveys, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings and Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Systems (FSNMS) data.

This year, UNICEF has been supporting an oral cholera vaccine (OCV) campaign in selected high-risks areas, including Juba PoC sites, with vaccine and cold chain management. During the reporting period, the campaign reached 173,000 children (87 per cent) out of the targeted 200,000 individuals aged one year and above. Further, in Jonglei state in October, UNICEF and partners reached a total of 78,492 households through 345 volunteers with cholera prevention and control key messages. Between 22 February and 15 October this year, a total of 845,718 people (75 per cent) had the first dose and 244,224 (22 per cent) had the full two doses of OCV, of whom 23 percent were children aged one to five years.

HEALTH: Malaria continues to be endemic. A total of 245,731 individuals (122,766 males and 122,965 females), including 132,022 children under five (54 per cent) were reached by UNICEF with partners during the reporting period through curative consultations at health facilities, integrated community case management (iCCM) and RRM, with the majority of patients receiving treatment for malaria. As part of ongoing efforts to address these high malaria rates, a total of 18,550 mosquito nets were distributed to 9,277 families, who received 2 nets each through health facilities and the RRM mission in October. There was also an Indoor Residual Spraying Campaign in Malakal PoC site, covering 99 per cent of the targeted 6,361 households. This has significantly reduced the number of malaria cases in this PoC site.

Through the RRM missions and health clinics, a total of 67,772 children aged six months to 15 years were immunized during the reporting period against measles. This is in addition to the measles vaccination follow up campaign that was conducted in Renk County, where 9,416 children (4815 boys and 3914 girls) aged 6-59 months (43.8 per cent) were vaccinated. So far, a total of 1,443,391 children (94.5 per cent) aged 6 months to 5 years have been vaccinated since this campaign started in May 2017. In October, in Warrap state, social mobilizers in three counties identified 262 children under 12 months due for immunization and linked their parents to the nearest health centres, ensuring that they completed all required doses of immunization.

Furthermore, a total of 9,532 pregnant women received antenatal care services, while 3,648 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. A total of 3,017 pregnant women (24 < less than 18 years and 2,993 > 18 years) were also counselled and tested for HIV; 37 tested positive, and 10 were started on anti-retroviral drugs during the reporting period. Additionally, through partners, UNICEF reached 4,966 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with key messages on the importance of routine immunization.

NUTRITION: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners screened 144,452 children aged 6 to 59 months in all states with 7,955 found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 24,383 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). To date in 2017, 161,484 children have been admitted into various outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) and stabilization services (SC) in the country. This represents 78 per cent of the 2017 target.

Four RRM missions targeting nutrition (two in Mboro and Farazala, Baggari County, one in Aburoc, Fashoda County and one in Padeah Leer County) were conducted during the reporting period. Through these RRM missions, a total of 5,818 children aged six to 59 months were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these, 247 (4.2 per cent) and 612 (10.5 per cent) children were identified with SAM and MAM respectively, and were treated or referred for treatment. A total of 1,738 children aged six to 59 months were given vitamin A supplementation and 1,499 received deworming treatment. In addition, 1,772 PLW were also reached with key messages on optimal infant and young children feeding practices (IYCF).

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH): During October, 54,621 individuals were reached with access to safe drinking water, 7,574 people with improved sanitation, 132,245 people with key hygiene messages and 86,017 people received WASH supplies. Access to safe water supply in PoC sites and IDP sites has been constant in this reporting period. In Unity state, the newly inaugurated Bentiu Treatment Plant is serving over 25,250 people daily, while the surface water treatment system in Rubkona town serves an additional 25,000 people daily. In Mingkaman IDP site in Lakes State, UNICEF implementing partner RUWASSA also provides 71,065 IDPs with safe water on a daily basis. To ensure sustainability, water management committees with clear roles and responsibilities are in place and actively engaged. Efforts to increase access to sanitation in Malakal town, Upper Nile State has benefitted 900 individuals following the construction of 36 household latrines by UNICEF implementing partner, World Vision.

In October, UNICEF in conjunction with national and state government counterparts and implementing partners marked Global Handwashing Day with country-wide celebrations. Over 55,525 people, including school children, were reached with key hygiene promotion messages of hand washing with soap/ash at critical times through demonstrations in schools, markets and water points. Further, 14 radio stations broadcasted 5,100 radio jingles and one talk show covered cholera-related messages.



Pupils showing clean hands after proper handwashing demonstration in Malakal town, Upper Nile State. ©UNICEF/WVI, October 2017.

EDUCATION: Insecurity in most states is still hampering effective education service delivery, while the final rains of the wet season are causing many roads to remain impassable. The Pibor area in Jonglei has been inundated with heavy rain, causing floods during the reporting period and making it difficult for children to access their schools as boats are charging fees for ferrying people.

In the wake of the recent military violence in Maiwut and Pagak areas in Upper Nile, partners on the ground are trying to re-establish learning facilities in the areas where the IDPs have temporarily taken shelter. In Maiwut, learning centres have been established under trees in the locations of Wunrjeng and Lolnyang (Jekow payam) while in Pagak, centres are being operated at Pinythor, reaching a total of 1,604 children (762 girls). In Fashoda and Kodok, education partners have had discussions with local education officials in an effort to resume education activities that had to be suspended with the renewed fighting early this year. UNICEF and partners are working to re-establish education service delivery as soon as the security situation permits.



