



SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sudan continues to be one of the worst crisis for children in the world today. 3.24 million children are targeted for humanitarian assistance by the Humanitarian Response Plan in 2015. 1.86 million children are estimated to be displaced countrywide and almost 95,000 children are refugees fleeing conflict in South Sudan.
- The initial phase of the measles vaccination campaign targeting 1,692,892 children between the ages of six months and 15 years has been completed in the 28 prioritised localities across six states. The first phase of the campaign reached 1,716,217 children and delivered a coverage rate of 101%, surpassing the target by 23,325 children.
- Some 32,059 children have been reached with psychosocial support in the last month, more than 50 per cent of which (19,511) were in North Darfur representing a significant gain in the expansion of coverage to displaced children in the state.
- A massive community mobilisation hygiene campaign reached some 120,000 people in White Nile and North Darfur states.
- 44,185 children with SAM have been treated so far this year, about 10,000 more children compared to the same time period in 2014.
- The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2015 is 84% unfunded. Worst affected are Child Protection, WASH, Education and Nutrition.
- UNICEF is rapidly running out of funding for the assistance of South Sudanese refugee children in Sudan.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹

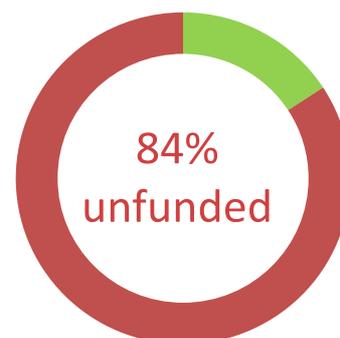
5.4 million people
3.24 million children
 # of people targeted by HRP
 Source: HRP 2015. UNICEF estimates 60% are children.

2.5 million people
1.5 million children
 # of displaced people in Darfur
 Source: OCHA – Humanitarian Bulletin Sudan Issue 21 | 18 – 24 May 2015. 60% of displaced are children.

143,363 people
94,620 children
 # of South Sudanese refugees since outbreak of conflict on 15 December 2013
 Source: UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, 30 May 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
 \$ 18,452,684 – Funded in 2015
 \$ 98,468,893 – Unfunded in 2015

FUNDING SITUATION



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 humanitarian situation remains most critical in the Darfurs, Kordofans, Blue Nile and White Nile states due to the intensification of armed conflict including in neighbouring South Sudan. In Darfur an estimated 143,000 people have been displaced since January, of which 51,000 have been assessed, verified and assisted by aid organisations. In East Darfur an estimated 24,000 people were displaced due to conflict between the Rezigat and the Ma'alia tribes in Abu Karinka. In Blue Nile some 13,000 people were reportedly forcibly relocated from Bau to Al Rosearies with critical humanitarian needs for shelter, access to portable water, nutrition and health services. The massive influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan continues and it is anticipated that around 31,000 new refugees will arrive between June and July. Children continue to be those bearing the greatest burden. ■

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 the South Sudanese refugees is coordinated by UNHCR, with UNICEF support for coordination of the Education, Nutrition and WASH activities. An agreement between the two agencies with clearly defined roles, responsibilities and accountabilities is being finalised. ■

Humanitarian Strategy

The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appealing for \$1.04 billion USD is just 28 per cent funded to date. UNICEF's appeal is only funded to 16 per cent. UNICEF has prepositioned lifesaving supplies to mitigate the effects of limited humanitarian access to populations affected by conflict or natural disasters (flooding). The trend has been that after some outbreaks of fighting in localised areas, humanitarian actors are usually denied immediate access to conduct assessments and in some cases insecurity impedes free movement into the affected areas. In the case of flooding, the infrastructure is usually destroyed isolating the affected populations. The prepositioning process ensures that UNICEF will have the supplies ready for distribution by implementing partners operating in the affected area. UNICEF continues to advocate for broader access to conduct assessments and respond to identified needs especially in Abu Karinka and Jabel Marra in Darfur, the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan and large parts of Blue Nile State. ■

Summary of Programme Results²

	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
	2015 Target	Total Results ³	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2015 Target ⁴	Total Results ³	Change since last report ▲ ▼
CHILD PROTECTION						
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	279,873	170,023	▲ 44,326	139,430 ⁵	53,086	▲ 32,059
# separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long term alternative care arrangements	6,000	999	▲ 71	2,200	371	▲ 66
EDUCATION⁶						
# of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	180,000	27,699	▲ 2,990	115,000	17,885	▲ 1,929
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials	400,000	74,193	▲ 14,851	310,000	42,391	▲ 4,666

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.

