



# SUDAN

UN and Partners Work Plan 2012



United Nations

# CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

## AID AGENCIES WORKING TOGETHER



## PARTICIPANTS IN 2012 WORK PLAN FOR SUDAN

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# OVERVIEW MAP

States, major cities and transport corridors in Sudan



- International boundaries\*
- ..... Abyei region boundaries\*\*
- State boundaries
- Rivers
- Roads
- Towns
- National capital

0 250 500km

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

\* Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

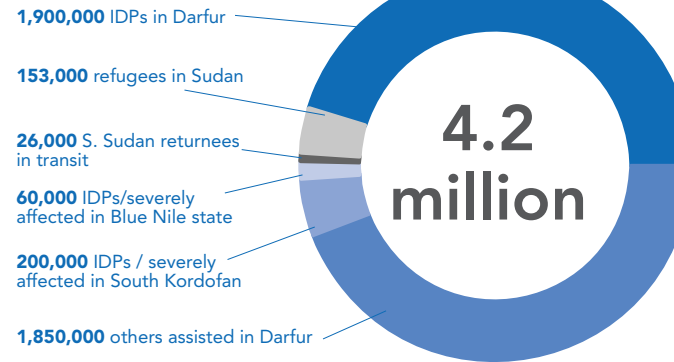
\*\* Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

- 1 In Darfur, approximately 3.1 million people currently receive food aid. This includes some 1.9 million IDPs in camps.
- 2 In the disputed Abyei Area 110,000 people have been displaced, with the majority taking refuge in Agok and South Sudan.
- 3 In South Kordofan State, some 200,000 people have been internally displaced or severely affected by on-going fighting.
- 4 In Blue Nile State, over 60,000 people have been internally displaced or severely affected by on-going fighting.
- 5 Some 700,000 people of South Sudan origin may need protection and assistance if they chose to repatriate to South Sudan. This includes some 12,000 people currently at the Kosti way-station or at departure points in Khartoum.
- 6 Many refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan are currently in other countries in the region, but who may return. This includes some 290,000 in Chad, 36,000 in Ethiopia, and some 30,000 in South Sudan.
- 7 There are also some 153,000 refugees in Sudan originating from other countries in the region.

## PEOPLE IN NEED



## SUDAN FACTS

Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,861,484
GDP per capita (\$) (country rank) <sup>1</sup>	1,938 (124)
Pop. living in poverty (SDG 114/month)	47%
Human Development Rank (of 179) <sup>2</sup>	169

## HCT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2012

- 1 Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan.
- 2 Promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people by reducing aid dependency.
- 3 Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan.

HUMANITARIAN APPEAL (2012)

1.07<sub>bn</sub>

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING 2011

712<sub>m</sub>

2011 FUNDING COVERAGE

64%

## ACCESS CONSTRAINTS (as of 7 September 2011)

Access constraints due to insecurity or government-imposed restrictions

## NEEDS, TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS, REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY SECTOR (15/11/2011)<sup>3</sup>

Sector	People targeted			2011 needs (million \$)	2011 funding (million \$)	Percent covered (%)	2012 needs (million \$)
	2012	2011	2011				
Basic Infrastructure	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	35.86	1.66	5%	15.27
Coordination and Common Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.02	50.52	80%	56.51
Education	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	94.21	47.86	51%	78.65
Food Security and Livelihoods	~5.5	~5.5	~5.5	456.34	373.81	82%	449.02
Health	~10.5	~10.5	~10.5	79.84	48.09	60%	79.99
Mine Action	~1.0	~1.0	~1.0	34.70	4.90	15%	16.38
Non-food Items/Emergency Shelter	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	37.57	10.60	28%	37.44
Nutrition	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	53.29	32.02	60%	51.19
Protection	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	115.48	21.72	19%	74.52
Returns and Reintegration	~1.0	~1.0	~1.0	46.88	6.94	16%	26.18
WASH	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	102.07	39.00	38%	93.98
Refugees	~1.0	~1.0	~1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	86.65
not specified	n/a	n/a	n/a		76.01	n/a	
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,119.26</b>	<b>712.33</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>1,065.78</b>



Notes: <sup>1</sup> IMF (09/2011), World Economic Outlook Database; <sup>2</sup> UNDP (2011), Human Development Report 2011; <sup>3</sup> Funding information: OCHA FTS, as of November 2011, all changes are reflected on fts.unocha.org; Needs, targets, achievements: Work Plan 2012 Sector Response Plans.



# FOREWORD

Sudan faces a number of challenges following the independence of South Sudan. The UN and Partners' Work Plan provides an opportunity for a wide range of humanitarian stakeholders to pursue their common interest in addressing some of these challenges through the delivery of life-saving assistance, and ensuring that vulnerable people have the ability to build and pursue productive lives.

The humanitarian community will continue to respond to the humanitarian challenges facing Sudan through a robust emergency operation to meet the needs of people in affected areas. At the same time, the 2012 Work Plan also aims to empower vulnerable people and communities by providing opportunities to rebuild their lives. This Work Plan reflects the growing consensus that the time has come to look beyond emergency relief wherever possible to provide people with the opportunities and choices to build new, productive and dignified lives. This will require delivering assistance to support self-reliance, to help communities rebuild themselves, and to pursue durable solutions.

Ultimately, however, it is the people of Sudan and its' leaders who are responsible for leveraging the achievements of the Work Plan into stability and development. The humanitarian community stands ready to help by meeting life-saving needs in the short-term and, where the environment is conducive, to ensure a smooth transition to recovery and development activities in the longer-term. Helping build capacities so that humanitarian needs are both prepared for and responded to by local and national institutions is a critical part of international humanitarian engagement.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank all the members of the humanitarian community in Sudan for the invaluable work they undertake to save lives and reduce suffering, often under difficult and dangerous conditions. I would also like to extend sincere thanks to all the donors that have generously contributed to humanitarian work in the Sudan. Your contributions have made a profound impact on the lives of Sudanese communities and individuals.

The year 2012 will be no less momentous than 2011, but I am confident that together we will rise to the challenge and continue working to address both existing and new humanitarian needs. At the same time, we will revitalize our efforts to support sustainable solutions that enable people to live securely with dignity.



Mr. Peter de Clercq  
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator *a.i.*





# PREFACE

From the Government of Sudan

The 2012 UN and Partners Work Plan is the result of an intensive planning process bringing national and international actors together around a common goal – helping people in need.

This year the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) established its own Work Plan Committee, reflecting the importance that HAC gives to the efficient use of resources for humanitarian activities. The HAC Work Plan Committee was closely consulted throughout the preparation of the UN and Partners Work Plan.

The Work Plan sets out an ambitious agenda for 2012 based on the dual approach adopted in the 2011 Work Plan, and in line with Government strategies and priorities. While continuing the provision of life-saving assistance to those in the need, the Work Plan prioritizes the need to seize opportunities to move beyond emergency relief: increasing the emphasis on the transition to recovery and development activities where possible and facilitating durable solutions for affected people.

Building and strengthening the capacity of national actors – who are primarily responsible for the welfare of all Sudanese people - and local communities themselves will be of critical importance in 2012 to ensure that humanitarian gains in the short-term are translated into longer-term benefits that contribute towards stability and development.

Improved coordination between all actors – national and international – can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian response. A more effective humanitarian response lays the foundation for long-term solutions that support the rebuilding of livelihoods and ease the transition from conflict to recovery.



Dr. Suleiman Abdel Rahman Suleiman  
Humanitarian Aid General Commissioner

# SUMMARY TABLES

Overview of 2012 financial requirements and funding for humanitarian action in Sudan (as of 15 November '11)

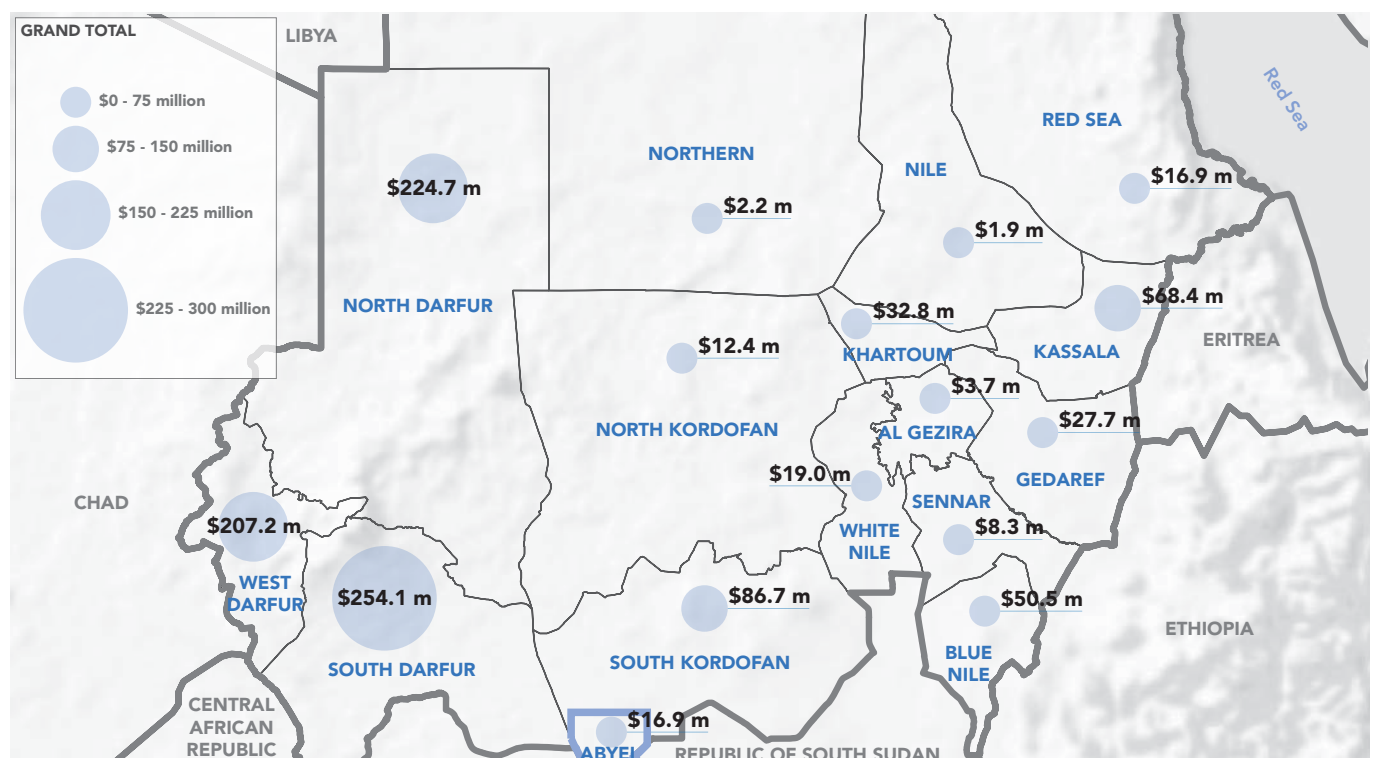
## 2012 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (detailed, 2011 comparison)

Sector	2012 requirement (in million \$)	Percent of 2012 requirement (%)	2011 COMPARISON			
			2011 requirement (revised, \$)	2011 coverage (\$)	2011 coverage (%)	2011 coverage Mid vs. End-year (Mid-year End-year %)
Basic Infrastructure [BI]	15,265,750	1.4	35,857,968	1,662,049	5%	
Coordination and Common Services [CCS]	56,510,318	5.3	63,023,810	50,520,328	80%	
Education [EDU]	78,651,289	7.4	94,212,880	47,861,911	51%	
Food Security and Livelihoods [FSL]	449,022,432	42.1	456,336,597	373,810,674	82%	
Health [H]	79,985,138	7.5	79,837,294	48,092,788	60%	
Mine Action [MA]	16,381,969	1.5	34,697,317	4,902,516	15%	
Noon-food Items / Emergency Shelter [NFI/ES]	37,442,393	3.5	37,573,411	10,595,341	28%	
Nutrition [NUT]	51,188,268	4.8	53,288,361	32,024,991	60%	
Protection [PRO]	74,517,494	7.0	115,483,925	21,722,808	19%	
Returns and Early Reintegration [RER]	26,178,601	2.5	46,884,512	6,937,989	16%	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH]	93,983,722	8.8	102,066,211	38,397,013	38%	
Refugees (multi-sector)	86,653,415	8.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Sector not specified			n/a	75,197,241	n/a	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,780,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,119,262,286</b>	<b>712,325,649</b>	<b>64%</b>	

## 2012 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITY LEVEL

Priority	2012 requirement (\$)	Percent of 2012 requirement (%)
High	841,023,942	78.9
Medium	224,756,847	21.1
Priority not yet specified	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,780,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2012 WORK PLAN FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER STATE



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beyond emergency relief

Humanitarian need in Sudan is driven by conflict, displacement and vulnerability. In 2012, humanitarian assistance will support up to **4.2 million people** to ensure food security, access to basic services, shelter, and livelihoods opportunities. The humanitarian situation remains acute in Darfur, where up to 1.9 million people remain in camps for internally displaced persons, while at the same time a growing number of returnees require assistance. The outbreak of fighting and displacement in the three Protocol Areas - Abyei, South Kordofan and Blue Nile - at the height of the agricultural season has placed local recovery and development activities on hold and created significant new needs. Vulnerability among South Sudanese people returning to South Sudan, Sudanese people returning to Sudan from South Sudan, and in refugee populations in Eastern Sudan, are further reminders of the humanitarian challenges facing the country. Within these contexts, however, the needs of affected people are evolving. Increasingly, people are seeking assistance that provides opportunities for them to move beyond emergency relief assistance and rebuild productive lives.

Given these identified needs, the Humanitarian Country Team has endorsed the following three strategic priorities to guide humanitarian action in 2012:

- 1 **Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan.**
- 2 **Promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people and communities by reducing aid dependence.**
- 3 **Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan.**

These priorities reflect the key humanitarian strategies for 2012. First, through improved needs analysis, humanitarian actors will continue to prioritize the provision of life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable. Second, the delivery of assistance will focus on promoting self-reliance and reducing dependence on aid, with programming that enables early recovery activities and facilitates durable solutions. Third, an increased focus on strengthening the capacity of national actors and local communities to respond to needs and build resilience to future man-made or natural crises, especially in areas where humanitarian access is challenging.

These strategies will have a tangible impact on sector activities during 2012. For example, the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector will continue its shift away from general food distributions to safety-net programmes that target the most vulnerable, as well as voucher programmes and other targeted forms of assistance such as food-for work. The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector will support strengthened natural resource management for local communities, while the Non-food Items

## Sudan Work Plan: Key parameters

Duration	January - December 2012
Key milestones in 2012	Apr: end of grace period for South Sudanese in Sudan May - September: hunger season Jun - Aug: planting season Jun - Oct: rainy season Nov: harvest Nov: winter season planting
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.9 million IDPs in Darfur</li> <li>• 153,000 Refugees</li> <li>• 29,000 South Sudan returnees in transit</li> <li>• 60,000 IDPs in Blue Nile</li> <li>• 200,000 IDPs/severely affected in South Kordofan</li> <li>• 1.85 million others assisted in Darfur.</li> <li>• Total: 4.2 million</li> </ul>
Total funding request	Funding request per beneficiary
<b>\$1,065,780,789</b>	<b>\$253</b>

and Emergency Shelter sector will promote the use of sustainable, environmentally friendly emergency shelter for affected people. Meanwhile, the Refugee Sector and the Returns Sector will aim to facilitate sustainable durable solutions for beneficiaries, while other sectors focused on basic services will work closely with national counterparts to ensure the sustainable provision of services to local populations.

The United Nations and its partners seek US\$\* 1,065.8 million to fulfil these strategic priorities in 2012. This represents a 4.8 percent decrease on total requirements for 2011. A continued transitioning from food aid to food assistance, efficiency gains as a result of improved targeting of humanitarian assistance, a rigorous project selection process, and increased coordination have all contributed to this decrease in total requirements. This year's appeal comprises 331 projects across twelve sectors. For 2012, each sector will undertake regular monitoring of activities and outcomes to better understand humanitarian impact, to increase the effectiveness of programming, and to strengthen the accountability of humanitarian action.

## Requirements for 2012 by sector\*\*

Sector	\$ million	in %
Basic infrastructure	15.27	1.4
Common srvc's / coordination	56.51	5.3
Education	78.65	7.4
Food security and livelihoods	449.02	42.1
Health	79.99	7.5
Mine action	16.38	1.5
NFIs and emergency shelter	37.44	3.5
Nutrition	51.19	4.8
Protection	74.52	7.0
Returns and early reintegration	26.18	2.5
Water, sanitation and hygiene	93.98	8.8
Refugees	86.65	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065.78</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2012 page; \*\* Requirements for 2012 as 15 November 2012. All changes are reflected on fts.unocha.org.

# INDICATORS

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for Sudan

## Geography and demographics

Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,861,484
Area comparative	0.79xDRC, 4.13xSWE
Area Darfur (km <sup>2</sup> )	493,180
Area Eastern Sudan (km <sup>2</sup> )	326,703
Population (m) <sup>1**</sup>	30.9
Population (m, Darfur) (North; West; South) <sup>1**</sup>	7.5 (2.1; 1.3; 4.1)
Population (m, Three Protocol Areas) <sup>1*</sup>	2.21
Population growth (% p.a., 1973-2008)	2.8
Population aged 16 or younger (%) (Darfur) <sup>1**</sup>	47 (52)
Urban population (% , 1975, 2010, 2025, 2050) <sup>15</sup>	19; 40; 51; 68

## Economy

Gross domestic product (GDP, \$bn) (2010;2000) <sup>2*</sup>	63.3 (65.9;12.4)
Economic growth (real GDP, 2000-2010, % p.a.) <sup>2*</sup>	5.87
GDP per capita (\$) (country rank) <sup>2*</sup>	1,938 (128)
GDP per capita comparison <sup>2*</sup>	0.37xCHN; 1.27xIND
GDP per capita (PPP, \$) (country rank) <sup>2*</sup>	2,981 (135)
Inflation (% p.a., 2000-2010) <sup>2*</sup>	10.1
Oil reserves (bn barrels, est.) (country rank) <sup>3**</sup>	5-6.7 (24)
Oil as a share of exports (%) (gov't revenue) <sup>4**</sup>	95 (60)
Debt, external (\$bn) <sup>4**</sup>	36.3
Government revenue (\$bn,2011 est.)(2000; 2010) <sup>2*</sup>	16.7 (1.3; 15.74)

## Poverty and human development

Poverty line (SDG per month) <sup>5**</sup>	114
Pop. living in poverty (%), (state range) <sup>5**</sup>	47 (34-69)
Urban/rural pop. living in poverty (%) <sup>5**</sup>	27/58
Human Development Index (2000; 1990; 1980) <sup>6*</sup>	0.379 (0.34; 0.28; 0.25)
Human Development Rank (peers) <sup>6*</sup>	154 (AFG; MWI; RWA)

## Health

Life expectancy at birth (years) <sup>6**</sup>	59
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) <sup>7A (2007) <sup>7</sup></sup>	57 (81)
Infant mortality Darfur (N; W; S) <sup>7****</sup>	72 (69; 93; 67)
Infant mortality Three Protocol Areas <sup>7****</sup>	99
Matern.mortality (per 100,000 live births) <sup>7A (2007) <sup>7</sup></sup>	216 (1,107)
Maternal mortality Darfur (N; W; S) <sup>7</sup>	1,142 (346; 1,056; 1,581)
Maternal mortality, Three Protocol Areas <sup>7</sup>	509

## Education

Adult literacy (%) <sup>6**</sup>	64
Gross enrolment, primary (%) <sup>13**</sup>	73
Gross enrolment, primary (% , Darfur) (N; W; S) <sup>13**</sup>	54 (66; 86; 40)
Gross enrolment, primary (% Three Protocol Areas) <sup>13**</sup>	66
Gross enrolment, secondary (%) <sup>13**</sup>	29.7
Gross enrolment, secondary (% , Darfur) (range) <sup>13**</sup>	20 (17-25)
Gross enrolment, secondary (% Three Protocol Areas) <sup>13**</sup>	27

## Food security and nutrition

Cereal production ('000 MT,) <sup>8</sup>	5,707
Cereal production ('000 MT, Darfur) <sup>8</sup>	919
Cereal production ('000 MT, Three Protocol Areas) <sup>8</sup>	646
Cereal production ('000 MT, Eastern Sudan)	1,732
Food-insecure IDP population (% , Darfur N; W; S) <sup>9**</sup>	65; 71 ; 70

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

Access to improved drinking water, (%) <sup>7A; (2007) <sup>7****</sup></sup>	61 (70.4)
Access to improv. drinking water (% , Darfur) (N; W; S) <sup>17*</sup>	50 (50; 45; 52)
Access to improv. drinking water (% , Eastern, RS; K; G) <sup>7****</sup>	33; 39; 37
Access to improved sanitation, (%) <sup>7A; (2007) <sup>7****</sup></sup>	27 (56.9)
Access to improved sanitation (% , Eastern S: RS; K; G) <sup>7****</sup>	51.3; 38.9; 14.6
Access to improved sanitation (% , Darfur) (N; W; S) <sup>17*</sup>	46 (51; 42; 44)

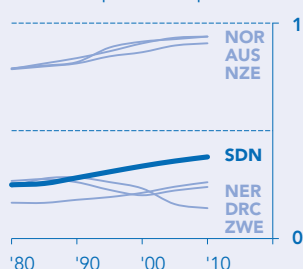
## Displacement, refugees and conflict

IDPs in Darfur (m) <sup>10*</sup> (Pop. displaced 2003-08) <sup>14****</sup>	1.9 (2.7)
IDPs in Eastern Sudan ('000) <sup>16</sup>	68
Sudanese refugees abroad ('000) (refugees in Sudan) <sup>10*</sup>	419 (220)
Fatalities Darfur (2010; Jan-Sep 2011) <sup>11</sup>	2,321; 767
Peacekeepers UNAMID (31 Jul'11); UNISFA (30 Sep'11) <sup>12</sup>	22,596; 1,842

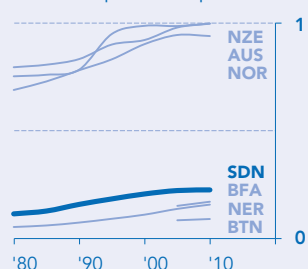
**Note:** Data is stated for Sudan and South Sudan separately where possible. The data stated here refers to different years as follows: †2011; \*2010 est.; \*\*2009; \*\*\*2008; \*\*\*\*2007; \*\*\*\*\*2006. **Sources:** <sup>1</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Sudan (2009), 5th Population and Housing Census; <sup>2</sup> IMF (Oct. 2011), World Economic Outlook; <sup>3</sup> BP (2009) / Oil and Gas Journal (2009); <sup>4</sup> CIA Fact Book; <sup>5</sup> CBS (2010), National Baseline Household Survey; <sup>6</sup> UNDP (2010) Human Development Report; <sup>7</sup> CBS (2007), Sudan Household Health Survey; <sup>7A</sup> CBS (2010), Sudan Household Health Survey 2; <sup>8</sup> FAO/WFP 2011, Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) North/South; <sup>9</sup> WFP (May 2011), Food Security Monitoring System Darfur, CFSAM; <sup>10</sup> IOM (2010); <sup>11</sup> UNAMID, JMAC; <sup>12</sup> UNAMID/UNISFA (2011); <sup>13</sup> Ministry of General Education (2010) Education Statistics 2009; <sup>14</sup> OCHA (2008) Darfur Humanitarian Profile; <sup>15</sup> UN (2010), World Urbanization Prospects (2009 rev.); <sup>16</sup> OCHA (2010); <sup>17</sup> UNICEF (2010)

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEXT

**Human development index**  
Sudan compared to top/bottom 3



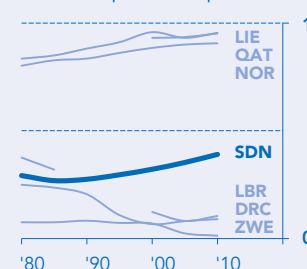
**Education index**  
Sudan compared to top/bottom 3



**Health index**  
Sudan compared to top/bottom 3



**Income index**  
Sudan compared to top/bottom 3



# 1 THE YEAR 2011 IN REVIEW

Sudan faced significant socio-economic, political and security challenges during 2011. While the relatively peaceful separation of South Sudan in July dominated the headlines and Southern Sudanese residing in Sudan continued to move to South Sudan, outbreaks of fighting in Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile led to large-scale displacement and also severely affected local populations in these areas. The situation in Darfur varied across the region, with continued fighting in some locations not under Government control, contrasting with an improved security environment in other areas, enabling limited returns of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees.