Pibor Central ECD classes affected by floods. ©UNICEF South Sudan 2017

With support from UNICEF, the Education Cluster is currently conducting an Education Assessment, targeting 393 schools in all 10 states, in order to provide a situation analysis on the status of the education system and changes since last year. This will inform coordination, programme implementation and the mobilization of resources. Data collection has started in four states, and the final report is expected to be ready by the end of November 2017.

CHILD PROTECTION: During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners identified and supported 384 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (240 girls and 144 boys) with family care support, temporary care monitoring and family tracing services. Out of this total, 117 UASC (58 girls and 59 boys) were successfully reunified with their families through active tracing processes.

UNICEF and partners also reached 28,660 children (16,437 girls and 12,223 boys) affected by the conflict with various forms of psychosocial support services in child friendly spaces, communities and schools in the reporting period. Life-saving information dissemination, awareness raising and prevention messages on child protection-related issues were provided to approximately 29,229 individuals, including 12,818 children, while 60 teachers (45 men and 15 women), 273 social workers (134 men and 139 women) and 817 community members (380 men and 437 women) received capacity building training on child rights, positive caregiving and availability of services.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners provided gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, including GBV awareness raising, case management/psychosocial support and referrals, to 10,257 women, 5,552 girls, 3,680 boys and 3,700 men across all 10 states. To help respond to women and adolescent girls' needs during an emergency, UNICEF is supporting a series of workshops on making reusable sanitary supplies to improve menstrual hygiene management; this month, 406 women and 212 girls were reached in Juba (Central Equatoria), Yambio (Western Equatoria) and Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal).

Supply & Logistics

During the reporting period, supplies worth \$1.7 million were dispatched country-wide, including \$450,000 worth of multi-sectoral supplies for Upper Nile State that were dispatched to Malakal via river transport using the Logistics Cluster barge.

A total of 33 metric tonnes of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for treatment of acute malnutrition were air-lifted using charter flights for nutrition programming in Maban (Upper Nile), Bentiu (Unity) and surrounding areas. The quantity delivered is sufficient to treat 3,600 children with SAM. Education books and charts valued at \$800,000 were received in the UNICEF warehouse in October. The materials (mainly written in local languages) are to be used by 300,000 primary school children in grades one, two and three across the country.

Media and external communications

In October the communications section facilitated coverage of UNICEF's interventions by the Washington Post, the Economist and Reuters. A joint press release with Save the Children was issued on the 5000th child to be reunited with their family. This led to requests for radio interviews, which were conducted by the Chief of Communication. The press release was supported by a video telling the story of a mother reunited with her children after three years. A radio interview was also conducted on UNICEF's work in South Sudan by Radio Miraya ahead of UN Day and on the national polio campaign. On UN day, the section organized performances by children on the issue of child marriage and a 'road show' performance on cholera prevention. A [human interest story](#) on the impact of education on a boy living in Rumbek was featured on the www.unicef.org home page. A [video was produced](#) to support Global Handwashing Day.

Security

A climate of insecurity and instability continues to prevail across the country, sporadic fighting has been reported in Greater Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile states. On 25 October, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Nikki Haley, paid a visit to South Sudan as part of a three-country African visit. Additionally, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development carried out consultations on 17 October as part of the High Level Revitalization Forum.

Funding

UNICEF's 2017 HAC requirements for South Sudan are \$181 million. Funds available for the response include generous contributions of over \$43 million received in late December 2016. While the HAC appeal is currently 75 per cent funded, there is significant underfunding in the Health and WASH sectors.

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	32,725,875	14,210,548	0	0%
Health	26,600,000	8,320,753	5,205,285	13,073,962	49%
WASH	50,125,000	17,463,457	5,788,011	26,873,532	54%
Child Protection	25,000,000	10,173,947	9,976,600	4,849,452	19%
Education	37,209,000	23,776,382	26,119,918	0	0%
Total	181,000,000	92,460,414	61,300,362	44,796,947	25%

Next Situation Report: 30 November 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 2017

	Cluster for 2017		UNICEF and partners for 2017		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Oct)	Target ³ (Jan-Oct)	Results (Jan-Oct)	Change since last report
NUTRITION⁴					
# of targeted children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted to therapeutic care	205,218	157,997	207,257	161,484 ⁵	18,942
% of exits from therapeutic care by children 6-59 months who have recovered	>75%	86.3%	>75%	86.3%	-
# of pregnant and lactating women with access to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling for appropriate feeding	590,134	1,428,971	590,134	1,428,971	257,146
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months-15 years in humanitarian situations vaccinated for measles			1,232,000	1,760,735	67,772
# of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) distributed			450,000	196,111	18,550
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years			476,250	729,501	132,022
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	1,533,640	800,000	755,359	54,621
# of target population provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,200,000	632,416 ⁶	400,000	227,869	7,574
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children reached with psychosocial support (PSS)	361,716	265,082	327,000	229,942	28,660
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children registered ⁷	19,608	16,268	13,000	13,867	384
# of children reached with life-saving mine risk education (MRE)	212,856	116,956 ⁸	160,000	116,956	45,155
# of people reached by gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			160,000	102,571	23,189
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents 3-18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	510,300 (Boys: 280,665 Girls: 229,635)	357,052 (Boys: 212,190 Girls: 144,862)	300,000 (Boys: 165,000 Girls: 135,000)	315,369 (Boys: 188,820 Girls: 126,549)	6,502
# of teachers and members of parent-teacher association (PTA) and school management committee (SMC) trained	10,000	12,487 (Men: 8,662 Women: 3,825)	10,000	10,655 (Men: 7,380 Women: 3,275)	559

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 This figure is revised due to double counting in the previous month reported by 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.