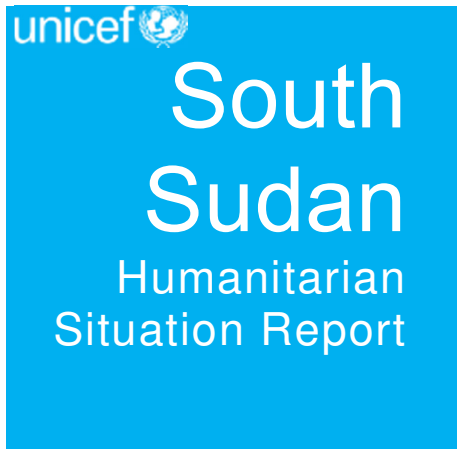




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9 – 22 OCTOBER 2015: SOUTH SUDAN SITREP #70

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was endorsed by the Council of Ministers and announced by the Government of South Sudan. An estimated 3.9 million people (3.1 million in Crisis, 800,000 in Emergency and 30,000 in Catastrophe) or 34 per cent of the population are classified as severely food and nutrition insecure in September. This is an 80 per cent increase compared to the same period last year. Of extreme concern is the estimated 30,000 people in Unity State who are experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and are likely to deteriorate into famine in the absence of urgent and immediate humanitarian access.
- On 15 October, Global Hand Washing Day was celebrated across many locations in South Sudan including Bentiu, Malakal, Bor PoCs and other IDP sites under the theme “Raise Clean Hands and Push Cholera out of South Sudan”. More than 800,000 people mainly school children participated in the celebrations by washing their hands with soap and clean water in a symbolic show of how the practice is key in fighting cholera and other water-borne related diseases. The day included events ranging from a radio campaign and public address system promoting key Cholera prevention messages to drama, dance and songs presented by school children and soap distribution in Cholera hotspots, schools, markets and PoCs.

### 1.65 million

People internally displaced since 15 December 2013  
(OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin dated 9 October, 2015)

### 876,986\*

Estimated internally displaced children under 18 years

### Outside South Sudan

### 632,088

Estimated new South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013 (UNHCR, Regional Refugee Information Portal, dated 7 October, 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 (%)
<b>WASH:</b> # 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	2,024,662	58%	600,000	498,211	83%
<b>Nutrition:</b> # children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment	148,958	103,511	69%	148,958	103,511	69%
<b>Health:</b> # of children 6mo-15y vaccinated for measles				1,207,705	275,325	23%
<b>Education</b> # of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies	446,748	354,050	79%	200,000	230,234	115%
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of children reached with critical child protection services	340,295	414,929	122%	275,280	299,076	109%

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Conflict and food insecurity have displaced 2.2 million people since December 2013. Of these, 1.65 million people are currently displaced within South Sudan. According to the UN Mission in South Sudan, as of 8 October, 184,284 IDPs are sheltering in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites including 107,649 in Bentiu, 27,950 in Juba UN House, 45,462 in Malakal, 2,289 in Bor, 700 in Melut and 234 in Wau.

In the southern part of Unity State, the security situation remained volatile especially in Leer and Koch Counties, preventing humanitarian actors from re-establishing its presence and services. As a result, an influx of new arrivals has been observed at Bentiu PoC. Nevertheless, an increase of violence was reported also in the PoC, including looting of humanitarian supplies. Bentiu Town remained calm.

In Upper Nile State, fighting reportedly occurred between the SPLA and SPLA-IO forces approximately 20km south of Bunj on 10 October, following the SPLA-IO force movement towards the North. Tensions continued to be high in Shilluk. Malakal generally remained quiet. Thousands of people have been displaced in Western Equatoria State, following violence in Maridi, Mundri and Yambio Counties during the past weeks. Although access remains extremely limited due to insecurity, UNICEF is preparing response with partners this week.

## 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. More than 855,000 people, including 197,000 children under 5, have been reached by UNICEF and RRM partners to date through 65 missions. In 2015 alone, UNICEF has deployed 31 RRM missions, including 10 missions in Unity State, reaching close to 436,000 people, including 77,000 children under 5, in Greater Upper Nile.

UNICEF and WFP deployed a RRM mission to Mayendit town in Unity State to deliver multi-sectoral assistance to highly vulnerable populations. This was the first time that large scale lifesaving assistance had been provided in the county since violence broke out in May 2015. The UNICEF team along with WFP, Samaritan's Purse and other NGO partners reached over 17,000 people. During the mission, 1,141 children were screened for malnutrition with a proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 22.6 per cent, well above the emergency threshold, 15 percent, with 4.8 per cent of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 17.8 percent of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). UNICEF is supporting partners in re-establishing nutrition services to address the high rates of malnutrition. 1,598 and 1,682 children were vaccinated against measles and polio respectively. Additionally, 15 separated and 3 unaccompanied children were registered and education supplies were handed over to the community.