	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
	2015 Target	Total Results ³	Change since last report ▲▼	2015 Target ⁴	Total Results ³	Change since last report ▲▼
HEALTH						
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine ⁷	491,382	109,654	▲ 38,668	498,457	109,901	▲ 38,915
# of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services ⁸	4,000,000	770,000	▲ 260,000	1,859,300	770,000	▲ 260,000
NUTRITION ⁹						
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	250,000	44,185	▲ 14,957	250,000	44,185	▲ 14,957
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	300,000	59,084	▲ 17,430	300,000	59,084	▲ 17,430
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)						
# of affected people with access to improved drinking water	660,000 ¹⁰	155,811	▲ 55,161	290,000 ¹¹	98,896	▲ 34,489
# of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal	370,000 ¹²	132,656	▲ 36,037	270,000 ¹³	90,942	▲ 34,358
# of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities	1,800,000 ¹⁴	397,968	▲ 240,684	780,000 ¹⁵	272,826	▲ 142,682

Summary Analysis of Programme Response per Section

Child Protection



UNICEF continues to provide psychosocial support (PSS) to conflict affected children in North Darfur (Zamzam, Tawila, Um Baru, Mallit, and Korma), South Darfur (Kalma, Gerida, Alsalma, Labadou and Muhajria), West Darfur, East Darfur and South Kordofan (Abassiyya, Rashad, Abu Jubeiha, Aleri and Kalogi). Some 32,059 children (of which 14,676 are boys and 17,383 are girls) have been reached with PSS in the last month. More than 50 per cent of those reached were in North Darfur representing a significant gain in the expansion of coverage to displaced children in the state.

Across the same five states some 41 unaccompanied and separated children (of which 27 are boys and 14 are girls) were reunified with their parents. In addition, a total of 25 children (12 of which are boys and 13 of which are girls) who fled areas in Rashad locality, South Kordofan, have been supported and placed in alternative family care.

In South Kordofan, the Child Protection and Education sectors are working together to support at least 6,780 children attending child friendly spaces (CFS), linking children with the existing education system. In South Darfur approximately 250 girls and

⁷ Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹⁰ 660,000 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).

¹¹ 290,000 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).

¹² 370,000 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 250,000 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

¹³ 400,200 people will be reached through the construction of new latrines. 219,800 people will be reached through the rehabilitation of existing latrines.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 780,000 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.

young mothers benefited from focus group counselling aimed at increasing awareness of the effects of violence against women and children. 500 adolescents have been equipped with life skills as part of psychosocial support to adolescents affected by armed conflict. In South Kordofan, East Darfur (Sharia and Asalaia localities) and South Darfur (Gerida, Kass and Nyala localities) states, at least 9,557 community members (including 1,128 men, 2,131 women, 3,260 boys and 3,038 girls) were reached with mine risk education through 108 sessions.

Work in advocacy and with community-based child protection networks continues to increase the capacity and awareness of communities to report cases of SGBV and support the survivors.

Education



A total of 6,595 conflict affected children (44 per cent of which are girls) benefited from uninterrupted education in UNICEF supported child-friendly protective environments. This included the construction and rehabilitation of 20 classrooms and the provision of learning supplies in South, North and West Darfur states as well as in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and White Nile states. This is a 50 per cent increase compared to last month due to the rehabilitation of the 15 classrooms in West and South Darfur states prior to the start of the new academic year.

4,666 children (42 per cent of which are girls), including newly displaced children in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, were able to continue their learning by receiving learning materials. The education supplies provided this month included six school-in-a box kits, 31 recreational kits, 265 tarpaulins, 400 seating mats and 25 student kits.

1,929 emergency affected children (47 per cent of which are girls) benefited from the construction and rehabilitation of 20 classrooms including: five semi-permanent classrooms in Tawilla

(North Darfur), ten classrooms in Sirba and Kereinik (West Darfur) and five classrooms in Yassin (South Darfur).

With greater capacity and awareness amongst communities, SGBV and domestic violence has been increasingly reported to the police, particularly in Saraf Omra locality, North Darfur. UNICEF has also been more able to discuss SGBV issues with the authorities and refer victims of SGBV to the needed services, including the police.

