The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2015 is 72% unfunded. Without additional funding, millions of children face a growing dire humanitarian situation, with increased risks of violence, abuse and exploitation. The worst affected sectors are Education and Child Protection.

The measles epidemic in Sudan remains a critical humanitarian concern for UNICEF with new cases continuing to be reported. Since December 2014 there have been 3,168 confirmed cases in 68 localities countrywide. UNICEF and partners are seeking funds for the third phase of the measles vaccination campaign.

UNICEF supported counselling for improved Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) to over 28,000 mothers (165,536 total to date in 2015).

366 unaccompanied and separated IDP and South Sudanese refugee children (of which 84 were girls) were reunited or provided with long term alternative care through identification, documentation, tracing and family counselling efforts supported by UNICEF.

UNICEF is leading the development of a Sudan Malnutrition and Food Insecurity Multi-Sector Strategy which will form part of the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016.

UNICEF and UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) and a Joint Action Plan (JAP) which defines their collaboration in addressing the situation of South Sudanese refugees and their host communities.

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>
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</tr>
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<td>Education</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<td>$36,776,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash</td>
<td>$8,650,893</td>
<td>$41,352,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72% 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

The measles epidemic in Sudan remains a critical humanitarian concern for UNICEF with new cases still being confirmed this month. Since December 2014, the Ministry of Health has reported 3,168 confirmed cases in 68 localities over the course of 2015. In response to this outbreak, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and WHO, continues mobilising resources to maintain the momentum of the countrywide vaccination campaign. Funding is being sought to cover the vaccination of 10.2 million children aged between six months and 15 years in 94 localities as well as three million children over 15 and adults in sites identified as high risk including refugee sites, IDP camps and gold mines. In 2015 Sudan has experienced erratic rainfall with weather forecasts indicating dry weather patterns and below average rainfall in the breadbasket states of Red Sea, Gedaref and Al Jazera. This weather pattern is expected to negatively impact household food security and access to sufficient water for drinking, sanitation and hygiene. The adopted preparedness plan will monitor the impact of floods and drought. South Sudanese refugees continue arriving in Sudan. As of 19 August 2015 the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan was reported to be 191,624 (70 percent of which are children). South Sudanese refugees rely on the critical humanitarian assistance provided by humanitarian agencies, including UNICEF.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

On 6 August, UNICEF and UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) and a Joint Action Plan (JAP) that defined the collaboration of the two agencies in Sudan and established operational modalities for cooperation in response to the needs of refugees and host communities. The WASH Sector, led by UNICEF, organised a one day retreat for 35 partners including international and national NGOs, the Government of Sudan and representatives from the donor community (DFID and OFDA). The retreat focused on building consensus around the need to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness in WASH sector interventions in the wake of a depleting humanitarian aid environment.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is leading the development of a Sudan Malnutrition and Food Insecurity Multi-Sector Strategy which is going to be part of the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016. The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appealing for USD $1.04 billion is just 39 per cent funded to date. This represents an increase of two per cent since last month. UNICEF’s appeal of USD $116,921,577 is only funded to 28 per cent. UNICEF continues to prioritise the life-saving critical needs of children in Sudan, including returnee, refugee and IDP children, and to advocate for humanitarian access to Jabel Marra, the Nuba Mountains and localities in Blue Nile State.

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>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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>139,430</td>
<td>70,997</td>
<td>▲ 0</td>
<td>279,873</td>
<td>271,829</td>
<td>▲ 2641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>▲ 366</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>▲ 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></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>115,000</td>
<td>29,710</td>
<td>▲ 5,560</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>46,225</td>
<td>▲ 2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>58,087</td>
<td>▲ 600</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>109,864</td>
<td>▲ 13,429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Sector targets and UNICEF targets have been updated to reflect the HRP 2015 following its launch. Targets in the HAC will be reviewed and aligned, where relevant.
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.
### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</th>
<th>660,000&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>183,061</th>
<th>▲ 4,250</th>
<th>290,000&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>116,646</th>
<th>▲ 4,250</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>370,000&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>197,998</td>
<td>▲ 6,016</td>
<td>270,000&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>134,060</td>
<td>▲ 10,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td>1,800,000&lt;sup&gt;14&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>593,994</td>
<td>▲ 18,048</td>
<td>780,000&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>402,180</td>
<td>▲ 31,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section**

### Child Protection

This month 366 unaccompanied and separated IDP and South Sudanese refugee children (84 of which are girls) were either reunited or provided with long term alternative care through identification, documentation, tracing and family counselling efforts by UNICEF and partners (244 children in North Darfur, four children in Central and West Darfur, 62 in South and East Darfur, 24 in Blue Nile and 32 in South and West Kordofan).

