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provision of basic social services to deprived localities especially IDPs, host communities and nomadic groups. Key initiatives on the ground included a Solar Water System funded by the Dutch Government and low cost classroom projects in South Kordofan supported by the Japanese Government. The team was also accompanied by a cross section of local journalists.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF continues to lead the humanitarian response for the following clusters (sectors); Education, Nutrition and WASH and subsector Child Protection. The overall response for the South Sudanese refugees is coordinated by UNHCR and UNICEF has agreed to coordinate education, nutrition and WASH activities for the South Sudanese refugees until UNHCR will deploy technical experts in these sectors.

Humanitarian Strategy

The revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) was endorsed by the HCT in June 2014. Humanitarian partners are seeking US$995 million to assist at least 6.9 million people across the country. The preparations for the SRP 2015 started in September and are now in the final stages.

Summary of programme results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected children accessing psycho-social support</td>
<td>152,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated and unaccompanied children reunified with their families or placed in appropriate long term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>3,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong> ²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children including adolescents accessing safe learning spaces provided through construction &amp; rehabilitation of emergency or temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of emergency affected school age children who have received learning supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong> ³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 – 59 months who have been vaccination against measles</td>
<td>2,727,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people receiving primary health care services</td>
<td>3,825,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² UNICEF Education targets include 20,000 refugee school-aged children, which are not reflected in the Education Cluster overall targets. As per cluster/sector structure in Sudan, refugee targets are included under the Refugee Multi Sector (RMS) and reported accordingly.

³ Figures represented are quarterly due to partner reporting mechanisms

⁴ This information has not previously been reported due to challenges in availability of the data

⁵ Figures represented are for October due to partner reporting mechanisms
Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section

Child protection

5,701 conflict affected children and adolescents (out of which 3,031 boys and 2,670 girls) were newly enrolled in UNICEF supported Child Friendly Spaces and benefited from integrated psycho-social support through play, dramas, and recreational activities. This means that in 2014, the total number of conflict affected children accessing children psychosocial has increased to 68,869 children (out of which approximately 40% are girls) by the end of November. Since January, UNICEF has been able to support 143 emergency Child Friendly Spaces across the conflict affected States, including in South Sudanese refugee camps. Construction and equipment of 5 additional Child Friendly Spaces in host communities of refugees in White Nile is ongoing.

22 Unaccompanied children, all of South Sudanese origin identified in South Kordofan were successfully reunified with their families; making a total of 1,341 children reunified thus far this year with their families. UNICEF continues to support to the national network for Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) to document, trace and reunify some 859 unaccompanied and separated children (out of which girls 218 and 641 boys) who have been separated as a result of conflict and registered in the national FTR database as of 30 November 2014.

Education

In Central Darfur 3,520 children have benefited from 22 semi-permanent classrooms and WASH facilities (in Zalingei, Mukjar and Bindisi localities) in the past month. 22 teachers were trained on core subjects (such as mathematics and biology) and 44 members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) were trained on school management in the same locality. In Kabar IDP camp (also in Central Darfur), UNICEF and partners agreed to construct 32 classrooms to benefit around 5,000 school-aged children who have not had any access to education services for over two years. After continuous advocacy by UNICEF and partners, the government approved construction of temporary classrooms.

With the generous support of DfID, UNICEF and partners provided up to 11,066 school-aged South Sudanese refugee and host community children with emergency teaching, learning and recreational supplies and registration in learning spaces. Despite growing numbers of refugees, UNICEF has reached around 38 per cent of all refugee and affected host community school-aged children in these states. Education in emergency supplies from UNICEF and partners benefitted 4,440 students, and 2,880 children in South and West Kordofan. In White Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states, these being among the highest South
Sudanese refugee-receiving states, further work is being done to construct 50 semi-permanent classrooms, including gender-sensitive WASH facilities, to help address the challenge of overcrowded classrooms and a lack of WASH facilities in schools.

Health

67 Primary Healthcare (PHC) kits to treat common illness (including malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea) were released by UNICEF to serve 223,000 people for three months bringing the total target population served to 2,097,048.

Cumulative data showed an increase in dengue fever with North Darfur reporting 124 suspected cases (15 confirmed cases and three deaths). Other states affected are South Darfur and Kassala. UNICEF provided the latest information on dengue control and prevention measures, supporting in analysing the reported data and facilitating some trainings of community mobilisers. In North Darfur, UNICEF funded health promotion activities in El Fasher, Dar El Salam and Kuma localities.

National Immunisation Days (NID) were conducted reaching 7,129,896 children aged under-five with polio vaccines and vitamin A achieving 98 per cent coverage. UNICEF was present throughout the campaign to monitor the immunisations. In Darfur, during routine Expended Programme for Immunisation (EPI) acceleration campaigns, 20,086 children aged under-one received the Pentavalent 3 vaccine protecting them against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, haemophilus influenza and hepatitis B and 20,821 children received the first dose of the measles vaccine.

Nutrition

The number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition has fallen in line with seasonal trends. Almost 9,000 children were treated this month in comparison to 13,000 last month. The early harvest season begins in October and following the good second half of the rainy season across the country this year, harvests are expected to be above average. The good rains are accredited with an earlier than usual reduction in admissions for treatment this year. Despite this, 10,000 more children have been treated this year compared with last year. Over 32,600 mothers received one-to-one counselling regarding infant and young child feeding (IYCF), 1,000 of whom were emergency-affected. In total this year almost 311,000 mothers have received individual IYCF counselling.

