SUDAN SITUATION REPORT

JUNE 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 5.4 million people
- 3.24 million children

Source: HRP 2015. UNICEF estimates 60% are children.

- 2.5 million people
- 1.5 million children

Source: OCHA – Humanitarian Bulletin Sudan Issue 26 | 22 - 28 June 2015. 60% of displaced are children.

- 180,506 people
- 119,134 children

Source: UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, 30 June 2015. 66% of refugees from South Sudan are children, this increases to 70% for those living in the camps.

- $116,921,577 (USD)

Total funding requirement in 2015

- $30,882,022 – Funded in 2015
- $86,039,555 – Unfunded in 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2015 is 74% unfunded. Without additional funding millions of children risk seeing their situation worsen. Worst affected are Education and Child Protection.

- Multiple crises and years of conflict in Sudan have left some 1.9 million children displaced countrywide. 119,000 refugee children in Sudan have fled conflict in South Sudan since 2013. 3.2 million children are targeted for humanitarian assistance this year in what is one of the worst situations for children in the world.

- The results of the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) launched on 15 June show a prevalence of child malnutrition (GAM 16.3%), high under-five mortality rates (68 deaths per 1,000) and low measles immunisation coverage (61%). To address these and other key issues large scale interventions are needed.

- The second phase of the nationwide measles campaign which covered North, South, East and Central Darfur began on 21 June and was completed on 7 July. The campaign targeted over 3.5 million children aged between six months and 15 years.

- UNICEF was able to respond within the first week to a substantial increase in the numbers of refugees arriving from South Sudan into West Kordofan. Support includes the construction of 280 emergency latrines, the distribution of WASH NFIs, the provision of six water bladders as well as the implementation of 100 cleaning campaigns.

FUNDING SITUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/Country</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Total Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$448,063</td>
<td>$1,270,593</td>
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<td>$1,215,492</td>
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<td>$6,931,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>$12,407,943</td>
<td>$36,776,073</td>
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<tr>
<td>$7,865,168</td>
<td>$41,352,343</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

74% unfunded

*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 humanitarian situation in Sudan remains grave and is likely to worsen during the rainy season when flash floods affect parts of the country. In Darfur the estimated number of displaced people since January 2015 has reached 210,000, up from the 143,000 reported last month, representing a 47 per cent increase. Humanitarian actors in Darfur have managed to verify and provide assistance to 38 per cent (80,000 people) of the 210,000 newly displaced. The population in some parts of the Darfur region, especially Jabel Marra, as well as the Kordofan and Blue Nile States continue to face dire humanitarian needs due to the intensification of armed conflicts and limited humanitarian access. The conflict in South Sudan is causing increasing numbers of South Sudanese, primarily women and children, to seek refuge in neighbouring countries including in Sudan. In June a new wave of South Sudanese refugees arrived in White Nile and West Kordofan states. The new influx of refugees added pressure to the already stretched services provided to the old caseload in the two states. In West Kordofan, Kharasana locality, an inter-Agency assessment registered 9,159 refugees out of which 60 per cent were children. In total 187,000 new South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since the onset of the conflict in December 2013.

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 South Sudanese refugees is coordinated by UNHCR, with UNICEF supporting coordination of Child Protection, Education, Nutrition and WASH activities for the South Sudanese refugees. A review of the coordination and response mechanisms between the two agencies is being finalised.

Humanitarian Strategy

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) completed in 2014 by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Sudan was launched on the 15 June. The findings show a high prevalence of child malnutrition (GAM 16.3%), high under-five mortality (68 deaths per 1000) and low immunisation rates with regards to measles (61%). The issues outlined in the MICS findings will require large scale interventions. The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appealing for USD $1.04 billion is just 36 per cent funded to date. UNICEF’s appeal of USD $117,000,000 is funded to 26 per cent. UNICEF continues to prioritise life-saving critical needs of children in Sudan, including returnees, refugees and IDPs 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>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>279,873</td>
<td>263,871</td>
<td>▲ 93,848</td>
<td>139,430</td>
<td>70,997</td>
<td>▲ 17,911</td>
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<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>▲ 308</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>▲ 192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>31,457</td>
<td>▲ 3,758</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>23,996</td>
<td>▲ 6,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>86,560</td>
<td>▲ 12,367</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>46,891</td>
<td>▲ 4,500</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.
2 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 enrollments 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.
**SUDAN SITUATION REPORT**  
**JUNE 2015**