Among the 244 children from North Darfur, 101 children (91 boys and 10 girls) who had been living on the streets for a long time, were reunited with their families and referred back to school, whilst 126 orphaned children (76 boys and 50 girls) from Shangil Tobay, were referred to schools with the support of their local community. In South and East Darfur, 62 boys have been placed in two alternative care centres for street children, six of whom have so far been referred to school.

To date 70,997 children have benefited from psychosocial support during 2015. This month, 34,780 children (16,562 boys and 18,218 girls) benefited from daily organised recreational and educational activities through UNICEF supported child friendly activities through UNICEF.

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<sup>1</sup> Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> 370,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 250,000 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

<sup>7</sup> 400,200 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 219,800 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.
spaces. In North Darfur, psychosocial support reached 18,508 children (8,319 boys and 10,189 girls) this month through 96 child friendly spaces in six camps, namely Kebkabiya, Tawila, Zamzam, Um Baru, Saraf Omra, and Elserief. In South and East Darfur 7,479 children were reached in nine camps (Kalma, Otash, Alsam, Gerida, Alsalam, Kass, Khar-Abache, Manawashi, and Merrshing). Psychosocial support activities for 8,793 children were also provided in South Kordofan (Abhasia, Rahshad, Abu-Gebeih, Aliri, Kadugli, Hagelia), Blue Nile (El Roseires, Shanisha and Gery and Alazaza), White Nile (El Kashafa, Al Redes, Jouri, Al Alagaya South Sudanese camps) and in 24 open spaces in West Kordofan (Kharasana). Ongoing challenges remain in maintaining this level of service provision, at a quality that the children deserve, due to funding limitations.

In Um Baru, North Darfur, two children were identified as associated with an armed group. UNICEF together with UNAMID, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Demobilisation, Disarmament, and Reintegration Unit (DDR) have conducted verification exercises and returned the children to their families in their hometown, El Fasher. UNICEF will now look to support the reintegration of the children into their schools and will be supporting case management and follow up.

Education

UNICEF and partners enabled a total of 5,560 conflict affected, displaced and host community children (40 per cent of which are girls) to access quality education in child-friendly protective environments through rehabilitation and construction of temporary learning spaces (TLS) in North Darfur and South Darfur states. This is a 97 per cent increase in accessing safe learning spaces when compared with the results reported last month. This contribution is attributable to the completion of ten temporary learning spaces in North Darfur (two at Shaddad School and eight at Alhurreya B School in Shangil Tobay) and the rehabilitation of twelve classrooms in South Darfur (Abu Baker El Sedeig for Boys in Otash camp and Ayadi El Muslimein A and C schools in Dreig Camp).

To prevent the spread of communicable diseases from mosquitoes, UNICEF and partners distributed 5,000 long lasting mosquito nets at Abu Jubeih, South Kordofan and 2,000 nets at Merem, Abyei-Muglad and Debab in West Kordofan, reaching children from amongst both the South Sudanese refugees and their host communities.

Health

UNICEF continued supporting new South Sudanese refugees arriving in South and West Kordofan, and White Nile states. 686 South Sudanese refugee children aged under one year were vaccinated with the first dose of the measles vaccine and 585 children under one were vaccinated with Penta 3 at waiting points in White Nile State. In addition, 526 South Sudanese pregnant women were vaccinated with Tetanus Toxoid (405 of which also received the second dose).

In South and West Kordofan UNICEF continues to support the provision of health services to 42,000 South Sudanese refugees, including the new influx into Kharasana, West Kordofan. Approximately 3,000 consultations per month were reported at the four fixed health facilities and three mobile clinics run by UNICEF partners. Since May, UNICEF has provided 27 Primary Health Care (PHC) kits and 10 Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) kits for use in the seven health facilities.

In North Kordofan State 600 flood affected children (58 per cent of which are girls) received learning materials and as a result were able to continue their learning and education in Um Duban School and Kuwkieti School in West Bara locality. The education supplies provided included six students kits and 1,500 exercise books.

2,366 displaced and host community children (41 per cent of which are girls) benefited from the provision of six gender sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in three schools, (three latrines in Alhurreya B School; two latrines in Debanaia School and one latrine in Abubaker Boys School in Shangil Tobay, North Darfur).

