




unicef 

South Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

© UNICEF/2015/South Sudan/Poyser

19 NOVEMBER – 3 DECEMBER 2015: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #73

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Wau Shilluk West Primary School reopened after eight months of closure due to insecurity. There are now 865 children (52 per cent girls) registered and 15 volunteer teachers and 3 support staff on board.
- During the November round of National Immunization Days, 2,309,253 children under 5 were vaccinated against polio (104 per cent coverage) in the seven less-affected states. The response to the circulating vaccine derived polio virus (cVDPV2) outbreak, confirmed in October 2014 and May 2015, also continues, with 1,644,577 children vaccinated in Warrap, Lakes, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.
- UNICEF and partners joined the global commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and International Human Rights Day, using these days to highlight gender and GBV issues in South Sudan.
- Since the beginning of the year, 45 nutrition SMART surveys have been completed. Of these, 29 areas demonstrated the prevalence of global acute malnutrition above the 15 per cent WHO emergency threshold, with the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition reported in Bentiu PoC (34.1 per cent), Mayom (30 per cent), Abiemnom (26.5 per cent), Gogrial West (29.1 per cent) and Twic (25.6 per cent). UNICEF and partners have treated 118,585 severely malnourished children under 5 this year.

1.66 million

People internally displaced since 15 December 2013 (OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot dated 1 December, 2015)

887,681*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

Outside South Sudan

645,992

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (UNHCR, Regional Refugee Information Portal, dated 27 November, 2015)

Priority Humanitarian Funding needs January - December 2015

US\$ 183.3 million

** Disaggregated data is yet to be made 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 2015			UNICEF for 2015		
	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)	UNICEF Target*	Cumulative results (#)	Target achieved (%)
WASH: # of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7.5-15 litres of water per person per day)	3,500,000	2,339,720	67%	600,000	526,883	88%
Nutrition: # children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment	148,958	118,585	80%	148,958	118,585	80%
Health: # of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles				1,207,705	298,803	25%
Education # of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies	446,748	401,740	90%	200,000	255,275	128%
Child Protection: # of children reached with critical child protection services	340,295	469,719	138%	275,280	341,939	124%

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the latest information published by UNMISS on 8 October, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 185,033 including 106,069 in Bentiu, 27,950 in Juba, 47,791 in Malakal, 2,289 in Bor, 700 in Melut and 234 in Wau.

Despite the signing of the Peace Agreement, the security situation in the country remains volatile with continual violations of the peace agreement. In Unity state, renewed fighting in Buaw payam has led to reported deaths of civilians and early indicators that some of the progress made by UNICEF and partners in the September and November missions to Buaw are likely to have been reversed; reports indicate that all supplies have been looted. Elsewhere in Unity, fighting in parts of Leer County forced UNICEF and agencies to postpone planned missions to the area. Missions have since deployed taking advantage of the window of opportunity to provide assistance to the affected population. Upper Nile has been calm with minor clashes between SPLA and iO in the area of Kaka. Access has now been granted for civilians to move freely from the Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site to Wau Shilluk.

The situation in parts of Western Equatoria remains unstable. While mediation efforts by the state authorities and church leaders in Ezo, Tambura County has helped calm tensions, several NGOs have relocated out of the area. The security situation in Eastern Equatoria state continues to deteriorate, with increased reports of criminality.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition and Education clusters as well as the Child Protection sub-cluster. Within the Health cluster, 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.

