Sudan remains one of the worst children’s crisis in the world today. 6.9 million people (4.1 million children) are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. 5.7 million people (2.9 million children) are food insecure. Two million boys and girls are acutely malnourished. Sudan is home to 2.9 million IDPs (482,866 in 2014 of which 289,719 are children), and home to 159,857 refugees (98,347 in 2014 including 69,000 children).

Sudan is affected by active conflict in 8 of the 18 States. Some areas, such as South Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan, and East Jebel Marra, have not been accessible to humanitarian actors since 2011. In South Kordofan, there is an estimated 165,000 children whom have not been able to benefit from essential vaccination since the conflict with the SPLM-N started in 2011.

Findings indicate that 60% of the refugee population are children, and the proportion increases to 70% children for refugees living in camps. Since the beginning of the conflict, 98,347 South Sudanese refugees have sought refuge in Sudan (UNHCR, 1 October 2014). On 10 September 2014, the UNICEF Representative became the first head of an agency to visit the refugees in the relocation camp of Al Kashafa in White Nile State.

In September, doctors and teachers in different parts of Darfur were on strike. In West Darfur, doctors were on strike because of the dire conditions they have to work in, the lack of life-saving medicines, as well as demands concerning travel and living allowances. In three other Darfur states (North, South and East), teachers were on strike because of late payment of salaries.

At the end of September, the UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2014 is only 35% funded. WASH sector is worst affected with a funding gap of 74% followed by Child Protection at 70% unfunded.

Date 08 October 2014

6.9 million (4.1 million children)
# of people affected. Source: Revised Sudan SRP 2015, June 2014. 60% of people affected are children.

5.7 million (2.9 million children)
# of food insecure. Source: Revised Sudan SRP 2015, June 2014. From the 2008 census, 51% of the general population are children.

482,866 (289,719 children)
# of new displaced in 2014. Source: OCHA Sudan - New displacements in Darfur in 2014 as of 30 September 2014. 60% of displaced are children.

98,347 Refugees (69,000 children)
# of South Sudanese refugees in 2014. Source: UNHCR operational update for South Sudan, 02 Oct 2014. 60% of refugees from South Sudan are children, and increases to 70% for those living in the camps.

UNICEF Appeal 2014
US$ 102,228,241 - Total
US$ 81,660,816 – SRP 2014 Requirement
US$ 20,567,425 – South Sudanese Refugee Appeal
US$ 36,078,087 – Funded in 2014
US$ 66,150,154 – unfunded in 2014

Humanitarian Needs

More than 4.1 million boys and girls are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Displacements due to ongoing conflicts, seasonal natural disasters such as floods and drought, food and nutrition insecurity, and chronic underdevelopment are some of the main causes of the situation affecting the children of Sudan. Since July 2014, UNICEF has assisted 256,911 people affected by floods with adverse effects such as severely damaged houses, schools and sanitation systems, in 14 of Sudan’s 18 States. In the five Darfur states,

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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. The proportion of children food insecure is calculated using the generic percentage of children in Sudan (51%).
482,866 people have been displaced since the beginning of 2014, in addition to more than 2 million people that had been displaced since the beginning of the conflict in 2003. This also means that for most of these children, the IDP camp is what they have been calling home. In the Southern states, the Kordofans, Abyei and Blue Nile, UNICEF is responding to the humanitarian needs of the host population and the South Sudanese refugees that have been steadily arriving throughout 2014. According to the interagency humanitarian appeal for 2014, a total of 6.9 million people (about 17% of Sudan’s population) have been identified as requiring humanitarian assistance. On a positive note, during the UNICEF Representative’s visit to Al Kashafa camp in White Nile State, there was strong indication that the South Sudanese are organizing themselves as a community to cover basic needs such as hygiene promotion and basic education.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

In Sudan, UNICEF leads 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 WASH, Nutrition and Education.