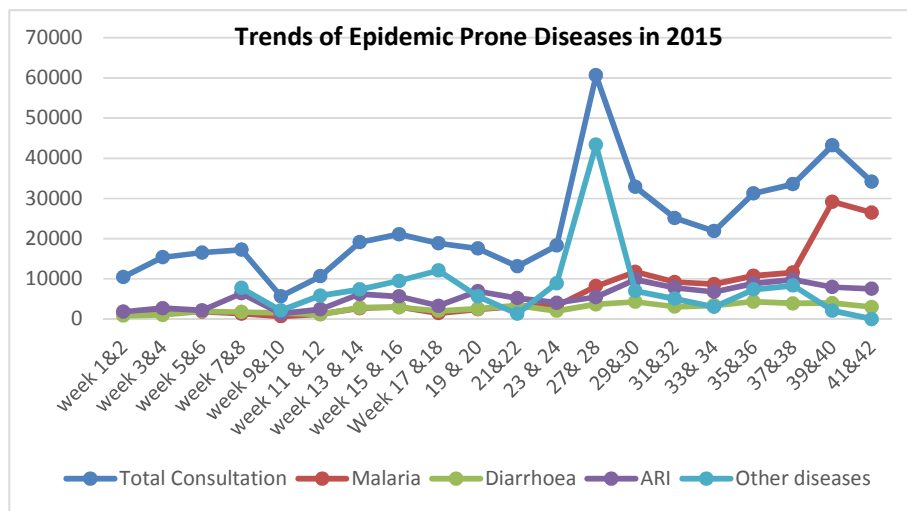
Another RRM team was deployed with WFP and NRC to Keew in Fangak County, Jonglei State. The total population registered was 19,920 individuals including 3,299 children under 5. Mass vaccination was conducted, resulting in 5,226 and 5,026 children vaccinated against polio and measles respectively, while 680 pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid vaccine. Screening of 2,905 children under 5 for malnutrition indicated 3.9 per cent with GAM and 0.3 per cent with SAM. Additionally, mosquito nets were provided to 1,500 vulnerable households. Seventeen unaccompanied and separated children were registered while two missing children were identified.

## 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.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** During the reporting period, malaria continued to be a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Thirty counties out of 79 counties reported high cases that exceeded the epidemic threshold. Malaria is also a leading cause of consultations in PoCs and IDP sites, with 26,333 cases seen in the week 41 and 42, increased from 15,641 cases of



the week 39 and 40. Sixty two per cent of these malaria cases were from Bentiu PoC including 49 deaths of children under five years. Malaria incidence in Malakal and Juba PoCs and Renk has slightly declined. Malaria control interventions including indoor residual spraying and larvicidal spraying continue in Bentiu PoC. In Juba PoC during the reporting period, 4,583 long lasting treated nets were distributed to women and children under five years in partnership with Magna.

In Mingkaman IDP camp, UNICEF partner Health Link continued integrated community case management (iCCM) for children under five years. A total of 733 children were treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. Since the launch of iCCM in Mingkaman, a total of 16,194 children under five years have been treated.

During the reporting period, 11 and 5 suspected measles cases were reported in Bentiu PoC and Mankien Payam, Mayom County respectively. Samples were collected for analysis at laboratory. Responding to registered measles cases in Juba PoC, UNICEF supported IMC to conduct an integrated vaccination campaign from 7 to 16 October. 5,561 children were reached with measles vaccination which represents 104 percent achievement against its target and 5,894 children or 98 percent of the target were vaccinated against polio. An integrated vaccination campaign conducted in Renk County resulted in 8,692 children vaccinated against measles, 10,114 children vaccinated against polio and 8,209 children de-wormed. Response to the circulating vaccine derived poliovirus (cVDPV) notified in Mayom is continuing. The second round of Polio Sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) started in Lakes State on 18 October, targeting 292,798 children, and in Warrap State on 21 October, targeting 531,074 children. A total of 6,434,000 doses of trivalent oral polio Vaccine (tOPV) is expected to reach from overseas this week to support the second and third rounds of SNIDs.

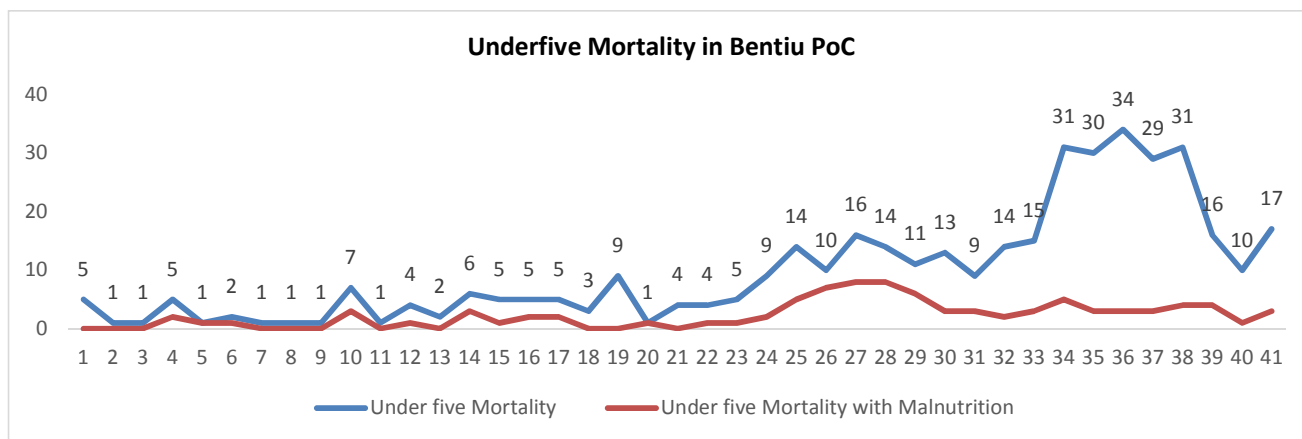
To support all these efforts of vaccination, solar refrigerators have been installed in Nyal and Western Equatoria State. These additional cold chain equipment are provided through the Ministry of Health (MoH) with UNICEF's support in 2015, nationwide the following equipment has already been distributed: 77 solar or electric fridges, 35 electric freezers, 17 cold chain generators and 490 cold boxes. However, challenges remain in the implementation of expanded programme on immunization (EPI) which include a lack of freezing facilities at county level, while national level is overstretched, insufficient human resources for cold chain and logistics at national level which is overwhelmed by competing priorities and; logistical difficulties to deliver vaccines to hard-to-reach areas by air due to heavy rains, limited communication means to coordinate it with the field, and delayed flight security clearances.