Humanitarian actors responded to new emergencies during the year, often in the face of a challenging operating environ-

ment, including constrained access to people in need. The appeal, as revised at its Mid Year Review was for **US\$ 1.119 billion**, of which 64 percent has been covered as of 15 November 2011. The bulk of humanitarian needs continued to be concentrated in Darfur, the three Protocol Areas, Khartoum State (host to many people of Southern Sudanese origin planning to return/move to South Sudan), and parts of Eastern Sudan. A relative decline in the country's economic situation, and challenges posed by the physical environment, has also contributed to vulnerability among the population.

This section reviews humanitarian action in Sudan in 2011, and comprises four sub-sections: (1) changes in context; (2) humanitarian achievements by sector; a review of (3) humanitarian funding and (4) humanitarian coordination:

- Changes in the context > page 12
- Achievements per sector in 2011 > page 18
- Review of humanitarian funding > page 24
- Review of humanitarian coordination > page 26

# CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

New challenges emerge as the events of 2011 exacerbate humanitarian needs

The creation of the independent Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 was a truly historic moment in the history of Sudan. While the referendum and independence day passed off peacefully, violent conflict erupted in each of the three Protocol Areas following the secession of South Sudan, some starting before 9 July and some soon after. With much of the population already chronically vulnerable, and with an increasingly difficult economic situation, the events of 2011 exacerbated rather than reduced humanitarian need among segments of the population. This section focuses on the key events and factors that influenced the humanitarian situation in 2011.

## THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT

While the secession of South Sudan marked the end of the CPA period, arrangements on several CPA issues have yet to be agreed. First, the border between Sudan and South Sudan has not been officially established; in part due to the outbreak of fighting in the border areas. This has also obstructed agreement between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on key related issues, such as border security, access to migratory routes, water and grazing rights for nomadic groups, oil sector arrangements, and citizenship and residency status for people of South Sudan origin still residing in Sudan. The lack of agreement on water and grazing rights for nomadic groups has already led to a build-up of livestock in South Darfur, which has increased pressure on inter-tribal relations along the border with South Sudan.

Second, the referendum on the final status of Abyei, and completion of the popular consultation processes in South Kordofan and Blue Nile have been delayed due to the outbreak of fighting in these areas. These issues are likely to be resolved as part of a political resolution to the conflicts in these areas, and not as part of continued negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan related to the outstand-

ing issues of the CPA. Third, despite a series of negotiations, the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan have been unable to agree on the future division of oil revenue – although South Sudan holds most of the oil reserves; the only viable export route is through Sudan. In the meantime, South Sudan will pay Sudan in arrears until a compromise is reached.

## ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Sudan has faced a challenging economic environment during 2011. The secession of South Sudan, which held most of the country's oil reserves, has placed significant strain on Sudan's economy. In response, the Government passed an emergency budget amendment in mid-2011 that removed subsidies on key food items and fuel, reduced overall Government spending on the social sectors, and also continued the trend of diminishing fiscal transfers to the states for basic services. The Government's 2012 budget is based on a 36.5 percent reduction in government revenues. Continued economic sanctions, the underdevelopment of other sectors during the oil-boom years, and the state of the global economy have also negatively impacted on government revenue and spending during 2011.

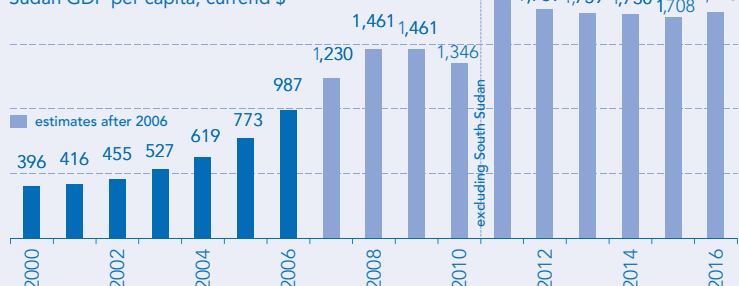
Sudan, as a net importer of food and other key inputs, has also been significantly affected by the steady depreciation of its currency during 2011. This, along with removal of government subsidies and lower food production caused by poor harvests, has led to high rates of inflation: prices increased by approximately 20 percent during the first half of 2011. This has contributed to vulnerability among the population in both urban and rural areas. Concurrently, the recent political turmoil in Middle-Eastern and North African countries has reduced the level of remittances received from migrant workers, particularly to Darfur. The prevailing economic situation has reinforced rather than reduced chronic vulnerabilities, such as poverty and unemployment, among significant segments of the population.

## ECONOMY

**Gross domestic product and gov't revenues**  
Current dollars, \$bn



**Gross domestic product per capita**  
Sudan GDP per capita, current \$



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (Sep 2011)

## DARFUR

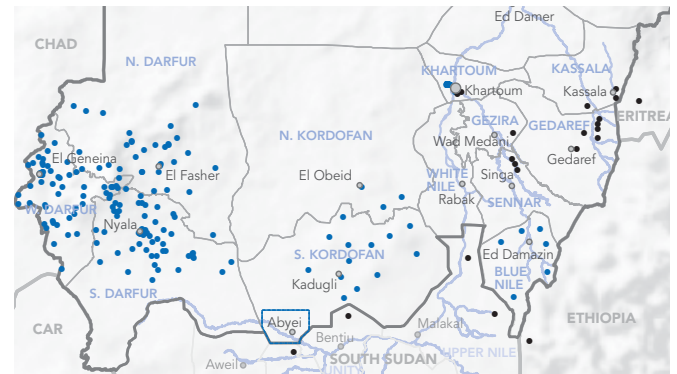
Although a comprehensive solution to the Darfur conflict proved elusive in 2011, there have been some encouraging developments. Political progress has been made between the Government and some of the armed opposition groups, and opportunities to move beyond the crisis have presented themselves in parts of West Darfur. However, continued fighting between the SAF and armed opposition groups persisted in other areas and underscored that there remains widespread need among people in the region, particularly for protection during conflict. The challenging operating environment for humanitarian actors, including a broad range of constraints on access to people in need, continued during 2011, frustrating attempts to provide assistance in part of North and South Darfur.

### Continued fighting and insecurity in some areas; improved security environment elsewhere

Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed movements continued during 2011 reportedly resulting in 355 fatalities between January and October and affecting civilian populations in the surrounding areas. Most of the fighting occurred in small pockets of North Darfur and South Darfur under the control of armed movements, such as in the area of the eastern Jebel Marra and areas around Shangil Tobaya, Dar Es Salam and Khor Abeche. Moreover, inter-tribal violence, banditry and armed movement activity also led to insecurity in other parts of the region, particularly along migratory routes and in the border areas with South Sudan. Between January and October 2011, there were 95 fatalities recorded as a result of inter-tribal fighting and 220 fatalities recorded as a result of banditry or other forms of criminality. In addition, there were reports during 2011 of new alliances forming between some Darfuri armed opposition groups and nascent links being developed between these groups and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)

Concurrently, a gradual improvement in the security environment has been recorded in other areas of the region during 2011. Improved relations between Sudan and Chad, including joint-border patrols, and the movement of some armed opposition groups from border areas to other parts of Darfur, have contributed to an improved security environment in West Darfur, where there has been a significant decrease in the

Internal displacement and refugees in Sudan  
Refugee camps, IDP and urban refugee locations in Sudan



Source: OCHA/UNHCR (2011)

number of security incidents. This has enabled tens of thousands of internally displaced people and Sudanese refugees residing along border areas in Chad to return to their areas of origin.

### Displacement and returns

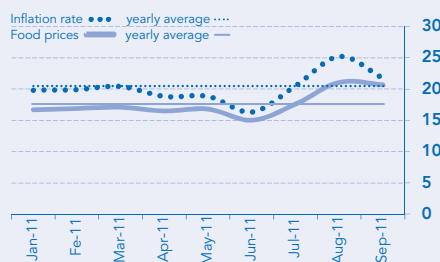
Darfur continues to be characterized by large-scale displacement as a result of conflict. While figures have fluctuated throughout the year in part due to seasonal movement patterns and other factors, up to 1.9 million people are estimated to remain displaced throughout Darfur, relying on humanitarian agencies to provide basic services. Many of the IDP camps are located in urban or peri-urban areas and a large number of the IDPs who have experienced protracted displacement have adopted urban ways of life. At the same time, by the end of October, more than 70,000 verified new or secondary displacements had been recorded, primarily in North and South Darfur, as a result of insecurity due to fighting between Government forces and armed oppositions groups. The majority of people displaced were women and children, with many male family member remaining in areas of origin to protect land and property.

The improved security environment in some parts of Darfur led to an increase in spontaneous returns in comparison to previous years. Approximately 46,000 IDPs and 15,000 refugees from the border areas of Chad, voluntarily returned to areas of origin, mostly in West Darfur. In previous years, returns were limited to sporadic voluntary returns, plus seasonal move-

## INFLATION, FOOD PRICES (DARFUR, EAST)

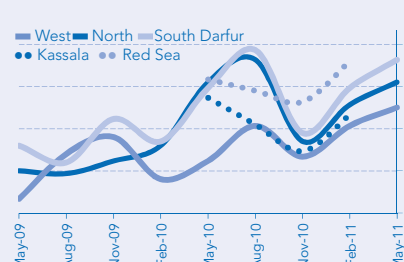
### Inflation in Sudan in 2011

Inflation, food prices, % change (yearly basis)



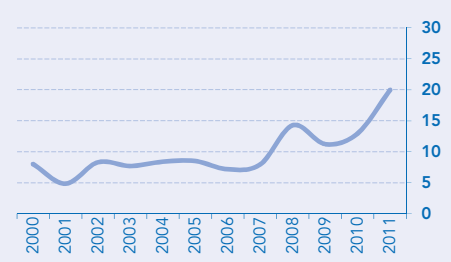
### Food prices, Darfur and Eastern Sudan

Minimum food basket price (in SDG)



### Inflation (2000-2010)

Average consumer prices, % change



Source: Humanitarian Country Team Sudan (2011); WFP/FAO Food Security Monitoring System (2011); IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (Sep 2011)

ments for farming and grazing. While the returns in 2011 were assessed as voluntary, push and pull factors did exist, including the expectation that assistance would be provided and available upon arrival. However, returnees have experienced challenges since returning, including a lack of access to basic services, livelihoods opportunities, and agricultural support, particularly in the form of access to arable farmland. The sustainability of future returns will depend upon security and livelihood opportunities, as well as on the provision of basic services including the existence of community infrastructure, such as functioning health centres, schools and markets.

Partners have also recorded around 1,000 overland returns from Libya. The majority of these returnees were to North Darfur. In addition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) supported the return of approximately 20,000 people by air to Khartoum, most of whom continued on to Darfur.

### Progress towards a comprehensive political settlement

While a comprehensive political settlement has remained elusive, some political progress has been made between the Government and some elements of the armed opposition movements. In July, the culmination of the Doha negotiations ended with a signed agreement - the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) - between the Government and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) - a grouping of small armed movements in Darfur. A Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of the DDPD has been established to oversee implementation activities. However, neither the Government nor the larger armed opposition movements (the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) have made a concerted effort to re-engage in dialogue to widen the scope of the DDPD and resolve the conflict comprehensively.

Meanwhile, UNAMID and the African Union High Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) continued to plan for the launch of the Darfur Political Process (DPP) during 2011. As a follow on from the Government of Sudan's Darfur Peace and Recovery Strategy (2010), the DPP is envisaged as a forum that will enable the people of Darfur to participate in organized consultations aimed at broadening support for a comprehensive peace agreement for the region. A Secretariat has been set up within UNAMID to facilitate implementation of the DPP and consultations are expected to commence in early 2012.

### A challenging operating environment for humanitarian actors

Humanitarian actors continue to face varying constraints on humanitarian access in Darfur. In particular, areas under the control of armed opposition movements, such as eastern and west Jebel Marra, have remained largely inaccessible during 2011 due to ongoing fighting or Governmental access restrictions. Humanitarian actors have faced specific restrictions on the movement of humanitarian personnel and assets, including medical supplies, fuel, and other items necessary to sustain humanitarian activities. For example, the Government enacted security restrictions on movements outside of a 15 kilometre (km) radius of Nyala for a one-month period due to security concerns. Humanitarian access is also constrained by humanitarian actors' internal security policies and impassable road infrastructure during the rainy season.

In addition, there were some expulsions of humanitarian actors and suspension of activities affecting humanitarian operations. For example, Médecins du Monde (MDM) was expelled from Sudan, and the head of the Fellowship for African Relief (FAR) was also expelled from the country. In several other cases, local decisions to expel staff were eventually overturned following the intervention of the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs. For example, the international NGO, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), had to suspend its activities in West Darfur for a few months but the situation was resolved and CRS was able to continue its activities.

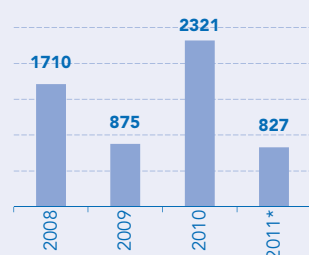
Several humanitarian organizations have either reduced or closed operations in particular locations in Darfur due to insecurity. For example, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) ceased serving 15 deep field locations, including seven with existing humanitarian programmes, due to the lack of adequate security arrangements on the ground through either UNAMID or the Sudanese police. At the same time, the peacekeeping operation has also been affected by security incidents in Darfur; 14 peacekeepers were killed in 2011 during clashes with armed groups, several of which took place in or near IDP camps.

## THREE PROTOCOL AREAS

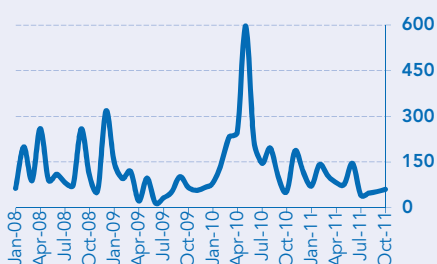
There were outbreaks of fighting in each of the three Proto-

### FATALITY TRENDS DARFUR

**Fatalities by year (Darfur)**  
Documented fatalities per year



**Fatalities by month (Darfur)**  
Documented fatalities, period Jan '08 to Oct '11



**Fatalities by state**  
Period Nov '10 to Oct '11

State	#	%
North	362	32
South	380	33
West	244	22
unsp.	146	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fatalities by cause**  
Period Nov '10 to Oct '11

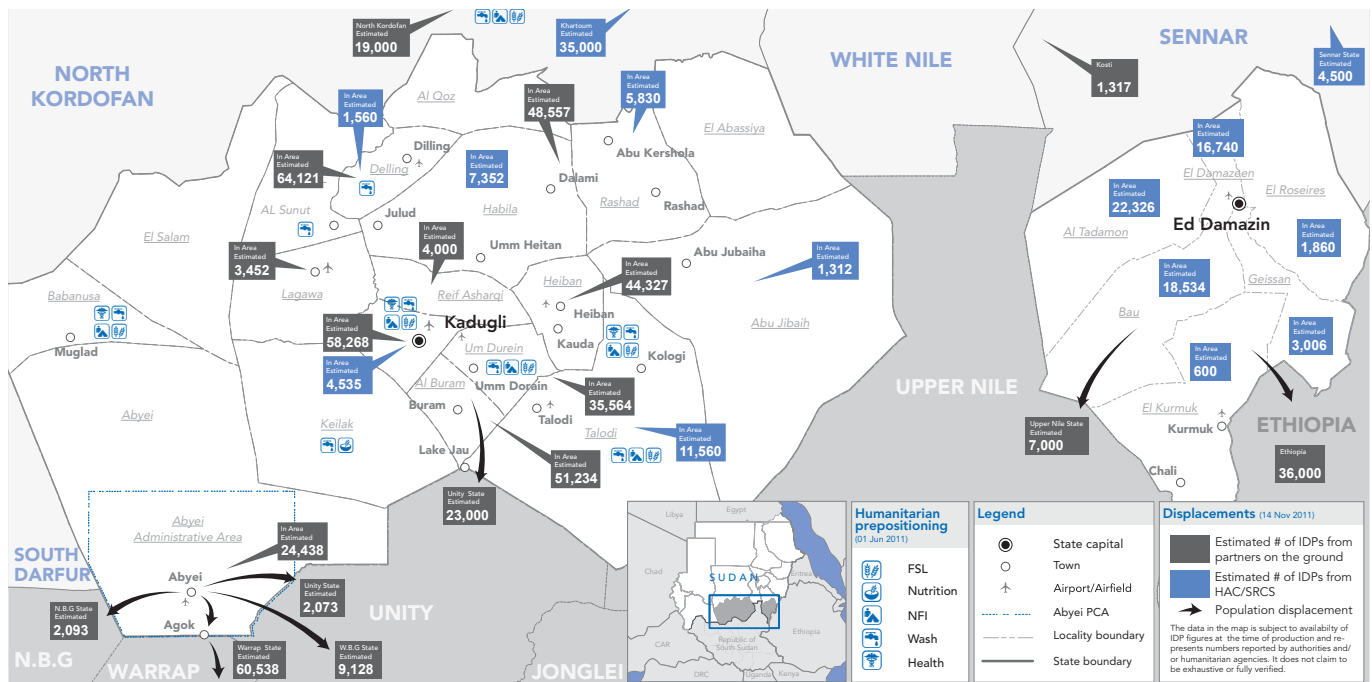
Cause	#	%
Armed conflict	599	53
Tribal / res. clash	102	9
Crime / accidents	429	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UNAMID Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMCA), Monthly Threat Assessment Reports (2009-11); \* 2011 data for Jan-Oct



### THREE PROTOCOL AREAS

#### Conflict and displacement locations map (14 November 2011)



col Areas during 2011. In Abyei, fighting broke out in May between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), after which the SAF took full control of Abyei town. The fighting followed a failure by the parties to implement a referendum on the final status of Abyei as per the CPA. Almost all of Abyei's 110,000 residents were displaced to areas around Agok and places in South Sudan, where they currently remain. Both Governments reached an agreement in subsequent political negotiations to withdraw their forces from Abyei by the end of September and for the deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). UNISFA has been mandated by the United Nations Security Council to monitor the demilitarization process, provide security, and protect civilians. As of the end of October, however, the withdrawal of forces has not been completed and SAF and SPLA forces are still present in Abyei.

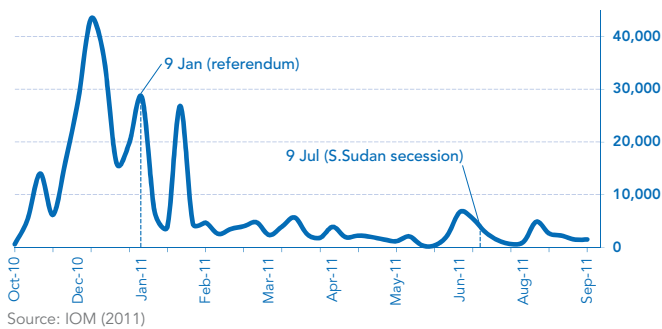
Conflict broke out between the SAF and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forces in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in June and September respectively, and is still ongoing. Significant population displacement resulted from the fighting, which took place at the height of the hunger gap and interrupted agricultural production, as well as commercial food markets. In South Kordofan, reports, though not verified, due to a lack of access for humanitarian actors, indicate that up to 200,000 people have been displaced or severely affected by the fighting. In Blue Nile, the fighting initially displaced approximately 130,000 people, of which 90 percent are reported by the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to have since returned. However, most of those who have returned remain severely affected by the consequences of the fighting and are in need of assistance due to the disruption to food produc-

tion and commercial markets. In addition, a reported 28,500 people were displaced to neighbouring Ethiopia and around 8,000 people were displaced to South Sudan.