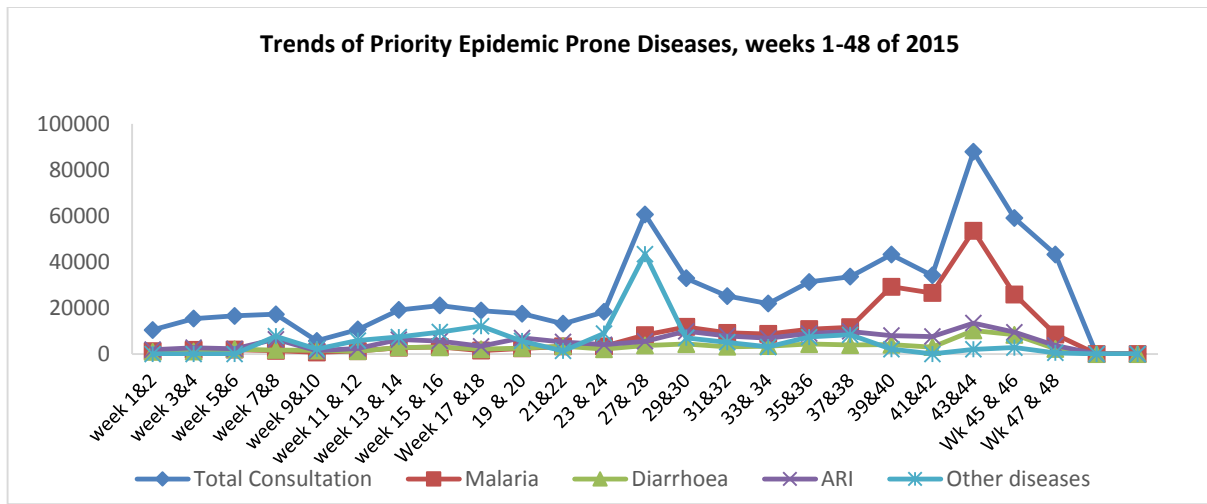
Humanitarian Strategy: Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

As part of the interagency rapid response teams, UNICEF continues to expand activities in remote locations together with WFP and partners. Through 68 missions, UNICEF has reached 882,000 people including 197,000 children under 5. In 2015, UNICEF has deployed 34 RRM missions (including 10 missions in Unity State), reaching 459,000 people, including 82,000 children under 5.

A UNICEF rapid assessment team was deployed to Nyal Payam, Unity State, to identify the needs of communities living on islands in the area. The team visited five islands, using MUAC screening, semi-structured household interviews, meetings with community leaders and direct observation to establish areas requiring intervention. WASH and NFI needs were found to be generally covered, and most islands are supplementing their crop cultivation with food rations received from the mainland distribution. However, the nutrition situation should be monitored as the lean season approaches. Nutrition screening revealed a proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.9 per cent; among the 203 children screened, 2 per cent were found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM); and malnutrition rates increased with distance from Nyal Town. As UNICEF sets up a mobile nutrition and health team to access distant populations, BP-5 emergency biscuits were distributed to 107 children under five to cover immediate needs. Education and child protection were revealed as the most significant gaps, with no school services present on the islands visited and several unregistered, unaccompanied and separated children identified among the IDP populations.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

HEALTH: Malaria continued to be the most common cause of morbidity, with 24,291 cases reported from the more stable counties, PoCs and IDP camps countrywide. This represents a proportionate morbidity of 56.1 per cent, with Bentiu, Malakal, Warrap, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes being the most affected and exceeding the epidemic threshold. While 16,077 cases were treated in Bentiu alone, high rates of malaria transmission were observed across the country with over 1 case recorded out of every 1,000 people.



Malaria, acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhoea continue to be the major causes of morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years in all reporting sites. 14,747 children under five were treated for common childhood illnesses during this reporting period, with malaria accounting for 57.2 per cent of consultations followed by ARI at 24.7 per cent and diarrhoea at 18.1 per cent. During the reporting period, 43 children under five died in Bentiu, Bor and Mingkaman, with 12 of these deaths attributed to malaria. The majority of hospital deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission, due to delays in seeking health care and the mismanagement of patients in the community by private practitioners; this underscores the importance of continuing efforts to sensitise communities on early health-seeking behaviours. In addition to financial support, UNICEF continues to support its implementing partners to ensure timely treatment of these common childhood illnesses through provision of antibiotics, respiratory timers, malaria drugs for prompt and effective case management. In total, 656,765 people have accessed basic primary health care services through UNICEF support this year.

Thanks to UNICEF’s partnership with NGO Health Link, 603 children under five were treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea in Mingkamman through Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM). Since its launch, a total of 18,714 children under five have benefited from home management of common childhood illnesses through community drug distributors.

The third round of National Immunisation Days reached 2,309,253 children under 5 (104 per cent coverage) in seven states. Supplementary immunisation activities in the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites vaccinated 1,401 children against measles, and vaccinated 2,825 people against cholera in Malakal. Meanwhile, the response to the circulating vaccine derived polio virus (cVDPV2) outbreak, confirmed in October 2014 and May 2015, continues in line with the outbreak response plan in Warrap, Lakes, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. While constant population displacements due to insecurity continued to affect routine immunisations, UNICEF and partners were able to reach 1,987 children with BCG vaccinations, 1,009 with routine polio vaccinations, 1,040 with three doses of pentavalent vaccine and 1,491 with routine measles vaccinations.