UNICEF supports IOM, IRC, IMC, and Health Link South Sudan to provide facility and community based integrated maternal and neonatal health and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MNH/PMTCT) services for IDPs in the greater Upper Nile region. Community volunteers and mother-to-mother support groups are playing a key role in improving service utilisation by avoiding defaulters and raising awareness. In Bentiu, 20 mothers were selected to be trained as mentors in order to follow up peer mothers for enrolment in ante-natal care (ANC) and PMTCT services and provide health education on various MNH/PMTCT topics.

Birth notification is being piloted in 8 counties, namely Juba, Morobo, Kajo Keji, Aweil North, South, East and West. To date, 45,200 child birth have been notified and entered to the district health management information system. Birth registration activities are also ongoing in Juba and Malakal PoCs.

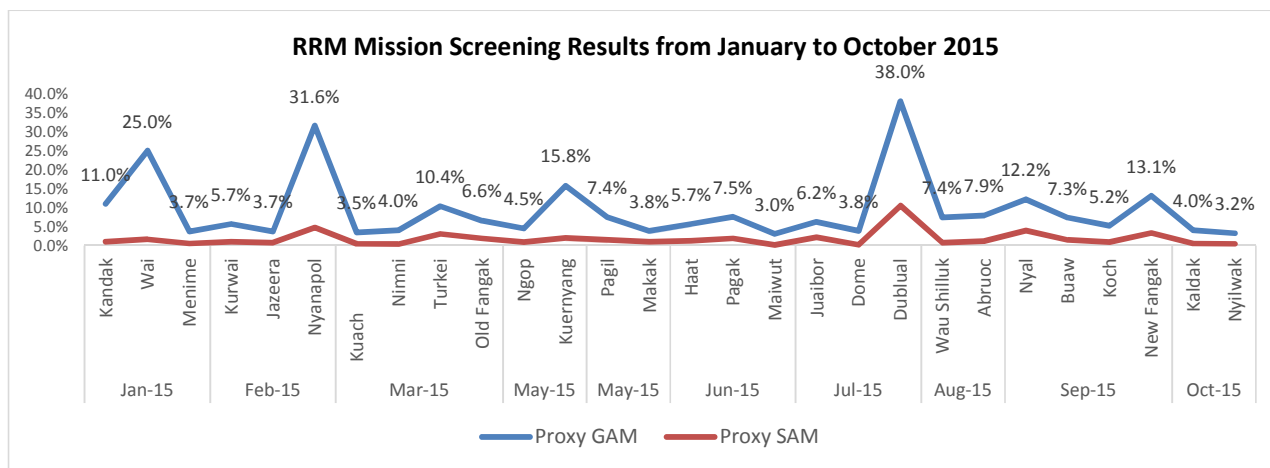
**NUTRITION:** Between January and September 2015, 103,511 children have been admitted for the treatment of SAM by UNICEF and partners. Of this, 38.0 per cent of the total admissions were from conflict affected states of Greater Upper Nile and 39.0 per cent were from high burden States of Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Following the joint UNICEF-WFP Nutrition Scale-Up launched nationally last year, the number of admissions has increased by 62 per cent as compared to the same last year.

During this reporting period, in Bentiu PoC, 13,047 children were screened for malnutrition with a proxy GAM and SAM rate of 13.8 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively. The proxy GAM and SAM rates for the new arrivals were 28.5 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively. Additionally, 1,830 pregnant and lactating women were screened, of whom 5.4 per cent were identified with acute malnutrition, with a sharp decline from the last reporting period. During the reporting period, 75 children with SAM without medical complications were admitted to outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) facilities in the PoC. The cases of mortality has reduced as compared to the previous few weeks, where the mortality threshold was exceeded.



