Sudan

Humanitarian Situation
Conflict in Sudan continues to affect the lives of millions of children. Some 3.5 million people in Darfur are suffering the consequences of the armed conflict that began over 10 years ago. In addition, conflict continues to affect parts of the three Kordofan States, including Abyei and Blue Nile State, while five states in the western part of Sudan have seen renewed conflict in 2013 and 2014, which has led to the displacement of an additional half a million people and to serious protection concerns. In the southern Border States, humanitarian actors are responding to some 84,000 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees who have fled the conflict in South Sudan, with numbers expected to increase to 165,000 by year end.¹ In Darfur, renewed inter-tribal conflict and ongoing war between various rebel factions and the Sudanese army has displaced 300,000 people since February 2014. Field observations confirm that between 60 and 70 per cent of all displaced persons in Sudan are children.

UNICEF anticipates that the floods forecast for the coming months will result the displacement and increased vulnerability of a half a million people in the affected states. A yellow fever outbreak in South and West Kordofan states in late 2013, combined with gaps in routine immunization, have highlighted the need for ongoing vaccination campaigns in these areas. Polio vaccination is still being negotiated in rebel-held areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan. With the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) above emergency thresholds, child malnutrition remains a major concern throughout the country.

Humanitarian strategy
UNICEF is working with the Government of Sudan and implementing partners to reach crisis-affected populations with life-saving interventions, especially in hard-to-reach areas. In child protection, UNICEF is helping to establish integrated community-based protection networks to identify needs and provide immediate response to vulnerable children, including psychosocial support, family tracing and reunification, and support for children released from armed forces and groups. UNICEF is also helping to provide children affected by emergencies with access to quality, inclusive and protective life-saving education and psychosocial support. In water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), UNICEF is building the capacity of communities, national partners and local government authorities to take on a greater role in the management and sustainability of humanitarian WASH services, using community-based approaches. For the first time in Sudan, a Simple Spatial Sampling Methodology (S3M) survey was carried out nationwide to provide local-level information on a wide range of indicators including in health, WASH and nutrition.

UNICEF is using this information to identify priority areas for integrated inter-sectoral response. For example, the S3M survey found some 1.9 million children under 5 to be acutely malnourished, including 553,350 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF and partners are using these findings to inform the planning of the national Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) scale-up, currently underway. UNICEF leads the Child Protection sub-cluster and the Education, Nutrition and WASH clusters and is supporting the government in coordinating the response to newly arrived refugees from South Sudan. In consultation with government line-ministries and OCHA, UNICEF-led Clusters have developed a national flood contingency plan to ensure preparedness and required actions are in place at state level.

Results 2014 (January to June)
Between January and June 2014, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and partners, provided more than 163,364 vulnerable girls and boys with

¹ Out of the projected case load of 165,000 South Sudanese refugees at year end, UNICEF is planning to reach an estimated 100,000, or 60 per cent.
emergency teaching and learning supplies and temporary learning spaces. UNICEF and partners also supported the delivery of humanitarian WASH services and the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities benefitting some 840,000 crisis-affected people. In collaboration with State Ministries of Health and partners, UNICEF delivered essential lifesaving interventions, including measles vaccinations to over 1 million children in conflict-affected areas, and supported the management of common childhood illness (malaria, diarrhoea and ARI) in community and temporary health facilities, benefitting some 260,330 children. UNICEF supported health promotion and capacity building of village midwives to ensure skilled birth delivery, including by providing essential supplies such as primary health care health kits, malaria treatments for adults, malaria treatment for children, IMCI kits, midwifery kits, ORS and tents. UNICEF and partners provided vitamin A supplementation to over 5.9 million children, delivered specialised treatment to some 48,198 children under five affected by SAM, and successfully advocated with and supported the government to draft a multi-sector plan to prevent malnutrition. In child protection, UNICEF supported coordination efforts including by leading the child protection sub-cluster, helping to provide psychosocial support to 38,865 children, and encouraging ownership by the government for child protection concerns, evidenced through the increased participation of authorities in the sub-cluster at state level.

### 2014 Programme Targets and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Result (as of 30 June)</th>
<th>UNICEF 2014 target</th>
<th>UNICEF results (as of 30 June)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (US$)</td>
<td>81,660,816*</td>
<td>20,567,425**</td>
<td>102,228,241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes funds carried over from 2013

**The original SRP requirement of US$78,025,617 was revised to US$81,660,816 to reflect increase programme targets; the original inter-agency appeal for South Sudanese Refugees of US$101,680.405 was revised to US$20,567,425 to reflect increased projections for refugee flows for a total revised HAC requirement of US$102,228,241; **The revised UNICEF requirement in the Interagency Appeal (July – Dec 2014) as shown above is not fully reflected in the appeal document (which reports $ 20,013,425); **This does not include contingency planning project sheets of Clusters; ***Includes funds carried over from 2013 - out of the total amount available, US$30,315,202 was received in 2014, including recovery costs.

### Funding Requirements

In line with Sudan’s inter-agency 2014 Strategic Response Plan Review and the revised needs for the South Sudanese Refugees, UNICEF is requesting US$102,228,241 to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Sudan in 2014. As of 30 June, 2014, US$30.3 million, or 30 percent of required funds, was available against the 2014 appeal. With additional funding, UNICEF will be able to increase access to improved water and sanitation services for internally displaced persons and host communities and provide rehabilitative nutrition services. Women and children will also benefit from access to health, child protection and education services. As cluster lead in four areas, UNICEF will continue to facilitate coordination among national partners and non-governmental organizations to improve the response to Sudan’s humanitarian needs.