Humanitarian Strategy

The revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) has been endorsed by 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 2015 SRP have started in September.

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>CHILD PROTECTION</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>EDUCATION</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>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 – 59 months who have been vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>2,727,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children U5 admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section
General
On 10th of September, UNICEF Representative visited the refugee camp of Al Kashafa, in White Nile State, and was the first head of a UN agency to be able to visit the camp which had not been accessible for the previous three months, mainly due to the heavy rains. While the community was well organized, a need to better support the host community was identified as a priority. On 29 September, the Representative visited Kalma Camp in South Darfur, which hosts over 128,021 IDPs (Population Forum Working Group, 29 April 2014). The humanitarian situation for the IDPs is stable, but given the recent outbreak of Hepatitis E, there was a priority in accelerating the sanitation and hygiene aspects of UNICEF’s support.

Child protection
In September, 608 children were newly enrolled in psycho-social support activities, and 7,000 displaced children will benefit from the newly constructed child friendly spaces in Mellit and Korma localities in North Darfur. In September, twelve (2 girls, 10 boys) unaccompanied and separated children were identified and registered in Khartoum. By the end of September, one hundred and nine separated children from South Sudanese origin have been identified in White Nile State. According to the first screening conducted, most of the identified separated children are living with extended families and will most likely not need family tracing, though their situation continues to be monitored by social workers. Temporary care arrangement is being provided for those identified as unaccompanied while family tracing is ongoing in refugee camps in Sudan. The ongoing conflict and displacement in South Sudan continues to pose challenges with cross-border tracing.

Education
In September, 10,350 conflict and flood-affected children were learning in schools and in learning spaces constructed or rehabilitated with UNICEF support. 57,228 children have received recreational and learning materials. Over the past 3 months, there has been a major increase in learning supplies and recreational materials needs, due to major flood damage, continued displacement, and increased influx in camps. UNICEF has delivered supplies to urgently assist 300,000 children in having the basic materials to begin the new school year.

At the end of September 2014, out of a target of 180,000, UNICEF provided 91,742 children with access to safe learning spaces through construction and rehabilitation. Implementation involves heavy lifting of supplies and time consuming activities for construction and rehabilitation. In 2014, a heavier flood season hampered construction activities during July, August and September. With the end of the rainy season in sight, activities are currently being accelerated in order to meet the target.

So far during 2014, approximately 37,000 (37% females) young people have developed conflict resolution skills and improved their knowledge and abilities to deal constructively with social dilemmas that they face on a daily basis. Using social platforms such as “Theatre for Development –Stop and Act,” allowed adolescents to voice their opinions and views on critical issues such as tribal conflicts and learn constructive approaches to problem solving and conflict resolution.

Health
UNICEF responded to a hepatitis E outbreak in IDP camps in South Darfur (Kalma, Alsalam and Alseref) through active case finding and door to door health promotion campaigns which targeted 81,594 people. UNICEF is looking into ways of scaling up acceleration campaigns in the last quarter of the year. This will help UNICEF to ensure catch up on immunization in the IDP camps that have been
delayed due to renewed violence leading to decreased access and delays for the campaigns and for the provision of Primary Health Care (PHC) kits. Usually, six rounds of acceleration campaigns are conducted per camp per year. Only three have been conducted for North Darfur where UNICEF supported provision of primary health care for 80,000 new arrivals in the IDP camps of Abasi, Korma, Al Eit, Zam 2am and rural El Fasher. An immunization acceleration campaign targeting six nomadic areas in South Darfur reached 9,572 children and 714 pregnant women.

Nutrition
By the end of September 2014, 91,131 children with severe acute malnutrition were treated during September, which is 14,500 more children treated than during the same period in 2013. A cumulative total of 221,442 mothers and caretakers have received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling through services covering 88 of Sudan’s 184 localities.

