HIGHLIGHTS

- At the start of 2015, the multiple crises in Sudan remain amongst the worst affecting children in the world today. 3.24 million children are targeted for humanitarian assistance programmes under the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).
- UNICEF distributed 16,250 blankets in response to one of the coldest periods in Darfur in the past decade which coincided with increased displacements of people following intensified conflicts in Um Baru, North Darfur and Eastern Jabel Marra.
- Over one million children were vaccinated in Kassala and Gedaref States in response to a measles outbreak. The virus has been contained and the campaign achieved over 90 per cent coverage.
- In Central Darfur, UNICEF trained some 40 community leaders, including tribal and religious leaders, on key behaviour change practices pertaining to the survival, development, protection and well-being of children.
- More than 2,500 newly displaced children in North Darfur were provided with psychosocial support following the recent intensification of conflict in Eastern Jabel Marra.
- Many Sudanese have reportedly fled across the border to Yida, Unity State in South Sudan following the intensification of fighting in South Kordofan State.
- The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2015 is 98% unfunded. The Education sector, along with Cluster Coordination, has yet to receive any funding.

Humanitarian Needs

The armed conflict continues to be the major driver of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, with more than 38,600 people internally displaced since the start of the year in North and Central Darfur. A total of 470,000 people were displaced in Darfur during 2014, of which an estimated 60% are children. In North Darfur there are increasing rates of malnutrition with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 28.3%. The situation is being further compounded by the

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\[1\] 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 SRP 2015.
recent spike in conflict and displacement, in which children remain the most affected. The situation is deteriorating in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, with an influx of refugees from South Sudan and Sudanese seeking refuge across the border in South Sudan.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continues to lead the humanitarian response for the following sectors; Education, Nutrition, WASH and, within the Protection sector, the Child Protection subsector. UNICEF is the sole provider of vaccinations against measles, tuberculosis, tetanus and polio in the Health sector and of ready to use therapeutic food in the Nutrition sector. UNICEF has participated in three inter-agency assessments in North Darfur and in Northern Abyei area, identifying gaps and setting up immediate lifesaving interventions to ensure that the humanitarian needs of the children in Sudan do not go unmet. The overall response for the South Sudanese refugees is coordinated by UNHCR, with the support of UNICEF for the coordination of the Education, Nutrition and WASH activities for the South Sudanese refugees until UNHCR deploy technical experts in these sectors.

Humanitarian Strategy

The 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) will be endorsed in February. Humanitarian partners are seeking $1.03 billion (USD) to address the humanitarian needs of up to 5.4 million people across the country. This figure includes the South Sudanese population seeking refuge in Sudan. UNICEF continues to work with international and national partners at the locality level and in close coordination with zonal offices.

Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong> ³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>279,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>5,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong> ³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² The Sector Response targets are subject to change based on the SRP process finalisation and launch. Current targets are based on the draft SRP.
³ 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.
⁴ Sector-wide results from the Child Protection Sub-Sector currently only reflect UNICEF’s contribution.
⁵ Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
### Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section

**Child Protection**

Out of 158 children who have been separated as a consequence of the new conflict in North Darfur, 46 were successfully reunified with their families through UNICEF supported national family tracing and reunification networks. These networks are run by local social workers and community volunteers who have received training from UNICEF. 112 children have been placed in temporary foster families whilst efforts to trace their families continue. Foster care in local settings helps ensure that unaccompanied and separated children are cared for in a context that is familiar and where they receive the individual care and attention that large group care facilities struggle to offer. Additionally, UNICEF responded to the immediate psychosocial needs of children among the newly displaced in North Darfur, as well as for children who are in longer term situations of displacement.

Following the intensification of conflict in Eastern Jabel Marra this month, over 2,500 newly displaced children in North Darfur took part in UNICEF supported psychosocial activities in addition to over 45,600 children who are longer term displaced.

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### Sector (Cluster) Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>2015 Target(^{14})</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲ ▼</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>2015 Target(^{15})</th>
<th>Total Results</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲ ▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine (^{6})</td>
<td>491,382</td>
<td>49,108</td>
<td>▲ 49,108</td>
<td>498,457</td>
<td>56,285</td>
<td>▲ 56,285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services (^{7})</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,859,300</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>▲ 40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong> (^{8})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>9,284</td>
<td>▲ 9,284</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>9,284</td>
<td>▲ 9,284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>44,738</td>
<td>▲ 44,738</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>44,738</td>
<td>▲ 44,738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>660,000(^{9})</td>
<td>42,033</td>
<td>▲ 42,033</td>
<td>290,000(^{10})</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>▲ 11,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>370,000(^{11})</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>▲ 4,220</td>
<td>270,000(^{12})</td>
<td>15,554</td>
<td>▲ 15,554</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td>1,800,000(^{13})</td>
<td>40,188</td>
<td>▲ 40,188</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td>66,736</td>
<td>▲ 66,736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{6}\) Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

\(^{7}\) Results on this indicator by the Health Sector are reported quarterly (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep and Oct-Dec respectively) due to partner reporting mechanisms.