Following unconfirmed reports of a high number of children dying from malnutrition in North Darfur (Kebkabiya locality), 3,882 children were screened with middle upper arm circumference (MUAC); 724 children were found to be severely malnourished while 2,202 were found to be moderately malnourished. To respond, UNICEF together with our partner organisation ANHAR established four out-patient feeding centres in Kebkabiya. In addition, 35 health staff and 35 community members were trained on integrated public health messages covering nutrition, health, child protection and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

WASH

UNICEF working together with partners has provided an additional 11,000 emergency affected people across Sudan with sustained access to improved drinking water. Progress was achieved primarily in the states of North Darfur, Blue Nile and South as well as North Kordofan. UNICEF has supported provision of life-saving water for 3,000 South Sudanese new arrivals in South Kordofan (out of which 1,530 males and 1,470 females) through the rehabilitation of ten damaged hand pumps and the construction of one additional hand pump borehole.

In the area of sanitation, UNICEF has been able to support an additional 1,730 emergency affected people with access to latrines as a sanitary means of excreta disposal. More beneficiaries have been reached with sanitation interventions, due to the increase in IDPs because of violence. Furthermore, UNICEF responded to reported cases of AJS (Acute Jaundice Syndrome) and Hepatitis E in some IDP camps in South Darfur state. UNICEF and partners provided sustained access to safe means of human excreta disposal (latrines) for 1,580 IDPs in South Darfur IDP camps.

The promotion of improved hygiene behaviour and practices reached 23,120 people. UNICEF and partners mostly focused on hand washing with soap (HWWS) at critical times and proper upkeep of household latrines. In South Kordofan, UNICEF supported hygiene awareness campaigns that reached circa 23,000 people. In Blue Nile State (Roseiris locality) UNICEF supported the implementation of four hygiene promotion training sessions targeting a total of 120 participants (61 males, 59 females).
Communication for Development (C4D)

In North Darfur, UNICEF responded to the emergency situation in the Kebkabiya locality (deaths in children under five with severe malnutrition) by training 35 community based health promotion volunteers and 35 health cadres on behaviour change communication and social mobilisation interventions for Health, Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection. Each person trained will reach ten households and circa 30 children (three per household on average) per day. As part of a holistic approach, UNICEF and the State Ministry of Health also developed a work plan to address the gaps in services including treatment for malnutrition and behaviour change communication to address negative infant feeding practices. The work plan also assigned responsibilities to the different partners on which services or interventions each would deliver or support. In addition the state radio stations were supported in identifying and delivering key messages on nutrition, health and hygiene which are anticipated to reach circa 63% of people. Each of the three radio staff assigned to broadcast messages for Kebkabiya received copies of *Rass el Lehaya (Facts for Life)* and *Saha, Amen wa Salama (Safe, Secure and Healthy)*, a booklet containing emergency messages. The key hygiene and child survival messages were on hand washing with soap, breastfeeding and taking a sick child immediately to a health centre.

Media and External Communication

The UNICEF Sudan Representative Geert Cappelaere accompanied by the UNICEF Chief of Field Operations and Security Officer visited Kordofan State to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation of children on the ground and advocate for greater access. With the growing humanitarian situation in the region due to ongoing localised conflict, there is need to scale up provision of basic social services to deprived localities affected by conflict specifically targeting IDPs, host communities and nomadic groups. Key initiatives on the ground included Solar Water System funded by the Dutch Government and low cost classroom projects in South Kordofan supported by Japan Government. The team was also accompanied by a cross section of local journalists.

Security

The security situation continues to be unpredictable and increasing volatility has led to less access to affected populations. There has been an increased trend of escalation to full scale conflict often sparked by criminal issues, such as robbery or cattle rustling, large scale rustling, arson of crops. Such incidents are likely to persist. Despite all concerns, UNICEF operations continue under regular monitoring and guidance of security.

Crime continues to be on an upsurge and carjacking is a matter of serious concern. UNICEF has lost two vehicles in carjacking incidents during normal working hours. Affected staff are receiving psychosocial support.
## FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds received 6</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>37,478,197</td>
<td>16,759,700</td>
<td>20,718,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>8,854,000</td>
<td>5,515,418</td>
<td>3,338,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>37,095,468</td>
<td>11,659,053</td>
<td>25,436,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>7,823,393</td>
<td>2,373,786</td>
<td>5,449,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9,573,976</td>
<td>5,318,840</td>
<td>4,255,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>1,403,207</td>
<td>714,642</td>
<td>688,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,228,241</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,341,439</strong></td>
<td><strong>59,886,802</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 08/01/2015

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UNICEF Sudan Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123](http://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123)

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6 The HAC was revised in July 2014 to reflect the Sudanese crisis and revised SRP. The amount under “funds received” reflects funds received only in 2014, in addition to this amount UNICEF has a carryover amount of 11.4 million from 2013 which is also being utilised for the emergency. Figures in the SitRep are rounded up.

UNICEF has invested one million USD in South Sudanese refugee response which is not reflected in the total.