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unicef  **South Sudan**
Humanitarian Situation Report

20 MAY – 2 JUNE 2016: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #87

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners admitted 75,592 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment from January to April 2016. This is a 41 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, and a 150 per cent increase over 2014. The majority of the cases were recorded in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (NBeG) state (30%), Jonglei state (16.5%) and Unity state (14%).
- UNICEF and partners have reached 71,590 children (47% girls) with dedicated psychosocial support (PSS) services in 2016. Sixty-five per cent of the interventions utilized community-based methodologies, which aim to establish and consolidate supportive and protective skills of caregivers and social groups. 1,416 children (33% girls) in extremely vulnerable situations have received comprehensive case management services, comprised of focused PSS care and other services based on their needs.
- With UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2016 just 58 per cent funded, shortfalls are having an effect in various sectors: the measles outbreak response is pending for nine Payams out of 38 in NBeG state; early childhood development and accelerated learning programme centres remain closed in Mingkaman; and coverage of gender based violence (GBV) prevention and response interventions in 17 counties across five states will be reduced significantly after June.

1.69 million

People internally displaced since 15 December 2013 (OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot 5 May 2016)

907,447*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

720,394

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (UNHCR, Regional Refugee Information Portal, dated 27 May 2016)

Priority Humanitarian Funding Needs January - December 2016

US\$ 154.5 million

**Disaggregated data is yet available, as registration has not been completed across the country. Children under 18 years have been calculated based on census.*

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

Indicators	Cluster for 2016		UNICEF and implementing partners for 2016		
	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
Nutrition: # of children 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	161,958	75,592	166,222	75,592	45%
Health: # of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict-affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,117,904	200,325	18%
WASH: # of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres per person per day)	2,300,000	854,551	560,000	452,445	81%
Child Protection: # of children and adolescents reached with critical child protection services	721,218	92,808	600,000	92,808	15%
Education # of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	446,000	285,564	325,000	168,137	52%

Funding Status



**Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.*

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over 2.4 million people have been displaced since fighting broke out in Juba in December 2013. This includes 720,394 people who have crossed into neighbouring countries. According to the UN Mission in South Sudan, the six Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites are currently sheltering 169,983 internally displaced people (IDPs): 98,653 in Bentiu; 40,448 in Malakal; 27,959 in Juba; 2,004 in Bor; 700 in Melut; and, 219 in Wau.

The decline of the economy and high inflation combined with disrupted harvests and livelihoods continue to have a negative impact on food security, resulting in more suffering and the displacement of thousands of people to neighbouring countries. Ethnic clashes and cattle raids continue to cause civil unrest in Lakes, Warrap and Unity states, involving the SPLA, SPLA-IO and armed groups. An order issued from the local authorities three weeks ago prohibiting UNMISS from conducting patrols in Western Equatoria state, Nimule and Torit remained in place during the reporting period. On 29 May, the Transitional Council of Ministers approved the establishment of cantonment sites for SPLA-IO elements in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatoria regions, with the Joint Monitoring Ceasefire Committee (JMCC) tasked with determining the criteria for the sites. In the past three months, the population of the Bentiu PoC site has decreased by about 20 per cent. The reduction may be attributed to the ongoing intensive humanitarian outreach, called Beyond Bentiu, which is bringing assistance to different areas of Unity state.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

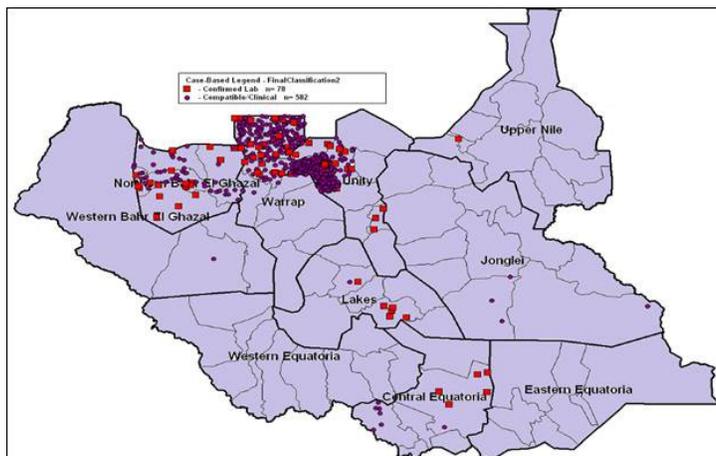
UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which leads strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster. Within the Health cluster,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