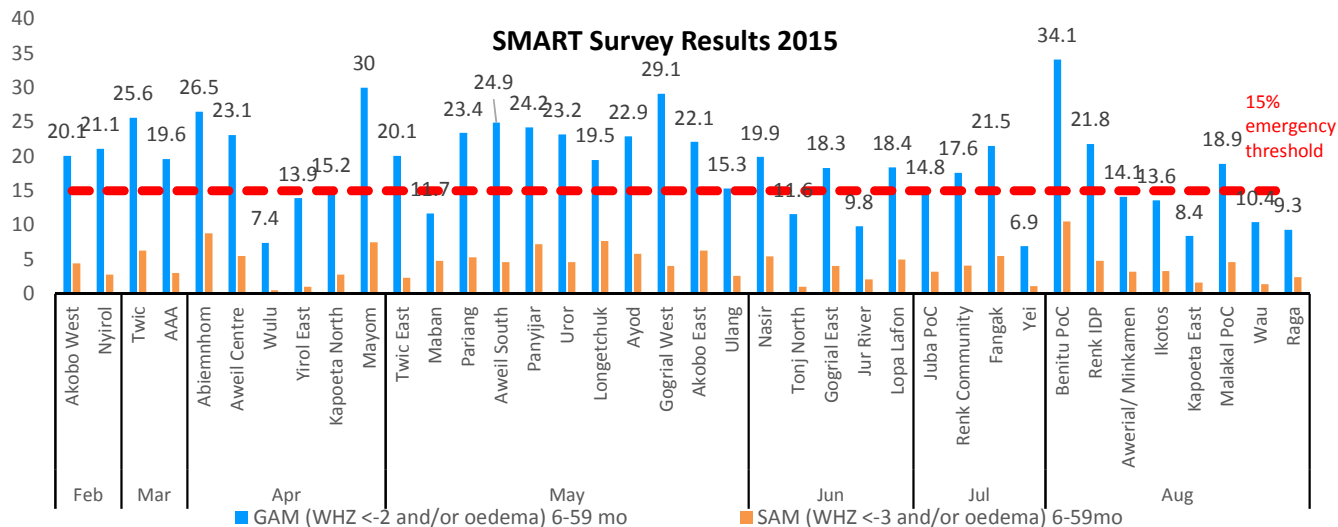
In Malakal, during the reporting period, 16,575 children were screened as part of routine activity. The children screened were mostly from the rest of accessible counties in Upper Nile and the PoC, with exception of Maban, where refugees are present. The proxy GAM rate was 12.4 per cent and the proxy SAM rate was 3.4 per cent. In Jonglei, 7,710 children were screened in 7 counties, among where three counties had the proxy GAM rate above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. The highest proxy GAM rate was recorded in Twic East (38.8 per cent) followed by Ayod (30.3 per cent) and Pibor (18.7 per cent).

During the reporting period, three RRM teams were deployed. The following are the results of screening for malnutrition conducted during the RRM missions deployed in 2015.

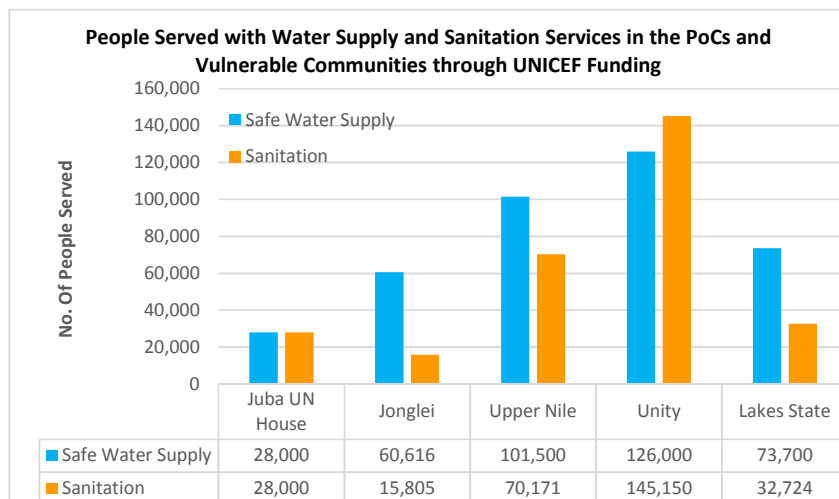


The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was endorsed by the Council of Ministers and announced by the Government of South Sudan. An estimated 3.9 million people (3.1 million in Crisis, 800,000 in Emergency and 30,000 in Catastrophe) or 34 per cent of the population are classified as severely food and nutrition insecure in September. This is an 80 per cent increase compared to the same period last year. Of extreme concern are the estimated 30,000 people in Unity State who are experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and are likely to deteriorate into famine in the absence of urgent and immediate humanitarian access. For the first time in the IPC history of South Sudan, a significant deterioration can be seen in the Greater Equatoria region due to a combination of factors: market disruption, economic downturn, insecurity and localized crop failures. The overall nutrition situation in August-September remained Critical and particularly deteriorated in Unity State to Very Critical and above the Catastrophe thresholds (GAM 30 per cent).

During the reporting period, there was no Nutrition SMART survey conducted and validated. Since January 2015, a total of 38 surveys were completed and validated. As shown below, the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition was reported in Bentiu (GAM was 34.1 per cent) followed by Mayom (GAM 30 per cent), Gogrial West (GAM 29.1 per cent), and Abiemnhom (26.5 per cent). One survey result from Canal/ Pigi is set to be validated soon and in addition to this, 5 survey proposals will be reviewed and validated. These proposals are from Aweil East, Kapoeta South, Budi, Aweil Centre and Mvolo in Western Equatorial state. Recent rapid assessments have painted a bleak nutrition situation in Mvolo and this coupled with recent displacements due to conflict in the area has warranted prompt action to intervene as well as assessing the situation there.