During the fighting, humanitarian access has been severely limited for international staff and organizations, especially to areas under the control of the SPLM-N. Indeed, the Government of Sudan has stipulated that humanitarian assistance in both South Kordofan and Blue Nile should be channelled either through the Government, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) or other national organizations. The Government has permitted UN national staff to return to Government-controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, but severe restrictions on movements of UN international staff remain in place. Humanitarian actors have continued to advocate for unhindered access to all civilian populations in need. In addition to access restrictions, there was serious looting and, in some cases, destruction of humanitarian offices and warehouses in both SAF and SPLM-N controlled areas. The most damage and loss of assets was reported to have taken place in Abyei, Kadugli and Kurmuk. In Blue Nile, following the concerted efforts of the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, the Government put in place effective measures to protect the property of humanitarian organisations on the ground and, as a result, there were few reports of looting in Ed Damazine.

Since the outbreak of fighting, there have been no official negotiations between the Government and the SPLM-N to resolve the conflict. Indeed, the Government of Sudan has not recognized the SPLM-N as a political party in Sudan, and their political offices were forcefully closed down in mid-September, hindering the prospect of a political solution to the fighting. The situation remains tense and unpredictable

**Recent returns to South Sudan, per week**  
Returns between 30 Oct '10 and 13 Sep '11



and humanitarian actors will continue to monitor developments closely and undertake assessments and provide assistance where possible.

## RETURNS TO SOUTH SUDAN

Following the referendum and subsequent secession of South Sudan, people of South Sudanese origin have continued to move from Sudan to South Sudan. Approximately 155,450 people of South Sudanese origin returned to South Sudan during 2011, as of seven September. Of those, around 60 percent were organized returns and 40 percent spontaneous returns. By mid-October, approximately 16,000 IDPs were stranded at Khartoum departure points awaiting onward transportation, in part due to the suspension of the Government of South Sudan's organized return programme. Moreover, due to security and transportation problems en-route, a further 9,500 registered returnees remain stranded at the Kosti way station with more returnees arriving daily. In terms of South Sudan to Sudan returns, IOM recorded 30,000 returns occurring between January and October 2011, mostly to White Nile state.

More broadly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that around 700,000 people of South Sudanese origin continue to reside in Sudan with unclear citizenship or residency status. In August, following the separation of South Sudan, Sudan amended its nationality law. The major consequence of the amended nationality law is that people of South Sudan origin will automatically lose their citizenship upon acquiring South Sudanese citizenship.

Meanwhile, the Government of Sudan has proclaimed a nine month grace period (starting from July 9 2011) to allow people of South Sudanese nationality still resident in Sudan to move to South Sudan or to regularize their status as foreigners in Sudan.

It is currently unclear whether the Government of South Sudan will be able to financially support the return of South Sudanese during 2012 or provide sustainable basic services in return areas.

## EASTERN SUDAN

The political and security situation in Eastern Sudan has remained relatively calm during 2011, enabling recovery and development activities to take place. However, Eastern Sudan has some of the lowest human development indicators in Sudan - for example, the country's highest rates of malnutrition are found in the eastern states. The region is also characterized by the presence of refugees from Eritrea, conflict-affected IDPs from South Kordofan and Darfur, as well as people of South Sudanese origin.

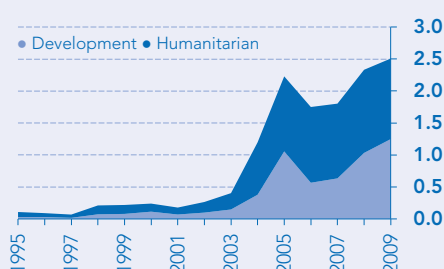
Currently, there are 66,000 registered refugees in 12 camps, with a further 21,000 residing in urban areas. During 2011, there has been a consistent influx of new refugees, with an estimated 2,000 people arriving per month. Many of these people reach eastern Sudan and then travel onwards to Khartoum and neighbouring states. Eastern Sudan, moreover, persists as a hub for human trafficking and smuggling networks. UNHCR has expressed concerns about the number of asylum-seekers and refugees arrested and subsequently deported as illegal immigrants.

## CHANGES IN PEACEKEEPING PRESENCE

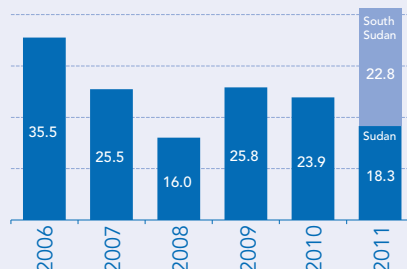
The peacekeeping presence in Sudan changed significantly during 2011. The secession of South Sudan on 9 July marked both the end of the CPA period and expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). The withdrawal of UNMIS has impacted humanitarian actors, as UNMIS

## AID FLOW

**Aid flows to Sudan**  
Annual flows, excluding peacekeeping (in \$ billion)

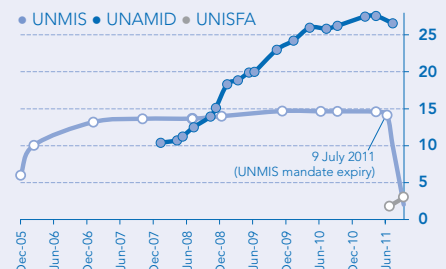


**CERF allocations to Sudan (2006-2011, \$m)**  
Central Emergency Response Fund in Sudan



## PEACEKEEPING

**UNAMID, UNISFA and UNMIS deployment**  
Number of military, police, civilian staff (in '000)



Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (2011), fts.un.org; OECD DAC (2011), CRS aid flow database for 2010;

Source: UNAMID, UNMIS, UNISFA (2011)

provided security, logistical and information management support to the humanitarian community, in addition to its protection of civilians' mandate.

Meanwhile, the outbreak of fighting in Abyei in May led to both the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to agree to the creation of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), composed primarily of Ethiopian troops with a small civilian component. The mandate of the new mission is to monitor peace and oversee the demilitarization of the area of both SAF and SPLA forces. The fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile has hampered UNISFA's deployment, as has the non-withdrawal of both SAF and SPLA troops from the area.

In Darfur, UNAMID's mandate has been renewed with emphasis on their protection of civilians mandate as well as providing support for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian actors to reach people in need.

# SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Accomplishments and challenges through 2011

Despite facing a challenging operating environment, humanitarian actors recorded significant achievements during 2011. This section outlines the progress of each sector against its stated objectives and indicators during 2011. Each sector summarizes their major sector achievements as well as challenges. It should be noted that these are interim achievements valid as of 15 October. Sectors will present final results at the end of the year. A more detailed monitoring table outlining objectives, indicators, targets and achievements can be found in Annex 6.

## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE



The Basic Infrastructure (BI) Sector aided local authorities and facilitated the access of vulnerable populations to basic services and markets, by building airstrips, bridges and roads. By 15 November 2011, sector partners had received \$1.7 million, or 5 percent of the total sector requirements as outlined in the 2011 Work Plan.

### 2011 Achievements

The sector constructed 36 crossing points and three new bridges in the Mayo, El Rasheed, and El Feth areas, in Khartoum state, facilitating market access for 4000 people, against a target of 24 bridges in the 2011 Work Plan. Sector partners also repaired 23.5 km of road (target in the 2011 Work Plan: 214 km). The sector rehabilitated one dam at Wadaa reservoir and completed construction of one airstrip in the Kurmuk area (target in the 2011 Work Plan: four airstrips).

### Challenges

The targets set out in the 2011 Work Plan could not be achieved, as the sector received only five percent funding out of the total requirements. Funding delays also resulted in the postponement of some projects. In addition, low contractor capacity has directly delayed progress in some projects, as well as inclement weather. Most infrastructure work can only be undertaken in the dry season to ensure that projects meet

their programmatic goals.

Moreover, it should be noted that the project cycle in the BI Sector is longer than for other sectors; targets set out in the 2011 Work Plan are often a segment of longer-term projects.

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



In order to increase efficiency, the Coordination and Common Services Sector worked to improve the operating environment for humanitarian action in Sudan by providing common services to all humanitarian actors. By 15 November 2011, sector partners had received \$50.5 million, or 80 percent of sector requirements as outlined in the 2011 Work Plan.

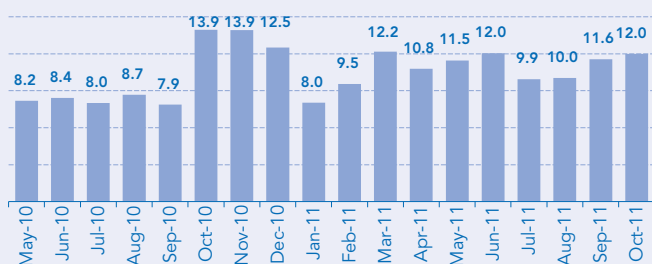
### 2011 Achievements

Sector partners set three main objectives for Sudan: (1) improving the overall operating environment for humanitarians through advocacy, strengthened coordination and systematized information management; (2) the provision of common services to reduce indirect costs to aid agencies and facilitate humanitarian action such as common transport services, resource mobilization, security and mapping services; and (3) strengthening the capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiently to unforeseen humanitarian needs. To further the first objective, four High Level Committee (HLC) meetings were held to facilitate engagement and dialogue between the humanitarian community and the Government on strategic policy issues. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings were convened fortnightly to coordinate policy positions. The sector also organized three Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM) meetings on returns and established, in conjunction with the Government, a Taskforce on Durable Solutions which met on three occasions.

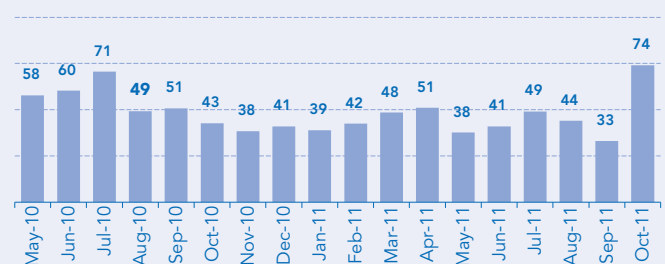
In order to support an improved targeting of needs based assistance, the sector facilitated over 48 inter-sector field assessment missions. In addition, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) improved inter-sector information-sharing by creating an Assessments

## UN HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE (UNHAS)

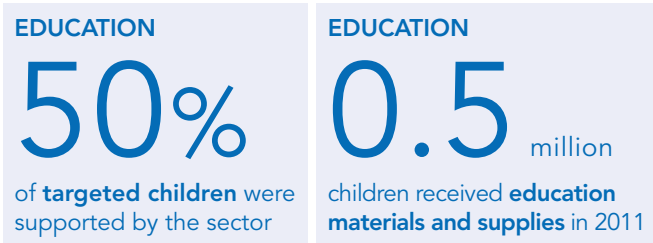
**UNHAS Passengers**  
Passengers per month (in thousands)



**UNHAS freight transport**  
Cargo per month (in metric tons)



Source: WFP (2011), UNHAS Statistics.



Mission Portal to facilitate access to assessment mission reports. UNOCHA also developed two Inter-sector Quarterly Coordination overviews to monitor sectoral progress as well as releasing regular information products, including mapping and situational reports, on the humanitarian situation in the three Protocol Areas.

Several capacity-building activities were carried out for the humanitarian partners, including geographic information system (GIS) training for 402 people from different agencies, and training for national partners on humanitarian principles, programme cycle management, and the drafting of project proposals.

As of 15 November 2011, the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$81,987,389 and \$11,829,247 respectively to humanitarian partners in Sudan to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs.

**Challenges**

Continued conflict and insecurity, including restrictions on the movements of humanitarian personnel and assets, has affected the work of the sector in many areas. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), for example, suspended flights to a number of locations in the Darfur region as a result of insecurity. Humanitarian access continues to be constrained, particularly in the three Protocol Areas and in the parts of Darfur under the control of armed opposition groups.

**EDUCATION**



Education Sector objectives included increasing access to education for the most vulnerable populations, improving the quality of education, and increasing access to alternatives to formal education, such as livelihood skills-based learning

opportunities. By 15 November 2011, the sector has received \$47.9 million in funding, or 51 percent of the sector's total requirements as outlined in the 2011 Work Plan.

**Achievements**

Sector partners have supported approximately 199,000 (50 percent) of the 353,000 children targeted for assistance. Education materials and supplies were distributed to 463,000 school-age children. Education Sector partners also provided alternative or non-formal education to 45,483 of children and out-of-school youth. In addition, 4,943 teachers out of a target of 5,000 have received teacher training.

**Challenges**

The sector has been hampered by a lack of funding. A delay in the release of Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) funding significantly affected the implementation of project activities. Moreover, local education non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including some with access to hard-to-reach localities, struggle to compete with international organizations that are better equipped to adhere to donor funding regulations. Insecurity and access constraints have also affected the ability of the sector to carry out its activities.

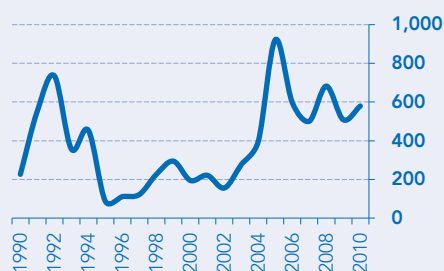
**FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (FSL)**



The FSL Sector objectives for 2011 included a reduction in acute food insecurity, protection and improvement of households' food and livelihoods security, and promotion of sustainable natural resource management by vulnerable communities. The sector also aimed to support emergency preparedness for food security and livelihood hazards. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$373.8 million, or 82 percent of the total sector requirements, as outlined in the 2011 Work Plan.

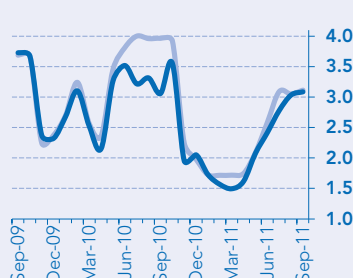
**FOOD AID SUDAN**

**Food aid flows to Sudan**  
WFP food aid deliveries (in '000 metric tons)



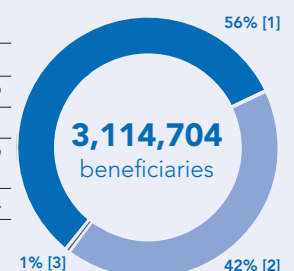
**FOOD AID DARFUR**

**Food aid flows to Darfur**  
• Planned • Actual beneficiaries, in million



**Food aid beneficiaries in Darfur (Sep '11)**  
• Residents • IDPs • Refugees and returnees

Category	# of benef.
IDPs [1]	1,761,509
Residents [2]	1,307,471
Refugees and returnees [3]	16,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,114,704</b>



## HEALTH

89%

measles vaccination  
coverage in South Kordofan

## HEALTH

88.5%

coverage rate for Penta-3  
immunization (under 1-year-olds)

## MINE ACTION

196

hazardous areas surveyed  
and closed

## NFI

286,000

households received NFI &  
ES items**Achievements**

The sector supported 82.5 percent of the 5,123,000 people targeted for food assistance with 72 percent of funding received, and 40 percent of people targeted for livelihoods support with 42 percent of required funding received.

**Challenges**

Low funding for livelihoods-related interventions was the primary constraint, particularly in terms of meeting the needs of newly displaced people and returnees. Humanitarian access and insecurity also hindered the sector's ability to reach affected areas, particularly in some parts of Darfur and the three Protocol Areas. Meanwhile, the limited capacity of national institutions, both Government line ministries and national NGOs - as well as the limited capacity of some INGOs remained a challenge.

**HEALTH**

The Health Sector's objectives included facilitating improved access to primary and secondary health care services, strengthening local capacity to manage health risks, such as communicable diseases, and reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$48 million, or 60 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

**Achievements**

The Health Sector worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) at all levels to strengthen coordination and partnerships and to plan for adequate and timely responses to ongoing and emerging health situations. According to the Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS), 63 percent of primary health care facilities are currently providing a basic package of health services (immunization, anti-natal care and treatment of common diseases). These facilities covered 78 percent of the population. Meanwhile, 65 percent of births were attended by a skilled birth attendant. By 15 November, 9,004,632 people (or 78 percent of the total target of 11,544,400 people for 2011) were reached by health sector partners. Current Penta 3 immunization coverage in children under one year old is 88.5 percent.

During the reporting period, the sector responded to 100 percent of reported disease outbreaks, including environmental health interventions and distribution of drugs and treatment guidelines to control outbreaks. Following a reported outbreak of meningitis in South Darfur, a meningitis vaccination campaign was conducted with a 95.5 percent coverage rate.

Moreover, an accelerated measles immunization campaign in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas increased measles coverage above 85 percent. The campaign in South Kordofan was finalized on 31 May resulting in 89 percent coverage.

**Challenges**

The percentage of the population covered by a health facility providing the basic package of primary care, including emergency obstetrical services, was lower than expected. This was primarily due to limited ability to access health facilities, the rapid turn-over of health staff and insufficient state-level financial and managerial resources. In Darfur, the Health Sector was further constrained by the departure of partners, such as MDM from eastern Jebel Marra, Malteser from North Darfur and Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CordAid) from South Darfur.

Limited funding was also problematic, as the sector secured only 60 percent of funding requirements. Meanwhile, insecurity and fighting in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei, as well as parts of Darfur, restricted access to vulnerable populations.

**MINE ACTION**

The Mine Action Sector worked to reduce the risk of landmine injuries, facilitate the safe movement for humanitarian operations, and strengthen and support national capacities to address the socio-economic impact of landmines. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$4.9 million, or 14 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

**Achievements**

The sector surveyed and closed around 196 hazardous areas. The sector almost reached established mine risk education (MRE) targets, with 180,126 people receiving training either directly from MRE teams or as part of public information campaigns.

**Challenges**

As a result of low funding, only a few actors were involved in clearance operations, while victim assistance (VA) activities also fell behind schedule. The expiration of the UNMIS mandate in July also directly impacted on the survey and clearance capacity of the sector. If funding for mine action clearance operations is no longer available through the United Nations assessed budget, clearance activities will depend entirely on voluntary donor contributions to the UN and clearance agencies.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER



The NFI and ES Sector set three clear objectives for 2011: (1) the provision of NFIs and ES to people affected by conflict, (2) capacity-building among all partners and (3) the expansion of environmentally friendly and locally acceptable emergency shelter. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$10.6 million, or 28 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

### Achievements

As of 30 October 2011, the sector provided Non-food and ES items to 285,575 households (including 233,249 households during the 2011 seasonal replenishments). Targeting of most vulnerable groups improved, as seasonal replenishments focused on re-orienting assistance to rural (deep-field) and under-served areas. Replenishments to urban and town camps decreased by 50 percent and 33 percent respectively, while replenishments to rural and deep field locations increased by 25 percent. In total, households in rural camps constituted over 53 percent of the entire winter season replenishment caseload. The rainy season replenishment operation served fewer than 5,164 households.

The sector also responded to conflict-induced displacement, with a total of 59,091 households-assisted, including 10,146 disaster-affected households. During the reporting period, 1,540 returnees received NFI and ES items from other pipelines and 4,690 households received environmentally friendly shelter material.

### Challenges

The sector faced many challenges. The long lead-time for procurement, including transport and customs clearance meant that stocks had to be procured many months ahead of distribution, including for seasonal distributions. Funding challenges for transportation affected the sector's ability to fully cover the target population for the winter season distribution. Moreover, the late acceptance and implementation of CHF funds for procurement of supplies for the common pipeline caused delays in stocks being available prior to the commencement of rainy season replenishments. Funding challenges also affected sustainable shelter activities. In addition, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), a key implementing partner, had to suspend its activities for several months, temporarily affecting NFI distributions to some 500,000 people in West Darfur.

The sector is now targeting only underserved areas in rural (deep field) locations across Darfur where there has been limited access due to security concerns and where coping mechanisms are low. Extremely vulnerable households identified in other locations also have been served. Overall, this has resulted in a lower number of people receiving assistance.

### NUTRITION

# 185,000

children treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

### NUTRITION

# 50,000

children treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)

## NUTRITION



The Nutrition Sector worked to build the capacity of the MoH and other partners to respond and mitigate nutrition challenges, to improve access to quality care and treatment of acute malnutrition, and to deliver effective high-impact nutrition interventions. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$32 million, or 60 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

### Achievements

The Nutrition Sector has expanded the quality and coverage of nutrition programmes in Sudan. Treatment of acute malnutrition has remained the focus, with new centres being established to provide better coverage for children. All feeding programmes have met international standards and 82 percent of the children admitted with malnutrition have been successfully treated and discharged. At present, 49,927 children have been treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and over 185,000 have been treated for moderate acute malnutrition. Over 270 communities have set up infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) support groups to encourage appropriate breast and complementary feeding. Over 7,000 women have received breast feeding training.

### Challenges

The levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) remain variable in all regions, with no significant improvement in the situation. This is also confirmed by no significant change in the number of admission in feeding centres. The nutritional situation remains critical in many areas and unknown in areas of conflict because of inability to conduct assessments.

The limited number of partners in the sector has affected activities, particularly in areas of return. The Government suspension of some partner activities has also hindered sector activities. Ongoing insecurity and restrictions on movement of international humanitarian staff continue to limit the activities of UN agencies and INGOs in South Kordofan. Insecurity and access constraints also continue to limit humanitarian activities in Abyei and South Darfur. Overall, at least 11 feeding centres are no longer operational due to insecurity and lack of access.