Humanitarian Strategy: Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is operational and continues to focus on reaching inaccessible populations with urgent, life-saving interventions. As part of the RRM with WFP, UNICEF has reached 1,007,656 people, including 203,646 children under 5, through 83 integrated RRM missions, 12 of which have been conducted in 2016. In response to a request from partners to support programmes in Ulang County, Upper Nile state, following displacement caused by cattle raiding in April, a rapid nutrition response team from UNICEF and partners conducted a mission there together with WFP. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening of 3,202 children under 5 revealed proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) and SAM rates of 11.9 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively. All the children with malnutrition have been treated. A total of 2,688 and 2,210 eligible children received vitamin A supplementation and deworming treatment respectively.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: In the past two weeks, 327 suspected cases of measles were reported, bringing the total number of suspected cases this year to 1,407. An estimated 64 per cent of the cases are children under 5. Affected areas include Abyei, Unity, Warrap, NBeG, and Lakes states, where response activities are being conducted by UNICEF and other Health Cluster partners. A vaccination campaign supported by Medair reached 52,407 children under 5 in Yirol East and West (109% of the target). The UNICEF measles task force is currently conducting an assessment in Bentiu, Agok, Aweil and Kwajok to better understand the outbreak characteristics and tailor the response strategy accordingly. In Warrap state, initial findings suggest that most of the cases actually come from the adjacent Mayom County, where security challenges preclude carrying out an assessment. In general, very low routine immunization coverage and substandard case management appear to be contributing factors to the high measles-related morbidity and mortality.



In the Greater Upper Nile region, 15,535 children were provided with measles vaccines while 23,714 children were vaccinated against polio. 2,599 children were vaccinated with at least three doses of pentavalent vaccine, 2,879 with inactivated polio vaccine and 3,544 with measles vaccine, while 2,284 pregnant women received their second dose of Tetanus Toxoid. Cold chain support and re-establishment in the conflict affected areas continued. In Jonglei and Lakes states: two solar fridges were installed in Duk and Awerial; two electric ice liners and one deep freezer were installed in Twic East; a new generator EPI store put in place at of the State Ministry of Health in Bor; a generator was repaired in Twic East and three solar fridges installed in Kolmerek and Baidit.

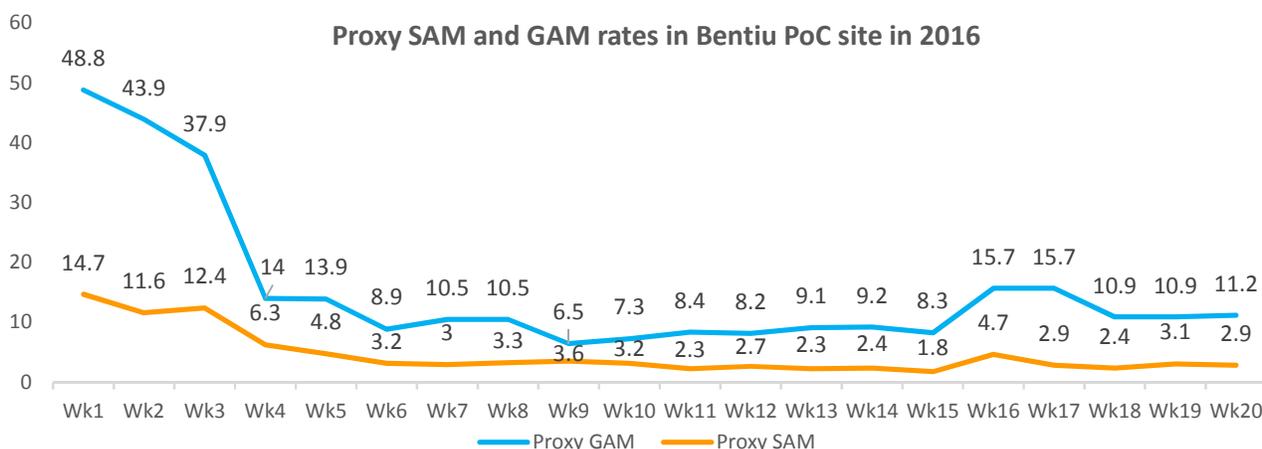
During the reporting period, 75,675 curative consultations were conducted, of which 43 per cent were children under 5. The total number of health consultations supported by UNICEF this year reached 677,278. Major causes of under-five morbidity and mortality continue to be malaria, acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea. In Unity state, outreach activities covered Kuach, Kadet and Wathnyona in Guit County and Nhial Diu, Ding-ding and Thong in Rubkona County. Meanwhile, a static facility has also started in Guit, with Nimni PHCC having fully opened with a tent and medical supplies provided by UNICEF. Malaria control efforts continue, and 5,459 additional insecticide-treated bed nets were distributed to children under 5 and pregnant women. A three-day larval control effort was conducted in drainage areas of Sector 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Malakal PoC site, using abate larvicide.