Access to children affected by the recent tribal clashes between the Ma'alia and Rezighat tribes in Abu Karinka, East Darfur, has been restricted for child protection actors. The identification of separated and unaccompanied children, provision of PSS and verification of reported MRM cases has therefore been impossible. ■

UNICEF and partners continued to build the capacity of local teachers to improve the quality of education. This was achieved by training 20 teachers (35 per cent of which are women) from refugee sites and host communities in White Nile State on education in emergencies and psychosocial support. UNICEF also provided teachers kits, which help to improve child-centred teaching and classroom management, to 20 teachers within West Darfur State.

UNICEF and a partner organisation supported several displaced children from the Jabel Marra area enabling them to sit their Basic Certificate Examination in 2015, a general exam that promotes entry to secondary school. Some 1,000 students sat their exams in 20 temporary examination halls. One of the students, a girl from Jabel Marra, did particularly well and secured first place among 12,295 students in Central Darfur with 99.6 per cent. ■

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Health



The initial phase of the measles vaccination campaign targeting 1,692,892 children between the ages of six months and 15 years has been completed in the 28 prioritised localities across six states. The first phase of the campaign reached 1,716,217 children and delivered a coverage rate of 101 per cent, surpassing the target by 23,325 children. This rate was likely due to successful awareness raising of the campaign that led to high participation. During the campaign, UNICEF remained the sole provider of measles vaccines and related equipment as well as providing support to social mobilisation and health awareness activities. Community health

promoters were trained in all respective states, and health awareness messages were sent to the communities through community leaders, religious leaders and radio broadcasts (with radio messages expected to reach 50 per cent of target communities).

Routine measles vaccinations continue across all states in Sudan. The total number of infants (children under one year of age) that have been vaccinated with the first dose of the measles vaccine in conflict affected states is 109,901 which includes 247 South Sudanese children in the White Nile refugee sites. Coverage in the Darfur states has improved significantly due to the routine

acceleration campaign which was conducted in April. The coverage in Central Darfur has improved by 83 per cent (up from 3,244 infants to 5,936 infants) and by 86 per cent in South Darfur (up from 14,072 infants to 26,199 infants). The coverage in East and North Darfur states remains low but is expected to improve following the routine acceleration campaign which concluded at the end of May.

In Zamzam camp, UNICEF supported mobile clinics (one in Hashaba Gate and one in Saluma Gate) continue to provide assistance to displaced people, this month reporting consultations for 2,162 patients, (1,183 of which are children under five years). The mobile clinics provide health care services to newly displaced people, which includes routine immunisations, outpatient consultations and reproductive health services. Health education sessions were also conducted in Zamzam camp through house to house visits reaching 783 displaced people with key family messages including on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disease prevention, early identification and timely health seeking behaviour.

In South and West Kordofan states UNICEF provided ten PHC kits targeting approximately 90,000 South Sudanese refugees and IDPs as well as their host communities. Health services are being provided through four fixed health clinics and three mobile clinics in the states and are reaching the conflict affected areas of Al

Leri, in South Kordofan, and Merem, Abyei Muglad, Kailak and Debab, in West Kordofan. In South Kordofan, UNICEF and partners provided 1,176 consultations through mobile clinic services in the Abu Jubeiha localities to South Sudanese refugees and their host communities.

In preparation for the rainy season, 20 IMCI kits, 15 PHC kits, 1,000 long-lasting insect-treated nets, 20 ORS cartons (containing 20,000 ORS sachets), 30 Ringer's lactate solution cartons (containing 600 Ringer's lactate solution sets) and one tent (for use as a mobile clinic shelter) have been sent to White Nile and Blue Nile states, which are the most severely affected of the flood-prone states during rainy season. Prepositioning has started in Blue Nile State, where a total of 44 PHC kits, 33 Ringer's lactate solution cartons (containing 660 Ringer's lactate solution sets) and 44 ORS cartons (containing 44,000 ORS sachets) were prepositioned which will meet the immediate health needs for 267,237 individuals (including 40,887 children under five years of age) in the event of flooding as well as to assist in the provision of regular health care services for the population for two months. These supplies in Blue Nile will be distributed to 15 sites where access will be difficult during the rainy season. The prepositioning for White Nile State has been completed in collaboration with partners. ■

Nutrition



Admissions to SAM treatment services have increased during April in line with annual trends as the harvest season comes to an end. The programme has treated 44,185 children with severe acute malnutrition so far this year, about 10,000 more children compared to the same time period in 2014 (January to April). This is expected to increase further over the coming months as the CMAM scale-up plan rolls out. During May the third of four planned master trainings was carried out. There were 28 participants bringing the total to 84 master trainers (80 per cent of which are women). State level training started in April and has continued in May, covering a further three states (Red Sea, East Darfur and South Kordofan). A component of the CMAM scale up is ensuring that sufficient supplies of therapeutic foods are available at clinic level. In preparation for the rainy season and to ensure that centres likely to be cut-off have sufficient supplies UNICEF has prepositioned 20,270 cartons of plumpy nut in 68 localities (in seven states) during May on top of routine CMAM supplies.