In September, UNICEF supported one partner in Central Darfur to access IDPs in Kabar locality who came from North Darfur (Saraf Omra). This is the first time that humanitarian assistance access has been granted to the area, and a mobile clinic has been started which is treating 59 severely malnourished children.

During August and September, State Ministries of Health in 8 states presented their state-level S3M nutrition survey results to state and locality level officials including the state Wali.

WASH
UNICEF has been actively involved in water provision for 34,000 South Sudanese refugees in all the four camps in White Nile state, which has improved water access to 14 litres per person per day. A two kilometer-long water reticulation network to connect the simple water treatment system near river Nile to the camp is currently under construction.

UNICEF supported WASH service delivery for the newly conflict affected people largely in South and North Darfur with emphasis on areas such as Kalma camp and Elseref where outbreak of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) and Hepatitis E had been reported earlier on. Throughout the country, an additional 1,100 people gained access to a safe drinking water source, raising the total population sustained access to safe drinking water to 861,978 in 2014. In September, 16,735 people received hygiene education messages bringing the total to 844,086 people reached in 2014. Access to improved sanitation facilities reached 4,746 extra people, raising the total population to 133,950.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the crucial WASH cluster, UNICEF is developing a 10-point “Quick Win” approach aimed at accelerating the coordination and delivery of humanitarian WASH services. Meetings were held with partners and Donors in September to further discuss the approach.

Communication for Development (C4D)
During September, forty radio station workers and health communication officers from nine states gained knowledge and skills in dialogue-based programming, messaging on child survival, development and protection, through a four-day training conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Information and the Health Promotion Department of the Ministry of Health. Given the growing needs to communicate better with communities, UNICEF will advocate for developing a specific C4D cluster for Sudan.

Media and External Communication
In September, the Independent Expert Report for the Human Rights Council Session on Sudan broadcasted UNICEF’s statement on the progress as well as challenges faced by women and children in regard to basic social and civil rights in Sudan. The UNICEF Representative called on the international community to support the battle against malnutrition in Darfur through interviews carried by The New York Times and The Examiner. Interviews were widely circulated in the web based media.

Security
While Sudan remained relatively calm during the month of September, the security situation in Darfur continued to be volatile. Criminality, particularly carjacking, continued in North Darfur with additional security measures recommended for all 4x4 car movements in El Fasher Town as a result of UNAMID being targeted on multiple occasions. Despite government supported peace talks, tribal conflicts persisted between Beni Hussein and Aballa groups in North Darfur. Likewise, the conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile continue as well.
Supply and Logistics

In September, UNICEF has received the certification from the Government of Sudan that will expedite the customs clearance process for the Ready to Use Therapeutic Feeding. UNICEF is currently processing a bid for construction of warehouse stores in El Fasher, Geneina and Kadugli in collaboration with UNOPS. UNICEF distributed 1.5 million mosquito nets from the Global Fund.

UNICEF stands ready to assist in the cross-border logistics to South Sudan. In line with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – ‘Passage of Humanitarian Cargo’, signed between the Republic of Sudan (RoS) and the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS) dated 08/07/2014, and in line with the Work Plans endorsed by the Joint Working Group (JWG) on the passage of humanitarian cargo from Sudan to South Sudan, a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) was developed to identify areas of responsibility for delivery of Non Food Items (NFIs) through WFP Logistics Services.

FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds received*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>% unfunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>37,478,197</td>
<td>14,256,463</td>
<td>23,221,734</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>9,605,294</td>
<td>27,490,174</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>3,612,484</td>
<td>5,961,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordination</td>
<td>1,403,207</td>
<td>714,642</td>
<td>688,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>102,228,241</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,078,087</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,150,154</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The HAC was revised in July 2014 to reflect the Sudanese crisis and revised SRP. The amount under received reflect 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.

Next SitRep: 07/11/2014

UNICEF Sudan Website: [www.unicef.org/sudan](http://www.unicef.org/sudan)
UNICEF Sudan Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123](http://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123)

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