**WASH:** Water supply in Bentiu PoC remained at 12.9 litres per person per day (L/p/d). Solid waste management has started, including weekly compaction of the waste. The 61 community volunteers developed action plans and are continuing hygiene promotion within the PoC. In Bentiu Town and Rubkona, UNICEF completed rehabilitation of 17 hand pumps at boreholes, benefitting over 8,500 people. Rehabilitation of the urban water treatment plant will start early November in Bentiu town. In Malakal PoC, water supply remained at 9L/p/d, within the Sphere Standard of 7.5-15 L/p/d. UNICEF continues its support of liquid and solid waste disposal in the PoC for an estimated 45,000 people. In Mingkaman, UNICEF through its implementing partner RUWASSA continued providing 700,000 litres of water per day for 53,183 people with an average of 13.2 L/p/d.



Following the UNICEF assessment in Wau Shilluk, WASH implementing partner, World Vision established their base and re-started programmes in the area following the granting of access. During the reporting period, two training sessions were conducted for 17 hygiene promoters who reached over 60 households with house-to-house visits. In addition, construction materials for over 200 latrines were transported.

Three new suspected cholera cases were reported during the week 41 (12-18 Oct) from Jopa Payam, Juba County. Samples

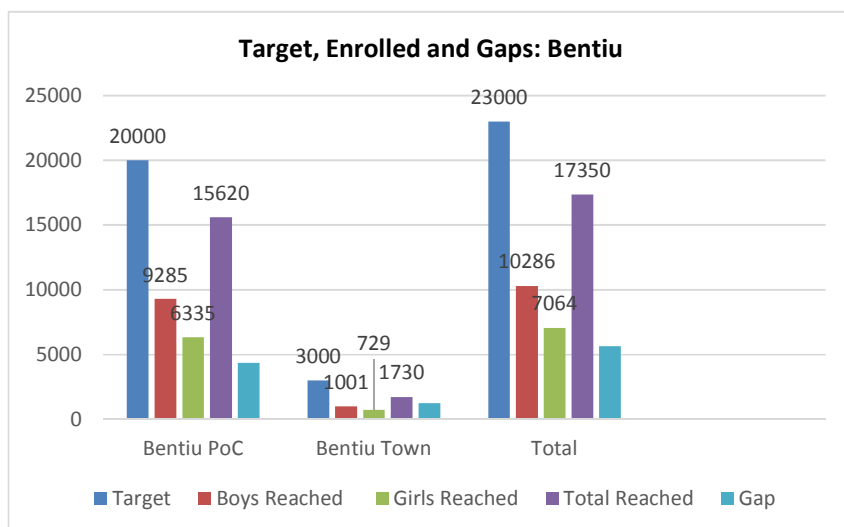
were sent to laboratory for confirmation and the report is awaited. The State MoH has been requested to send a team to apply a comprehensive approach for cholera treatment and response, and UNICEF has provided chlorine to partners for distribution. Although the number of cholera cases has significantly reduced, the MoH is working towards containment, while access to WASH facilities in potential cholera hotspots is still a challenge. Therefore, UNICEF is working closely with Juba City Council and urban/rural water bodies in improving sanitary conditions and providing safe water to the most affected communities. UNICEF has developed a draft cholera prevention and response plan to minimise the risk of future outbreak.

On 15 October, Global Hand Washing Day was celebrated across many locations in South Sudan including Bentiu, Malakal, Bor PoCs and other IDP sites under the theme “Raise Clean Hands and Push Cholera out of South Sudan”. More than 800,000 people mainly school children participated in the celebrations by washing their hands with soap and clean water in a symbolic show of how the practice is key in fighting cholera and other water born related diseases.



GHD celebrations in Malakia Primary school in Juba

**EDUCATION:** To-date as part of the Back to Learning initiative, UNICEF has provided 230,234 children (42 per cent girls) aged 3-18 with Education in Emergencies (EiE) services through the provision of technical assistance, supplies and operating costs to partners as well as through RRM direct implementation. A total of 6,585 (26 per cent females) teachers, Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) members and other education personnel have been trained to effectively support EiE in conflict-affected areas.



In Bentiu PoC and town, the enrolment of school-aged children stands at 17,350 (45 per cent girls) against the target of 23,000 children and adolescents including integrated pre-schools at Nutrition OTP centres. With regular technical supervision by UNICEF, implementing partner Mercy Corps completed construction of six additional temporary learning spaces (TLS) with locally made benches in Naath Primary School. It created a safe and protective learning environment for 549 children and adolescent in the PoC (40 per cent girls). To ensure community engagement, 25 female and 5 male PTA members in Liech Primary School

acquired knowledge of roles and responsibilities to support school management and administration through a three-day training provided by UNICEF partner, World Relief. In addition, 83 mothers were trained on importance of hygiene and early childhood development (ECD) by the integrated program at OTPs by CONCERN. UNICEF partner, INTERSOS reached out to 338 adolescents (27 per cent girls) with messages and information on skills to maintain own wellbeing, prevention of violence against children including GBV, sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention through art and craft sessions and focus group discussions. In Southern Unity counties of Guit, Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyjar, conflict and instability have affected education. A total of 161 primary schools and pre-schools out of 234 have been facing continued disruption, affecting 65,849 children (40 per cent girls). The situation of many children, however, still remains unclear as they are unreachable due to their unknown locations. A strategy is being drawn up to reach out to these children with support of partners and Education Cluster in respective counties.