UNICEF continues to lead the emergency nutrition response

through the Nutrition sector at state and national level and, together with partners, has screened over 18,500 newly displaced and refugee children this month in North Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and White Nile states. As a result, 302 children with severe acute malnutrition and 1,666 children with moderate acute malnutrition have been referred for treatment services. Counselling for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) has continued at health facilities and within communities through mothers support groups, reaching over 17,000 mothers this month.

During May the National IYCF strategy was endorsed by the Federal Ministry of Health, paving the way for the expansion of community-based IYCF counselling services.

This month, the National Council for Nutrition and Food Security was officially approved by the Ministerial Cabinet, to be a body under the Ministerial Cabinet. It is composed of concerned Ministers, heads of participating commissions, institutions and UN agencies and will be chaired by the Minister for Health. This achievement will open a practical window for all multi-sectoral planning, and will enable Sudan to join the global SUN movement (Scaling-Up Nutrition). ■

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



In May, UNICEF has successfully reached 38,489 conflict affected people with improved drinking water, 34,358 with safe means of excreta disposal and 142,682 with messages on good hygiene practices.

Overall, UNICEF has made significant gains in addressing access to WASH services during the month of May, primarily through hygiene promotion. The most noticeable achievement is in hygiene promotion and behaviour change communication where massive community mobilisation campaigns focused on the proper use of communal latrines and hand washing with soap at critical times. These campaigns have reached up to 120,000 refugees and displaced people in White Nile State both in refugee sites (including in Al Alagaya 1, Al Agaya 2, El Redis 1, El Redis 2, El Khashafa, Jouri, Joda and Um Sangor) and amongst host communities and in North Darfur (Tawilla, Um Baru, Zamzam, El

Serief, Mellit, Shangil Tobay and Saraf Omra). The total achievement for this indicator represents a twelve fold increase on results reported last month. A ten day long hygiene promotion campaign highlighted the need to address critical gaps through the delivery of targeted hygiene messaging. The gaps which were identified were mostly related to the proper use of latrines, proper handling of faeces and solid waste management at the household level. A total of 15 focus group discussions and 10 mass mobilisation campaigns were organised in the White Nile refugee sites reaching a total of 77,319 refugees as well as 30,000 people from the host communities. In addition, 600 posters on hand washing with soap and 600 locally contextualised hygiene information booklets were disseminated in the nine refugee sites by hygiene promoters through household visits. ■

Communication for Development (C4D)



UNICEF and partners delivered a four-day training of trainers workshop on Ebola prevention for 20 health coordinators from all 18 states of Sudan.

Some 3,780 volunteers in ten states, including seven states deemed as high risk for an Ebola outbreak, are now benefiting from trainings delivered by the 20 master trainers. They are being taught to lead social mobilisation and community engagement activities. Additionally 180 Health Emergency Action Teams are being trained for rapid response in the event of an outbreak. Nearly 800,000 people will be reached through various public information activities in ten states by the end of June.

In Central Darfur, Ebola prevention interventions included capacity development of 63 health promoters from all nine state localities. Handwashing with soap demonstrations were held and some 7,500 cakes of soap distributed to promote handwashing in schools and health facilities. In addition a radio drama was developed and broadcast reaching about 63 per cent of the population. The radio drama covered signs and symptoms of Ebola and the key prevention message of washing hands with soap.

In South Kordofan 120 health promoters, volunteers and other stakeholders benefitted from Ebola prevention activities. Five community awareness sessions on Ebola and hand washing with soap were also organised in Eliree, Abojibeha, Ereef Elshargi and the state capital, Kadugli, reaching 4,000 displaced people and members of host communities. In Gedaref, Red Sea and Kassala



Women in Gedaref participate in Ebola prevention event

states social mobilisation activities reached community leaders with essential messages for the prevention of Ebola.

UNICEF also supported hygiene promotion interventions in four refugee sites in White Nile State in partnership with local NGOs.

