The Humanitarian Response Plan was launched on 5 May targeting 3.24 million children across Sudan with humanitarian assistance.

Children in Sudan continue to bear the consequences of one of the world’s worst crises for children. 1.86 million children are estimated to be displaced countrywide, 1.5 million of which are in Darfur.

The countrywide measles vaccination campaign began on 22 April targeting an initial 1.7 million children between the ages of six months and 15 years. 7.9 million doses of measles vaccine, of the 9.6 million doses ordered, have been received. So far 2,169 cases have been confirmed across all 18 states of the country with cases at epidemic levels in 14 states.

Four abducted children, aged between six and twelve years, were reunited with their families in Abyei following successful advocacy by UNISFA and UNICEF. They had been held in captivity for more than a month by armed militiamen following tribal conflict in Abyei, a disputed area which borders South Sudan.

22,118 mothers have received IYCF counselling, this represents more than the number reached in February and March combined (10,540 reported in February and 8,996 reported in March) and is partially attributable to increased IYCF trainings supported by UNICEF.

The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2015 is 86% unfunded. Worst affected are Education, Child Protection and WASH.

FUNDING SITUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Total Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLUSTER COORDINATION</td>
<td>$448,063</td>
<td>$1,270,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td>$910,881</td>
<td>$9,299,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>$1,071,482</td>
<td>$15,798,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>$5,265,953</td>
<td>$12,423,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>$5,207,149</td>
<td>$36,776,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$4,010,234</td>
<td>$41,352,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86% unfunded

1 In the Situation in Numbers section, the percentages of children within the refugee and IDP communities are based on evidence of the situation in 2014, and disaggregated planning numbers for the HRP 2015.
Humanitarian Needs

Since the start of 2015 the needs of 50,605 people have been assessed and verified by aid organisations in Darfur. In North Darfur thousands have been displaced due to conflict between the Berti and Zayadia tribes in Mellit and Kuma localities. A total of 133,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan fleeing conflict with over 7,000 people (South Sudanese as well as Sudanese nationals) having crossed the border at Joda since 9 April. It is estimated that children make up 60 per cent of IDPs in Sudan and 66 per cent of South Sudanese refugees, rising to 70 per cent in camps. The measles epidemic now affects 32 localities in 14 states, with 74 localities identified as at risk. As of 26 April, the number of confirmed measles cases was 2,169 with the total number of deaths at 27 (CFR: 1.2%). A nationwide measles vaccination campaign targeting 1.7 million children aged between six months and 15 years in the 28 worst affected localities was launched on 22 April. Armed conflict and tribal violence continue, causing displacement and increasing humanitarian needs in Sudan.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is leading the humanitarian response for the following sectors: Education, Nutrition, WASH and the Child Protection subsector at Federal and State levels. UNICEF is the sole provider of vaccinations against measles, tuberculosis, tetanus and polio in the Health sector and of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) in the Nutrition sector, supporting the Government, INGOs and NGOs. The overall response for the South Sudanese refugees is coordinated by UNHCR, with UNICEF support for coordination of the Education, Nutrition and WASH activities for the South Sudanese refugees. A review of the coordination and response mechanisms between the two agencies is ongoing.

Humanitarian Strategy

The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was launched on 5 May and is appealing for $1.04 billion USD to address humanitarian needs of displaced and refugee populations in Sudan. The HRP is 27 per cent funded to date, with UNICEF requirements only covered at 14 per cent. Preparedness measures are ongoing for the rainy season which hamper access, causes flooding and increases food insecurity and malnutrition rates. Humanitarian access to parts of conflict affected areas in the Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile states remains an issue. UNICEF continues to advocate for broader access to conduct assessments and respond to identified needs.

Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>279,873</td>
<td>93,069 ▲ 12,552</td>
<td></td>
<td>139,430 ▲</td>
<td>21,027 ▲ 7,673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>5,471</td>
<td>928 ▲ 93</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>305 ▲ 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>24,709 ▲ 13,558</td>
<td></td>
<td>115,000 ▲</td>
<td>15,956 ▲ 1,287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>59,342 ▲ 13,366</td>
<td></td>
<td>310,000 ▲</td>
<td>37,725 ▲ 6,626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Sector targets and UNICEF targets reflect the current draft HRP 2015 and are subject to change based on the HRP process finalisation and launch. Targets in the HAC will be aligned following the HRP 2015 launch.
3 Total results are adjusted to be cumulative for 2015 and exclude December figures reported against some indicators by some sections/sectors in the January sitrep.
4 The UNICEF targets include the UNICEF targets in the technical sectors and in the Refugee Multi-Sector. This means that in some cases the UNICEF targets can be higher than the sector targets.
5 The target reflects expected enrolments of boys and girls in 2015 in addition to 43,153 enrolled boys and girls who continue to be provided with psychosocial support. Results reported against this indicator reflect newly enrolled boys and girls in 2015.
6 Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF and partners continue to respond to the immediate protection and psychosocial needs of children affected by conflict and displacement, particularly in North Darfur and South Kordofan states. This month, UNICEF completed the construction and equipping of ten Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for new arrivals in IDP camps in Tawilla and Um Baru, North Darfur. A total of 7,673 children (of which 3,521 are girls and 4,152 are boys) were enrolled and benefited from UNICEF supported psychosocial activities through play and recreation activities that are appropriate to their gender, culture and age. Additionally, 4,609 conflict affected children (of which 2,226 are girls and 2,383 are boys) which were already enrolled in 21 CFS supported by UNICEF in South Kordofan State continued to have access to psychosocial support. The total number of conflict affected children who participated in UNICEF supported psychosocial activities during this month was 12,282. UNICEF continues to monitor violations of children’s rights (including gross child rights violations) linked to the conflict in the Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. In order to strengthen the monitoring and reporting capacities.

1 Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
2 Results reported on this indicator under the Health Sector currently only reflect UNICEF contributions. Sector wide results are bi-annual and full results from all sector participants will be included once published by the sector lead, WHO.
3 Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
4 660,000 people will be provided with new water facilities. 1,200,000 people will be served through water supply system operation and maintenance (including operation of motorised systems, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing non-functioning facilities, water trucking and water chlorination).
5 290,000 people will be provided with new water facilities. 950,000 people will be served through water supply system operation and maintenance (including operation of motorised systems, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing non-functioning facilities, water trucking and water chlorination).
6 370,000 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines. 250,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines.
7 400,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 219,780 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.
8 1,800,000 IDPs will receive hygiene messages for the first time in 2015. In addition, 1,300,000 IDPs will be targeted for repeat messaging to reinforce behaviour change.
9 780,000 IDPs and refugees will receive hygiene messages for the first time in 2015. In addition, 780,000 IDPs and refugees will be targeted for repeat messaging to reinforce behaviour change.
of child rights violations in the field, UNICEF provided training to 22 staff from the UN Country Team and key NGO partners in Zalengi, Central Darfur. With UNICEF support, eight unaccompanied and separated children were either reunified with their families or placed in family-based alternative care. This included four children, comprising two girls and two boys aged between six and twelve years, who were abducted by armed militia men during a tribal conflict in Abyei and held in captivity for more than a month. These children were released following successful advocacy by UNISFA (United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei) and UNICEF. UNICEF was able to ensure the safe return of the children to their families.

Education

In April, UNICEF and partners enabled 7,913 conflict-affected children (46 per cent of which are girls) to access quality education through construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and provision of education supplies in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, White Nile and North Darfur states. The slight reduction in supplies recorded in April was due to schools being closed for the summer. 6,626 (46 per cent of which are girls) benefited from distribution of education supplies including 30 school-in-a-box kits and 50 recreational kits in South Kordofan State as well as 500 sitting mats in White Nile State.

510 displaced children (47 per cent of which are girls) also benefited from the construction of five Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Tawilla camp, North Darfur State. Additionally, UNICEF and partners provided two tents for use as teacher offices benefitting 15 teaching staff in North Darfur State which contributes to an improved quality of instruction by providing teachers with a better working environment. Another 777 South Sudanese refugee students (45 per cent of which are girls) were seated in tent schools in Alagaya, White Nile State where the school year was extended until the end of April to compensate for instructional time lost at the start of the year due to an influx of refugees from December 2014 to February 2015.

To build the capacity of education providers, in while Nile State, UNICEF and partners trained 50 teachers (38 per cent of which are women) on the provision of education in emergencies and psychosocial support. These teachers were selected from refugee and host communities. The training opportunity also promoted social cohesion and networking between teachers to interact and improve community co-existence in White Nile.

Health

UNICEF continues to respond to the measles epidemic which currently affects 32 localities across 14 states. The initial 2.1 million doses of measles vaccines that were received are being used for a vaccination campaign in the 28 most affected localities (in Kassala, Red Sea, Sennar, East Darfur and West Darfur states). The first round of the campaign began on 22 April targeting 1.7 million children between six months and 15 years of age and concluded on 2 May.