UNICEF continues to support the strengthening of the cold chain system, installing 5 solar fridges in Warrap and Central Equatoria, and repairing three in the latter area. In Lakes State, 19 cold chain assistants were trained in vaccine management.

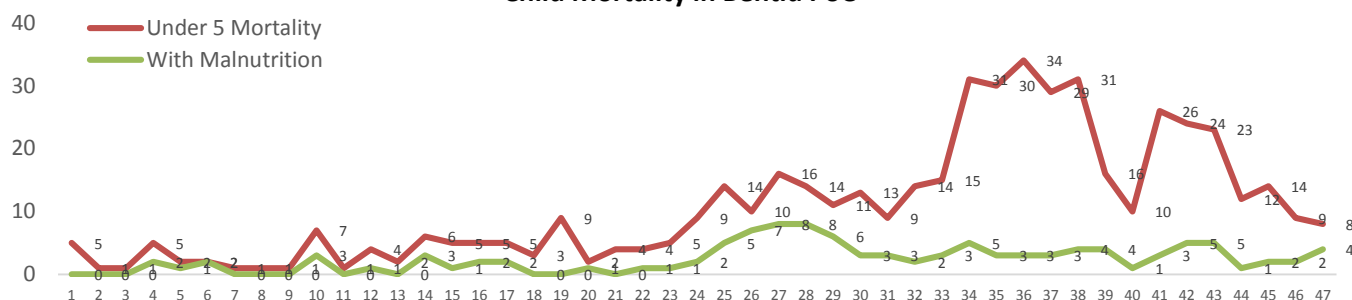
Delivery at health facilities still remains low. During the reporting period, 477 women delivered under skilled birth attendance. Efforts to strengthen community networks for health sensitisation, education and referral to health facilities are ongoing; a new community support group was formed during the reporting period, bringing the total to 34. Regarding antenatal care (ANC), 3,175 ANC visits were recorded, including 1,973 first visits and 722 women for whom it was their fourth visit or more. Further, 1,632 pregnant women were counselled and tested for HIV; 18 were identified as HIV positive and 6 were enrolled on treatment.

NUTRITION: In total, over 118,500 severely malnourished children under five were treated across South Sudan by UNICEF and its partners this year. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, almost twice the target caseload was reached, thanks to community mobilisation efforts, but this may also reflect possible inaccurate forecasting and population displacements into the state. In Jonglei, 81 per cent of the target caseload was met. In Unity and Upper Nile, however, constant population displacement due to insecurity and impeded humanitarian access resulted in the lower achievements of 64 per cent and 58 per cent of the target caseloads, respectively.

In Jonglei, 20,208 children were screened during the reporting period. Proxy GAM rates were high, with the highest recorded in Nyirol County (39 per cent) followed by Akobo County (34 per cent), far above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. The presence of OTP and SC services and the improving humanitarian operating environment across the state is projected to help alleviate these figures, though the upcoming suboptimal harvests and resulting lean season is of concern.

In the Bentiu PoC, Unity, 7,796 children were screened, with average proxy SAM (3.5 per cent) and GAM (11.1 per cent) recorded. Under-five mortality rates decreased slightly over the reporting period. (See below.) While this may be attributed to the massive humanitarian response focused on the PoC and its surrounding environs, UNICEF has observed initial indicators of a re-emergence of high malnutrition levels occurring earlier than in previous years. 2,588 pregnant and lactating women were further screened for acute malnutrition, and 83 identified with severe acute malnutrition; they were subsequently referred to nutrition centres in the area.