In West and Central Darfur, UNICEF conducted trainings for doctors and medical staff. 21 village midwives from West Darfur (11 from Geneina, seven from Kreinik and three from Sirba) received an in-service training. The objective of the training was to improve knowledge and skills around the best ways to provide maternal and child care services including antenatal care (ANC), safe delivery, helping babies breathe (HBB) & post-natal care (PNC). Ten medical doctors from localities across Central Darfur were trained in providing Emergency Obstetric Newborn Care (EmONC) while 18 medical assistants received basic reproductive health training. In Jabel Marra, Central Darfur, UNICEF supplied essential medicine to the Guldo health clinic in Nertiti, and
conducted reproductive health social mobilisation activities in the locality.

As part of flood preparedness and response, UNICEF trained 11 rapid response teams (55 participants) in 11 localities in Kassala State. Each of the eleven localities were also provided with one PHC kit. It is estimated that 175,183 people could be affected by the floods in Kassala. In response to 1,200 households who have already been affected by the floods in North Kordofan, UNICEF provided four PHC kits, four IMIC kits and 3,000 long lasting mosquito nets in order to strengthen the existing health services on the ground and to protect children from contracting malaria.

Nutrition

In July, UNICEF and partners have provided counselling for improved infant and young child feeding to over 28,000 mothers (165,536 in total so far in 2015). 11,186 children have been treated for severe acute malnutrition in 15 states, bringing the total number of children treated so far in 2015 to 77,362. Intensified active case finding is on-going in all 15 states in an effort to reach and treat more severely malnourished children. So far 8,644 new refugee and IDP children have been screened for malnutrition in White Nile refugee sites, North Darfur (Shangil Tobay, Mellit and Al Kuma) as well as South and West Kordofan (Elreif Elshargi and Keilaik). Of these, 229 were referred for treatment of severe acute malnutrition while 767 were referred for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In coordination with WFP, 953 IDP and refugee children, aged six months to five years, and 37 pregnant or lactating women have received a two-week emergency food ration (Keilaik in West Kordofan and Mellit in North Darfur).

In response to the influx of IDPs to Shangil Tobay this month, UNICEF and the state Ministry of Health (MoH) established a new stabilisation centre for treatment of severe acute malnutrition with complications. There was a need for this because of an increase in the number of children in out-patient treatment services with complicated SAM, due to an increase in diarrhoea cases among displaced people. Nine MoH staff were trained on in-patient care treatment protocols and by the end of August, 45 children have been treated in the stabilisation centre.

Eight months into the development of the community mobilisation strategy and testing in various states, UNICEF and the MoH organised a consultative meeting to share experience and strengthen it further based on field experiences. The aim of the strategy is to improve the interface between the community and treatment programs for severe acute malnutrition. This is intended to increase the number of children who are reached with life-saving treatment. Accordingly a two-day workshop was held between 19 – 20th August with participants from the Federal MoH and state level MoH (including Red Sea, Gedaref, Blue Nile, the Darfurs and the Kordofans), UNICEF offices (including Khartoum, Red Sea, Gedaref, the Kordofans and North Darfur), and WFP (Khartoum). The existing community mobilisation model (Jabana model) was reviewed and inputs were received through consultations. A revised and updated community engagement model has been developed as a result and is currently under review by a nutrition technical working group. An operational guide was drafted to go along with the newly revised model to facilitate its inclusion in the CMAM training rollout.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In August UNICEF successfully reached 4,250 conflict affected people, predominately in North Darfur, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan states, with improved drinking water, 10,590 people with safe means of excreta disposal and 31,770 people with messages on good hygiene practices.

2,590 IDPs benefited from the construction of 123 new household latrines and the rehabilitation of 115 improved household latrines in Zamzam camp, and the construction of 70 communal latrines (drop holes) in Um Baru, North Darfur. In Blue Nile, 3,000 displaced families were provided with access to sanitation through the construction of 85 improved shared latrines (35 and 50 in El Roseires and Bau localities respectively). Construction of 150 emergency latrines in Abu Jubeiha and Rashad localities in South Kordofan ensured access to improved household latrines for 3,000 South Sudanese refugees.

UNICEF supported hygiene promotion and cleaning campaigns that reached 19,390 displaced people (some 3,878 families) in Zamzam, Um Baru and Tawila camps in North Darfur. The campaigns included health education messages, environmental awareness, as well as household visits and focused on key behaviours of hand washing with soap at critical times, use and maintenance of latrines and on water safety at the household level. 17,400 chlorine tablet strips (33mg) for household water treatment were also distributed to the families during house-to-house visits.