<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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine 7</td>
<td>491,382</td>
<td>138,686</td>
<td>▲ 29,032</td>
<td>498,457</td>
<td>138,933</td>
<td>▲ 29,032</td>
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<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services 8</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>970,000</td>
<td>▲ 200,000</td>
<td>1,859,300</td>
<td>970,000</td>
<td>▲ 200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTRITION 9</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>53,273</td>
<td>▲ 9,088</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>53,273</td>
<td>▲ 9,088</td>
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<tr>
<td># of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>113,022</td>
<td>▲ 53,938</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>113,022</td>
<td>▲ 53,938</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (WASH)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>660,00010</td>
<td>169,811</td>
<td>▲ 14,000</td>
<td>290,00011</td>
<td>103,896</td>
<td>▲ 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>370,00012</td>
<td>163,316</td>
<td>▲ 30,660</td>
<td>270,00013</td>
<td>101,942</td>
<td>▲ 11,000</td>
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<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td>1,800,00014</td>
<td>489,948</td>
<td>▲ 91,980</td>
<td>780,00015</td>
<td>305,916</td>
<td>▲ 33,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section**

**Child Protection**

During the month of June, UNICEF has furthered efforts to provide psychosocial support and alternative family care arrangements to children in both IDP and refugee settings in the Blue Nile, White Nile, Darfur and Kordofan regions. An additional 17,911 children affected by various armed conflicts have been reached by Community Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPN) and child friendly spaces (CFS), bringing the total number of children benefiting from psychosocial support (PSS) in the last month up from 53,086 to 70,997 (out of which 34,645 are boys and 36,352 are girls). Of the 17,911 new cases, 4,358 are South Sudanese refugee children living in refugee sites in White Nile State. In response to the increasing needs of children for PSS, nine additional child friendly spaces have been constructed in North Darfur, South Darfur and Blue Nile states (out of which two are in host communities in South Darfur) and three have been rehabilitated. Following the imminent withdrawal of a UNICEF partner from the Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur, due to a lack of funds, UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Social Welfare to

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1 Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
6 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.
7 Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
8 660,000 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).
9 290,000 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).
10 370,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 250,000 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.
11 400,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 219,800 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.
12 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.
13 780,000 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.
take over the running of 48 child friendly spaces. A new psycho-social support training package developed by Alafad University is under pilot in these spaces aiming to improve service delivery and the quality of support. The package places an emphasis on adolescent programming, an area where gaps have previously been identified.

A total of 263 unaccompanied and separated children have been placed in alternative care arrangements or reunified with their families in South Darfur (135), Blue Nile (104) and White Nile (24) states. In response to the humanitarian crisis generated by the conflict in South Sudan, UNICEF and partners provided psycho-social support to 45 unaccompanied boys from Majok, Wanjok and Warrab in South Sudan which were registered by social workers in Mayram locality, West Kordofan State.

Challenges to child protection efforts in June included reports of children being exposed to risks of unexploded ordinances (UXOs) in South Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile states and the halt in registration of South Sudanese refugees. In South Darfur, UNICEF partners have reported children keeping grenades in their home believing them to be local treasure. In Dimlosso locality, particularly the settlements of Khor-Shamam, Nakhara and Ghoz-Dango, there are reports of farmers abandoning their farms and livelihoods due to the presence of UXOs and explosive remnants of war (ERWs). In Kadugli, South Kordofan, a school that was briefly occupied by the armed forces has been reopened without the assessment of the National Mine Action Committee.

In White Nile State the registration at South Sudanese refugee sites was recently suspended by local authorities. The reason for this action is unclear although UNHCR is negotiating to restart its activities. The suspension has had an adverse effect on the implementation of child protection related activities. It has made it difficult to identify the numbers of children in different age groups and accordingly design realistic and appropriate plans for their protection.

Education

In White Nile, North Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states a total of 10,611 conflict affected children (50 per cent of which are girls) have received education supplies as well as access to quality education through the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS). This is a 58 per cent increase compared with the results reported last month. The increase is attributed to the completed construction of an additional 80 class-rooms. The breakdown of newly constructed classrooms per locality is as follows: 65 class-rooms built in Alsalam and Al Jabalain, eleven classrooms in Debanaira school in Tawila locality, North Darfur and four in Algarry and Alazaza localities in Blue Nile State.

The 80 classrooms have benefitted 6,111 children including refugees and displaced children as well as children in host communities. Girls made up 58 per cent of the beneficiaries. Each classroom accommodates a maximum of 50 children with some schools operating double shifts (two groups of schoolchildren per school-day). Additionally, the construction of two teacher offices in Blue Nile State has contributed to an improved quality of instruction, providing teaching staff and children with a better environment.