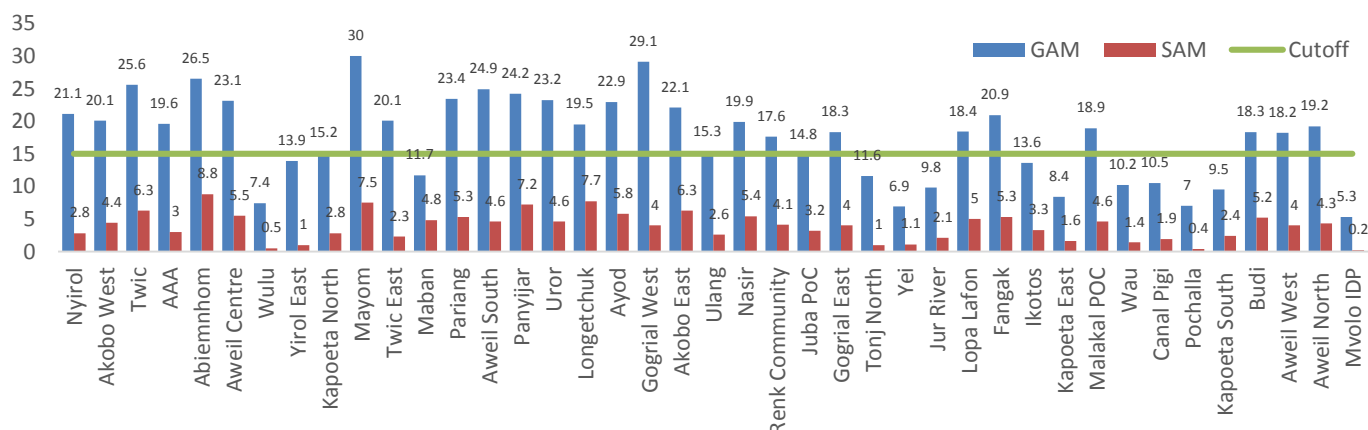
Child Mortality in Bentiu PoC



Routine nutrition services have resumed in all counties of Upper Nile state, with the exception of Akoka. A total of 10,374 children were screened during the reporting period, of whom 279 were identified as SAM (2.7 per cent) and 838 were found with MAM (8.1 per cent). Even after accounting for uneven reporting rates amongst the counties, the resulting proxy GAM (10.8 per cent) signals a serious nutrition situation. 471 children under five were newly admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes during the reporting period.

Since the beginning of the year, 45 nutrition SMART surveys have been completed. Of these, 29 areas demonstrated GAM prevalence above the 15 per cent WHO emergency threshold, with the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition reported in Bentiu PoC (34.1 per cent), Mayom (30 per cent), Abiemnom (26.5 per cent), Gogrial West (29.1 per cent) and Twic (25.6 per cent).

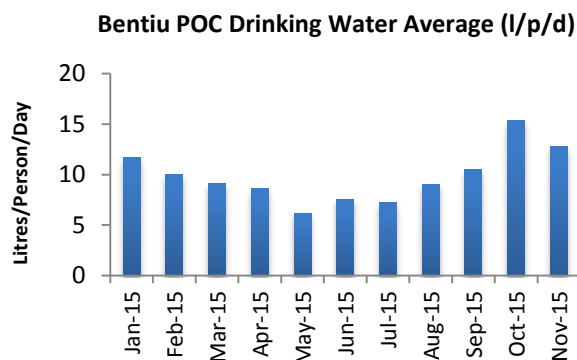
Completed SMART Survey Results, 2015



From January 2015 to date, through the RRM, 78,848 children have been screened and 919 children identified with SAM. All of these children who were not already enrolled in any existing nutrition treatment programme received initial treatment through the RRM. 71,970 children have been reached with Vitamin A supplementation and 59,044 children received deworming treatment. In addition, 35,686 pregnant and lactating women have been reached with key infant and young child feeding messages.

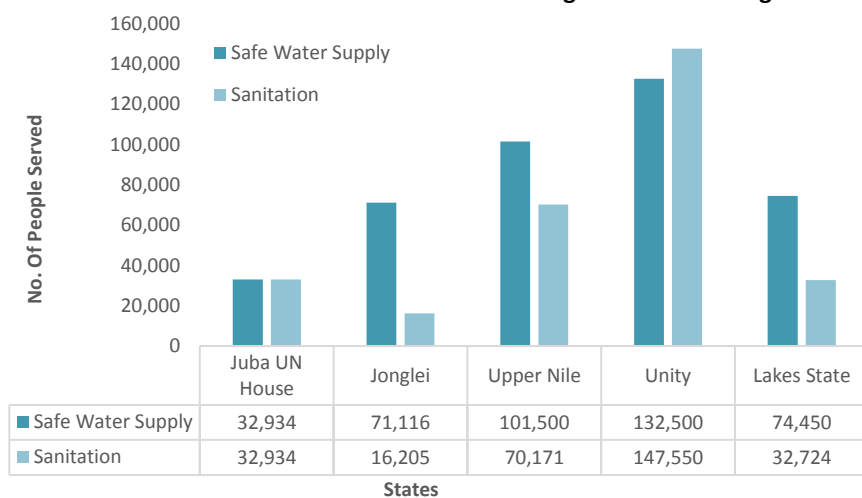
In Warrap, the joint UNICEF-WFP Nutrition Scale-Up programme has screened 24,695 children thus far. The proxy GAM (21.8 per cent) and SAM (1.7 per cent) are in line with the rates projected by the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System.