Securing funding is also a challenge, particularly with the onset of the seasonal hunger gap and the accompanying increase of cases of acute malnutrition. Funding is also important to preposition supplies, respond to the increasing number of children admitted to treatment centres, and to encourage preventive measures against the hunger gap amongst women and children.

## PROTECTION



The Protection Sector's objectives for 2011 were to increase protection of civilians, to assist in the realization of rights, to enhance the capacity of government actors to prevent and to respond to human rights violations and increase self-reliance of communities and individuals enabling them to establish a protective environment. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$21.7million, or 19 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

### Achievements

Departure points and various way points along the Sudan-South Sudan return routes were regularly monitored to identify people with specific vulnerabilities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan on the protection of separated and unaccompanied children in the post-secession period was supported by the Child Protection (CP) sub-sector.

The enhancement of a Darfur-specific Protection Sector has contributed to better protection/return monitoring and information sharing among partners. The CP sub-sector is operational at federal level and in nine States. The gender-based violence (GBV) sub-Sector is operational in the three Darfur States, in Khartoum, in White Nile and South Kordofan. These working groups have contributed to coordinate response, as well as producing common tools and disseminating key information products related to protection.

In addition, the Joint Verification Mechanism (JVM) under the High Level Committee (HLC) was revitalized and has been operational since March 2011. Simultaneously the Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs) have become fully operational in all three Darfur states with participation of Government partners. The JVM works to ensure the voluntariness of returns in Darfur as well as provide guidance on returns.

Moreover, prevention, monitoring and response systems on grave violations of child rights are in place in all conflict-affected areas. In total, 601 children were registered as formerly recruited by or associated with armed groups. As of September 2011, 1031 children formerly associated with armed groups undertook the reintegration training.

Psychosocial support has been provided through Child Friendly Spaces and Family and Child Protection Units (a total of 15 - one in each state) in areas affected by conflict and mass displacement. Overall, CP partners have provided safe spaces, recreation, basic education and psycho-social support to more than 70,000 children.

To further strengthen the protection of women and girls in vulnerable situations, a mapping of services was conducted, referral pathways were created, and focal points on GBV were identified and trained within government ministries and NGOs. In addition, clinical management of rape (CMR) training was conducted for health providers, medical treatment were distributed, and links were established between social workers and legal aid teams. Clean delivery kits were given

### PROTECTION

**1,031** children

formerly recruited undertook the reintegration training

### RETURNS TO SOUTH

**350,000**

returnees transiting through Kosti (Oct '10 - Sep '11)

to pregnant women or to accompanying medical/protection teams and 4,000 dignity kits were provided, including sanitary supplies, to returnees of South Sudanese origin transiting to South Sudan.

### Challenges

In Darfur, protection work is impeded by the unpredictable security situation, including ongoing fighting, displacement, and the movements of armed groups. There continues to be restrictions on the movement of humanitarian organizations and assets, particularly where military action is ongoing or has taken place.

The lack of implementation capacity is another challenge. The number of international and national partners working in the Protection Sector is limited. The implementation of GBV activities faces difficulties in Darfur due to a shortage of partners and a lack of expertise, human resources and funding within line ministries.

Protection monitoring in highly conflict-affected areas such as in the eastern Jebel Marra or SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile is still extremely limited and comprehensive assessments have not been carried out. Another challenge continues to be the lack of clarity on issues of citizenship and potential statelessness and the impact that this has, particularly on separated and unaccompanied children of South Sudanese origin.

## RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION



The sector worked to support the return of IDPs and refugees. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$6.9 million, or 15 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.

### Achievements

The sector has assisted in the production of policy papers, briefings and reports to the HCT on return movements. The sector has also developed a movement plan for the assisted transportation of over 500,000 Southern Sudanese from 2011-2014.

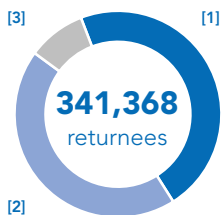
The sector provided support to the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to transport 14,000 people from the Kosti way station; a further 18,000 will be transported by the end of the year from Khartoum and Kosti. Joint inter-agency needs assessment were undertaken and continuous monitoring of stranded returnees in Kosti and Khartoum's departure points



**Recent returns to South Sudan**  
Arrival between 30 Oct 2010 and 13 Sep 2011

	Return status	people	%
1	Gov't assisted	165,129	48
2	Spontaneous	150,092	44
3	Unspecified	26,147	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>341,368</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: IOM (2011)



are taking place on a regular basis. More broadly, around 350,000 returnees have been tracked while transiting through Kosti and upon arrival in areas of final destination in South Sudan. Extremely vulnerable people have also been registered and provided with alternative transportation to ensure their safe passage.

The sector also provided camp coordination services at Kosti way station and coordinated the provision of life-saving assistance to stranded returnees in Khartoums departure points, reaching up to 40,000 people. The sector provided registration training and on-the-job support for Commission on Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) and South Sudan Returns and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) enumerators in Khartoum and Kosti, as well as training in the identification and protection of vulnerable individuals.

**Challenges**

The sector faced some restrictions on movements of humanitarian staff to departure points and IDPs areas around KRT. Further, the lack of security en route, particularly through South Kordofan and Abyei, continues to be a problem for sector partners. This also limits the routes and modes of transport available to trains and barges, causing back-logs of returnees in both Khartoum and Kosti. The continued lack of clarity concerning the citizenship status of people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan is also a major challenge for the sector. In Darfur, monitoring of returns has become more challenging as IOM had to withdraw from return activities due to a lack of visas for staff to enter and stay in Sudan. UNHCR now plays a lead role in returns monitoring in Darfur and the JVM is now co-chaired by UNHCR and the HAC.

While the activities undertaken in 2011 focused mainly on Sudan to South Sudan returns, the intention is to widen responsibilities in 2012 to include return and reintegration issues across Sudan. The challenge will be to provide an overarching framework for returns that is also flexible in its application to particular pockets of returns/returnees.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**



The sector aimed to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to underserved, vulnerable or conflict-affected populations, and to build capacity of communities and local authorities to sustainably manage these services. By 15 November 2011, the sector had received \$39 million, or 38 percent of the total sector's requirements in the 2011 Work Plan.



**Achievements**

WASH activities were guided by three objectives in 2011: (1) sustain access to WASH promotion services to under-served and vulnerable populations; (2) expand or re-establish access to WASH promotion services to under-served and vulnerable populations; and (3) build capacities of communities, local authorities and sector partners. The WASH Sector sustained water supply services to approximately 3.9 million people (97 percent of the target population), and expanded access to safe water supply to approximately 1.1 million people (92 percent of the target population) through the construction of 400 additional water points and rehabilitation of 1,600 existing water points. These interventions were mostly carried out in the three Darfur states. In addition, the sector rehabilitated several non-functioning hand pumps and trained hygiene promoters to serve approximately 20,000 IDPs, or host community members in El Fayed and Rashad localities in South Kordofan.

**Challenges**

As fighting between Government and armed opposition movements continued in some locations, the ability of WASH actors to reach civilian populations in need was hampered. Administrative impediments to access for key personnel were also a problem in some parts of Darfur, particularly in the larger IDP camps. General levels of insecurity rendered the provision of assistance difficult, primarily in Abyei and in South Kordofan. Low levels of capacity among partners also impacted the ability of the Sector to expand sanitation facilities.

# REVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

Resourcing and coordinating humanitarian action

Sudan makes use of the Humanitarian Work Plan, bilateral funding (direct to implementing organizations), and pooled funding mechanisms such as the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide adequate and timely resources, to determine strategic funding priorities and to address the most urgent and live-saving humanitarian needs on the ground. In particular, the use of pooled funds strengthens the effectiveness of available funds while increasing the efficiency and timeliness of the response.

## 2011 WORK PLAN

The 2011 Sudan Work Plan has received \$712million by 15 November 2011, or 64 percent of total funding requirements. This is a similar level as the 2010 Work Plan, which also received 64 percent funding by the end of October 2010. At the mid-year point, the Work Plan was funded to 55 percent, indicating that the majority of funds arrived in a timely manner during the first half of the year.

The level of funding varied across sectors, some of which had to re-adjust their targets at mid-year. For example, the Education Sector reduced its target of children accessing quality education environments by 50 percent due to low funding and lack of partner capacity. It also affected the delivery of assistance: in the NFI and ESSector, the low level and late arrival of funding prevented adequate stocks of some items from being available in time for the rainy season, decreasing the number of recipients.

## COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)

The Sudan CHF is a multi-donor pooled fund used to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the most urgent humanitarian needs in Sudan under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Through the prioritization of these needs with partners on the ground, the Humanitarian

### FUNDING 2011

712 million

US\$ secured for humanitarian action in 2011

### FUNDING 2011

64%

of humanitarian requirements funded in 2011

tarian Coordinator allocated \$150.3million to both the Sudan and Southern Sudan in 2011. The CHF typically channels 10-12 percent of the total Work Plan funding (or about 30 percent excluding funding for food aid). The CHF has improved the quality and efficiency of humanitarian action by providing

### 2011 Work Plan funding by sector (as of 15 November 2011)

Sector	Rev. needs \$m	Funding \$m	Funded
BI	35.86	1.66	5%
CSC	63.02	50.52	80%
EDU	94.21	47.86	51%
FSL	456.34	373.81	82%
H	79.84	48.09	60%
MA	34.70	4.90	15%
NFI/ES	37.57	10.60	28%
NUT	53.29	32.02	60%
PRO	115.48	21.72	19%
RER	46.88	6.94	16%
WASH	102.07	39.00	38%
Not specified	n/a	76.01	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,119.26</b>	<b>712.33</b>	<b>64%</b>

### 2011 Work Plan funding by priority

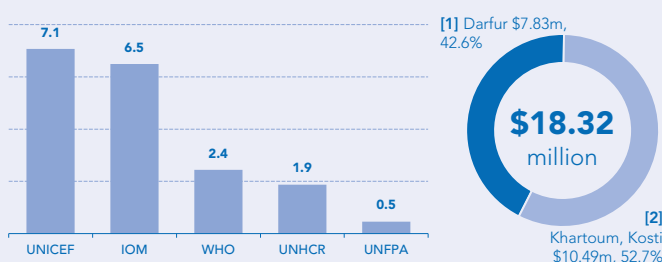
Priority	Rev needs \$m	Funding \$m	Funded
High	975.10	597.92	61%
Medium	144.16	29.68	21%
Not specified	n/a	84.72	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,119.26</b>	<b>712.33</b>	<b>64%</b>

Legend: BI - Basic infrastructure, CSC - Common services and coordination, EDU - Education, FSL - Food security and livelihoods, H - Health, MA - Mine action, NFI/ES - Non-food items and emergency shelter, NUT - Nutrition, PRO - Protection, RER - Return and early reintegration, WASH - Water, sanitation and hygiene.

## CERF AND CHF IN 2011

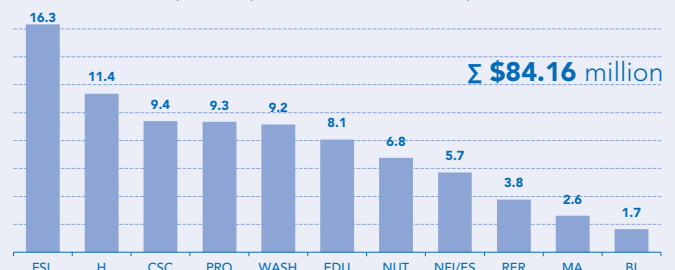
### CERF allocations per sector in 2011 (mid-year)

Amounts allocated (\$ million, as of 16 June)



### CHF allocations per sector in 2011

Amounts allocated (\$ million, as of 15 November 2011) of \$84.16 million



funding to fill the most critical gaps as defined by the sectors themselves. The fund provides support in the first months of the year to kick-start response. An important example of this is CHF funding to “core-pipeline” material of key life-saving sectors. Early funding allows these sectors to fill their pipelines with critical response material for use by all sector partners.

A process of rationalising the CHF process to combine steps in project vetting, quality assurance and monitoring was instigated in 2011. This process will cut the leadtime in funds disbursement, improve the quality assurance process, and extend the scope of activity-monitoring of both the Work Plan and the CHF.

## CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

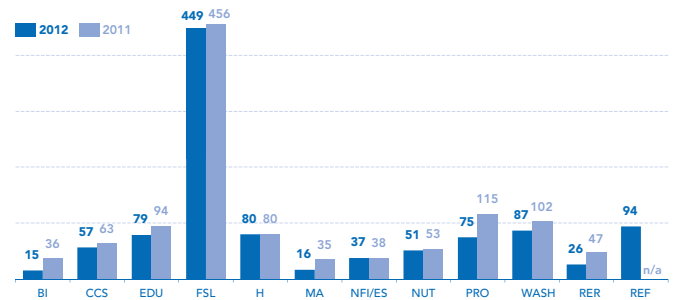
In 2011, Sudan submitted 15 CERF requests and received \$11.8 million. Managed by OCHA, the CERF is a global pooled fund for humanitarian emergencies utilized through the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) to provide life-saving assistance and to address underfunded emergencies. The decision to pursue CERF funding is made by the HCT. Once agreed, OCHA then coordinates agency inputs and finalises the request which is then submitted for ERC consideration and approval. CERF funds supported various humanitarian activities, such as Sudan-South Sudan return movements, the emergency response following ongoing conflict in North Darfur state, and the response to the crises in Abyei and South Kordofan.

## FUNDING IN ACTION

### Supporting humanitarian response in the Three Protocol Areas

All three funding mechanisms – the Work Plan, CHF and CERF – supported the humanitarian community to respond to the situation in the three Protocol Areas. When fighting started in Abyei in May and in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in June and September respectively, humanitarian partners were able to use existing funding for Work Plan projects plus new CHF grants for rapid response. The HCT in South Sudan then received an \$11.4 million CERF allocation to augment response for Abyei and conflict-affected populations in Warrap, Unity

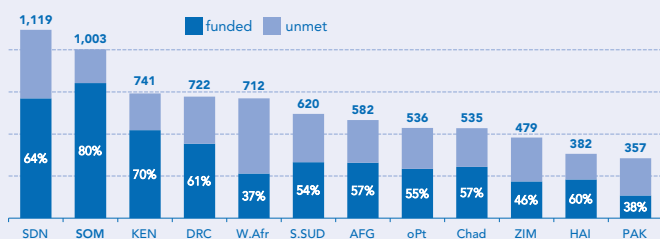
2012 requirements vs. 2011 requirements (per sector, \$m)  
Comparison of 2012 Work Plan and 2011 Mid Year Review requirements



and North Bahr El Ghazal states. At the same time, a \$7.6 million CERF request was approved for response in South Kordofan State. Complementarity of funding promotes a more timely response and more efficient use of limited resources by bringing together multiple funding channels in support of common action.

## GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TRENDS

2011 global humanitarian requirements and funding (per CAP)  
Requirements (\$m) and individual CAP coverage (%), as of 22 November 2011



2001-2011 global humanitarian funding and Sudan's share  
Global humanitarian funding (\$bn) and Sudan's share (%)



# REVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

Working together to efficiently deliver to those in need

Humanitarian action in Sudan during 2011 was facilitated through robust coordination mechanisms and the provision of coordination-related services at both the national and state level. Some of the key developments in improving coordination during 2011 are outlined below.

## EXPANDING SECTOR AND INTER-SECTOR COVERAGE

While the sector system, also known as the cluster approach, has been operational in Darfur since 2008, the humanitarian community initiated a process to expand sector coverage to cover all of Sudan in response to the outbreak of conflict in the three Protocol Areas. The ad hoc inter-sector coordination group that was initially established for South Kordofan and Abyei, and later expanded to include Blue Nile, has now been incorporated into the overall coordination system. The Darfur Inter-sector Coordination Team has now been expanded to take on this task and subsequently been renamed the Sector Coordinators Group.

## STRENGTHENING SECTOR AND INTER-SECTOR COORDINATION

During 2011, several new initiatives were undertaken to strengthen sector coordination, including:

- Refocusing the HCT from a discussion and information forum, to a forum aimed at addressing policy and strategy issues.
- The deployment of a needs assessment expert to develop common assessment tools across sectors, to ensure that the data yielded are spatially and temporally comparable, thus providing new depth to trend analysis and geographical comparisons and prioritization.
- Introducing quarterly inter-sector coordination reports outlining sector response activities, gaps, policy issues and operational challenges for further action, a first step towards an improved monitoring system for the Work Plan, discussed further below.
- Creating an online database of completed inter-agency missions and needs assessments. This initiative was launched for two purposes: (1) to have an inventory of all assessments undertaken and, in the absence of large-scale assessment, contribute to an improved understanding of needs and vulnerabilities; (2) gauge the methodologies used to address the harmonization and standardization of assessment tools.
- Developing a humanitarian dashboard. The humanitarian dashboard is envisaged as a management tool that will track major humanitarian issues and response. It will gauge if response is adequate and inform prioritization among competing humanitarian objectives.

- Enlisting the support of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Gender Standby Capacity Project (Gencap) Advisor to enhance sectors' capacity to mainstream gender issues.

## DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN UN AND NON-UN ACTORS

The HLC, established under the 2008 Joint Communiqué, has been the primary forum for dialogue between the Government and the expanded humanitarian community, including key donors and the League of Arab States. The HLC has become the forum for key policy discussions, resolving issues related to the safety and security for humanitarian workers, and addressing other impediments to humanitarian action in Darfur. A Joint Task Force on Durable Solutions, including Government, UN and Partners, has also been established, under the auspices of the HLC, to work on operational issues related to durable solutions.

Further, under the HLC's Tripartite Joint Technical Committee, comprising the Government, UN and INGOs, several initiatives have been taken to build the capacities of national NGOs, as well as local authorities in programme cycle and, emergency preparedness and response. Likewise, donors are now part of the HCT in order to strengthen relations with the humanitarian community and ensure a common understanding of the humanitarian situation and priorities.

# 2 NEEDS ANALYSIS

The humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to require a large and multi-sector humanitarian response. Humanitarian needs are concentrated in Darfur, the three Protocol Areas, for Sudan-South Sudan returns and in eastern Sudan. In addition

to man-made and natural disasters, a series of underlying factors exacerbate humanitarian needs in these areas, contributing to the protracted vulnerability and lack of durable solutions that confronts millions of residents in these regions.

Underlying factors > page 28

Main causes and drivers of humanitarian needs > page 29

Priority needs in conflict and disaster-affected areas > page 31

# NEEDS ANALYSIS

A decline in some specific needs is offset in 2011 by new conflict-induced vulnerabilities

The humanitarian situation in Sudan continues to require a large and multi-sector humanitarian response. Humanitarian needs are primarily concentrated in Darfur, the three Protocol Areas, for Sudan-South Sudan returns and in eastern Sudan. The needs analysis comprises two parts: (1) the series of underlying factors that drive protracted vulnerability and create need among the population and (2) the current priority needs in Sudan. It should be noted that improved analysis of the gender and age dimensions of vulnerability is required, highlighting the need for the collection analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data to assess the level and impact of factors affecting vulnerability of men and women.

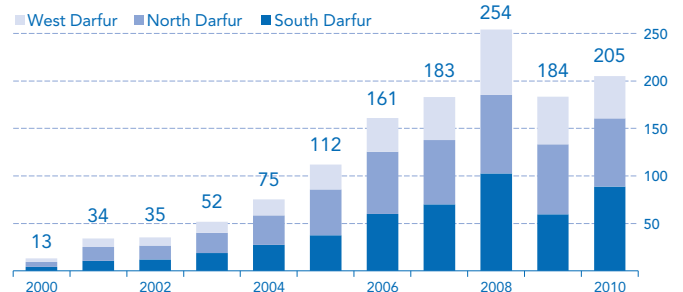
## UNDERLYING FACTORS

### Poverty and socio-economic conditions

Endemic poverty is a major issue in Sudan. While Sudan's gross domestic product per capita (\$1,938)<sup>1</sup> has doubled since 2003 – and its Human Development Index score (0.408)<sup>2</sup> indicates middle-income status – the benefits of income have not been broadly distributed. Sudan now ranks 169 out of 179 states, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)<sup>3</sup>. Social conditions vary widely, with 46.5 percent of the population living under the national poverty level (less than US\$1 a day). Nearly half of employed Sudanese – and some 60 to 70 percent in disadvantaged states<sup>4</sup> – work in agriculture, a sector overwhelmingly characterized by traditional practices that are high-risk and low-profit.

In peripheral areas, access to basic services or social safety nets are lacking, affecting the ability of people to live healthy and productive lives. This can be observed from key indicators such as birth registration (59.3 percent), under-five mortality rate (78/1000), children fully immunized (39.3 percent), primary school completion rate (62.7 percent) and access to both improved drinking water sources and sanitary excreta disposal (20.8 percent)<sup>5</sup>. High poverty rates in disadvantaged States are correlated with conflict, the primary driver of humanitarian needs in Sudan.

Federal transfers to Darfur (in million \$, annual)



Source: Darfur Ministries of Finance (2011), World Bank (2009)

### Insecurity

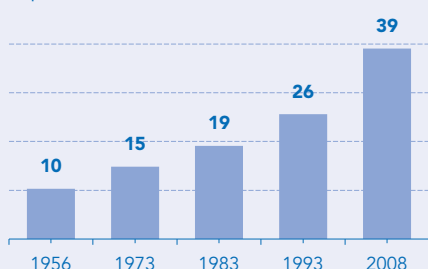
Insecurity, mostly a result of political conflict, but also inter-tribal fighting and criminality, remains a major underlying cause of humanitarian need in Sudan. The insecure environment in some areas of Sudan significantly impacts local communities through the disruption of livelihoods and access to basic services and other community infrastructure. This is compounded by the easy availability of weapons, increasing the potential of local tensions to flare into violence, as well as fuelling criminal activities such as banditry. In addition, persistent insecurity often forces people to involuntarily move from their area of origin to a relatively safer location.