Since the beginning of the year, 14,650 pregnant women have had four recommended antenatal care visits through UNICEF support, including 1,944 completed during the reporting period. A total of 1,870 pregnant and lactating women have been tested and counselled for HIV. 18 women tested positive and 16 subsequently started anti-retroviral treatment. 690 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants.

Eight suspected cases of cholera previously reported tested negative. Three more suspected cases were reported in Juba, two from Gudele and one from Lobonock. They have been investigated and culture results are pending. Overall, there have been 16 suspected cholera cases sampled in 2016, and all had negative results. UNICEF concluded an integrated programme cooperation agreement with HLSS, covering eight counties in Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Upper Nile states, and activities such as training of frontline health workers will commence soon. A training of medical and paramedical personnel of Juba Teaching Hospital is under way.

NUTRITION: UNICEF and partners admitted 75,592 children for SAM from January to April 2016. During the reporting period, 55 stabilization centres (SC) and 645 outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites were operational.

In Unity state, UNICEF provided services through nine implementing partners. In the past two weeks, 9,672 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition of which 6,192 were from the Bentiu PoC site, and 3,480 were from Rubkona and Bentiu towns and the surrounding areas. In the PoC site, ACF with UNICEF support conducted a SMART survey in May and proxy GAM and SAM rates were 10.6 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively, which are similar to the screening results of weeks 19 and 20 as shown in the graph below. Outside of the PoC site, proxy GAM and SAM rates were found 13.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively.

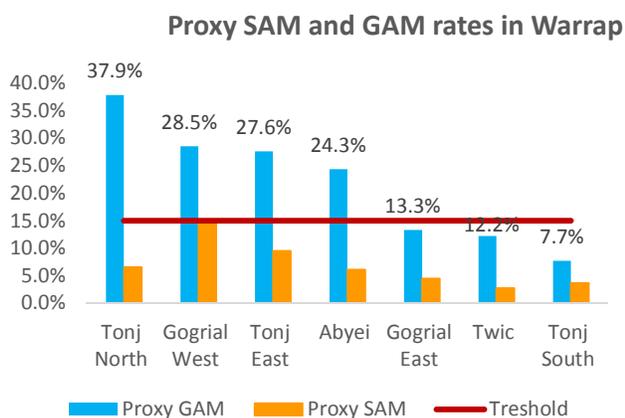


Performance indicators of SAM admissions are above the Sphere standard with 83.6 per cent of recovery, 0.02 per cent of deaths and 7.9 per cent of defaulters. In the SC run by MSF Holland, a total of 540 children with SAM and medical complications were admitted in 2016. Twenty-five deaths of children under 5 occurred during the reporting period.

The causes of death were associated with: SAM (8), measles (3), respiratory infections and cardiac disease (4), diarrhoea (2), pneumonia (1), malaria (1), Skin diseases (1) and unknown (4).

In Upper Nile state, UNICEF is working with seven implementing partners: GOAL, IMC, Medair, RI, SP, UNKEA and WVI. 17,501 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition during the past two weeks across eight counties. The highest proxy GAM rate was found in Maban (29.5 per cent) followed by Maiwut (17.1 per cent). The figure for Maiwut is similar to the results obtained from a SMART survey conducted recently. In the Malakal PoC site, proxy SAM and GAM rates were 0.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. To date, 596 children with SAM have been admitted of which 64 had medical complication and were admitted in SC. There have been no admissions at the SC since week 13, which can be attributed to early admission at OTP services. In Jonglei state, 14,421 children were screened for malnutrition during the past two weeks across seven counties. Proxy GAM and SAM rates were 28.8 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. A total of 99 OTP sites and nine SC are operational, with more than 15 UNICEF partners present.