WASH: The average water supply in Bentiu PoC slightly decreased to 13 litres per person per day (L/p/d), as Sector 5 underwent pipeline maintenance to minimise water leakages. During this time, a topographical survey from Rubkona river to the Bentiu PoC was completed to explore options for building a surface water supply network in advance of the upcoming dry season. UNICEF also directly constructed 1,000 latrines, with 500 additional latrines constructed by partners. Solid waste disposal continues, with at least 384 m³ of garbage collected and disposed of. Weekly soil compaction is ongoing, to ensure environmental compliance.



A review of the water supply in Malakal PoC concluded that quality was acceptable, with the average water supply at 12 L/p/d. UNICEF’s partners continued to provide safe water and construct latrines in Wau Shilluk. To date, 120 latrine pits have been excavated, and 2,731 people reached with door-to-door hygiene promotion campaign on environmental sanitation.

People Served with Water Supply & Sanitation Services in the POCs and Vulnerable Communities through UNICEF Funding



UNICEF continues its efforts to eradicate Guinea Worm through the provision of safe drinking water and strengthening surveillance in all endemic communities in South Sudan. UNICEF recently donated three vehicles and twenty motorcycles to assist with the monitoring and supervision of water points and delivery of safe water in Kapoeta East, the epicentre of infections. Cases of Guinea Worm have decreased by 99.9 per cent since 2006 (20,581 cases compared to only 4 in period from January to November 2015).

In Pigi County, Jonglei, UNICEF delivered WASH supplies to 8,072 people fleeing from violence in Upper Nile. Prepositioning of WASH supplies in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (Poachalla, Boma, Pibor) has begun in order to take advantage of the access afforded by the dry season.

EDUCATION: In line with the Back to Learning (BTL) initiative, UNICEF provided 255,275 children (41 per cent girls) aged 3-18 with Education in Emergencies (EiE) services. A total of 7,546 (1,853 female and 5,693 male) teachers, Parent-Teacher Association members and other education personnel have been trained to support EiE in conflict-affected areas. Trends in enrolment show an increased number of girls coming to learning spaces following increased efforts in community mobilisation and additional temporary learning spaces built in Jonglei and Unity states, the last two quarters of 2015 have recorded 42 per cent of new female enrolments against a 38 per cent average in the first half of the year.

With the support of the Japanese Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and the Government of Japan, UNICEF and the state Ministry of Education inaugurated the construction of eight permanent classrooms, WASH facilities and

furniture for 493 students (42 per cent girls) at Zereda Nursery and Primary School in Nzara, Western Equatoria State. The school was established by the local community association in 2009 in support of 150 young learners in simple grass and bamboo huts. Since then it has grown to accommodate IDP students assimilated into the community. It is anticipated that in the new academic year, up to 1,000 children will be enrolled.

In Upper Nile, the Wau Shilluk West Primary School was reopened after eight months of closure due to insecurity. 865 children (52 per cent girls) have been registered, and the local authorities committed to paying the stipends of three out of the 15 volunteer teachers and three support staff. The total student enrolment in Malakal PoC and in Wau Shilluk now stands at 3,449 students (48 per cent girls).

In Unity, the Back-to-Learning target of 23,000 enrollments were surpassed, with 23,539 students enrolled (34 per cent girls). This figure includes 4,666 children (61 per cent girls) enrolled in twenty Early Childhood Development centres.

In South Sudan, December marks the end of the academic year. As all schools prepared for internal examinations for grades 1-7 and for the grade 8/primary school leaving examination, UNICEF and partners supported the state Ministries of Education to register 997 students (20 per cent girls) for exams in Mingkaman and in Juba.