### Demographic changes and population movements

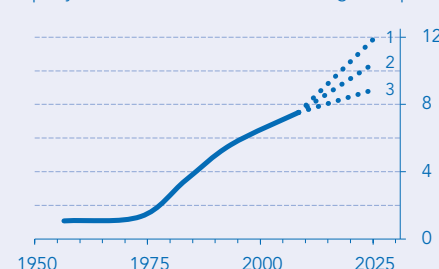
Sudan is also pressured by demographic shifts. The country's population has nearly doubled since 1983, and even tripled in some areas like Darfur. The pressure is felt particularly in urban areas, which have grown rapidly - from accounting for approximately 17 percent of the population in 1970 to about 40 percent today.<sup>6</sup> This reflects both pre-existing economic migration from the countryside, as well as people fleeing to cities as a result of insecurity. A significant youth bulge exists, with over 40 percent of the population under the age of 15. With such a youthful population, the need to provide basic services and livelihoods opportunities for greater numbers of people, particularly young people, has often outstripped the capacity of the state and economy to provide such opportu-

## DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE CREATES NEW VULNERABILITIES

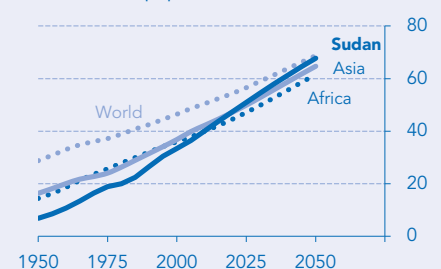
Population growth in Sudan  
Population (in million)



Darfur population growth and projections  
Pop. by 2025 if [1] 2.8%; [2] 2%; [3] 1% growth p.a.



Urbanization in Sudan  
Share of urban population 1950-2050 (in%)

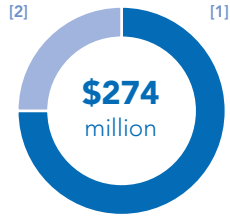


Source: Census Bureau Sudan (2009), Census reports 2009 and 1993; UN DESA (2010), World Urbanization Prospects (2009 revision)

**Revenue of Darfur states**

Combined revenue by source in 2010

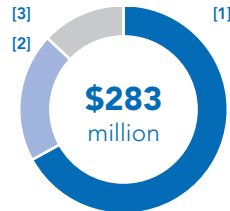
	Revenue source	\$ m	%
1	Federal	205	75
2	Local	69	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100</b>



**Expenditure of Darfur states**

Combined expenditure by type in 2010

	Type	\$ m	%
1	Salaries	189	67
2	Operations	73	20
3	Investment	21	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>



Source: Darfur State Ministries of Finance (2011)

nities. This has contributed to increasing vulnerability among segments of the population.

**Governance**

The insufficient capacity of governance institutions has also increased vulnerability in Sudan. Many government institutions, especially at the state level, lack the skills, capacity and funding to adequately provide basic services to the population or develop targeted safety nets to effectively address vulnerability. Fiscal transfers from the central level to state level have decreased from 2008 levels, even though Government revenues have either maintained or increased over the same time. This has placed significant pressure on local line ministries to do more with less. There is also a shortfall in national capacity for crisis prevention, preparedness and management. Such trends in governance have also contributed to the feeling of marginalization of peripheral areas, leading to low levels of trust and support in government institutions among vulnerable groups.

**Environmental concerns**

The state of the environment has an enormous bearing on the scale of humanitarian needs in Sudan. Declining environmental conditions have exacerbated chronic vulnerability, increased food insecurity and have also affected public health, water, sanitation and hygiene indicators. By reducing available natural resources like water or grazing land, environmental decline has helped to engender competition and conflict, especially

between pastoralists and agriculturalist populations. Primary concerns include ongoing desertification, erratic rainfall, water management and deforestation.

**MAIN CAUSES/DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

**Conflict and displacement**

Recurrent conflict in several regions of Sudan continues to affect people's lives through displacement or livelihood disruption. In 2011, conflict continued in Darfur with over 70,000 verified new displacements. Conflict also flared up in the three Protocol Areas at the height of the agricultural season, severely affecting most of the population and resulting in large-scale displacement, disrupting livelihoods and rendering it difficult to access already minimal basic services. These conflicts have contributed to the underlying factor of persistent insecurity and represent a major cause of humanitarian needs in Sudan as a direct cause of displacement. Insecurity arising from conflict also undermines people's ability to secure livelihoods and is a major impediment to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Vulnerable segments of the displaced population, in particular women, young men, young women, and the elderly, are further disadvantaged.

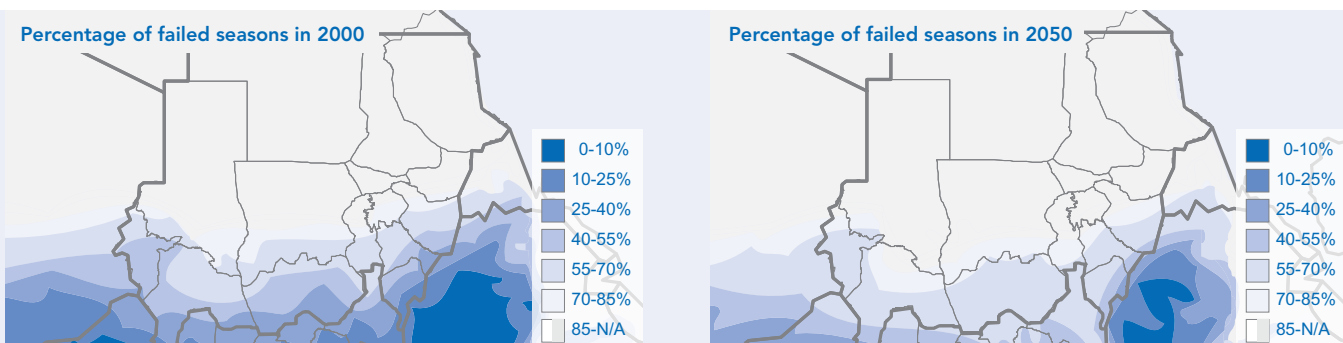
**Natural and climatic disasters**

Parts of Sudan are at risk from the effects of natural and climatic conditions, with seasonal drought and flooding being the most common. While normally quite localized, these conditions can have a significant impact on the life and livelihoods of affected people, often exacerbated by their vulnerability, and low levels of preparedness and capacity to undertake mitigation measures. This is particularly the case during the hunger season, which typically runs from May to September. Large amounts of rainfall during this period also affects infrastructure, making it more difficult to reach commercial markets or other essential services.

**Return and repatriation of IDPs and refugees**

A large number of IDPs have experienced protracted displacement, limiting their ability to become self-sufficient and exercise choices that will determine their future. At the same time, at least 46,000 IDPs and 15,000 refugees from border areas

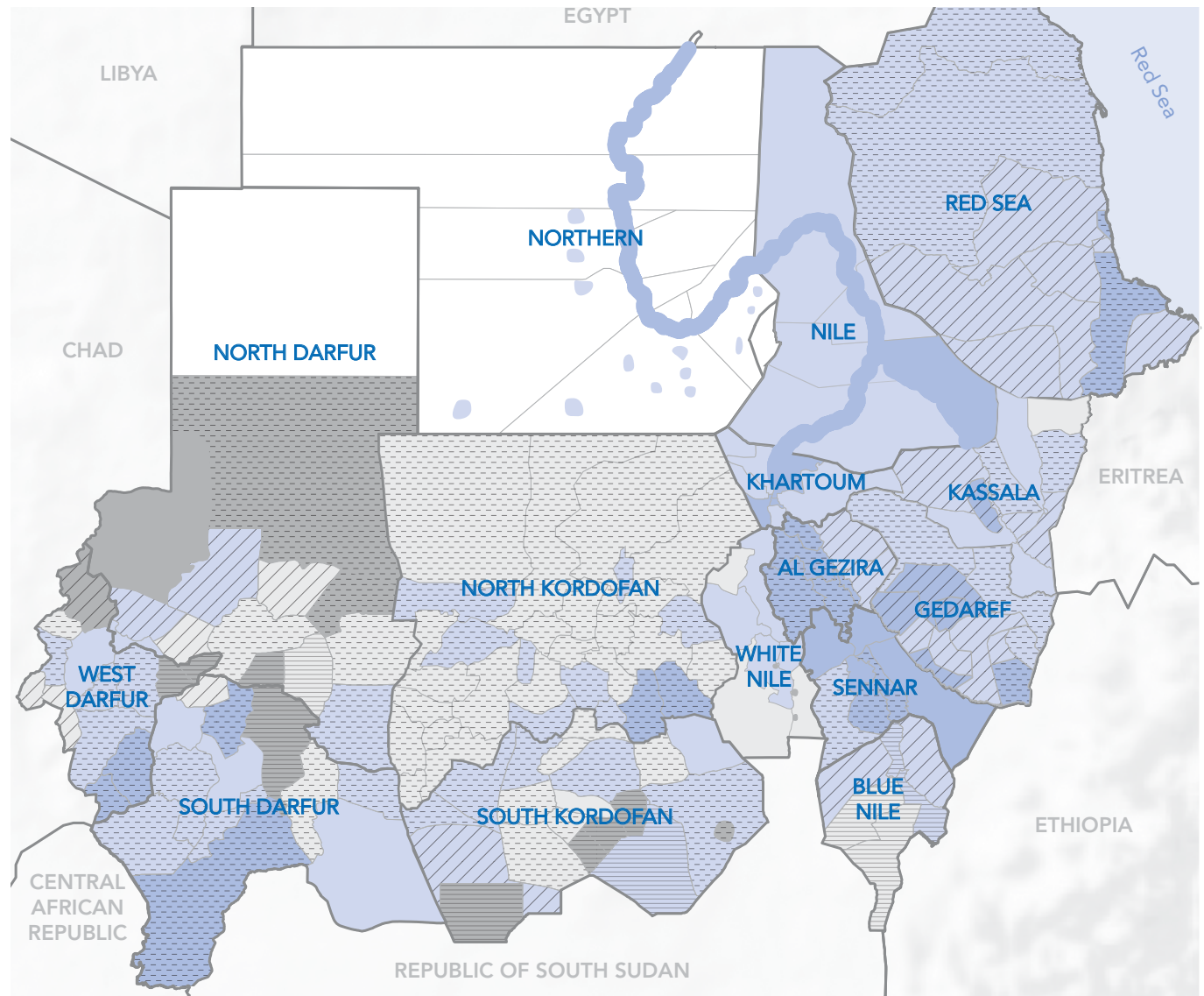
**CLIMATE CHANGE AND GROWING SEASONS**



Source: Adapted from ILRI/TERI, Mapping climate vulnerability and poverty in Africa (2006)

## INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)

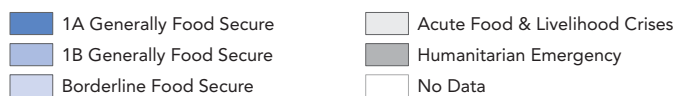
Phases for Sudan (September 2011)



### RISK OF WORSENING PHASE



### CURRENT OR IMMINENT PHASE



Source: Information prepared by IPC/Food Security technical Secretariat (FSTS) at state level in a collaborative effort of various Food Security stakeholders. Maps and summary sheets were discussed and verified at IPC national forum (Khartoum, September 2011) and coordinated by the Sudan Integrated Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA). May 2011 data was used for Blue Nile state.

with Chad have returned to their area of origin in Darfur during 2011. The majority of these returnees returned to areas where the Government is unable to ensure access to basic services and livelihood opportunities.

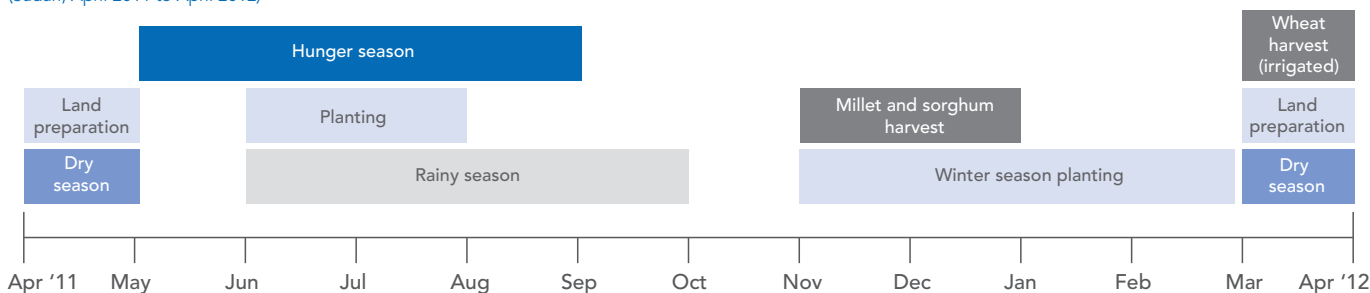
In addition, a large number of individuals of South Sudanese origin are still living in Sudan. The large-scale movement of these people back to South Sudan has been ongoing for some time and is likely to continue in 2012. The lack of access to basic services at departure points and in transit locations will continue to pose a humanitarian challenge, as well as in places of arrival in South Sudan. The continued inflow of refugees and economic migrants from neighbouring countries, particularly Eritrea, will also add to the existing humanitarian needs.

### Chronic vulnerability and durable solutions

Despite generous short-term aid, which has been successful in addressing short-term needs, vulnerability in some parts of Sudan remains acute, as underlying conditions continue to be unaddressed. As a result, large segments of IDPs residing in camps have to various degrees, become dependent on external aid. The comparative lack of parallel support for durable solutions within a humanitarian framework in Sudan is one of the key contributors to persistent vulnerability in the country, which needs to be addressed through long term programming and engagement.



**Seasonal calendar and critical events**  
(Sudan, April 2011 to April 2012)



Source: FEWSNET (2011)

## PRIORITY NEEDS IN CONFLICT AND DISASTER-AFFECTED AREAS

The prioritization of needs is based on the internationally defined main outcomes of the effects of humanitarian crisis on communities –excess mortality, excess morbidity and life without dignity. The humanitarian needs of highest priority in conflict and disaster-affected areas in Sudan are:

### Food Security and livelihoods (FSL)

Food security continues to be one of the key humanitarian concerns in Sudan. In areas such as Darfur, an estimated 4.2 million people – nearly half the population - received some form of food assistance, depending on the season. Throughout the country, however, food security varies greatly, as illustrated by the September 2011 updated version of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) map. Households headed by women are more likely to be food-deprived than households headed by men, with education and employment being the main factors affecting this gender disparity.

#### Causes of food insecurity

There are a number of factors that combine to make food insecurity a persistent problem in Sudan: an under-developed and mainly rain-fed agriculture, poverty and lack of livelihoods opportunities, and the reliance on importing key food items which are subject to fluctuating world prices. In addition, low rainfall is likely to lead to a poor harvest during 2011, with lower yields expected than last year and the five-year average. The most affected areas will be Darfur and eastern Sudan, as well as the three Protocol Areas, where the combination of poor rains and insecurity is expected to reduce the harvest to a quarter of normal levels.

The price inflation of staple foods has increased by approximately 25 percent during 2011. This has already affected the food security situation of the most vulnerable groups (IDPs, returnees, refugees and the extremely poor resident host communities) - the poorest 20 percent of the population spends about 72 percent of their income on food.

#### Livelihoods

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### Nutrition

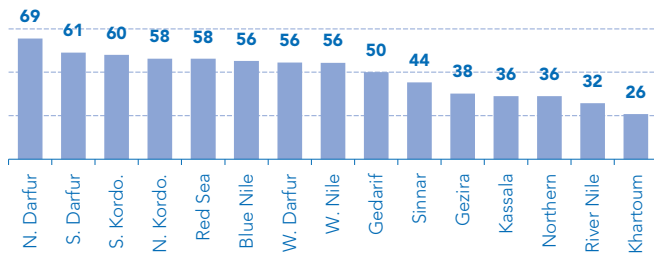
Like food insecurity and displacement, the disruption of livelihoods and food production has a profound impact on nutrition status, increasing the potential for malnutrition. Localized surveys across Sudan indicate that the nutrition situation in Sudan has not improved in any significant way in the last 25 years, with around 40 percent of under-5 children chronically malnourished, and 16 percent of children acutely malnourished. Also, 27 percent of under-5 children are reported as underweight, and 31 percent of infants are reported with a low birth weight (birth weight < 2500 grams). In Darfur, differences in the acute malnutrition rate are observed seasonally, with younger children consistently exhibiting signs of acute malnutrition more often. This is attributed in large part to suboptimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

At 16.4 percent, acute malnutrition levels in Sudan as a whole are above the internationally accepted emergency threshold of 15 percent; moreover, 5.3 percent of the children are severely acutely malnourished. In Darfur, the General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate fluctuates according to the season, ranging from 8.7 percent in South Darfur during the post-harvest season to over 35 percent in North Darfur during the lean season. Only five localized surveys were conducted outside the Darfur states in 2011. GAM results from these surveys range from 8.2 percent to 16.5 percent.

This means that more than half a million children are likely to be severely acutely malnourished over one year in Sudan and just under 1.5 million children will suffer from moderate

**Poverty in northern Sudan**

Share of population living below the poverty line of 114 SDG per month (in %)



Source: UNEP Sudan (2007), Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment

acute malnutrition over a year (according to weight-for-height z-score). The chronic malnutrition rates are high: one in three children is stunted, with a national burden of 1.9 million children being stunted and unable to reach their full potential.

Given these trends it is clear that humanitarian needs have not diminished. The nutrition situation needs to be closely monitored in the event that interventions need to be intensified, given the new incidence of displacement in Zamzam IDPs camp in North Darfur, the three Protocol Areas, as well as to the large number of returnees, particularly in West Darfur.

**Health**

Despite significant investment in previous years, health outcomes are relatively poor in Sudan. In terms of maternal and child health indicators remain alarming in many areas of Sudan, particularly in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas. Approximately 24 percent of women giving birth do not have access to proper medical consultation or services. In Blue Nile and West Darfur access is even lower with 40.7 percent and 37.2 percent of women respectively, giving birth without access to medical consultation or services.

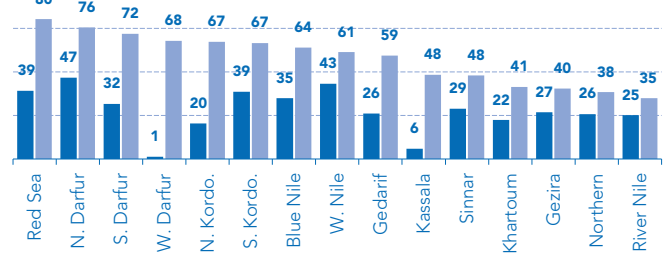
These figures reveal that access to and coverage of basic health care is poor in Sudan. The health system is weak and fragmented, particularly in areas affected by conflict and seasonal emergencies, characterized by poor infrastructure and severe limitations in human and financial resources. According to World Health Organization (WHO), the density of health care professionals - nurses, doctors and midwives – fall within the critical shortage zone at 1.23 per 10,000 people (the minimum Sphere standard is at least 22 qualified health workers (medical doctors, nurses and midwives)/10,000 population). This figure is masked by huge regional variances ranging from 6.6 in Khartoum to 0.36 in West Darfur.

Limited capacity among health care providers also represents a serious shortfall in the sector, including the limited attention placed on improving IYCF practices. Research indicates that ensuring optimal feeding, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding, could prevent approximately 20 percent of child mortality cases. Insufficient action targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) on these issues is a major contributor to suboptimal feeding practices, with future improvements offering significant potential to reduce child mortality.

There were three cases of disease outbreak and 11 cases of

**Poverty in rural and urban environments of northern Sudan**

Share of population living below the poverty line (in %)



flooding during 2011 - the prevalence of further incidents has the potential to significantly affect the health of vulnerable populations. While vaccination campaigns have attained 97 percent coverage among the target population and contributing to effective containment, sustaining and strengthening routine immunization activities is a key priority. Stronger support for disease surveillance and response is required in order to improve approaches to public health threats.

Attention is also needed to prevent harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation (FGM), GBV, and the transmission of HIV/AIDS amongst at risk populations.

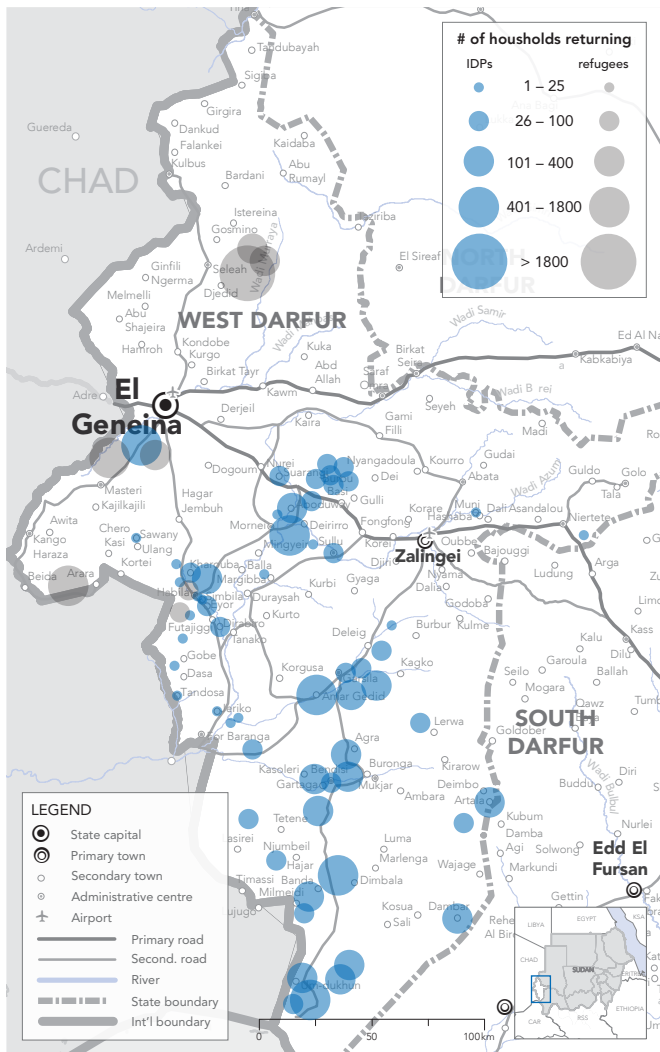
**Water and sanitation**

Access to safe water continues to pose a significant challenge in conflict-affected areas of Sudan, which is among the few countries to have experienced a decline in access to safe water and sanitation in recent years. This is largely a result of low investment in water infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, population increases and instability. The 2010 Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) estimates that while 81 percent of Sudanese use improved water sources overall, this figure decreases to 54 percent for Blue Nile and West Darfur states.