An inter-agency assessment was conducted in the conflict-affected greater Baggari area in Wau County. A total of 511 children were screened for malnutrition, of which 26 were severely malnourished and 70 were moderately malnourished. Due to insecurity, 10 OTP sites remain closed. In Wau town, 1,885 children were screened for malnutrition in six OTP sites managed by the State Ministry of Health and supported by PSI. 256 children were found with SAM and 410 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). 216 children with SAM were admitted for treatment.



Social mobilization for the scale up of nutrition response continued in Warrap state. A total of 7,707 households were visited during the reporting period, and 7,746 caretakers received key messages on infant and young child feeding practices. There are 11 SC, 89 OTP and 88 TSFP sites currently functioning. 20,251 children (9,824 boys and 10,427 girls) were screened for malnutrition, of which 956 were identified with SAM and 2,103 with MAM. In NBeG state, there are more than 180 OTP sites operational by eight UNICEF partners. During the reporting period, 23,979 children (11,229 boys and 12,750 girls) were screened for malnutrition by the partners including BRAC, CWW, ACF, MC and IRC.

WASH: UNICEF is making the final push to complete prepositioning of WASH supplies before heavy rains start. Based on contingency plans, the items were prepositioned for three to six months. During the reporting period, UNICEF facilitated a consultation meeting on the urban WASH strategy, bringing ministries, implementing partners and donors together to facilitate a coordinated approach. Discussions focused on key aspects of public-private partnership, cost recovery, sustainability and strong gender participation in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance.

In the Bentiu PoC, the water supply continues to be around 15 litres per person per day (L/p/d). Data collection on the status of latrines was completed and results showed that about 50 per cent of the latrines need desludging. UNICEF presented the findings to our responsible partners and is following up on identified actions. Outside of the PoC site, trained technicians repaired two boreholes in the Mankuach area of Rubkona town, assisting over 1,000 people in regaining access to safe water.

In Malakal town, a new surface water treatment system (SWAT) started operating. A total of three SWAT systems installed by UNICEF are now providing at least 125,000 litres of water per day for over 5,000 people, or 25 L/p/d. UNICEF organized trainings on cholera prevention and response in Malakal town and Wau Shilluk, educating 44 hygiene promoters. In Wau Shilluk, construction of 36 latrine stances (18 for women and 18 for men) was completed, providing 1,800 people with sanitation services. Additionally, 3,056 people in Wau Shilluk and 1,082 people in Nasir were reached with hygiene promotion messages.

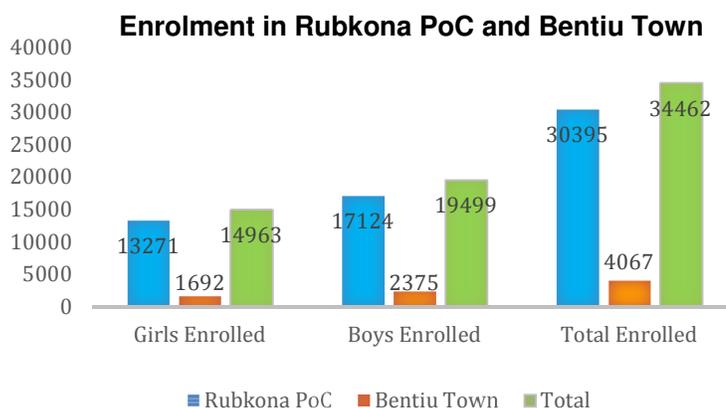
In Jonglei state and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), six boreholes were rehabilitated (two at schools in Fangak and four in Pochalla), benefiting 3,613 people including over 100 pupils. In Lekuangole, Pibor and Verteth, seven blocks of latrines were constructed by UNICEF's local partner, Peace Corps Organization (PCO), providing 240 people with access to sanitation. Additional 2,906 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages by PCO and Nile Hope.