The campaign was rolled out in all planned localities with vaccinations at fixed, temporary and mobile stations. Case management and social mobilisation activities (including house-to-house visits, radio messaging as well as distribution of posters, flyers and brochures) were strengthened to continue the response to the measles outbreak. Data on the first round of the campaign is still being collected. A second batch of 5.8 million doses of vaccines has been received and response campaigns in 74 additional localities across eleven states are being prepared.

The scale of the measles outbreak is due to several factors some of which include frequent population displacement, high rates of malnutrition and an accumulation of people susceptible to measles due to annual coverage rates of less than 95 per cent.

To respond to the tribal conflict that erupted between the Berti and Zyadia tribes in March, UNICEF extended mobile clinic services to the newly displaced population of 9,050 in Mellit, North Darfur State. Two PHC kits and one IMCI kit, which include essential drugs such as antibiotics, quinine and oral rehydration salts were delivered to provide medical services to the 9,050 newly displaced people in addition to the 9,887 already displaced in Abbasi camp. UNICEF and partners in Zamzam camp are continuously providing medical services through two mobile clinics to the newly arrived IDPs at Hashaba and Saluma gates. In Tawilla at Rwanda, Argo, Dali and Dabaneira camps, 90 health volunteers were trained in the promotion of key family practices essential to child survival and 8,100 households have been reached through home visits with key messages covering topics including hygiene and immunisation.
Following increased conflict in the Kordofan states UNICEF and partners have increased the provision of essential drugs. In April, UNICEF provided two PHC kits to Habila hospital to cover 24,000 people, as well as two PHC kits and one IMCI kit to Aldabker hospital to meet the needs of approximately 15,000 people for essential medicines.

**Nutrition**

The national roll out of the CMAM Scale-Up Plan is continuing across seven states. The programme has seen 7,039 new admissions for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in March this year (25,420 up to the end of March). An additional 21 severe acute malnutrition treatment centres have been opened so far in 2015, three in-patient stabilisation centres (one in White Nile State and two in South Kordofan State) as well as 18 new OTPs (four in East Darfur, two in Kassala, four in White Nile and eight in West Kordofan) giving a total of 818 treatment centres for severe acute malnutrition across 15 states. In April the second CMAM master training was carried out targeting five states (South and West Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala and Red Sea), training 18 Ministry of Health staff and ten staff from UNICEF and partners. State training for locality level staff will start at end of the month. The third phase, a master training for the remaining five states (Blue Nile, Gezira, Northern, River Nile and North Kordofan), is planned for early May. There is a marked increase in the number of mothers who have received IYCF counselling (22,118 reported this month as opposed to 19,536 in February and March months combined) attributable to IYCF trainings conducted in West Darfur, resilience projects in Kassala as well as mothers returning to their villages after harvest.

UNICEF coordinated the nutrition sector response to the new displacements in Mellit locality in North Darfur State as well as in White Nile State this month. Among the newly arrived IDPs, 5,701 children under five years of age have been screened for malnutrition. 79 children were found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 294 from moderate acute malnutrition. Mobile treatment services (OTPs) for severe acute malnutrition are now operational in new IDP camps and are being run by the state Ministry of Health and UNICEF. Moreover 9,129 children were screened for malnutrition in Elkashafa, Joury, Elridase and Algaya camps in White Nile State. 116 of them were found to be severely acutely malnourished while 486 were moderately acutely malnourished. All 602 malnourished children found were admitted to appropriate treatment programmes (OTPs/SFPs).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In April, UNICEF has successfully reached 17,276 conflict affected people with improved drinking water, 14,120 with safe means of excreta disposal and 11,556 with messages on good hygiene practices. The overall progress towards the achievement of yearly targets at the end of the first quarter of 2015 is 21 per cent for improved water provision, 21 per cent for excreta disposal and 16 per cent for hygiene promotion. The rate of progress could be further improved if key challenges, such as the low levels of humanitarian funding and local partner capacity, are addressed.