Access to sanitation and hygiene also remains a serious issue in Sudan. Access to basic sanitation in rural areas is low, mostly due to demographic pressures, lack of awareness, weak investment and instability. Overall, an estimated 27 percent of households in Sudan had access to adequate sanitation as of 2010. Poor hygiene practices due to cultural and traditional practices also persist in many areas, including open defecation, improper use and maintenance of latrines, lack of hand washing and inappropriate water collection and storage. This underlines an urgent need for hygiene-promotion awareness, particularly in light of the high prevalence and risk of hygiene-related diseases.

Insufficient access to water and sanitation has significant consequences for the needs of affected communities, at times exposing women and girls in particular to harassment and various other forms of GBV as they often have to walk long distances to collect water. As well as protection concerns, there are also risks of contracting waterborne diseases. All ten of the most common diseases affecting children are waterborne and sanitation-related, including acute watery diarrhoea, malaria and typhoid. Many of these can be prevented or reduced with the provision of improved water and sanitation services. Poor access also

**Areas of return in West Darfur**  
Locations of IDPs and refugees returning in West Darfur in 2011 (verified returns)



Source: UNHCR/OCHA/RCSO (October 2011)

affects the learning environment for children – especially for girls.

Much remains to be done in terms of coordination and capacity development, particularly in terms of addressing the most critical gaps. This will include building government capacity for water quality and groundwater monitoring, as well as creating stronger management information systems (MIS) and more effective preparedness and mitigation planning, particularly for natural disasters like flooding or drought

**Protection, displacement and returns**

Given the new and ongoing conflicts and related large-scale displacement and uncertain status of people of South Sudanese origin, protection continues to be of major concern. Ongoing conflicts in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas place women, girls, boys and men directly at risk of becoming victims of the conflict, leading many to seek refuge elsewhere. Security continues to be an issue, not just from the conflict, but also as a result of inter-tribal fighting and criminality, including banditry. People dwelling in relatively low-income areas are particularly at risk.

People have been moving in large numbers from Sudan to South Sudan as the CPA period came to an end - approximately 350,000 people have moved since October 2010. The new legal framework concerning citizenship in Sudan has led to a lack of clarity on the future legal status of people of South Sudanese origin currently in Sudan. An amendment to the Sudanese Nationality Act after the secession indicated that people of South Sudanese origin have lost their Sudanese nationality because of their eligibility for South Sudanese citizenship. However there remains uncertainty related to future residency, work permits and the ownership of property.

Following the end of government-funded support for large-scale returns organized by the Government of Southern Sudan in November 2010, approximately 16,000 returnees were stranded at ten departure points around Khartoum, and another 15,000 at the Kosti way-station, the main transit centre en route to South Sudan at the end of October 2011. Many of these people have been living in the open with limited access to basic services and which has further increased vulnerability among returnees.

There are also some 153,000 registered refugees in Sudan, mostly located in eastern Sudan, Khartoum state, and parts of Darfur. Approximately 2,000 refugees are arriving per month, many of whom are vulnerable as they lack the official documentation necessary to find employment and to access basic service. The refugee population also faces significant protection concerns, including threats from arbitrary arrest and detention, and deportations. In addition, eastern Sudan continues to be a regional human trafficking and smuggling hub.



# 3 2012 HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

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# SCENARIOS

Humanitarian forecasting as part of the evidence base

The humanitarian situation in Sudan remains dynamic and contingent on political, security and socio-economic developments, as well as climatic and other conditions. Each year, the humanitarian community in Sudan undertakes a scenario planning exercise to consider the interplay of multiple factors that may potentially influence the humanitarian situation. The most likely scenario forms the basis for developing strategic objectives and sector response plans for the 2012 HWP. The worst case scenario forms the basis for contingency planning, while the base case scenario indicates to all stakeholders that improvements in the humanitarian situation would enable a scaling back of humanitarian action.

## MOST LIKELY SCENARIO ●●|●●

**Gradual improvement in security in some areas provides opportunities for durable solutions. Unresolved political issues continue to fuel tension resulting in continuing humanitarian need.**

The political and security situation in Sudan remains challenging. The majority of outstanding issues related to the CPA with South Sudan are resolved through political means during the course of the year with no new major outbreaks of fighting. However, tensions with South Sudan remain high over certain issues such as border demarcation and security, with possible outbreaks of localized fighting in border areas. While the security situation will improve in Abyei, both governments will be unable to reach political consensus on its final status.

The strain on the Sudanese economy continues due to loss of Government revenues following the secession of South Sudan, coupled with continued economic sanctions, as well as global economic uncertainty. The loss of government revenues results in the continued trend of diminishing federal-state fiscal transfers, further inhibiting the ability of the Government to provide basic services to people in need. A decline in food production in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas, as a result of fighting and environmental factors contributes to already existing food insecurity, increasingly placing the poor and vulnerable at risk.

Environmental trends and climatic conditions, including desertification, flooding and drought continue to impact on the humanitarian situation in Sudan, particularly with regards

to food production and livelihoods. Competition over diminishing water and grazing land will continue to cause conflict between pastoralist groups – and also between pastoralists and agriculturalists, especially along border areas.

The security situation in Darfur may gradually improve in some areas of the region during 2012, paving the way for durable solutions initiatives - particularly in West Darfur and urban areas. An increasing number of IDPs and refugees from Chad will return to areas of origin. However, returnees are likely to face significant challenges, including lack of access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities. Consequently, the return movement will continue to be fluid, with some people returning on a seasonal basis, and others feeling compelled to return to urban IDP camps due to lack of livelihoods opportunities and functioning basic services. At the same time, IDPs in camp settings in urban areas will continue to adopt urban ways of life in response to long-term displacement. The prioritization of emergency response by the humanitarian community and donors may result in inadequate funds to support and facilitate durable solutions for these communities.

There is likely to be only modest political progress between the Government and armed opposition movements on a comprehensive political solution to the conflict. This lack of process is likely lead to outbreaks of fighting during the year especially in areas not under the control of the government, possibly leading to new or repeated displacement. Large-scale return movements are unlikely while a comprehensive solution remains elusive. Inter-tribal tension will continue, particularly during the migration season, with possible outbreaks of violence, as a result of the lack of resolution on cross-border grazing rights for pastoralists.

In the three Protocol Areas, intermittent political negotiations between the Government and the SPLM-North are unlikely to bring a political resolution to the conflict. Instead, tensions will remain high in both South Kordofan and Blue Nile, with possible outbreaks of fighting resulting in further displacement and conflict-affected populations. In the case of Blue Nile, this includes displacement across international borders into Ethiopia, as well as to South Sudan. In Abyei, the presence of UNISFA, as well as the eventual withdrawal of SAF and SPLA following protracted negotiations, will bring stability to the area and enable the majority of the people displaced during 2011 to return.

### Sudan-wide

Element / trigger	Impact on needs	Impact on humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of CPA issues are resolved peacefully; tensions remain high over border demarcation and management as well as the final status of Abyei.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs among pastoralist communities due to delay in resolution of border demarcation and management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued monitoring of humanitarian situation in border areas; increased focus on livelihoods, livestock and food security in border areas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strained economic situation, including currency instability, rising prices, and decreased federal-state fiscal transfers, for basic services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased vulnerability among households, especially in rural areas and amongst the urban poor..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in assistance to people in rural areas and urban poor with emphasis on food security and livelihoods opportunities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental trends continue to put pressure on food security and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs among communities with low-resilience and coping mechanisms..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased focus on improving resilience of communities, including alternative livelihoods.</li> </ul>

There will continue to be significant movements of people of South Sudanese origin from Sudan to South Sudan both up to and following the end of the Government transitional period. Following the transitional period, the Government is likely to place restrictions on the right to residency for South Sudanese further compelling people to move. There is also likely to be a small-scale return of people from South Sudan to Sudan.

The political and security situation in the east of Sudan will remain calm, with an increased focus on durable solutions and development activities. The overall refugee population, both in camp settings and in urban areas, will remain fairly constant during 2012. At the same time, the influx of refugees from neighboring countries, primarily Eritrea, will continue at the same rate as in 2011. The majority of these people will quickly transit to Khartoum and further afield.

**Humanitarian situation is fluid and varies by region; nuanced approach to delivering assistance required to respond better to needs.**

Humanitarian needs will continue to be fluid in Sudan, varying significantly by region. Sudan-wide, the strained economic situation and climatic conditions, coupled with a projected decline in food production and already existing food insecurity, will increasingly put the poor and vulnerable at risk.

In Darfur the humanitarian situation varies among localities. While, some areas will move towards improved stability other areas will continue to be affected by insecurity from conflict, such as eastern Jebel Marra, and other areas where there are clashes between the SAF and armed opposition movements. There is a good reach of humanitarian services, such as general food distribution and NFIs, but the provision of these will be rationalized during 2012 with a greater focus on reaching the most vulnerable. There will be a continued move towards durable solutions efforts in Darfur, in areas of return, relocation and integration.

At the same time, a significant number of women, girls, boys and men remain in need, exacerbated by continuing displacement due to conflict, increasing vulnerability among the population. In addition to reduced food production during the harvest season, the lack of resolution surrounding grazing rights in the border areas will lead to a further congestion of livestock in border areas, with potential outbreaks of conflict and disease among livestock, as well as increasing pressure among pastoralist groups with little access to basic services

In the three Protocol Areas, the disruption to agricultural production and markets as a result of fighting during 2011, will significantly affect food insecurity and livelihoods. In addition, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance will

**Darfur**

Element / trigger	Impact on needs	Impact on humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving security situation in parts of Darfur, particularly West Darfur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreases need for life-saving assistance; increases emphasis on durable solutions..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New models of assistance are developed</li> <li>Increased livelihoods support</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current trends continue with an increasing number of returns to area of origin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Returnees require assistance; focus on gaps in provision of basic services and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance is provided with a focus on livelihoods support, sustainability, self-reliance and working closely with Government and national partners.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing opportunities to integrate current IDP camps into adjoining urban areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases focus on durable solutions; decreases need for humanitarian assistance..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shifting focus from general distribution to models based on principles of durable solutions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued insecurity and outbreaks of fighting in non-government held areas; modest political progress but no comprehensive political solution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New displacement requires provision of humanitarian assistance, both in IDP camps and in affected areas..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A continuation of provision of life-saving emergency assistance to targeted populations..</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor harvest leads to reduced food production; build up of livestock in border areas likely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases food insecurity and vulnerability especially in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Places increased focus on food security and livelihoods; need for coordination with UNMISS and UNAMID on border-related issues..</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access restrictions on humanitarian personnel and assets in some areas; occasional targeting of humanitarian actors by criminal elements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs increase in certain areas due to inaccessibility for humanitarian actors and assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased need for different models of assistance fully utilizing national actors; continued advocacy for full access to all locations..</li> </ul>

**Three Protocol Areas**

Element / trigger	Impact on needs	Impact on humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued insecurity in South Kordofan, with possible further outbreaks of fighting leading to new displacement; gradual returns to areas of origin during the year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs as a result of new displacement, as well as some initial assistance to returnees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased levels of humanitarian assistance in South Kordofan; increased focus on livelihoods in areas of return. Close coordination with recovery and development actors.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued insecurity in Blue Nile, with possible further outbreak of fighting, resulting in further population movements out of the state and continued displacement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs as a result of new displacement as well as those who are affected by fighting..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased provision of humanitarian assistance; increased focus on livelihoods in areas of return. Close coordination with recovery and development actors.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Abyei, the full deployment of UNISFA and withdrawal of SAF and SPLA forces improves security and enables displaced people to gradually return.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Returnees require short-term humanitarian assistance, as well as longer-term recovery programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some initial humanitarian assistance required; close coordination with recovery and development actors</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to agricultural activities and markets, as a result of the fighting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs due to higher incidence of food insecurity, especially in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased focus on food security and livelihoods; emphasis on agricultural production tools and inputs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access restrictions on humanitarian personnel and assets continue in some areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates more vulnerability as access to populations in need is limited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of different modalities for delivering assistance in inaccessible areas; continued advocacy for full access to all locations.</li> </ul>

also hamper livelihoods opportunities, as well as humanitarian access. Concurrently, there will be opportunities to pursue activities beyond emergency assistance, in particular in Abyei. This will require close collaboration between humanitarian, recovery and development actors.

For Sudan-South Sudan returns, while spontaneous returns will continue to occur, there is likely to be an increase in the number of South Sudanese seeking transportation assistance to reach South Sudan. As a result, the number of people arriving at Khartoum departure points and at way stations en-route is likely to increase as the year progresses. With depleting private resources, and delays with onward transportation caused in part by insecurity in the three Protocol Areas, many are likely to require further assistance to meet daily needs. Moreover, the build-up of people at these points will create tensions with host communities, as well as expose women and girls to harassment and other forms of GBV.

The ability of the Republic of South Sudan to adequately cater for the needs of returnees will be limited. Some South Sudanese returnees may, therefore, choose to return back to Sudan, particularly around the border areas. This could increase tensions in these areas. Meanwhile, most of the South Sudan - Sudan returnees will seek developmental rather than humanitarian assistance.

While there will continue to be some level of humanitarian need in eastern Sudan, the focus will be on recovery and development activities for refugee areas and host communities, including pursuing durable solutions for refugees. The east of Sudan will, however, continue as a key transit hub for human trafficking and smuggling activities.

**Humanitarian access improves in part of Darfur, but remains restricted in areas affected by recent conflict, including the three Protocol Areas.**

Most of Darfur will remain accessible to humanitarian actors, as

in 2011; however there is likely to be continued blanket access restrictions to locations where there is ongoing conflict, such as eastern or west Jebel Marra, or areas being held by armed opposition groups. There is also likely to be specific restrictions on the movement of humanitarian personnel and assets, including bureaucratic impediments, which delay the delivery of assistance. Harassment of humanitarian organizations and personnel is likely to continue, with incidences of expulsions and suspensions of operations. Criminal elements are likely to continue to target humanitarian personnel, including isolated incidents of banditry, kidnappings and car-jackings. The provision of humanitarian assistance will also remain limited in areas due to poor infrastructure, as well as climatic conditions. The current state of humanitarian access in Darfur will necessitate humanitarian assistance being rationalized during 2012 with a greater focus on targeting the most vulnerable.

In the three Protocol Areas, access to affected populations is likely to remain severely restricted for international staff of the United Nations system, and INGOs during 2012. While the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and some national NGOs will be able to access many locations within Government held areas; access to non-Government held areas will continue to be problematic. UN agencies and INGOs will likely have to provide assistance solely through national staff or national NGO counterparts unless restrictions are lifted. Access for humanitarian and early recovery actors will improve significantly following the return to civilian administration in Abyei.

In terms of Sudan-South Sudan returns, access for INGOs and other humanitarian actors may be restricted at Khartoum departure points and at way stations en route. Compared to other areas, humanitarian access in the east of Sudan will be relatively unconstrained and access to refugee populations unproblematic. It is, however, expected that some bureaucratic impediments to access will remain.

**Sudan to South Sudan returns**

Element / trigger	Impact on needs	Impact on humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sudan-South Sudan returns remain at a steady pace with spontaneous returns gradually increasing as the transitional period comes to an end.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major impact on needs as a result of spontaneous returns; transportation issues may lead some people to seek assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major increase in assistance towards spontaneous returnees; monitoring of spontaneous returns to ensure any needs are met, including protection.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict government limits on right to remain result in increased arrivals at Khartoum departure points and at way stations en-route.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased needs due to people arriving at departure points seeking transport and other forms of assistance, no further Government assisted returns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased transport and other forms of assistance to returnees; close coordination with humanitarian actors in South Sudan to ensure smooth process.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Sudan to Sudan returns will occur sporadically to border states.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major increase in need, as most returnees require development rather than humanitarian assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some initial assistance may be required; close coordination with recovery and development actors.</li> </ul>

**Eastern Sudan**

Element / trigger	Impact on needs	Impact on humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current trends continue, and a relatively calm political and security situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in humanitarian needs as a result of shift from humanitarian to recovery and development assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall decrease in life-saving humanitarian activities; close coordination with recovery and development actors.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued influx of refugees from neighboring countries such as Eritrea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs remain fairly constant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close coordination with recovery and development actors.</li> <li>Increased collaboration between Refugee Multi-sector with other Sectors to provide the required support.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidences of trafficking and smuggling continue, posing threat to safety of refugees and asylum seekers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased need to strengthen security response and provide support to survivors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced prevention and response mechanisms; continued monitoring.</li> </ul>



## WORST CASE SCENARIO ●●●|●

**Dialogue over of conflict stalls and conflict expands to new areas causing large-scale displacements.**

In a worst case scenario, military options are sought rather than political accommodation in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas. This results in conflict that involves forces from both South Sudan and Sudan, escalating hostilities in the border areas. The lack of resolution to issues related to the CPA also affects revenues from oil production, further worsening the economic situation. An escalation of fighting in these areas could also combine with a resurgence of intensified conflict in Darfur between groups that support and disapprove of the Doha peace agreement. The ensuing conflict spills over into inter-tribal fighting that is further exacerbated by competition over scarce natural resources. Concurrently, conflicts may also develop between agriculturalists and pastoralists.

Insecurity prevents farmers from growing and harvesting crops, as well as accessing markets to sell their produce. Pastoralists are similarly affected, as they are unable to access grazing land in areas that they have traditionally been using in South Sudan. The reduction in food production combined with deteriorating economic conditions drives food price inflation and leaves many people food-insecure and vulnerable. Rising food prices also leads to popular discontent and results in protest and rioting, further adding to insecurity.

**Humanitarian needs expand rapidly and spread to new areas and, at the same time, the humanitarian community's ability to respond is compromised.**

Economic, political and social factors will converge to drive a humanitarian emergency. A fall in the financial resources available to humanitarian actors due to global economic conditions will be juxtaposed against increased humanitarian needs caused by conflict, resulting in displacement, disruption of livelihoods, disruption in food production and increased vulnerability. If climatic conditions similarly affect harvests, food insecurity will rapidly increase. With deteriorating economic conditions, this will be compounded by rapid price inflation of food, fuel and household items leaving large numbers of people - in particular children and elderly men and women - extremely vulnerable.

With increased insecurity, humanitarian access will become an even bigger problem. In the three Protocol Areas access restrictions remain in place and only limited humanitarian assistance is possible through national partners. Similarly in Darfur, a deteriorating security environment leads to a rapidly shrinking area that can be accessed for humanitarian assistance. Further displacement in Darfur will negate any gains that have been achieved in terms of durable solutions and will place additional stress on already overcrowded IDP camps.

## BEST-CASE SCENARIO ●|●●●

**Conflicts in the three Protocol Areas and Darfur are resolved with lasting agreements, including the resolution of outstanding CPA issues.**

Sudan is characterized by political openings in both the three Protocol Areas and Darfur, as well as the opening a broader dialogue on issues relating to the humanitarian agenda. In this scenario political solutions are found to the conflict in Darfur involving all stakeholders for a solid and lasting peace agreement. Likewise, with regards to the border regions, political solutions are found with the Government of South Sudan - and parties on the ground - that will resolve all the outstanding issues related to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. As a result, unimpeded humanitarian access will exist in all areas that have been contested through armed conflict.

The peace agreements are also complemented by reconciliation and mediation arrangements, reducing inter-tribal tensions and allowing for greater access in the rural areas of Darfur. This scenario also includes a softening of the stance on the status of people of South Sudanese origins in the Sudan, enabling those who want to stay to remain in the country. At the same time, an improvement in the relationship between South Sudan and Sudan will allow for freedom of movement and a more orderly returns process for those who want to return. Political progress may also be followed by improvements in the economic situation, particularly in terms of the removal of economic sanctions and openings for external financial support for the Government.

**Improvements in the humanitarian situation allows for recovery and durable solutions.**

There is an improvement in all the factors that have a bearing on the humanitarian situation and, moreover, an improvement in the capacities to respond to or prevent the impact of humanitarian events. It also includes a reduction in all those factors that might impede a humanitarian response. In this scenario security significantly improves allowing for accelerated returns in all areas, including the three Protocol Areas and Darfur. Combined with an improvement in the political environment, this will facilitate humanitarian access in rural areas and an increase in the provision of basic services.

There will be a marked shift will take place towards durable solutions and away from emergency humanitarian assistance. This will entail close collaboration with the Government to ensure the restoration of livelihoods and the provision of basic social services across all areas affected by conflict. In turn, improved livelihoods and secure access to agricultural land and markets, will greatly improve food security and the resilience of local populations.