4,500 children (39 per cent of which are girls) were able to continue their education by receiving learning materials, including flood affected children in Al Guz locality in South Darfur State, South Sudanese refugee children at the Aleri refugee site in South Kordofan as well as newly displaced children in Blue Nile State. The education supplies provided in June included 51 schools-in-a box, 15 recreational kits, 48 tarpaulins and five student kits.

Additionally, UNICEF and partners also provided gender sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in 13 schools for 2,181 conflict affected children (51 per cent of which are girls) in Blue Nile, White Nile and North Darfur states.

Health

The second phase of the nationwide measles campaign which covered North, South, East and Central Darfur began on 21 June has been completed at the start of July, although it was initially due for completion on 30 June. The campaign targeted over 3.5 million children aged between six months and 15 years. In South Darfur, the campaign, which is covering all 22 localities in the state, was completed on 7 July due to a delayed start date. Together with the first round of the measles vaccination campaign, a total of 5.2 million children have now been reached.

In Blue Nile, the measles and polio catch up campaigns have been conducted targeting the recently displaced population from Bau locality and returnees from South Sudan. The catch up campaign targeted 13,440 children aged nine months to 15 years
for measles and 6,482 children under five for polio. Over 18,463 children were immunised against measles and 8,235 children against polio as a result of the catch-up campaign, surpassing the target. This achievement, which is more than 100% of the target, can be attributed to the fact that displaced people often live amongst host communities (for example, with relatives) who also benefit from the vaccines. The EPI team was able to reach Alkaili in Kurmuk locality of Blue Nile State which has been inaccessible since November 2014. The team was attacked on the return journey, though fortunately no one was hurt. This means it will likely remain difficult to access and reach children with humanitarian needs in the area.

In North Darfur, UNICEF partners are providing health services to newly displaced people in Zamzam camp by running two mobile clinics. The mobile clinics conducted some 65 consultations a day including some 30 children aged under five years. In order to cover a gap in the provision of essential medicines UNICEF provided four IMCI kits targeting 6,800 under five children for a period of one month.

In West Darfur, eight health facilities in Geneina, Kreinik, and Baida localities received essential medicines to provide health services to 110,000 displaced people. In Central Darfur, health facilities in Rokero, Mukjar, Zalingei, Wadi Slaih and Azoom received essential medicines to cover a vulnerable population of 80,000 people.

In the Kordofan states UNICEF supported partners in the provision of medical services to vulnerable populations. In Kharasana, West Kordofan, where there has been a large influx of South Sudanese refugees, UNICEF provided one PHC kit and one IMCI kit enabling the population of 9,153 to receive basic medical services.

For the South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan’s Abu Jubaiha locality, a ten day long mobile clinic was supported in the settlements of Abu Jubaiha town, Elsahal, Gedeed, Greed and Umhashima. The mobile clinic received 775 consultations, amongst which 127 were diagnosed with malaria, 178 with acute respiratory infections and 114 cases of diarrhoea. The same medical staff provided 16 health awareness sessions to the South Sudanese refugees where 581 people were reached with basic health messages covering malaria, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, communicable diseases, immunisation, personal hygiene and water safety.

### Nutrition

In the last reporting month UNICEF and partners have treated over 9,000 children for severe acute malnutrition, bringing the total number treated so far this year to 53,273, which represents 21 per cent against the target of 250,000. The implementation of the CMAM scale-up plan has continued with state level training of trainers now completed in ten states training 225 health workers (with women typically making up 80 per cent of participants). Locality level training for service providers is planned as the next step and will start in the coming two months, after which the planned new treatment centres will be opened. As well as the supplies that have already been pre-positioned to cover the rainy season, UNICEF has delivered therapeutic foods to sufficient cover the needs for the third quarter of the year in 14 states. Additional funds are required to secure sufficient supplies for the last quarter of 2015.

This month, 3,775 new IDP and refugee children have been screened for acute malnutrition, with 73 children being referred for treatment of severe acute malnutrition and 166 referred for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. 752 mothers have received information and counselling support for breastfeeding and infant feeding in emergencies, and 3,848 children have received a two-week emergency supply of BP5 biscuits.

53,938 mothers received counselling for improved infant and young child feeding with the increase in part due to more complete reporting over the last months. Since the endorsement of the national IYCF Guidelines last month, master trainings have been carried out for UNICEF and NGO partners staff in Khartoum (facilitated by an IYCF expert from UNICEF Zimbabwe) on community-based IYCF counselling. The roll-out of community IYCF interventions will start next month through the Ministry of Health who will train 30 master IYCF community counselling trainers, followed by a training of trainers (ToT) of 300 people in twelve states. ToTs will train 7,500 mothers-group members at the community level, and formulate 2,000 mother support groups using existing community structures.