In Malakal PoC, UNICEF and its partners INTERSOS, World Vision and War Child Canada have thus far reached a total of 4,853 children (44 per cent girls) out of 7,200 children with TLSs and education supplies. The occupation of school tents in Sector 1 and lack of space in Sector 3 and 4 for temporary learning spaces continue to be a challenge given that competing priority for camp management is shelter for IDPs. In Nasir County, UNICEF continued to support its partner ADRA to implement education in emergency and peacebuilding activities that engage young people. Since the launch of the project, a total of 11,288 children (42 per cent girls) have been enrolled and are attending classes in 18 schools. A total of 482 young people (48 per cent female) have attended sessions on conflict management and reconciliation in the community and GBV, who are in turn expected to carry out awareness sessions to others as peace ambassadors. To increase community participation, a total of 338 PTA members (47 per cent female) have been trained in

peacebuilding and school support. Inter Cluster Working Group conducted a rapid assessment mission to Wau Shilluk after humanitarian assistance was allowed in, which reported 8,000 school age children are out of school. Based on the report, UNICEF and the State Education Cluster are working towards reopening 4 permanent schools. UNICEF's partner INTERSOS is engaged in mobilising teachers and providing education supplies.



**Classroom supplied with benches in Panapet**

In Jonglei, as the new school term has begun, Education partners have prioritized distribution of supplies to schools. UNICEF in partnership with INTERSOS and Save the Children (SCI) managed to reach 8 out of 12 schools in Bor PoC, 4 schools in Bor Town and 22 out of 40 schools in Akobo County with supplies, benefiting 14,637 learners (30 per cent girls). Also, INTERSOS completed rehabilitation of 4 classroom blocks in Baidit Primary Schools for 1,504 learners (47 per cent girls), and SCI constructed 13 TLs and 16 stances of latrines in five schools in Akobo for 3,868 learners (39 per cent girls). For psychosocial support and peace education, INTERSOS trained 46 teachers (3 female) in Bor PoC and town which will benefit 1,930 boys and 1,626 girls. A similar training was organised for 33 teachers (6 female) in Jalle Payam. SCI oriented 7 senior education personnel of Payam and County on a establishing a quality learning environment with planning to improve

quality of school inspection. Registration for final examination for grade 8 candidates was completed by the State Ministry of Education, and UNICEF continues to work with Education Cluster partners to ensure that children in difficult situations are assisted to undertake these exams. This week, UNICEF partner CAD identified and registered 18 candidates (2 girls) from Khor Flus Primary School in Piji/Canal County. Through UNICEF and INTERSOS youth programme, youth groups in the PoC participated in the distribution of supply, including hygiene kits to 72 male and 119 female youth. For youth, a training on arts and crafts and communication in English, and theatre performance on HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence were also provided in the community.

In Mingkaman UNICEF partners, Plan International, SCI and NRC provided teaching and learning materials which reached 8,867 children (27 per cent girls). Currently, preparation for examinations is ongoing with the County Education Office, and printing of mock examinations was completed. It is estimated that close to 618 candidates at grade 8 will take the examinations (18 per cent girls). Funding, however, remains a challenge for administration and management of the examinations and still presents a critical gap.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** So far in 2015, UNICEF and partners have provided critical child protection services to 299,076 children, including psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification. Efforts to scale up follow ups and accelerate reunification are also showing positive progress. An additional 129 children were reunified during the last two weeks, bringing the total number of reunifications to 2,661 since December 2013. The number of children followed up increased by 98 from the last reporting period to 3,955 children (1,831 Girls, 2,124 Boys). The review and analysis of follow up trends remains a central priority in FTR Working Group discussions. Partner case audits are ongoing, resulting in duplicate cases being merged and an accelerated data entry of existing cases. As a result, the overall caseload has now increased to 10,700, with 8,593 cases remaining active and requiring ongoing family tracing services.

The 1,755 children released from the Cobra Faction earlier this year continue to receive support. Since their reunification with their families, most of them have received at least one visit from the last reporting period visit from partners' community workers. This ensures consistent monitoring for re-recruitment and identify children who need specialised support. Additional recreational and social reintegration programmes have been established to support the children to build and strengthen relationships with peers in their communities, including football tournaments and the establishment of the first of five youth centres, known as a Centre for Community Transformation. These centres will provide a space for ongoing psychosocial support and social reintegration services including life-skills and vocational trainings, and offer an opportunity to develop leadership skills of the young people.