With improved economic conditions in Sudan as well as an end to conflict and a resultant peace dividend, the Government has the opportunity to reallocate and reinvest Government resources in basic social infrastructure and play a key part in the advancement of durable solutions. With a shift in focus and better resourced Government services, humanitarian partners will assist the Government in developing disaster risk reduction strategies, including disaster management plans and policies.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND HUMANITARIAN STRATEGIES

From immediate life-saving assistance to durable solutions

Humanitarian action in Sudan in 2012 is primarily guided by three strategic priorities, which define the parameters of humanitarian engagement. A set of humanitarian strategies is contained within each strategic priority to provide more guidance on incorporating the strategic priorities into sector strategies and response plans. At the sectoral level, sector objectives are set to clearly define priorities. To improve the focus of sector plans, each sector plan will cite a maximum of four objectives. Moreover, to better gauge the impact of sector activities, each objective will have two clearly defined indicators to measure progress towards sector objectives throughout the year. For 2012, the three strategic objectives are::

- Improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at the sector level to measure impact of humanitarian action and improve accountability.
- Increasing advocacy efforts to resolve access constraints, while at the same time, continued transition to new and innovative models of providing assistance, in line with humanitarian principles and fully utilizing national partners.
- Strengthening the protective environment for civilians in areas of conflict and of populations made vulnerable by man-made or natural disasters.

## 1 Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan.

Sudan continues to be one of the largest humanitarian operations globally with a scale and scope of humanitarian action that requires strong humanitarian coordination to identify, analyse, prioritize, plan and respond to the most urgent needs. The humanitarian community will continue to prioritize the provision of life-saving assistance to people in need. While the quality of assistance in Sudan remains high despite the challenging operating environment in some locations, the humanitarian community in Sudan recognizes the need to improve on the delivery of assistance to ensure humanitarian impact and the efficient use of funding. At the same time, there is also recognition that assistance needs to be better targeted in order that humanitarian assistance be provided to the most vulnerable, while other types of assistance are used to build livelihoods for other conflict-affected people.

The humanitarian community will continue to rollout the humanitarian coordination system developed in Darfur to include all areas of Sudan with large-scale urgent or persistent needs, to ensure that humanitarian response is efficient and effective. The humanitarian community will also work with the Government to resolve humanitarian challenges as well as improve the operating environment for humanitarian actors, most notably on access.

Humanitarian strategies that will be pursued to fulfil this objective include:

- Continue to ensure the provision of timely and appropriate life-saving assistance to those affected by conflict, displacement or extreme vulnerability.
- Improved needs assessments, disaggregated by sex and age, where possible, to better identify and analyze needs, including the causes and consequences of vulnerability.

## 2 Promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people by reducing aid dependence

There is increasing consensus within the humanitarian community on the need to promote and facilitate durable solutions for IDPs in Sudan – one of the strategic priorities in this year's Work Plan. Durable solutions will be treated as a cross-cutting dimension, incorporated into Sector Response Plans and also one of the criteria used for rating sector projects.

### Defining durable solutions

The concept of durable solution is defined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs (2009). Durable solutions are, ultimately, achieved when IDPs no longer require any specific humanitarian assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement. This can be obtained through: (1) sustainable reintegration at the place of origin – return; (2) sustainable local integration where IDPs take refuge – local integration; (3) and sustainable integration in other parts of the country – resettlement.

### Implications for humanitarian action

While the humanitarian community continues to provide life-saving assistance to people in need, there is growing recognition that humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that promotes people's longer-term welfare. This is particularly the case for the approximately 1.9 million displaced people in Darfur, many of whom have resided in IDP camps for more than five years, and who have become increasingly dependent on aid. While recognizing that the concept of durable solutions goes beyond humanitarian assistance, humanitarian actors have an important role in initiating and facilitating the shift towards recovery and development. As a first step, humanitarian actors recognize the importance of shifting programming from modalities of general distribution to alternative forms

of assistance that promote self-sufficiency and lessen dependence.

Needs assessments, growing return movements and improving security conditions indicate that elements of early recovery and durable solutions programming needs to be incorporated into the humanitarian programme. The growing recognition that the aid operation in Sudan needs to be rationalized and that current humanitarian funding levels – which are among the highest in the world – are unlikely to be maintained in years to come also compel such an approach. In this respect, enhanced coordination and linkages between humanitarian, recovery and development initiatives are necessary to ensure humanitarian gains made in service provision and welfare are consolidated in the longer-term.

Indeed, there are a number of durable solution approaches already being implemented in Darfur and elsewhere, given the improved security situation in parts of the region, even without a comprehensive political settlement. These include: shelter projects aimed at durable solutions using compressed soil blocks; sustainable livelihoods activities; increased targeting of food and non-food distributions, as well as a shift towards using vouchers for food assistance to promote local livelihoods and food production, amongst others. In the three Protocol Areas, with current humanitarian access restrictions, durable solutions for those displaced will likely only be feasible after a political settlement is reached.

## The way forward

Using the IASC Framework as a starting point, the humanitarian community is in the process of developing a Sudan-focused durable solutions strategy to provide guidance to humanitarian actors on promoting and facilitating durable solutions through their activities. The strategy will also be based on already existing frameworks, such as the UN Framework on Returns in Darfur (2009); the Guidance Note on Forced Relocations, Voluntary Returns and Reintegration in Darfur (2007); and the Application of Guiding Principles in the Context of Relocation of IDPs in Darfur (2010). At an operational level, a Joint Government/UN Task Force on Durable Solutions has also been established, as well as concomitant state-level committees.

The creation of a durable solutions strategy, in addition to durable solutions approaches already being implemented, will assist humanitarian actors to mainstream strategies that promote and facilitate durable solutions into their plans and programming where possible. Such strategies include, but are not limited to:

- Engaging with IDP communities to gauge what choices they are likely to make and based on this, develop a common framework on durable solutions, securing buy-in from all partners, including Government, NGOs, the UN system, donors and international financial institutions.
- Building on existing structures, such as the HLC and its state level equivalents to ensure coordination with Government at federal and state levels, including the JVM, and the RRWG to ensure that protection concerns are adequately addressed.

The durable solutions approaches sought in Darfur, and elsewhere, will seek to adhere to the general principles set out in the IASC framework, namely:

- Durable solutions is the primary responsibility of the Government, the humanitarian/development community play a complementary role.
  - It requires rapid and unimpeded access to assist IDPs.
  - IDP needs, rights and the legitimate interests of IDPs are the primary considerations guiding policies and decisions.
  - Durable solutions entail informed and voluntary choices made by targeted beneficiaries; IDPs participate in the planning and management of these.
  - The initial choice of IDPs of where to relocate does not exclude other options, should they later become feasible.
  - Where life, safety, liberty or health would be at risk, IDPs should not be encouraged or compelled to return or relocate.
  - There should be no discrimination of IDPs for reasons related to their displacement.
  - Likewise, populations and communities that (re)integrate IDPs and whose needs may be comparable must not be neglected in comparison to the displaced.
  - IDPs who have achieved a durable solution continue to be protected by international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law.
- Continued shift towards integrating longer-term concerns for welfare into short-term humanitarian activities; Incorporating durable solutions in all relevant planning frameworks, including the Work Plan, the UNDAF, the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP) and Government plans and strategies;
  - Prioritizing efforts to reduce aid dependence by supporting durable solutions for IDPs and refugees in places where recovery and development activities can be implemented; launching a limited pilot project to gauge the viability of the approach, learn from experience and adjust the approach accordingly
  - Expand the resource base for humanitarian and early recovery activities through more actively advocating and engaging Government, Donors, IDPs, non-traditional donors, and influential regional bodies.
  - Engage in building the capacities of national non-governmental actors (NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and other associations to enable them to plan and implement recovery strategies and sustain their services to the communities.
  - Develop the capacity of state government's institutions responsible for service delivery to deliver efficient and effective services to the most vulnerable populations (IDPs, returnees and refugees).

- Introduce “durable solutions” concept and recovery approach to all the stakeholders on the ground, as a new approach of delivering humanitarian aid rather than a new phase that excludes humanitarian actors. Strengthen recovery coordination among all the stakeholders (National Institutions, UN agencies, INGOs and Donors).

## 3 Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan.

National actors play a key role in humanitarian response throughout Sudan. The impact of humanitarian operations is not sustainable in the long-term without the inclusion and participation of Sudanese humanitarian actors in all aspects of planning, implementation and, M&E. National actors will increasingly be called upon to ensure that humanitarian needs are met, especially in areas that are not accessible for INGOs or UN agencies.

Building and strengthening the capacity of national actors is, therefore, a critical strategic element of the 2012 Work Plan. Humanitarian partners have incorporated these concerns into the design of 2012 programming, ensuring that sector response plans promote a stronger role for national and local actors. In addition, while multiple efforts have been made to build or strengthen the capacity of national actors in 2011, more needs to be done to build the capacity of national actors

to provide effective, timely and accountable humanitarian action, in line with humanitarian principles.

At the same time, closer collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission and other Government actors, particularly line ministries is also critical. The Government is primarily responsible for the welfare of its citizens, and humanitarian action cannot bypass this essential stakeholder. Further dialogue will be sought with the Government at all levels to ensure that Government actors play an active part in contributing to assistance efforts, help to resolve humanitarian challenges, and play a role in enabling durable solutions for affected populations. In addition, building the capacity of Government in the areas of disaster risk reduction and management will be a key focus for 2012.

Humanitarian strategies to fulfil this objective include:

- Ensure complementarity with Government efforts at all levels, recognizing that the Government is ultimately responsible for the long-term welfare of Sudanese people.
- Continue to liaise with and work closely with Government to address operational challenges.
- Strengthen capacity-building opportunities for national partners in humanitarian and early recovery type activities, including on humanitarian principles, the programme cycle, accountability frameworks, and on improving staff skill sets.
- Increased emphasis on building Government capacity for disaster risk reduction and support for building a disaster management framework.

# CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

Choosing projects that further the strategic priorities

Humanitarian actors in Sudan agreed on criteria to guide sectors in the selection of projects for inclusion in the 2012 HWP. Each project had to meet the following nine criteria in order to be eligible for inclusion:

- 1 The project plan should address needs that are **confirmed by evidence**, either through assessment on the ground or triangulation (multiple independent sources).
- 2 The project **must contribute towards the strategic priorities**.
- 3 The project **must contribute to the sector objectives**.
- 4 The project **must present a clear target in specified operational areas and should not duplicate activities** implemented by other organizations.
- 5 The project must **do no harm**.
- 6 The project **must identify and respond** to the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men or justify its focus on one group (e.g. targeted action).

7 The implementing agency or organization must have the **capacity** to implement the project within a proposed timeframe.

8 The appealing agency or organization must be part of **existing coordination structures** (sector working group member).

9 The implementation of a project or portion of a multi-year programme must be **feasible within a 12-month timeframe** (until 31 December 2012) and **cost-effective** in relation to operational conditions.\*

\* In addition, the humanitarian community recognized the importance of the following two criteria, although noted that meeting such criteria was not possible in all sectors or projects.

10 To the extent possible, the project shall include **national NGOs/partners**.













11 To the extent possible, **2012 projects should reflect an evolution from 2011 HWP projects**; where repetition is unavoidable, the **proposing organization should justify why the particular project is needed for another year**.

Each sector then used the following criteria to assign projects a high priority or medium priority rating. Projects scoring 6 – 10 points are deemed high priority, while projects scoring 1 – 5 are considered medium priority.

Criteria	For each of the criteria, the following scoring should apply:
• The project makes an immediate impact to address needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YES - two points</li> <li>• TO SOME EXTENT - one point</li> <li>• NO - zero points</li> </ul>
• The project enables or compliments other projects to make an immediate impact to address needs or mitigates or prevents new needs.	
• The project builds or contributes to self-reliance among affected populations, reducing dependenc on aid.	
• The project builds or strengthens the capacity of national or local actors.	
• [Additional sector specific criteria]	

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Humanitarian actors, their roles and responsibilities in 2012 Work Plan

Sector	Government lead	Lead agency (UN and Partners)	Organizations
 <b>Basic infrastructure</b>	HAC	UNOPS	ACAD, ACTED, ADRA, AORDCRS, ILO, Practical Action, UNDP, UNHABITAT, ZAWD
 <b>Common services / coordination</b>	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs	UNOCHA	CIS, IFRC, IOM, PLAN, RCSO, RedR, UNDSS, UNOCHA, WFP-JLC, WFP-UNHAS.
 <b>Education</b>	Ministry of General Education	UNICEF and Save the Children Sweden	Almassar, El Ruhama, FPDO, GFO, GOAL, Hayat EldawaAllslamia, HRCSN, INTERSOS, IRW, LAO, NIDAA, PLAN, RD, ROD, SALAM, SCC, SC-Sweden, SOED, SOLO, SR and LD, SRCS, Sudan Aid, TEARFUND, UNICEF, UNMCOR, UPO,VIS, WCC, WCH, WFP, WVS, ZOA Refugee Care.
 <b>Food security and livelihoods</b>	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of Animal Resources	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	ACORD, ACTED, Almassar, ARC, Azza, CIS, COOPI, CRS, CW, DRA, FAO, FAR, France RC, GFO, GOAL, Help Age International, INTERSOS, IOM, IRD, IRW, MC Scotland, Mubadiroon, NEF, NIDAA, World Relief, Noon, PRACTICAL ACTION (formally ITDG), OXFAM America, Relief International, SC, SOLO, SOS Sahel International UK, SSO, Sudan RC, TEARFUND, Triangle, UMCOR, UNDP, UNHCR, VIS, VSF, WCC, WFP, WVS, Zarga, ZOA Refugee Care.
 <b>Health</b>	Ministry of Health	World Health Organization	Almassar, ARC, CANSSO, CIS, COSV, CW, DDA, El Ruhama, GOAL, HAD, Help Age International, IMC UK, IRW, MERLIN, Moslem Aid, Mubadiroon, NCA, NIDAA, PAI, Relief International, SIDO, SRCS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPO, WHO.
 <b>Mine action</b>	National Mine Action Centre (Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs).	United Nations Mine Action Service	AAR, Danchurchaid, El Ruhama, FPDO, JASMAR, Mined Advisory Group, NMIAD, RHF, Sibro, TWASOL, UNMAS.
 <b>NFIs and emergency shelter</b>	HAC	UNJLU	ACORD, CRS, CW, DDA, DWHH, El Ruhama, GFO, GOAL, HCO, Help Age International, INTERSOS, MC Scotland, NCA, OXFAM America, PLAN, PODR, RDN, SAG, SC, Sudan RC, TEARFUND, UMCOR, UNHCR, World Relief.
 <b>Nutrition</b>	Nutrition Dept. (Ministry of Health).	UNICEF	AMVO, CIS, CRS, CSSV, CW, GOAL, IMC UK, JohanniterUnfallhilfe.V, KPHF, MERLIN, NCA, PLAN, Relief International, SC, TEARFUND, UNICEF, UPOWFP, WHO, World Relief, WVS.
 <b>Protection</b>	HAC	UNHCR	AMEL, AMVO, AORD, Azza, El Ruhama, GFO, Help Age International, IOM, LAO, PLAN International, ROAD, SAG, SC, SI, SRW, SSO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPOVIS, WCH, WFP, WVS.
 <b>Returns and early reintegration</b>	HAC	IOM	ADRA, FAR, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH.
 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>	Public Water Corporation (Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation)	UNICEF	ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CIS, COOPI, COSV, CRS, CW, DDA, Denmark RC, ElRuhama, FAR, FPDO, GOAL, IAS, INTERSOS, SSO, UNICEF.
 <b>Refugees</b>	Commission for Refugees (Ministry of Interior).	UNHCR	IOM, SC, UNDP, UNHCR, UPO.

# RESPONSE PLANS

Translating strategic objectives into concrete actions in Sudan

## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

### Sector objectives

1. Ensure access to at-risk populations by repairing, rehabilitating and constructing transportation networks (roads, airstrips, bridges and river transport).
2. Support communities and local authorities in building settlements and develop their capacities through infrastructure programmes that target the most vulnerable populations (girls, boys and both men and women).

### Key sector information (Basic infrastructure)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
<b>Government lead</b>	HAC
<b>Sector member organizations</b>	ACAD, ACTED, ADRA, AORD, AL-SALAM, CRS, ILO, Practical Action, UNDP, UNHABITAT, ZAWD
<b>Projects</b>	14 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,344,362
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$15.27 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$6.22 million (high) \$9.05 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Luai Galal, luaio@unops.org Jeffrey McMurdo, jeffreym@unops.org

### Sector needs analysis

The importance of the Basic Infrastructure (BI) Sector is two-fold: firstly, it is critical to enable humanitarian actors to reach vulnerable populations or populations at risk. Similarly it also enables these populations to have access to food and other necessities through commercial actors. Secondly, the sector is crucial in terms of facilitating economic and social activity in a recovery phase. Sudan’s road network covers some 30,000 km, of which 62percent are dirt roads or tracks, 23 percent are tarmac roads and 14 percent are gravel roads. An additional 1,000 km of urban roads are paved or included in Government programmes. The Nile River also provides an important transportation route. Its navigation and transportation utility however is limited by natural features, including a number of waterfalls and silted shallow stretches.

Many of Sudan’s state capitals have accommodated large influxes of IDPs, landless poor, unemployed and other vulnerable groups. Their presence often places increased pressure on limited available resources and services. Informal settlements are often associated with social dislocation and potential outbreak of disease. Moreover, several areas across Sudan are also prone to natural disasters, such as floods and droughts that require settlement planning that emphasizes hazard-resistant construction and more effective drainage systems. States along the border of Sudan and South Sudan also often lack the critical economic infrastructure that is required to

### Sector caseload (in thousands)

Category of affected people	Caseload		
	Female	Male	Total
IDPs and returnees	115,930	133,860	249,790
Refugees all Sudan	66,350	97,650	164,000
Host communities	435,963	494,609	930,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>618,243</b>	<b>726,119</b>	<b>1,344,362</b>

move towards early recovery, such as commercial markets and transportation infrastructure. Development of these networks remains an ongoing need.

For the BI Sector, the most critical humanitarian needs in Sudan are concentrated in the three Protocol Areas. Nearly 500 km of road rehabilitation and construction is required in Blue Nile, particularly in the counties of Kurmuk and Geissan. Around 130,000 people were initially displaced from these areas and over 28,500 people have fled to Ethiopia or South Sudan. Access roads for these people are poor and require urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction. In terms of humanitarian settlements, shelter and drainage system programmes must be prioritized in flood-prone areas such as Kurmuk County.

In South Kordofan, following the start of hostilities in June 2011, initial reports indicate that 200,000 people have been displaced or have otherwise been severely affected by fighting. Approximately 645 km of feeder roads and two airstrips (Kauda and Talodi) require rehabilitation. In Abyei, humanitarian access is very limited. As a priority, 295 km of roads and five bridges (Bantum, Wundup, Nyinchuar, Rumamir and Kolchuo) require rehabilitation. A comprehensive needs assessment of these areas is planned as soon as humanitarian access is granted.

Khartoum, Kassala (eastern Sudan), Nyala, El Geneina and El Fasher (Darfur) are also priority areas for infrastructure development, especially in IDP camps and on the outskirts of cities where the urban poor face challenges related to shelter, flood response and planning. These areas would significantly benefit from the use of environmentally-sustainable construction techniques, such as stabilized soil blocks (SSBs). Efforts are needed to prioritize spot rehabilitation, emergency upgrades and maintenance of roads using community-based construction techniques, especially in West Darfur (732 km). Shelter and infrastructure construction is an important aspect of durable solutions.

### Note on seasonal planning and funding patterns

Seasonal disruption to existing infrastructure networks create access constraints that impact many areas of Sudan, most seriously in the seven months of the wet season in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas. Such constraints increase transportation costs, undermine humanitarian assistance delivery and create bottlenecks in population movements. Partners, therefore, need to take full advantage of the dry season when construction is most feasible. The ideal funding pattern requires avail-

Overview of sector objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators (Basic Infrastructure)

Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with corresponding targets)
Ensure access to at risk populations (women, men, youth and children) by repairing, rehabilitating and constructing transportation networks (roads, airstrips, bridges and river transport).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian assistance is delivered more rapidly and at lower cost.</li> <li>The population is able to reach more basic services providers and markets in less time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road network constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>Bridges (including crossing points) constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>Markets rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>107 km network of roads rehabilitated</li> <li>16 bridges and ten crossing points constructed/rehabilitated/maintained</li> </ul>
Support communities and local authorities in building settlements and develop their capacities and reduce aid dependence through settlement infrastructure projects that target the most vulnerable populations (youth girls and boys, and both men and women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People have access to improved infrastructure facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Markets rehabilitated</li> <li>Water harvesting facilities rehabilitated</li> <li>Shelters rehabilitated</li> <li>Community development centres rehabilitated</li> <li>Canals repaired, water distribution network and flood prevention infrastructure repaired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two local popular markets rehabilitated</li> <li>Four environmentally- sensitive community centres rehabilitated</li> <li>320 women and men engaged in infrastructure projects</li> </ul>

ability of resources by June, the commencement of works by October and project completion by June of the following year. Sector partners are required to fully engage with community leaders, including women, to ensure the diverse views of men and women are taken into account from the planning stage of the projects through to implementation. This is required to assess the impact of projects on various segments of the community. This consultative approach also ensures that where income generating opportunities occur in these projects both men and women have the equal opportunity to participate, where appropriate.