In the Mingkaman IDP camps, UNICEF partner RUWASSA continues to supply safe water to over 61,600 people in all four sites and 12,600 host community members with an average of 9.5 L/p/d. Hygiene promotion activities were conducted during food distribution in the camp, reaching over 35,371 people. In other areas of Lakes state, UNICEF, through a private contractor, completed the drilling of six boreholes and the installation of hand pumps which serve 3,000 people. UNICEF supported the Wau urban water supply system to increase water supply from 1,500 m³ to 3,900 m³ per day by providing fuel to extend the operational hours, leakage detection and management support. It enabled the system to produce enough water to cater for 78,000 people with 50 L/p/d through 13 public water kiosks.

In Aweil West and South Counties, UNICEF completed construction and rehabilitation of mini water yards, and trained water user committees, providing access to safe water for 6,075 people. In Aweil North County, follow-up at five villages using the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach revealed that an additional 70 household latrines had been completed. In Warrap state, UNICEF trained hand pump mechanic associations drilled two wells manually, benefiting 600 people. In Eastern Equatoria state, UNICEF supported IRW to construct five latrines in schools and health centres in Kapoeta East, benefiting over 2,000 people. CRDF continued CLTS activities in Lopa Lafon County and 101 households constructed latrines.

EDUCATION: So far this year, UNICEF and partners have reached 168,137 children (35% girls) with Education in Emergencies. An IRNA assessment conducted in the greater Bagari area, Wau County indicate that almost all schools were looted and children and parents remain in the bush for fear of being attacked by armed men. UNICEF Education and Child protection teams conducted a joint assessment on the use and impact of early childhood development kits. Preliminary findings showed that the kit contents stimulate creativity as well as social and cognitive skills. The findings will inform a review of the contents and help identify ways to improve the kits and their adoption.

In Unity state, school enrolment in the Bentiu PoC site and Bentiu town has reached 34,462 children out of 40,000 children targeted. It is a positive indication that the community is willing to send their children to school. It is also remarkable that 43 per cent of pupils are girls, which is relatively high compared with other locations. The “Beyond Bentiu” strategy access hard to reach areas such as Nhialdiu, Mayendit and Thaker is ongoing. A BTL 2 campaign was held on 17 May in Nyal, with about 11,000 children and community members attending the event under the theme of “Equity and Partnership”.



UNICEF undertook a field monitoring visit to Melut which found 12 schools out of 25 functional with a total enrolment of 10,904 children (37% girls). Parents and communities vowed to keep their children in school and agreed with the local authority to contribute a stipend for volunteer teachers so that they remain teaching. In Jonglei state, the reporting period marked the opening of schools for the second term. The Education Cluster in collaboration with the WASH Cluster and the State Ministry of Education, Gender, Child and Social Welfare is supporting cholera prevention activities including the distribution of soap at schools.

Schools also re-opened for the second term in Mingkaman, and UNICEF is supporting NRC to provide 4,358 children (26% girls) with education services in the IDP camp. Early childhood development and accelerated learning programme centres remain closed due to a lack of funding. In Aweil, the economic and political situation has forced many families to move to Sudan with or without their children.

UNICEF supported the Women Advancement Organization in the empowerment of women and girls through vocational and life skills education in Juba and Wau. The project trained 45 women and girls including internally displaced persons and vulnerable members of the host communities in embroidery, tailoring and catering.



Under the ‘Sports for Hope South Sudan’ project, 26 people (6 female) were trained on refereeing and coaching volleyball and football. 520 adolescents (80 female) were trained in sports skills and rules for 13 days. Finally, a sports tournament brought together 1,250 internally displaced persons (392 female) of mixed tribes to promote social cohesion and harmonious living.

CHILD PROTECTION: Following a joint verification mission by UNMISS, UNICEF, National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC), and the SPLA Child Protection Unit, an additional six children associated with an armed group were identified for formal release in Mayom, bringing the total number of children identified to 22. A Child DDR Officer from the NDDRC has been dispatched to facilitate the release. The children have been placed in temporary foster care, awaiting formal release. Family tracing is in progress and reunification will take place shortly. In GPAA, where 1,755 children were released last year, UNICEF partners completed the distribution of small ruminants to 206 children who were missed out during earlier distributions. Vocational training on bread-making for released boys was completed, with 12 boys graduating. Thirteen girls in vulnerable situations together with their mothers graduated from small business trainings. All graduates have been provided with business start-up support, and they are already conducting business in the Pibor Market. The census of released children following the February crisis is progressing well. To date, 939 of 1,075 children from Pibor, Vertet and Lekuangole have been traced. Tracing, recovery and return of children abducted from Ethiopia is ongoing, in which a total of 78 children have now been safely returned. UNICEF has been providing the children with clothing, sleeping materials, soaps, high energy biscuits and medical screening through MSF. Two UNICEF partners have been assigned in Pibor and Lekuangole to support the children at the point of recovery as well as the point of departure to Ethiopia. Government officials travelled to Gambella for further discussion on the fate of the remaining unaccounted children.