During May and June a coverage assessment methodology giving disaggregated results of the coverage of feeding programs for moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition, as well as other program components, was successfully trialled in West Darfur. The survey also collected information on the major barriers to programme coverage which will help in adjusting programmes to reach more children. Major barriers faced by beneficiaries were, the lack of knowledge of the programme, fear of being rejected and the mother/caregiver not recognising when a child was malnourished.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In June, UNICEF successfully reached 5,000 conflict-affected people with improved drinking water, 11,030 people with a safe means of excreta disposal and 33,090 people with messages on good hygiene practices. The WASH Sector and UNICEF are experiencing significant funding gaps in the emergency response efforts. Around USD $12.7 million is immediately required for life-saving interventions in flood prone states, the Darfur region and amongst states hosting South Sudanese refugees.

This month UNICEF was able to respond within the first week to a substantial increase in numbers of refugees arriving from South Sudan into West Kordofan State (Kharasana community in Keilak locality). A total of 9,159 South Sudanese new arrivals have been registered by WFP in Kharasana an effective response provided WASH services to the affected people. UNICEF working with an implementing partner provided essential WASH NFIs to refugees including two 10,000 litre water bladders, four 5,000 litre bladders, 300 jerry cans, two cartons of chlorine, 100 cartons of soap, 50 plastic slabs and 60 plastic sheets.

The construction of 280 emergency latrines and the implementation of 100 cleaning campaigns in refugee settlements and host communities in West Kordofan State was also supported. Additionally, the training of 20 hygiene promoters with the distribution of 500 hygiene promotion booklets, 300 hand washing posters, 500 Ebola prevention booklets and 200 Ebola prevention posters was also supported.

The timely response from UNICEF has improved the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in Kharasana. Emergency preparedness activities continue (including through the pre-positioning of WASH supplies as well as stand by arrangements with partners, whenever possible) in order to be in a position to adequately manage future refugee influxes in West Kordofan State.

Communication for Development (C4D)

In Central Darfur State UNICEF supported twelve Ebola orientation sessions in schools and health facilities in the Jabel Marra area reaching a total number of 1,584 people (including 522 boys, 429 girls, 285 women and 348 men). Some 200 of the people reached were community leaders including 75 women leaders. The orientation sessions took place in Gekosti, Bardani, Naskum, Sagona, Golo and Algadida communities in Jabel Marra North as well as Fanga and Naskum. Additionally, cakes of soap were distributed to 1,900 children in 38 classrooms including 16 in the Rokero locality and 22 in Golo targeting children in the first grade. Some 16,850 people in Golo and Rokero were also reached with Ebola prevention and handwashing with soap messages. Reaching communities in the Jabel Marra area with C4D messaging is a significant achievement as access to populations with humanitarian needs in the area continues to be a challenge. Access was achieved through training individuals from the affected communities as members of Ebola Prevention Committees, who then conducted public awareness and community engagement activities in their communities and reported back via mobile telecommunications. Following this success UNICEF is looking at ways to scale up this approach for other interventions in the area. The potential for polio vaccinations to be conducted in the area is also being explored.

Social mobilisation activities in support of the second phase of the measles campaign in four Darfur states have continued. In Central Darfur this included the training of 120 locality health promotion officers in eight localities and seven radio broadcasts on 90.3FM. In addition the orientation of 86 religious leaders and 16 IDP camp leaders, combined with community announcements during Jumma prayers increased awareness and social mobilisation for the vaccination against measles in the state. In Zalingei, twelve banners were distributed to help identify immunisation sites, with a carnival travelling through the entire town, including displacement camps, reaching a total of 160,836 people with measles sensitisation messages. Carnivals during such occasions are a mass of people carrying placards or posters often accompanied by music through the main streets of a town. Launch events were held in all localities.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF ALERT! Lack of funding threatens the provision of critical support to thousands of IDP and South Sudanese refugee children in Sudan. Children remain the most affected in the intensification of conflict in South Sudan. As of the end of June 2015 UNCHR reports an estimated 187,747 South Sudanese refugees since December 2013, a 31 per cent increase from 143,000 just a month ago. Children represent some 66 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees, as
well as over 60 per cent of Sudanese returnees. With existing critical gaps in the provision of lifesaving services including water and sanitation, hygiene-education, treatment of malnutrition, support to separated and unaccompanied children as well as immunisation, the recent influx of thousands of new refugees has placed a tremendous strain on the already stretched host communities. The funds available to respond to the multiple and critical needs of children are running out. A robust resource mobilisation strategy and action plan is in place seeking to secure much needed funds to address the dire situation of children in Sudan.