\(^{8}\) Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

\(^{9}\) 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).

\(^{10}\) 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).

\(^{11}\) 370,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 250,000 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

\(^{12}\) 270,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 15,554 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

\(^{13}\) 1,800,000 new people will be reached through hygiene messages and sensitisation activities.

\(^{14}\) The Sector Response targets are subject to change based on the SRP process finalisation and launch. Current targets are based on the draft SRP.

\(^{15}\) 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.
Psychosocial activities help to foster positive memories in difficult and traumatic conditions. Activities include play, dance and recreation and are tailored to help children learn life skills and to learn how to socialise with other children following experiences which in many cases causes them to withdraw from engaging with others.

### Education

UNICEF completed the construction of 24 semi-permanent classrooms, twelve teacher’s offices and eight WASH facilities at schools in White Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan States. Over 3,300 school-aged children including South Sudanese refugees, IDPs and host community children now have appropriate environments for study. The provision of teacher’s offices further contributes to the quality of instruction by improving the working environment of the teacher and providing a safe storage space for educational supplies.

UNICEF provided trainings for teachers and parent-teacher associations (PTAs) that were aimed at empowering communities to take local ownership in the running and improvement of their schools. These initiatives coupled with the construction of classrooms have helped to provide education to vulnerable children who are at risk of being excluded from learning.

UNICEF championed children’s clubs, which combine important protection, health and hygiene messages with arts and sports, are increasingly being established in schools and aim to improve the psychological, social and emotional wellbeing of children affected by poverty and conflict. UNICEF continues to provide education supplies and recreation kits meeting the needs of more than 14,600 children in January. In White Nile State specifically, textbooks distributed to South Sudanese refugee students, as well as to their host communities, benefitted 6,800 children.

A total of some 4,300 children in White Nile and North Darfur states benefited from the construction of WASH facilities in schools that are gender-sensitive. These WASH facilities are important to ensure children are not exposed to poor sanitation, which can spread disease, and to encourage children to remain in school, particularly girls, who are more at risk of dropping out when there are poor WASH facilities that are not gender segregated.

### Health

To mitigate the effect of the acute emergency in North Darfur, UNICEF and partners have been providing health care services to displaced people. Many newly displaced people have arrived to the towns of Um Baru and Shangil Tobay where UNICEF have provided four primary healthcare kits that will cover the needs of 10,000 people for up to four months.

In Zamzam, Darfur’s largest IDP camp, UNICEF and partners have provided health services to serve 18,000 displaced people. These services include immunisation for children, including against measles, and reproductive health services including delivery, antenatal and postnatal care. These efforts help to ensure the safe delivery of healthy babies, reducing maternal and infant mortality rates.

UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO and other national and international partners, provided technical (including monitoring) assistance in the conduct of a mass vaccination campaign held from 19-23 January. This was in response to the measles outbreak in Kassala and Gedaref States, in eastern Sudan, which saw 374 confirmed cases.

By the end of the campaign over one million children aged between six months and two years were vaccinated in both states with over 90 per cent coverage. The airborne measles virus is highly contagious and can be fatal to children, causing a high fever, malaise and a loss of appetite. UNICEF is the sole provider of measles vaccines in Sudan.

*We delivered a vaccination campaign covering one million children in response to the measles outbreak in Kassala and Gedaref states.*
Nutrition

Over the last month UNICEF provided treatment to some 9,300 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) across Sudan and has delivered 42,300 cartons of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) supplies to 12 states in order to assure appropriate supplies are in place to deal with new cases in the first quarter of 2015. Response to SAM is an important and lifesaving measure as up to 50 per cent of afflicted children will perish without treatment. In addition more than 22,800 children received high-energy ready-to-eat biscuits which help to speedily improve levels of nutrition.

UNICEF working with partners at the Ministry of Health have been able to finalise adoption of the community mobilisation strategy for management of acute malnutrition. The aim is to extend coverage of acute malnutrition to serve 50 per cent of children nationwide. This will commence with the opening of 228 outpatient therapeutic programmes in 72 localities across 12 states, which have been identified for their high levels of vulnerability to, amongst other things, acute malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF and partners have provided more than 965,000 emergency affected people across Sudan with access to improved drinking water in 2014. These achievements were mainly secured through operation and maintenance work on key water systems serving displaced people and refugees. In Central and West Darfur states, UNICEF has supported the State Water Corporation in the provision of life-saving water for 186,600 displaced people.

In the area of sanitation, UNICEF has been able to support some 2,400 emergency affected people with access to latrines as a sanitary means of excreta disposal. The gains in the area of sanitation have mostly occurred in the South Sudanese refugee camps in White Nile state where UNICEF and partners are implementing sanitation projects with funding from DFID and CERF.