Since the beginning of the conflict in December 2013, a total of 12,809 cases of unaccompanied, separated and missing children have been registered by UNICEF and other Child Protection actors, of which 8,848 are active. 3,986 children have been successfully reunified with their families. The family tracing and reunification network now has twenty active partners. Due to significant funding shortfalls, however, the network will be unable to cover considerable parts of Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Western and Eastern Equatoria states Warrap, NBeG and Western Bahr el Ghazal will remain uncovered.

UNICEF, as the lead agency for GBV prevention and response in Upper Nile state, continues to work with partners across the state. In the Malakal PoC site, Malakal town and Wau Shilluk, 4,229 community members received messages about GBV services during the reporting period. At women and girl friendly spaces in the areas, 807 women and 70 girls benefited from psychosocial support activities. In Kodok, a community dialogue was conducted with 30 community leaders (5 female) on the GBV referral pathway. Awareness raising activities reached 182 service providers and community members with messages on the consequences of domestic violence and physical violence. UNICEF also supported a three-day training for GBV service providers from Nasir and Fashoda. In Juba, capacity building efforts continued with 20 GBV service providers during the reporting period. Awareness raising sessions in Western Equatoria state reached 1,262 people with information on available services for GBV survivors, the importance of seeking timely medical care and protection of girls from early marriage and other harmful cultural and social practices.

During the reporting period, UNICEF’s mine risk education (MRE) partners in Upper Nile state reached 2,727 boys and 1,835 girls in school and 273 men and 234 women. Additionally, on a visit to Melut, UNICEF facilitated a three-day

MRE training for 28 teachers, NGO staff and government officials, during which monthly action plans were developed. Given the great need for UXO clearance in northern South Sudan, particularly in Melut and Renk, UNICEF is supporting a local organization, Mobile Theatre Team (MTT), to liaise with the Government and Danish Demining Group to organize a field mission to assess and analyse UXO-contaminated areas.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D): The measles outbreak response is ongoing in hotspots with UNICEF partners implementing social mobilization and vaccination for children under 5. A UNICEF measles task force comprising health and C4D specialists is meeting weekly and conducting assessment missions. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO and partners, UNICEF is continuing intensive radio messaging on cholera prevention and control through three different radio spots and talk shows broadcast by 16 radio stations. A total of 84 trained social mobilizers have reached 68,397 people, including school children, with cholera prevention and control awareness sessions in Central Equatoria state. In Upper Nile state, 30 health workers were trained in interpersonal and behaviour change communication. In Unity state, 27 social mobilizers and 15 supervisors were trained and conducted inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) awareness sessions, reaching around 2,000 community members.

SUPPLY & LOGISTICS: During the reporting period, supplies valued at US\$1,459,000 were dispatched to partners and various warehouses country wide for distribution. Thirteen trucks carrying multi-sectoral supplies were dispatched to the Bentiu PoC site. This is the last road convoy for this season as the roads are closing and will soon not be passable because of heavy rains. Part of a five-truck convoy en-route to Pibor had to be off-loaded in Gumruk as the roads became impassable. The delivery of 44,000 mosquito nets to Bentiu experienced a slight delay because Force Protection vehicles got stuck along the way due to heavy rains. Nutrition supplies worth US\$804,000, including ready-to-use-therapeutic foods, were dispatched to DORCAS, BRAC, WVI and other implementing partners to help manage the treatment of malnutrition. Additional nutrition supplies were delivered to Ulang for a RRM mission with the support of Logistics Cluster air-assets. Health and Nutrition supplies were dispatched to MoH, BRAC and CUAMM, including malaria drugs, PHCU kits and 5,000 clean delivery kits. UNICEF chartered-flights delivered vaccines to various locations along with immunization ancillary supplies which were dispatched to county health departments in Maban and Renk. WASH supplies were dispatched from Juba including 1,300 cartons of soap, 11,000 plastic garbage collection bags and over 5,000 water collapsible jerry cans to Wau. Education supplies for BTL 2 and dignity kits were also dispatched to the Raja County Education Office.