UNICEF emergency response efforts were focused on addressing newly displaced people in seven localities in North Darfur (Tawilla, Um Baru, Zamzam, El Serief, Mellit, Shangil Tobay and Sharif Omra). Overall, UNICEF has contributed to stabilising the situation of newly displaced people in the North Darfur region through the timely provision of lifesaving WASH services. At Hashaba gate in Tawilla, for example, UNICEF installed a new motorised water supply system which is currently providing a daily volume of 66 cubic meters of safe drinking water to 5,500 displaced people (12 litres per capita per day). This is in line with basic survival water needs (7.5-15 litres per day). In Shangil Tobay, UNICEF has supported hygiene promotion campaigns focused on adequate solid waste management at the household level. A total of 8,750 IDPs were reached during these campaigns. In the same locality, UNICEF has also supported the construction of 15 communal latrines to serve a total of 750 individuals (50 people per latrine). At this stage in the emergency, where these latrines are replacing a complete lack of latrines, the number of users is 50 people but the aim is to lower this number to 20 as soon as is possible. Similar lifesaving interventions have been conducted by UNICEF and partners throughout the other five affected localities.
The measles vaccination campaign is being bolstered through communication and social mobilisation efforts in 27 localities across the six states of Sennar, Kassala, Red Sea, North Darfur, West Darfur and South Darfur. Communication materials and print materials including 10,000 posters, 20,000 flyers as well as 5,000 question and answer brochures were developed and disseminated in the 27 localities, targeting over 600,000 households, to support interpersonal and community engagement efforts, including home visits, group discussions, events at community centres and home visits.

In response to the latest conflict between Salamat and Falata Tribes, UNICEF distributed 500 copies of the Safe, Secure and Healthy booklet with emergency messages to the displaced people in Khoreshamam, Seisaban and Katila localities during sessions for about 300 households on Child Health, Nutrition, Hygiene and Protection. UNICEF continues to support training to enhance the knowledge and skills of partners with 16 Nutrition and Hygiene staff from a partner NGO trained this month in behaviour and social change communication.

As part of ongoing Ebola community engagement and public awareness efforts, an Ebola prevention sensitisation workshop was held for approximately 80 leaders at the federal level and from all seven localities in Khartoum state. The workshop covered the socio-economic impact of an outbreak and the role of religious leaders before, during and after an Ebola outbreak. The religious leaders also discussed the ongoing measles epidemic and how they can support communication and social mobilisation efforts in communities to help prevent Ebola outbreaks.

Media and External Communication

The impact of the evolving crises in Sudan is of grave concern to UNICEF. Over the last month UNICEF condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the abduction and use of children as commodities for ransom or other forms of compensation. This followed the release of four children, two girls and two boys, aged between six and twelve, in the Abyei region.

With a growing number of children being killed or maimed as a result of continued conflict across the country, UNICEF called on all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities with children bearing the greatest burden of this man-made disaster. UNICEF expressed grave concern over the unrelenting loss of innocent lives as well as the deprivation of basic rights to education, quality health and nutrition services and adequate protection. Children have only one message for all parties to the conflict: “The war should stop!”.

Supply and Logistics

In response to the South Sudanese refugee crisis in White Nile state, six tents, 991 Cartons of plumpy nut, eight cartons of F-100 therapeutic food, 100 Arabic student/teacher kits, 4,000 jerry cans and 75 tarpaulins have been transported.

41,700 printed materials for the measles campaign have been dispatched to Darfur as well as seven states in other parts of the country and include posters, leaflets, brochures and booklets with important messages about the vaccination campaign.

In Kadugli UNICEF has delivered health and nutrition supplies that include 18,000 insect-treated bed-nets, 948 cartons of therapeutic spread, 500 cartons of BP5 emergency food rations and 1,472 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic-food (RUTF).

Two consignments of health supplies were cleared from customs in Port Sudan and transported to Khartoum. They contained 10,840 boxes of syringes (100 syringes per box), 12,750 safety boxes and 360 vaccine cold boxes. Additionally eight consignments of education supplies containing Arabic teacher kits, 375 schools-in-a-box and 160 recreation kits have also been cleared from customs in Port Sudan and transported to Khartoum.
## Funding

### Funding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds received (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ unfunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>1,270,593</td>
<td>448,063</td>
<td>822,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,299,923</td>
<td>910,881</td>
<td>8,389,042</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>31,568,924</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>4,010,234</td>
<td>37,342,109</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>16,913,762</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,007,815</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\[16\] As per the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) January 2015. The target in the HAC are based on the targets of the HRP and RMS. Please note that the HRP for Sudan has not yet been issued. Targets in the HAC are provisional and may require revision once the HRP in Sudan is launched.

\[17\] The amount under “funds received” reflects funds received as of 1 January 2015 till 30 April 2015. Figures in the sitrep are rounded up.