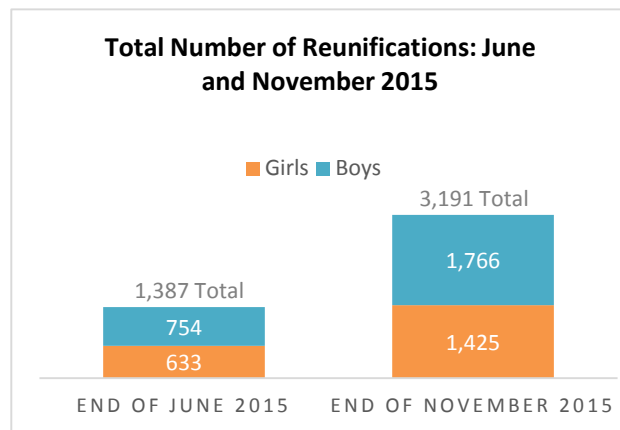
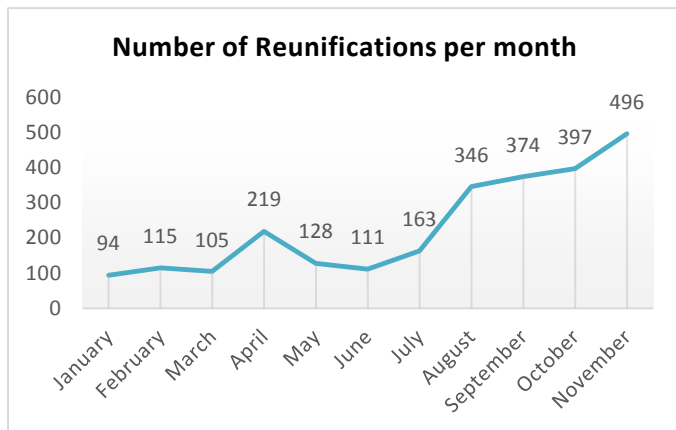
This year, UNICEF has built 517 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) against its target of 475, thus creating additional space for a total of 31,020 children. In Jonglei, six TLSs were built, 17 classrooms rehabilitated, benefiting 4,736 students during the reporting period. In Bentiu, five new classrooms were built in two schools to benefit 662 students and to accommodate more students in the new school year in February 2016. UNICEF also provided education supplies to 8,078 children in 26 schools across Jonglei and Unity states.

UNICEF and its partners have continued to train teachers on the essentials of pedagogy, child-centred teaching methods and how to provide children with psychosocial support and counselling on child protection and gender. During the reporting period, 276 teachers (13 per cent female) were trained on the above. Further, 266 Parent-Teacher Association members in Bor, Jonglei were trained on Education in Emergencies, school governance and the importance of girls' education.

In support of the UNICEF-WFP partnership under Back to Learning, Plan International trained ten teachers and four officials from the Awerial County Education Department on food management in schools in the Mingkamman IDP site.

CHILD PROTECTION: So far in 2015, UNICEF and partners have provided critical child protection services to 341,939 children, including psychosocial support and family tracing and reunification and the delivery of prevention messaging. Twenty per cent of this has been directly implemented by UNICEF. An additional 8,861 people were reached with mine risk education in the last two weeks. UNICEF has worked closely with the National Mine Action Authority, UNMAS and the Protection Cluster to consolidate and improve data management; as a result, the total number of people reached with mine risk education this year is 207,850, 70 per cent of whom are children.

As of end-November, the total number of registered unaccompanied, separated or missing children increased to 11,342 children (48 per cent girls), of which over half are separated children living with relatives. In the past two weeks, 269 children were reunified with their parents or primary caregivers, bringing the total number of reunified children to 3,191. 664 reunified children received follow-up visits during the reporting period; to date, over 5,100 children (62 per cent of the total caseload) have received follow-up visits this year. Currently, 8,590 cases (76 per cent of the total caseload) remain active and open, requiring regular monitoring visits, family tracing action, and/or post-reunification and reintegration support.



During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners provided prevention and response services to 2,526 children and women, including GBV case management, psychosocial activities, referrals, coordination, risk mitigation and capacity building. UNICEF, in partnership with IMC, also delivered trainings on clinical management of rape to 82 health and protection actors in six states. Subsequently, over 30 health facilities will begin to provide these services and basic psychological first aid to survivors of rape. In response to the increased insecurity in Western Equatoria state, UNICEF deployed a GBV specialist to Yambio.

As part of the socio-economic reintegration of the 1,755 children in GPAA, small ruminants have been distributed to 1,207 released children and 794 most vulnerable children from the community. Additional distributions are planned for the upcoming weeks. UNICEF also hosted a visit by Ishmael Beah, former child soldier and UNICEF Advocate for Children Affected by War, during which he had the opportunity to engage with the children released in GPAA, as well as to meet with Senior Cobra Commanders to advocate for the release of any remaining children.