UNICEF efforts to improve hygiene behaviour and practices have enabled some 18,300 people to be reached with key hygiene messages in January. Behaviour change messaging has been mostly focused on hand washing with soap at critical times and proper upkeep of household latrines in IDP and refugee locations. For example, UNICEF has funded hygiene awareness campaigns that reached about 7,000 people in South Kordofan state. UNICEF has also extended support to the State Ministry of Health in Central and West Darfur for mobilisation campaigns to improve hygiene practices reaching out to some 6,000 people.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to work with partners engaging households and communities with materials covering key behaviour changes which, if adopted, help protect children from such things as the spread of disease, harmful practices (such as genital mutilation) and malnutrition. The locally contextualised publication Salama, Amin wa Saha (Safe, Secure and Healthy) produced by UNICEF has supported the engagement of communities and households in several states across Sudan. The book contains simple illustrated messages on vital health, nutrition, protection and hygiene practices such as the importance of breastfeeding, washing with soap, child immunisation and sleeping under mosquito nets. In South Darfur over 700 of the booklets and 300 posters on handwashing with soap were distributed. In South Kordofan, the number of booklets distributed was over 800. UNICEF encourages the sharing of the booklets amongst households and as such each booklet has a wide impact on several households. In Central Darfur, UNICEF trained some 40 community leaders, including tribal and religious leaders, on children’s rights and ways to achieve behaviour and social change through communication.

“
In Central Darfur we trained community leaders, including tribal and religious leaders, on children’s rights
”
As the crisis worsens in Darfur, UNICEF expressed grave concern over the growing negative impact of conflicts in the country on children as well as renewed its urgent and firm call to all parties to the conflict to implement concrete measures to protect children at all times and prevent any violations of their rights. A call was also made for unconditional humanitarian access to affected populations especially children. Press releases on both global and MENARO website, Facebook posts and tweets formed part of the media advocacy efforts.

Security

The security situation is deteriorating across the region. Staff safety in Darfur is threatened by kidnapping and carjacking. Access to people affected by conflict across Sudan is limited. In spite of many challenges UNICEF remains committed to assisting people with humanitarian needs in Sudan and has been finding creative solutions to gain access to them.

The government’s offensive in North, Central and South Darfur continued, targeting Jabel Marra, reportedly causing death and injury amongst civilians and the destruction of their villages. This has led to new internally displaced people to arrive in Tawilla, Shangil Tobay, Um Baru, Sortony and Nertiti across North and Central Darfur. Access to Jabel Marra has been impossible since 2012 and the number and needs of the population trapped by the conflict are unknown. Similar offensives in the villages around Um Baru, in North Darfur, resulted in some 4,500 displaced people seeking shelter at a UNAMID teamsite in Um Baru. Access to Um Baru has been limited to air transport due to the difficulty in getting permits for road travel between Kafod and Um Baru, which is reportedly unsafe. UNICEF are exploring all options to reach these people but continues to fly in supplies by air.

Supply and Logistics

In response to the growing influx of displaced people in Um Baru in North Darfur several emergency and lifesaving supplies were distributed 16,250 blankets in response to one of the coldest periods in Darfur in the past decade. Lifesaving supplies were delivered by helicopter to reach people affected by conflict in Um Baru, North Darfur.

"many Sudanese have fled across the border to Yida camp in South Sudan"

In South Kordofan fighting is ongoing east of the state capital Kadugli, with areas near to Kauda being captured and recaptured by both sides. Ariel bombardment by government forces has affected the civilian population with one of the few functioning hospitals in the area being destroyed. Many Sudanese have fled across the border to Yida camp in South Sudan. In Blue Nile state the government also continues to pursue an aerial bombardment campaign.
delivered via air transport including high energy biscuits, plastic sheets, blankets, hygiene kits, chlorine tablets, washing soap and medical kits with essential items for the management of common childhood diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhoea.

UNICEF distributed 16, 250 blankets in response to one of the coldest periods in Darfur in the past decade which coincided with new displacements from intensified conflict in Um Baru, in North Darfur and Eastern Jabel Marra.

An agreement between UNICEF and the World Food Programme has been successful and enabled supplies with a value of $514,547 to be delivered to people in humanitarian need in Sudan in the past month.

### Funding

<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>$2,281,573</td>
<td>$114,640,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>1,270,593</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,270,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,299,923</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>8,899,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12,423,805</td>
<td>200,047</td>
<td>12,223,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,776,073</td>
<td>1,464,192</td>
<td>35,311,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>217,334</td>
<td>41,135,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$116,921,577</td>
<td>$2,281,573</td>
<td>$114,640,004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The amount under “funds received” reflects funds received as of 1 January 2015. Figures in the sitrep are rounded up.