FUNDING: Against the HAC appeal requirement of US\$ 154.5 million, UNICEF has received US\$ 52 million in 2016. UNICEF would like to thank the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for the continued and generous support to the health and education programmes amounting to over US\$1 million.

Funding Requirement (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal for 2016)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements in US\$*	Funds Available in US\$**	Funding Gap		
			US\$	%	
Nutrition	30,095,196	24,119,556	5,975,640	20%	
Health	22,869,759	12,193,943	10,675,816	47%	
WASH	38,500,000	26,145,316	12,354,684	32%	
Child Protection	36,000,000	10,687,896	25,312,104	70%	
Education	27,000,000	16,154,979	10,845,021	40%	
Total	154,464,955	89,301,690	65,163,265	42%	

*The requirement for cluster coordination costs has been included in sub-costs for the nutrition, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

**Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year (approximately US\$ 37 million).

Next Sitrep: 16 June 2016

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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	Cluster for 2016		UNICEF and partners for 2016 ²		
	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Apr)	Target ³ (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Apr)	Change since last report
NUTRITION					
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	161,958 ⁴	75,592	166,222 ⁵	75,592	3,160
% of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment recovered	>75%	88.7%	>75%	88.7%	-
# of children 6 to 59 months having received vitamin A supplementation	2,066,708	1,447,655	2,066,708	1,447,655	9,834
# of children 12 to 59 months de-wormed	1,087,741	895,754	1,087,741	895,754	8,544
# of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages	567,366	314,645	567,366	314,645	4,178
HEALTH					
# of children aged 6 months to 15 years in conflict affected areas vaccinated against measles			1,117,904	200,325	15,535
# of children under 15 years in conflict affected areas vaccinated against polio			1,221,772	148,547	23,714
# of children under 5 years, pregnant women and other vulnerable people receiving a long-lasting insecticide treated net (LLITN)			400,000	58,132	5,459
# of preventive and curative consultations provided to children under 5 years at facilities or through community-based care			520,011	259,407	32,529
# of pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) counselled and tested for HIV			35,351	14,257	1,870
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of people provided with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres per person per day)	2,300,000	854,551	560,000	452,445	16,123
# of people provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities	1,100,000	240,050	345,000	145,237	5,126
# of people reached with participatory hygiene promotion messages			800,000	518,922	42,561
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children and adolescents reached with critical child protection services ⁶	721,218	92,808	600,000	92,808	4,746
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and missing children having received family tracing and reunification (FTR) services and family-based or alternative care since the beginning of the conflict	15,000	12,809	12,000	10,247	102
# of children formerly associated with armed forces or groups and children at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	10,000	2,991	10,000	2,991	-
# of people receiving gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services			80,000	55,750	6,600
# of children, adolescents and other vulnerable people provided with knowledge and skills to minimize risk of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)			300,000	45,619	5,069
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents aged 3 to 18 years provided with access to education in emergencies	446,000	285,564	325,000	168,137	22,160
# of temporary learning space (TLS) classrooms established	350	132	250	129	-
# of teachers/educators/teaching assistants/parent-teacher association (PTA) members and school management committee (SMC) members trained	10,800	3,210	10,000	3,676	612

Nb. No change since last report is denoted by “-“

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

² WASH, Child Protection and Education Clusters validate cluster members' results monthly. To provide up-to-date snapshot, UNICEF may report tentative results bi-weekly before validated by the Clusters.

³ UNICEF annual targets for child protection and education are higher than those fixed in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as UNICEF requirements are higher than the inter-agency appeal.

⁴ The Nutrition Cluster target does not include refugee children who are covered under the Multi-Sector Refugee Appeal.

⁵ UNICEF's nutrition response covers all children, including refugee children residing in the country.

⁶ Critical child protection services include psychosocial support delivered through Child Friendly Space (CFS) or community based mechanisms, case management and prevention messaging targeting children and adolescents at risk of recruitment, family separation or other child protection risks.