UNICEF and partners joined others around the world in celebrating the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and International Human Rights Day, using these days to highlight gender and GBV issues. In Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, UNICEF and its partners gathered communities for a series of panel discussions on peaceful relationships; community drama presentations on GBV and HIV/AIDS were staged in Western Equatoria. In Bor, UNICEF and partners educated 240 youth on GBV issues during the reporting period.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D): The Warrap State Ministry of Health, with financial and technical assistance from UNICEF, WFP and partners, began a five-month mass campaign in Warrap to screen for malnutrition in children under five years of age and to counsel pregnant and lactating women on critical Infant-Young Child Feeding and WASH practices. Social mobilisers and community nutrition volunteers have been deployed to conduct house-to-house visits and to meet with community, political and religious leaders, school teachers and other influencers on these issues.

In the course of the third round of the National Immunization Days, 1,300 social mobilisers vaccinated 2.4 million children under five years of age across seven states. As a result of concerted advocacy and communication, 97 per cent of the caregivers reached were able to cite the benefits of Oral Polio Vaccines as a result of this exercise.

SUPPLY & LOGISTICS: During the reporting period, supplies worth US\$2.3 million were dispatched by UNICEF. Nutrition supplies were dispatched as part of the dry season prepositioning exercise, as well as 100 boxes of BP-5 high energy biscuits sent to Nyal with the recent RRM. Further nutrition supplies were airlifted to Mayendit (Unity) and to Ayod (Jonglei).

Health supplies valued at \$386,000 were dispatched. Two charters carrying polio vaccines and ancillary supplies were dispatched from Juba to Unity and Upper Nile; 1,700 mosquito nets were sent to the state Ministry of Health in Lakes; hospital beds, blankets, and surgery and midwifery kits were delivered to the state Ministry of Health in Central Equatoria. WASH supplies valued at \$270,000 were also delivered to Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes during the

reporting period. 2 metric tons of education supplies were airlifted to Boma and to Pibor in Jonglei state; multisectoral supplies and survival kits were delivered to partners.

Eleven trucks loaded with nutrition, health and WASH supplies left Juba under escort to Rumbek, in the continuing efforts to preposition before the advent of the next rainy season.

FUNDING: Against UNICEF's 2015 requirement of US\$ 183.3 million, the funding received has increased to USD 85.2 million (46% funded). UNICEF South Sudan would like to thank the Government of Norway for the generous multi-year contribution of US\$ 5.6 million to support education. Of this total, USD 2.7 million has been included in the table below; the remainder will be reported in 2016. A contribution of EUR 1 million has also been received from the Government of Italy to scale up the malaria preventive and response interventions. The Government of the United Kingdom has also confirmed its pledge of GBP 8 million for the areas of nutrition, health and cholera preparedness and response. The contribution will be integral in ensuring UNICEF's ability to prepositioning life-saving health, nutrition and WASH supplies during the current dry season.

Appeal Sector	Original 2015 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Revised 2015 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US\$)	Funding Gap	
Nutrition	34,207,267	37,120,069	16,346,575	20,773,494	56%
Health	22,958,021	32,150,000	10,716,921	21,433,079	67%
WASH	44,900,000	45,900,000	20,319,696	25,580,304	56%
Child Protection	33,974,176	33,974,176	15,117,598	18,856,578	56%
Education	29,588,149	29,588,149	17,158,860	12,429,289	42%
Cholera Response		4,580,914	5,508,428	0	0%
Total*	165,627,613	183,313,308	85,168,077	99,072,744	54%

* The requirement US\$2,326,709, for cluster coordination costs, has been included in sub-costs for nutrition, WASH, child protection & education sectors.