In Damazine, Blue Nile, 564 displaced people (94 households) received hygiene messages during two cleaning campaigns and 94 house-to-house visits. 20 cartons of soap (180 pieces) and 376 mosquito nets were also distributed to the families in order to strengthen the existing health services on the ground and to protect children from contracting malaria.
straps of chlorine tablets (33mg) for household water treatment were distributed during house-to-house visits to 11,857 households. In Al Redis and Alagaya refugee sites in White Nile State 75 newly trained hygiene promoters conducted hygiene promotion through house-to-house visits.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF, in partnership with the Federal Health Promotion Directorate of the Ministry of Health, organised orientation workshops on the Al Shuffa’a Al Soghar Communication Initiative for over 25 media and private sector partners. Participants pledged to support the national roll-out of the initiative. The Al Shuffa’a Al Soghar (Little Children) Communication Initiative aims at promoting six key household practices. These include: early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding followed by age-appropriate complementary feeding, handwashing with soap at critical times, sleeping under a treated bed-net every night, use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) to manage diarrhoea, completing scheduled routine immunisations for a child by the age of two years, as well as recognising signs of pneumonia and seeking early care.

Another orientation workshop was organised in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Guidance, Awqaf and the Health Promotion Directorate. The workshop reached 45 high level religious leaders from Blue Nile, Sennar, Northern and Red Sea states, and enhanced the leaders’ capacity to mobilise communities for health promotion and the prevention of diseases such as Ebola and measles. This was the last workshop in a series of three orientation workshops for religious leaders from all 18 states.

In Al Azaza and Shanisha in Blue Nile State, UNICEF supported a series of hygiene promotion initiatives, as well as latrine use and handwashing with soap sensitisation campaigns for IDP communities. Approximately 427 households and 3,475 individuals (961 girls and 1,370 boys) in Shanisha and 1,278 households and 6655 individuals (1,266 girls and 2,773 boys) in Al Azaza acquired knowledge on key hygiene practices.

As part of flood preparedness and response in South Kordofan, UNICEF supported two hygiene promotion sessions in El Nihood locality reaching a total of 620 people (120 girls, 200 boys, 200 women and 100 men) with messages and materials including posters, stickers and illustrated take-home booklets.

Media and External Communication

There was a scale up in the social media engagement this month with over 10,000 people reached on the UNICEF Sudan facebook page with a post covering the Letter of Understanding between UNICEF and UNHCR on the joint collaboration in addressing the situation of South Sudanese refugees and host communities. The launch of the registration of children formerly associated with the fighting forces in Darfur in partnership with the UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (DDRC) was also covered.

Supply and Logistics

In North Darfur (Shangil Tobay) a total of 400 cartons of plumpy nut were supplied for the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and the Supplementary Feeding Programme. Two cartons of F100, two cartons of F75 and two cartons of Resomal were also delivered. 100 cartons of BP5 and 1,500 blankets were transported to Mellit for the newly arrived children, some 13,200 children are estimated to have been displaced to Mellit in 2015. In Zamzam camp, UNICEF provided support to partners with two PHC kits targeting 20,000 persons for a period of one month. Chlorine tablets of 33mg were distributed in Tawila (54,000) and in Um Baru (60,000).
In South Darfur, UNICEF prepositioned supplies in Bileil Kalma IDP camp, Sector one and eight (12 cartons of chlorine tablets, 1,980 bars of soap; 1,000 jerry cans) and in Kalma UNAMID Team Site (150 plastic sheets and 20 latrine slabs).

In Damazine and El Roseires localities, Blue Nile State, WASH supplies were provided including 1,000 plastic sheets, 47 cartons of soap and 376 chlorine tablets of 33 mg. Many of the displaced people in these areas have been relocated over the course of 2015 from areas of conflict in the south of the state.

Funding

The funding landscape remains dire with little or no change across all sectors over the last month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds received (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap $ unfunded</th>
<th>% unfunded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>1,270,593</td>
<td>448,063</td>
<td>822,531</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,299,923</td>
<td>1,674,148</td>
<td>7,625,775</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
<td>1,861,996</td>
<td>13,936,844</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12,423,805</td>
<td>7,451,473</td>
<td>4,972,332</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,776,073</td>
<td>12,516,294</td>
<td>24,259,779</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>8,650,893</td>
<td>32,701,450</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>381,864</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,921,577</td>
<td>32,984,730</td>
<td>83,936,847</td>
<td>72%</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.
17 The amount under “funds received” reflects funds received as of 1 January 2015 till 30 August 2015. Figures in the sitrep are rounded up.