Small ruminants' distribution is progressing, despite earlier challenges in identifying sufficient ruminants in the local market. To date, of 3,190 children targeted, 1,680 (53 per cent) have received their entitlement. Some of the goats have already given birth, increasing livestock. Seven released adolescents who completed apprenticeships in baking have been very active in the local bakery as they awaited assistance to start their own bakery. Efforts are being made to acquire an oven and to purchase inputs. An additional agricultural livelihoods initiative has commenced, combining farmers' groups, school gardens, and demonstration plots, using land allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and

Forestry. Of the 350 beneficiaries for the first phase, 260 have been selected on the one-plus-one principle. Of the 130 most vulnerable children selected, 50 per cent are girls. Two school gardens are in the process of being established in Pibor Boys' and Pibor Girls' Primary Schools and will enable children in the respective communities to acquire basic agricultural livelihood skills.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners continued GBV activities, including GBV case management, psychosocial activities, referrals, coordination, risk mitigation and capacity building, and the programme expansion into Jonglei State has commenced, beginning with trainings on basic GBV interventions for community leaders and school clubs in Bor. A new GBV referral pathway has been developed for Pochalla to ensure that relevant actors know how to appropriately identify and refer survivors to services, and messages on the availability of services were disseminated during trainings, focus group discussion with the outreach team, door-to-door awareness raising and informational sessions in churches. During awareness raising, 60 per cent of women and girls indicated they felt more confident with the services in place for GBV survivors. In addition, 64 individuals (31 women and 33 men) participated in a workshop to explore locally available protection approaches to GBV.

In Malakal, UNICEF and partners coordinated a distribution of 3,098 dignity kits for women and girls. This intervention involved focus groups with women and girls, as well as intensive coordination with WASH actors to ensure safe, hygienic and culturally-appropriate disposal of sanitary materials. Twelve group psychosocial support sessions, including meetings, skills building, and recreational activities were conducted in women centers reaching 172 females (119 women and 53 girls). An additional 22 community dialogue sessions were conducted in the PoC, reaching 430 community members (265 women, 82 men, 52 girls and 31 boys). Seven information dissemination sessions were conducted within health clinics, reaching 346 community members.

In Juba, a one-week community engagement training on targeting negative social norms related to GBV was conducted for partners who will begin implementation of the program in Bor, Pariang and Western Equatoria. In Western Equatoria, insecurity continues to limit movement in some areas of Yambio County, resulting in a suspension of activities in affected areas. There has been an increase in reports of grave child rights violations there this month. The reports indicate that children, primarily boys but also girls, are being abducted and recruited into yet unidentified armed groups. UNICEF has deployed two child protection specialists to Yambio to provide support to local partners and assess opportunities for scaling up priority child protection services in the area.

**COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D):** As a part of the Government's integrated response to the nutrition emergency, the National and State MoH, UNICEF and WFP are starting a mass-screening, community based campaign to reach 241,071 children (6 to 59 months) using 240 social mobilizers in Warrap State. During the house-to-house visits, social mobilizers will counsel mothers and caregivers on infant and young child feeding and WASH messages as well as conduct meetings with local authorities and community leaders to improve the nutritional status of children over the long term.

UNICEF continued supporting the MoH to conduct social mobilization and communication activities in preparation for the second round of SNIDs in Warrap and Lakes states, Bor County including the PoC and Bentiu PoC. The campaign reached approximately 490,000 in the first round and is expected to reach even more children with an aim at building up a high population immunity rapidly in order to interrupt the circulation of the cVDPV. Over 400 social mobilizers have been trained to conduct a series of social and behavior change interventions through a mix of communication and social mobilization activities inclusive of radio campaigns, megaphone announcements, community dialogue and house-to-house mobilization.

UNICEF continued to support Cholera response activities in high-risk states as the co-lead of the social mobilization technical working group under the National Cholera Taskforce. To date, a total of 116,000 households in Juba and Bor counties have been reached by 280 trained social mobilisers in collaboration with South Sudan Red Cross and Central Equatoria State Ministry of Health, with key cholera prevention messages and information. During the reporting period, 5,652 community leaders, 41,000 children and 920 teachers were reached.

In Bentiu PoC, 122 community volunteers continued to educate communities and caregivers daily through house-to-house mobilization in 5 sectors on essential family care practices such as prevention of hepatitis E, Malaria, latrine use as well as importance of handwashing. To date, 118,00 HHs and 3,765 children under 5 have been reached with basic health and hygiene promotion messages.



**SUPPLY & LOGISTICS:** During the reporting period supplies worth US\$1,673,777 were dispatched to various hubs and implementing partners (IPs) country-wide. This figure represents 280MT of supplies which were collected by partners, air-lifted and sent via road transport to the respective destinations.

An assortment of WASH supplies including water tanks, cement and sand bags were airlifted to Bentiu on a UNICEF chartered flight to cater for the increased population in the site. Central Equatoria State MoH also received WASH supplies from UNICEF as part of the cholera response plan in the State. Bags of Aluminium Sulphate were delivered to the State Ministry of Infrastructure for the same cause. In total, US\$321,361 worth of WASH supplies were dispatched to partners.

170MT of education supplies valued at US\$527,631 were dispatched to IPs across South Sudan. The dispatch exercise was part of the Back to Learning Campaign. Supplies dispatched included exercise books, school bags, school-in-a-box kits, tents and dignity kits. Education IPs and counterparts who received the supplies include Hold the Child in Bor, INTERSOS, State Ministry of Education in Torit, Juba and Yambio, Mercy Corps in Rubkona and CAD.