Next SitRep: 17 December 2015

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:

Jonathan Veitch
Representative
 UNICEF South Sudan
 Email: jveitch@unicef.org

Ettie Higgins
Deputy Representative
 UNICEF South Sudan
 Email: ehiggins@unicef.org

Faika Farzana
Resource Mobilization Specialist
 UNICEF South Sudan
 Email: ffarzana@unicef.org



Annex A - SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS¹

	Cluster 2015		UNICEF and IPs 2015		
	Target ² (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Nov)	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Nov)	Change since last report
NUTRITION³					
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment	148,958	118,585	148,958	118,585	2,775
% of children 0-59month with SAM admitted for treatment recovered	75%	88.2%	75%	88.2%	-
# of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	1,712,944	2,066,379	1,712,944	2,066,379	1,828,766
# of children 12 - 59 months receiving de-worming medication	1,226,107	177,968	1,226,107	177,968	564
# of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young children feeding messages	288,496	428,051	288,496	428,051	13,575
HEALTH					
# of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles ⁴			1,207,705	298,803 ⁵	1,526
# of children below 15 years vaccinated against polio			1,259,097	1,010,489	2,293
# of households receiving ITNs			300,000	191,802 ⁶	-
# of pregnant women attending at least ANC 1 services			47,013	28,589	1,973
# of pregnant women attending ANC counselled and tested			32,909	17,748	1,632
# of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits in conflict-affected areas			19,271	11,243 ⁷	13
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
# of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day).	3,500,000	2,339,720	600,000	526,883	5,843
# of target population provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere Standards)	1,700,000	1,619,251	250,000	294,389 ⁸	1,624
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children reached with critical child protection services ⁹	340,295	469,719	275,280	341,939	10,722
# of former children associated with armed forces or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	4,000	2,338	4,000	2,338 ¹⁰	-
# of registered UASC receiving Family Tracing and Reunification services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services ¹¹	8,800 ¹²	11,342	6,880	9,073	322
# of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services			80,000	82,003	2,526
# of children, adolescent and other community members provided with knowledge and skills to minimise the risk of landmines/ERWs			257,500	207,850	95,903
EDUCATION					
# of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies	446,748	401,740	200,000	255,275	6,242
# of teachers other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies	8,416	9,811	5,300	7,546	354

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 These are the revised targets for both Cluster and UNICEF as reflected in the revised Strategic Crisis Response Plan (Jan-Dec 2015). UNICEF annual targets for Health, Child Protection and Education are higher than those of the 2015 SRP, as UNICEF requirements are higher than the inter-agency appeal.

³ Following the inter-agency decision, Multi-Sector Refugee Cluster will be responsible for the results of nutrition intervention for refugees. UNICEF and partners will continue to assist refugee population, and all nutrition actors in South Sudan will benefit from UNICEF's SAM treatment supplies. Nutrition results for refugees will be updated by UNHCR on a monthly basis.

⁴ Targets and results of vaccination against measles and polio only reflects the campaign numbers in order to avoid double counting with the routine EPI results.

⁵ The measles vaccination target is not attained since 2015 is not a target year in the South Sudan measles elimination plan to conduct campaigns. It will be attained in 2016 as campaigns are planned.

⁶ ITNs are provided through routine and mass distributions and RRM missions, targeting either households or individuals. The reported figure is the number of households which received ITNs, and the number of ITNs distributed is 268,356. In addition, to respond to malaria outbreak occurred in non-conflict-affected areas, the total number of ITNs distributed in the country reached 452,153 ITNs.

⁷ Distribution of clean delivery kits is conducted for pregnant women at IDP sites and through RRM missions. Due to access constraints, especially insecurity which limits deployment of RRM missions, it is challenging to reach out all pregnant women targeted.

⁸ Target surpassed due to influxes into PoCs, especially Bentiu PoC.

⁹ Critical child protection services include psychosocial support delivered through CFS or community based mechanisms, support to access other basic services, case management for the most complex cases and prevention messaging targeting children at risk of recruitment, family separation or other child protection risks."

¹⁰ This includes 1,755 children released from Cobra Faction in Pibor as well as 2 children who escaped another armed group who were supported by UNICEF through the DDRC. Additionally, this includes other vulnerable children in the community reached with socioeconomic integration along with the released children, as per the Paris Principles.

¹¹ This includes missing children who have been traced.

¹² This target includes 7,020 unclosed cases that have been identified in 2014 but still require FTR services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services in 2015. The discussion on this indicator is still ongoing among Child Protection Sub-cluster.

South Sudan SITUATION REPORT 3 DECEMBER 2015

# of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed	900	585	475	517	23
CHOLERA¹³					
# of households in outbreak states reached directly with messages on cholera prevention and control practices			300,000	116,000 ¹⁴	-
# of operational oral rehydration points supported by UNICEF			25	42	-

No change since last report is denoted by “-”

¹³ These are new indicators in the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), introduced as part of the mid-year review.

¹⁴ Funding for this activity became available with delay, and the implementation is ongoing to attain the target.