A number of focus group discussions, individual in-depth interviews and exit interviews were held to understand the underlying causes and drivers for hygiene practices in the refugee sites which found that hygiene behaviour was driven by social and cultural beliefs as well as poor knowledge on the importance of hygiene coupled with a limited capacity amongst partners to motivate household behaviour change. The findings have informed interventions to address the poor hygiene situation and behaviours as well as addressing the capacity gaps of partners. ■

Media and External Communication



The Japanese Ambassador to Sudan, His Excellency Hideki Ito, completed a three-day visit from 24th to 26th May 2015 to Government of Japan supported interventions in nutrition, health, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion in North and West Darfur. Armed conflict and tribal violence continue to generate population displacement in Darfur in what is increasingly becoming a children's emergency.

Ambassador Hideki Ito visited, amongst others, health clinics, outpatient therapeutic feeding and stabilisation centres at the Zamzam internally displaced persons camp, where he interacted with primary, community and outreach health workers as well as beneficiaries. He also visited and met with new arrivals at the Tawilla Gate, jointly supported by UNICEF and IOM. The Ambassador was accompanied by the Director General of North Darfur State Ministry of Health Dr Ali Ismail, the Country Director of Relief International, Dr Wali Abdelsalam, and UNICEF colleagues.

Commenting on the trip Ambassador Ito called for an end to conflict and the suffering of children in Sudan and made the following statement "Japan has supported, through UNICEF, the most vulnerable people in Darfur, the children, who are struggling for life to reach the age of five. I am pleased to see how UNICEF is trying to improve its effectiveness in delivering assistance. I could not help thinking about the future of the children I saw today. I am convinced more than ever that the human suffering of the displaced people must come to an end by bringing peace and development in this region."

At the inauguration of the Intravenous Polio Vaccine (IPV) by the Federal Minister of Health, Bahar Idris Abo Gardaon, on the 27th May, UNICEF made a strong call for access to children in the Jebel Marra, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states who have not had access to humanitarian assistance over the last three years. Sudan has been declared polio free since 2009, however, exclusion of these conflict affected regions from humanitarian access may threaten the sustainability of the gains made. ■

Supply and Logistics



In preparation for the rainy season three storage tents of 72 square metres each were pitched in refugee sites in White Nile State (Al Redis, Al Keshafa and Um Sangor) and are being used to preposition supplies. New storage facilities were arranged, primarily, for the storage of Nutrition and Health supplies in Khartoum, Kadugli, Nyala & Geneina. These facilities provide additional storage space for prepositioning supplies in the field where flooding and armed conflict can otherwise prevent supplies reaching people with humanitarian needs.

It has been difficult to reach people with humanitarian needs in Adilla and Abu Karinka, East Darfur, following the inter-tribal armed conflict between the Rezighat and the Ma'alia tribes. However, UNICEF has sent supplies to its partners in the state capital of Ed Daein as well as to El Lait, in North Darfur, where many of the displaced from the conflict have arrived. This included 300 cartons of RUTF and three cartons (150,000 tabs) of Amoxicillin. 300 cartons of BP5 were also sent to El Lait and were

distributed for the benefit of newly displaced children.

In Blue Nile State, where conflict continues to cause fresh displacements, UNICEF provided 23 cartons of BP5. In Mellit, North Darfur, UNICEF has delivered two bladder tanks (each with a 10,000 litre capacity) to increase water storage capacity following recent displacements in the locality. In South Kordofan 2,000 cartons of plumpy nut were delivered to Dilling. In El Gox and El Tadamon localities, 42 classrooms and 18 teacher offices were constructed. Fencing was also provided for six schools in the areas. The same schools received solar lighting equipment from UNICEF. Supplies delivered in South and West Kordofan also included 450 tarpaulins.

Additionally, UNICEF organised and facilitated several three-day Warehouse Inventory Management trainings for partners in the five Darfur states and the three Kordofan states. The trainings are geared towards proper inventory management and the correct tools to be used. ■

Funding

Funding Requirements ¹⁶				
Appeal Sector	Requirements (USD)	Funds received ¹⁷ (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$ unfunded	% unfunded
Cluster Coordination	1,270,593	448,063	822,531	65%
Child Protection	9,299,923	910,881	8,389,042	90%
Education	15,798,840	1,861,996	13,936,844	88%
Health	12,423,805	6,281,407	6,142,398	49%
Nutrition	36,776,073	4,940,103 ¹⁸	31,835,970	87%
WASH	41,352,343	4,010,234	37,342,109	90%
Total	116,921,577	18,452,684	98,468,893	84%

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¹⁶ As per the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) January 2015. The targets 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 May 2015. Figures in the sitrep are rounded up.

¹⁸ Please note that the funds received for Nutrition have decreased due to currency devaluation.