Logistics support was provided to deliver an assortment of nutrition supplies valued at US\$450,641 to various IPs as part of the dry season pre-positioning strategy. Supplies and equipment dispatched comprised therapeutic spread (plumpy nut), F100 & F75 therapeutic diet sachets, Vitamin A tablets, weighing trousseurs, scales, MUAC tapes and counselling cards. These supplies were delivered to UNKEA, Concern Worldwide in Nyamlel, IRC in Paninjir/Nyal, IMC in Akobo and the Wau warehouse. Nutrition supplies were also delivered to the WBeG State MoH.

Health supplies with a total value of US\$293,824 were dispatched to Health Link, Malakal PoC, Kajokeji Hospital, Juba Teaching Hospital and the Central Equatoria State MoH. Supplies were dispatched as part of the cholera response plan, HIV testing programme and drive to combat malaria related deaths through distribution of LLIN (mosquito nets) and malaria drugs. In a bid to increase capacity of cold chain facilities to support with immunisation campaigns, solar fridge/freezers were collected by partner for Ayod County.

US\$54,394 worth of child protection supplies were dispatched by the Logistics Section along with WASH IEC materials which were provided to the State Ministry of Infrastructure. Multi-sectoral supplies were air-lifted for the RRM missions in Nyilwak and Keew using Logistics Cluster assets.

**FUNDING:** Against UNICEF's 2015 requirement of US\$ 183.3 million, US\$ 81.3 million has been received leaving an unmet requirement of US\$102.9 million. UNICEF South Sudan would like to express its gratitude to ECHO for the generous contribution of EUR 500,000 to support the critical cholera response.

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	16,326,575	20,793,494	56%
Health	22,958,021	32,150,000	9,600,430	22,549,570	70%
WASH	44,900,000	45,900,000	20,299,696	25,600,304	56%
Child Protection	33,974,176	33,974,176	15,097,598	18,876,578	56%
Education	29,588,149	29,588,149	14,427,476	15,160,673	51%
Cholera Response		4,580,914	5,508,428	0	0%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>165,627,613</b>	<b>183,313,308</b>	<b>81,260,203</b>	<b>102,980,619</b>	<b>56%</b>

\* 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: 5 November 2015

UNICEF South Sudan Crisis: [www.unicef.org/southsudan](http://www.unicef.org/southsudan)

UNICEF South Sudan Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan](https://www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan)

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

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Annex A - SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS<sup>1</sup>

	Cluster 2015		UNICEF and IPs 2015		
	Target <sup>2</sup> (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Oct)	Target (Jan-Dec)	Results (Jan-Oct)	Change since last report
<b>NUTRITION<sup>3</sup></b>					
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted for treatment	148,958	103,511	148,958	103,511	7,057
% of children 0-59month with SAM admitted for treatment recovered	75%	88.3%	75%	88.3%	-
# of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	1,712,944	212,643	1,712,944	212,643	3,452
# of children 12 - 59 months receiving de-worming medication	1,226,107	163,920	1,226,107	163,920	2,323
# of pregnant and lactating women reached with infant and young children feeding messages	288,496	320,247	288,496	320,247	11,244
<b>HEALTH</b>					
# of children 6 months-15 years vaccinated for measles <sup>4</sup>			1,207,705	275,325	13,470
# of children below 15 years vaccinated against polio			1,259,097	986,322	12,529
# of households receiving ITNs			300,000	180,350	20,592
# of pregnant women attending at least ANC 1 services			47,013	25,124	1,982
# of pregnant women attending ANC counselled and tested			32,909	13,273	926
# of pregnant women receiving clean delivery kits in conflict-affected areas			19,271	10,380	8,655
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>					
# of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (7-15 litres of water per person per day).	3,500,000	2,024,662	600,000	498,211	3,000
# of target population provided access to appropriate sanitation facilities (as per the Sphere Standards)	1,700,000	1,575,267	250,000	284,611 <sup>5</sup>	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
# of children reached with critical child protection services <sup>6</sup>	340,295	414,929	275,280	299,076	37,654
# of former children associated with armed forces or groups and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	4,000	2,014	4,000	2,338 <sup>7</sup>	-
# of registered UASC receiving Family Tracing and Reunification services and family-based care/appropriate alternative care services	8,800 <sup>8</sup>	10,700	6,880	8,346	144
# of women, men, girls and boys receiving GBV prevention and response services			80,000	71,144	2,232
# of children, adolescent and other community members provided with knowledge and skills to minimise the risk of landmines/ERWs			257,500	99,790	-
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
# of children and adolescents (aged 3-18) with access to education in emergencies	446,748	354,050	200,000	230,234	6,172
# of teachers other education personnel and Parent-Teacher Association members trained to provide education in emergencies	8,416	8,870	5,300	6,585	62
# of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed	900	542	475	445	23
<b>CHOLERA<sup>9</sup></b>					
# of households in outbreak states reached directly with messages on cholera prevention and control practices			300,000	116,000	8,147
# of operational oral rehydration points supported by UNICEF			25	42	-

No change since last report is denoted by “-”

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Target surpassed due to influxes into PoCs, especially Bentiu PoC.

<sup>6</sup> 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.”

<sup>7</sup> 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 DDR. Additionally, this includes other vulnerable children in the community reached with socioeconomic integration along with the released children, as per the Paris Principles.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> These are new indicators in the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), introduced as part of the mid-year review.