With the start of the second round of the measles vaccination campaign on 21 June the UNICEF Representative, Geert Capellaere, in an interview with Agence France-Presse, expressed “grave concern over the unprecedented countrywide outbreak which has affected 17 of 18 states in Sudan over the last seven months.” Talking to Sky News Arabia at the end of the month long school enrolment campaign, the UNICEF Representative in Sudan emphasised the need for investment in social services for the peace and prosperity of the country. The campaign was held in fourteen of the eighteen states across the country. Some three million children between the ages five and 13, from the pre-primary to the lower secondary levels, are out of school. In addition, there are disparities in enrolment between urban and rural areas, nomads and settled populations, war-affected and non-war affected populations, between genders as well as other social inequities. At particular risk of being excluded from school are girls, children affected by war, displaced children, nomads, children in rural areas, children from poor families and some ethnic and religious groups.

The graduation of the first batch of some 233 community midwives from Darfur was covered on social media platforms. The group is the first batch of graduates who have completed a new pre-service midwifery training course, a programme which, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Omdurman Health Sciences Academy, has been supported by UNICEF and the European Union. The ultimate aim of the course is to address child survival and maternal health in the conflict-affected Darfur region which has one of the highest levels of child and maternal mortality in Sudan.

Supply and Logistics

Prepositioning of humanitarian supplies at the UNAMID team sites of Kutum, Shangil Tobay, Kebkabaya, Korma, El Sarief and Saraf Umra in North Darfur State is almost completed with the final Education supplies being delivered to El Sarief and Saraf Umra. The prepositioning exercise has been undertaken in areas at high risk of conflict and flooding, in order to ensure a timely response in meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations especially children.

In Al Lait, North Darfur, UNICEF supplied four IMCI kits, targeting 2,400 children under five for three months. 4,021 people received blankets among the new arrivals in Al Lait locality, of which 2,499 were children and 1,522 were pregnant women and lactating mothers. In Zamzam camp, also in North Darfur, 200 cartons of F100 and 214 cartons of BPS were dispatched to storage for use by UNICEF partners.

In Kateila and Dimsu in South Darfur, 6,300 pieces of soap and 800 jerry cans were distributed to 2,000 IDPs who settled in Kateila town, Khor Shamam and Sysaban areas in Kateila locality.

In Bau and Roseires in Blue Nile State, UNICEF provided 190 plastic sheets and 190 plastic slabs for the construction of 190 household emergency latrines in Shanisha (100 households) and Elgari (90 households) communities. 100 plastic sheets and 100 slabs were distributed in Abu Shanina for emergency latrine construction. In East Darfur, UNICEF supported the State Ministry of Health to transport 30 cartons of plumpy-nut to Abu Karinka sufficient for a two week ration.
Funding

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<th>Requirements (USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
<td>1,861,996</td>
<td>13,936,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12,423,805</td>
<td>6,931,459</td>
<td>5,492,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,776,073</td>
<td>12,407,943</td>
<td>24,368,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>7,865,168</td>
<td>33,487,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>151,902</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116,921,577</td>
<td>30,882,022</td>
<td>86,039,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The funding situation affecting children in Sudan is dire. Those targeted for assistance by UNICEF make up a fraction of the total number of children with humanitarian needs in Sudan. Their situation risks deteriorating further should funding levels not improve. Without additional funding:

- 889,300 vulnerable people, mainly women and children, will not be reached with primary health care services, including immunisation, maternal and newborn care as well as with the management of common childhood illnesses.18
- 8.5 million children (between six months – 15 years) will be at risk of measles that would otherwise be vaccinated.
- 125,129 children will not be treated for severe acute malnutrition. The plumpy-nut pipeline is not currently secured until the end of 2015. Without treatment the WHO estimates that up to half of these children will die compared with a figure of less than 5% with treatment. This is 56,308 avoidable child deaths.
- 186,978 mothers will not receive support for improved infant and young child feeding. 19% of under-five deaths could be avoided worldwide simply through exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months and optimal complementary feeding.19
- The protection needs of over 70,000 children will be unmet. This includes needs for psychosocial support and referrals to social services such as medical services, counselling, legal services, reintegration into schools as well as family tracing and reunification.
- Emergency affected populations risk increased exposure to chronic diarrhoeal diseases, a major cause of under-nutrition, particularly amongst children under five and other vulnerable groups (such as pregnant women and lactating mothers). Access to improved water will be at risk for 186,104 people, latrines for 168,058, and hygiene education for 477,084.
- 263,109 children (50% girls) will not be provided with access to basic education services due to a lack of temporary learning spaces, gender-sensitive latrines, trained teachers and adequate education supplies. 35,000 children are in immediate need of education services.