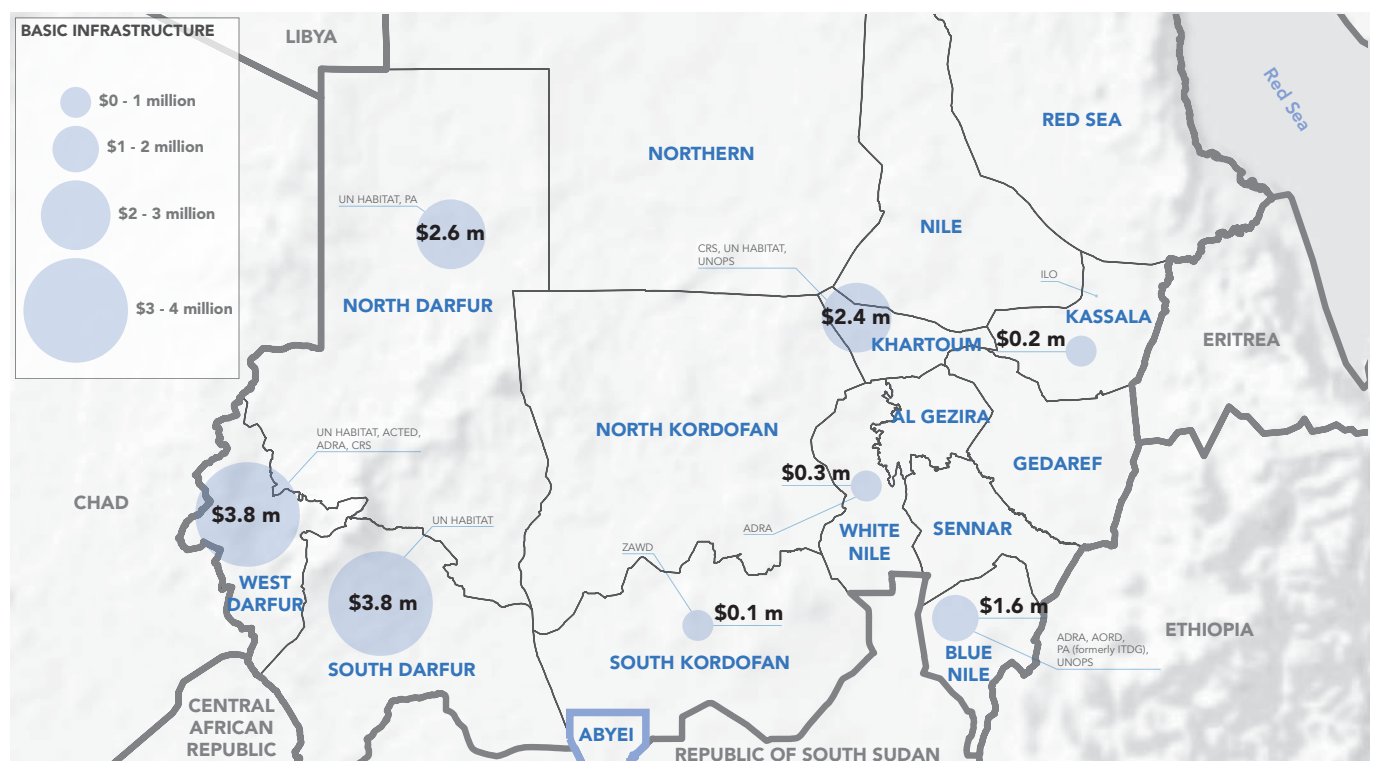
Risk analysis

There is a high probability that access constraints, such as delays with visas and travel permits for humanitarian workers, will continue to affect operations. The sector will continue to engage with the Government through all official channels in collaboration with OCHA.

Capacity of local Government institutions to ensure the sustainability of projects through proper maintenance of infrastructure is generally lacking. To mitigate this, capacity-building activities of national partners are a component of all sector projects. These include both hard and soft components, such as provision of equipment / tools for monitoring and repair, as well as establishment of procedures / systems and on-the-job training of key Government staff.

A challenging security environment, including constraints on access will continue to affect the implementation of projects. Some mitigating measures include the full participation in UN and NGO security management systems, the definition of essential staff and activities, as well as contingency planning for business continuation in case of partial restrictions / access and staff turnover. The inclusion of appropriate clauses in contracts to cover premature closure or force majeure provisions is also important.

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE





There is also a risk that the capacity of some contractors may not always meet expectations. In such cases, further capacity-building measures will be necessary. Sector partners will focus on raising awareness about the use of environmentally friendly construction techniques and materials. Partners will allocate more time to inexperienced contractors and the staged release of funding for collaborating partners with untested capacity may apply.

Limited funding may hinder the sector completing some activities in different priority areas. Partners together with the sector coordinator will fully engage in all funding mechanisms available, including pooled and bilateral funds

### Sector monitoring plan

All projects included in the Work Plan are monitored quarterly, with progress measured against targets set for each project at the beginning of the year. Some regions have monthly coordination meetings, a practice that the sector aims to extend to all planning regions, and the sector lead travels regularly to the regions to consultation with partners. As part of the quarterly reviews, sector members will report specifically on the use of alternative building materials, such as solid soil blocks (SSB)/concrete block structures (CSB), and on the environmental impact assessments carried out before/during and after the projects.

## COMMON SERVICES AND COORDINATION



### Sector objectives

1. Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian through advocacy and strengthened coordination.
2. Improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes by providing common services that reduce indirect costs through economies of scale, increased access to humanitarian pooled funding, common transport services, expansion of mapping services and provision of security support and advice.

### Key sector information (Common services and coord.)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
<b>Government lead</b>	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (HAC)
<b>Sector member organizations</b>	CIS, IFRC, IOM, PLAN, RCSO, RedR, UNDSS, UNOCHA, WFP.
<b>Projects</b>	11 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	26 UN agencies, funds and peace keeping mission; 125 International NGOs; up to 3,800 National NGOs; the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement; 21 donor country representatives; and 22 Government line ministries and departments.
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$56.51 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$19.04 million (high) \$37.47 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Stella Ajwang: <a href="mailto:ajwang@un.org">ajwang@un.org</a> ; Ghada Nasreldeen: <a href="mailto:nasreldeen@un.org">nasreldeen@un.org</a> .

### COMMON SERVICES

118

locations served by UNHAS in 2011

### COMMON SERVICES

52,000

passengers served in 2011 (Jan-Jun 2011)

3. Build capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiently to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs.

### Sector caseload

The sector will provide coordination support to 26 UN organizations (agencies, funds and peacekeeping missions); 125 INGOs; up to 3,800 national NGOs; the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement; 21 donor country representations; and 22 Government line ministries and departments. In addition, the sector will provide camp coordination and management support in eight IDP camps that host 308,697 IDPs in North and West Darfur; while the WFP/UNHAS will support an average of 4,500 aircraft utilization reports (AUR) count per month in 2012 for Sudan.

### Sector needs analysis

In addition to providing common services and coordinating activities at the sector and inter-sector level, the sector will also increase its focus on supporting the development of policies and common positions on key humanitarian issues, such as durable solutions and humanitarian access. Geographically, the sector will focus its activities in areas where humanitarian needs are concentrated including; Darfur, the three Protocol areas, Khartoum State and other areas hosting Sudan-South Sudan returnees, and eastern Sudan.<sup>8</sup>

### Strengthening coordination

The sector will continue to strengthen coordination systems to ensure a shared understanding of the humanitarian situation, common planning, efficient use of humanitarian resources and complementarity across sectors. The sector will support organizations involved in humanitarian (including early recovery) activities through the strengthening of Government and UN/INGO lead coordination mechanisms. In particular, the recent expansion of inter-sector and sector coordination from Darfur to all of Sudan requires improved capacity among sector coordinators and partners.

Within each sector, high-quality information services, mapping of organizations' activities and the creation and maintenance of contact databases will enhance the effectiveness of sectors and minimize duplication. Meanwhile, a renewed focus on needs assessments and analysis with an emphasis on the need to collect, analyse and use sex- and age-disaggregated data will further improve planning, response and preparedness to ensure that the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men are identified and addressed. As part of improving the programme cycle, quarterly monitoring of the implementation of the UN Work Plan will be introduced in 2012.

### Overview of sector objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators (Coordination and common services)

Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with corresponding targets)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian through advocacy and strengthened coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened coordination mechanisms, responses and preparedness for humanitarian and recovery action.</li> <li>Strengthened information management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular interactions amongst actors with strong engagements on humanitarian and recovery issues. (Govt, UN, NGOs, donors, Red Crescent, etc).</li> <li>Increased data and information collection and dissemination, including sex- and age-disaggregated data.</li> <li>Supporting the development of common policies and positions regarding durable solutions (in conjunction with the Returns and Reintegration Sector), improving the quality of needs assessments, gender mainstreaming, and reinforcing coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of functional coordination mechanisms in place (HCT, SCG, HLC, JVM, RR, etc). Target: 75 percent functionality</li> <li>Number of information management products timely produced and disseminated (reports, maps, and minutes) Target: 75 percent of information products produced to schedule.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes by providing common services that reduce indirect costs through increased access to the humanitarian Pool Fund, common transport services, expansion of mapping services and provision of security advice and support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rates of utilization of common services for humanitarian action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe and efficient air transport provided that improve access to and delivery of assistance to affected population</li> <li>Increased access to security services and support.</li> <li>Timely allocations made to the most urgent needs and critical gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of passengers, agencies, tonnage of cargo transported; and destinations reached.</li> <li>Number of security related services provided (training, evacuations). Target: 100 percent coverage for security training, security assessments, evacuations; reports and maps meets user requirements.</li> <li>Number of Pool funds allocations made based on sector priority needs. Target: 10% of Work Plan reserve requirements met through CHF addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs</li> <li>Security communications services (VHF/ HF radio backbone, 24/7 operational radio rooms, vehicle/staff tracking, radio checks, technical support) in support of staff safety and security, provided in all 15 approved Interagency locations.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build /strengthen capacity of national actors to respond effectively and efficiently to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced local partners' capacities to lead humanitarian and recovery responses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved partnership and coordination amongst and with national actors</li> <li>Increased number of Government and national actors involved in humanitarian work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of training conducted and people trained disaggregated by sex. Target: increased number of national staff trained.</li> <li>Number of local partners involved in humanitarian and recovery activities. Target: increased number of Government and national actors involved in humanitarian work</li> </ul>

#### Humanitarian financing

The sector will continue to mobilize resources on behalf of the humanitarian community for the UN and Partners Work Plan and also a host of humanitarian financing mechanisms. Pooled funds, such as the CHF managed jointly by OCHA and UNDP, will continue to provide a cost-effective means of supporting the most urgent humanitarian needs and the most critical funding gaps throughout the priority geographic regions. The CHF remains an important coordination tool that brings sectors together, ensuring that the priority needs defined in the Work Plan are met in a timely and efficient manner. The sectors will also mobilize resources through the CERF and through other appeals, if required.

#### Supporting the development of humanitarian policies

The sector will support the HCT to develop common policies and positions on important humanitarian issues. For example, the sector will support the promotion and facilitation of durable solutions where appropriate. Emphasis is placed on the development of a strategic framework and action plan for durable solutions in Sudan, improving the quality of needs assessments, gender mainstreaming, and reinforcing coordination mechanisms, especially with early recovery and development actors, as well as the Government.

#### Enabling humanitarian access

There are varying degrees of humanitarian access throughout Sudan. Constraints on access in some locations impede humanitarian operations, affecting efforts to assist vulnerable people. Access is severely restricted in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, particularly in areas not under Government control. Darfur continues to have significant access restrictions in areas under the control of non-state armed movements, such as in the eastern Jebel Marra. Partners have reported specific access restrictions on the movement of humanitarian personnel or assets. In addition, poor infrastructure, the physical environment and humanitarian actors' own internal security regulations also restrict access. The sector will continue to monitor and report on humanitarian access in order to create an evidence base for sustained advocacy efforts and access negotiations. It will also continue to work through mechanisms under the HLC to discuss and resolve impediments to humanitarian access in Darfur.

Access to some locations, especially rural areas is restricted due to the infrequency of flights to these locations. Accordingly, there remains a strong demand for reliable air transport, with an average of 3,500 flight management applications (FMA) and 4,500 passengers requiring transport each month.

### Capacity of national partners

The sector will continue to build and strengthen the capacity of national actors to respond to humanitarian needs throughout Sudan. In response to the Government's intention to promote project implementation through national actors and reduce the presence of international actors, the sector will increase the provision of targeted training opportunities in collaboration with the HAC and the INGO steering committee. At the same time it is recognized that in some sectors this process may take considerable time while in other sectors, such as protection, an ongoing international presence will be required. In 2011, the sector provided various trainings to over 284 national NGO and HAC staff in Blue Nile and Darfur. In addition, the reduction of INGOs in Darfur due to ongoing funding constraints, and the transition from a relief to recovery mandate, may necessitate further capacity-building among local actors.

### Camp coordination

There are currently some 1.9 million people residing in IDP camps in Sudan. The sector will continue to provide camp coordination and camp management services in some of the camps in Darfur. More broadly, the sector will continue to provide information management services on the humanitarian situation, including instances of new displacement, as well as returns throughout Sudan.

### Risk analysis

There are a number of factors that potentially affect the sector's ability to implement the plan, including continued insecurity and conflict and new restrictions on humanitarian actors. If humanitarian access remains limited in areas with high degrees of humanitarian need, the sector will explore new modes of service delivery to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are met. Funding may also become a challenge, affecting the sector's ability to address emerging needs.

There is also the issue of limited capacity of national partners and reduced Government funding available to line ministries to ensure durable solutions. A further risk is donor fatigue and reduced funding resulting from a global economic downturn. Funding and access problems may exacerbate the trend of INGOs withdrawing from Darfur, leaving large gaps in service provision.

### Inter-relations of needs with other sectors

The sector will support inter-sector and sector coordination by ensuring that efficient coordination mechanisms are in place that complement synergies between sector activities. Coordination between and among sectors via pooled funds (CHF and CERF) requests will remain a key pillar in overall inter-sector coordination. The sector will provide updated and relevant information management products to the humanitarian community, including regular inter-sector assessments. The sector will also engage Government partners to advocate for sustained access to people in need for all sectors. The sector will further encourage all sectors to engage in capacity-building of national and local partners to strengthen overall humanitarian action.

### Coverage of needs by actors not in the sector

Other agencies also continue to manage humanitarian response programmes, in addition to humanitarian needs covered under the Work Plan. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), for example, continues to deliver emergency health services. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been active in implementing activities – jointly with the SRCS – especially in conflict-affected areas. Several local CBOs, with minimal capacity to meaningfully participate in the Work Plan, continue to respond to humanitarian needs in different locations.

### Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

The sector will improve its programmes to better support responses to the evolving needs of IDPs and return populations vis-à-vis improved coordination, supporting durable solution where appropriate, and building the capacity of national partners.

### Sector Monitoring Plan

The sector will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the 2012 Work Plan and, as such, will collate monitoring outputs from all sectors and provide updates and analysis against the stated targets of the Work Plan. The sector will monitor overall outputs by measuring performance against stated indicators for each of the strategic objectives quarterly to assess progress towards meeting targets throughout 2012. This will require close engagement with all sector partners to gather and consolidate data and information on each of the indicators. In addition, for Strategic Objective One, monthly meetings at the sector and inter-sector level will be held to assess the operating environment for humanitarian actors and to ensure the coordination of humanitarian activities in Sudan.

The sector will also undertake regular field assessments and missions in partnership with the Government, where appropriate, to monitor improvements in the operating environment, and ensure regular reporting from partners. In this regard, closer working links will be forged between the federal and state-based coordination mechanisms to monitor consistency in operations and policies. For Strategic Objective Two, in addition to already-existing common services, the sector will monitor opportunities to develop further use of common services to improve the efficiency of humanitarian operations. For Strategic Objective Three, the sector, in collaboration with HAC and the INGO Steering Committee, will monitor the capacity of national actors to identify priority areas for training and capacity-building.

## EDUCATION



### Summary objectives and information

1. Increased access to life-saving education for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and basic school-aged children (including IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads and host/rural underserved, especially girls)
2. To improve quality of education and learning experience in conducive environment for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school-aged children (including IDPs, returnees, and refugee children, especially girls)
3. Increase access to quality non-formal/alternative life and livelihoods skills-based learning opportunities for children, youth/adolescents at risk/out of school and adults
4. Strengthen the capacity of local education stakeholders and service providers to create access to life-saving quality formal and non-formal education.

### Sector needs analysis

Sudan is home to more than 1.9million IDPs in Darfur and an additional 2.3 million citizens are regarded as highly vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance in other areas.<sup>18</sup> Close to 40 percent of the Sudanese population are children under 15 years of age. As a result of recent conflicts in the three Protocol Areas displacement has increased, resulting in decreased enrolment rates. Pressure on existing education resources in neighbouring states such as White Nile, Sennar and North Kordofan to support the recently displaced is growing.

Underinvestment in the education of children and youth risks jeopardizing the future of millions of Sudanese children, as they grow up unskilled, poorly equipped for adult life, unhealthy and with significantly reduced chances of meaningful future employment.<sup>19</sup> As funding contributions to Sudan diminish, the need for durable community-owned education systems capable of reaching out to children and youth remains a humanitarian priority.

### Increased access to education for vulnerable and disadvantaged school children

### Key sector information (Education)

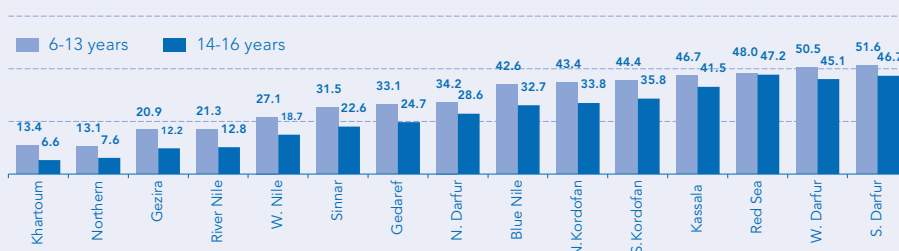
<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	UN Children's Fund - UNICEF Save the Children (co-lead)
<b>Government lead</b>	Ministry of General Education
<b>Sector member organizations</b>	Al Massar Charity Organization for Nomads, Al Rahma Islamic Organization, Care Switzerland, Catholic Relief Services, FPDO, Global Hope Network International, GOAL Ireland, Grant Family Organization, Hiba, Hidayat Rehabilitation Organization for Special Needs, Human Relief Foundation, International Development and Relief Board, ILO, InterSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Jesuit Refugee Services, NCA, Peace Corps, Peace Platform Organization, Plan Sudan, Salam for Rehabilitation, SC, Sudan Council of Churches, Sudan Open Learning Organization, SudanAid, Sudanese Development Call Organization, Sudanese Network for Education for All Sudanese Women's General Union, Tearfund, United Methodist Committee for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo, War Child Canada, War Child Holland, World Food Programme, World Vision, ZOA Refugee Care.
<b>Projects</b>	35 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Target is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000 vulnerable pre-school and school children</li> <li>• 80,000 out-of-school children and youth</li> <li>• 350,000 primary school children</li> <li>• 1,154,678 basic school children in need of school meals</li> <li>• 5,000 teachers</li> <li>• 5,000 illiterate adult women and men</li> <li>• 40 Government employees</li> <li>• 700 members of Parent/Teacher Associations</li> <li>• 210 NNGO/CBO representatives</li> </ul>
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$78.65 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$37.74 million (high) \$40.91 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Friedrich Affolter: faffolter@unicef.org; Wigdan Adam: WigdanA@ecaf.savethechildren.se.

Vulnerable children such as IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads, orphans, children with special needs, and children from rural underserved communities are less likely to access education services. Indeed, a poor rural girl's chances to access quality education schools is 25 percent lower than that of a boy from a middle-class urban family.<sup>20</sup> Vulnerable children require quality schools or learning spaces, as well as trained teachers and

## OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN

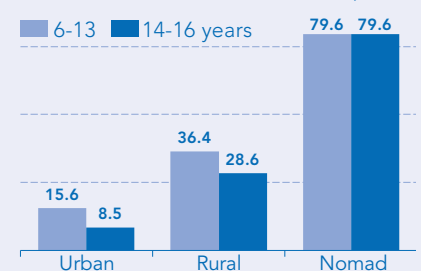
### Children who never attended school (%)

Percentage of children (6-13 and 14-16-year-olds) who never attended school



### Out-of-school children per population type

% of children who never attended school (all Sudan)



**Sector caseload**

Category	People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Vulnerable pre-school and basic school children in need of access to education <sup>9</sup>	914,000	610,000	1,524,000	90,000	60,000	150,000
Out-of-school children and youth in need of accelerated learning programmes <sup>10</sup>	1,178,000	772,000	1,950,000	50,000	30,000	80,000
Basic school children in need of quality education <sup>11</sup>	1,853,340	1,780,660	3,634,000	178,500	171,500	350,000
Basic school children in need of school meals <sup>12</sup>	570,668	683,617	1,254,678	524,849	629,829	1,154,678
Vulnerable illiterate adult women and men <sup>13</sup>	3,832,218	2,554,812	6,387,030	3,000	2,000	5,000
Teachers (including voluntary teachers) <sup>14</sup>	20,384	40,000	60,384	2,500	2,500	5,000
Members of parent-teacher associations (PTAs) <sup>15</sup>	85,500	28,500	114,000	400	300	700
Sudanese local Gov't employees participating in education project implementation <sup>16</sup>	75	75	150	20	20	40
Sudanese community-based organizations/NGOs participating in proj.implementation <sup>17</sup>	263	262	525	70	70	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,454,185</b>	<b>6,469,664</b>	<b>14,924,242</b>	<b>849,269</b>	<b>896,149</b>	<b>1,745,418</b>

head teachers (both women and men), quality learning and leisure materials, as well as school meals and other food incentives. Without these critical education inputs, working families are less likely to allow their children to attend school, thereby increasing their likelihood of being illiterate and vulnerable.

**Out-of-school children, youth and adults**

One million Sudanese children - the majority in Darfur - have never attended school, and another 900,000 are assumed to have dropped out-of-school at some point, primarily in order to earn income or support their families. These 1.9 million out-of-school children must be given age-adequate after-hour study opportunities where they can develop life skills that safeguard their future economic productivity. Also, food incentives must sustain out-of-school enrolment. Improving access to vocational opportunities also provides skills necessary in areas of return and recovery, supporting the re-establishment of productive livelihoods while going to school at the same time.

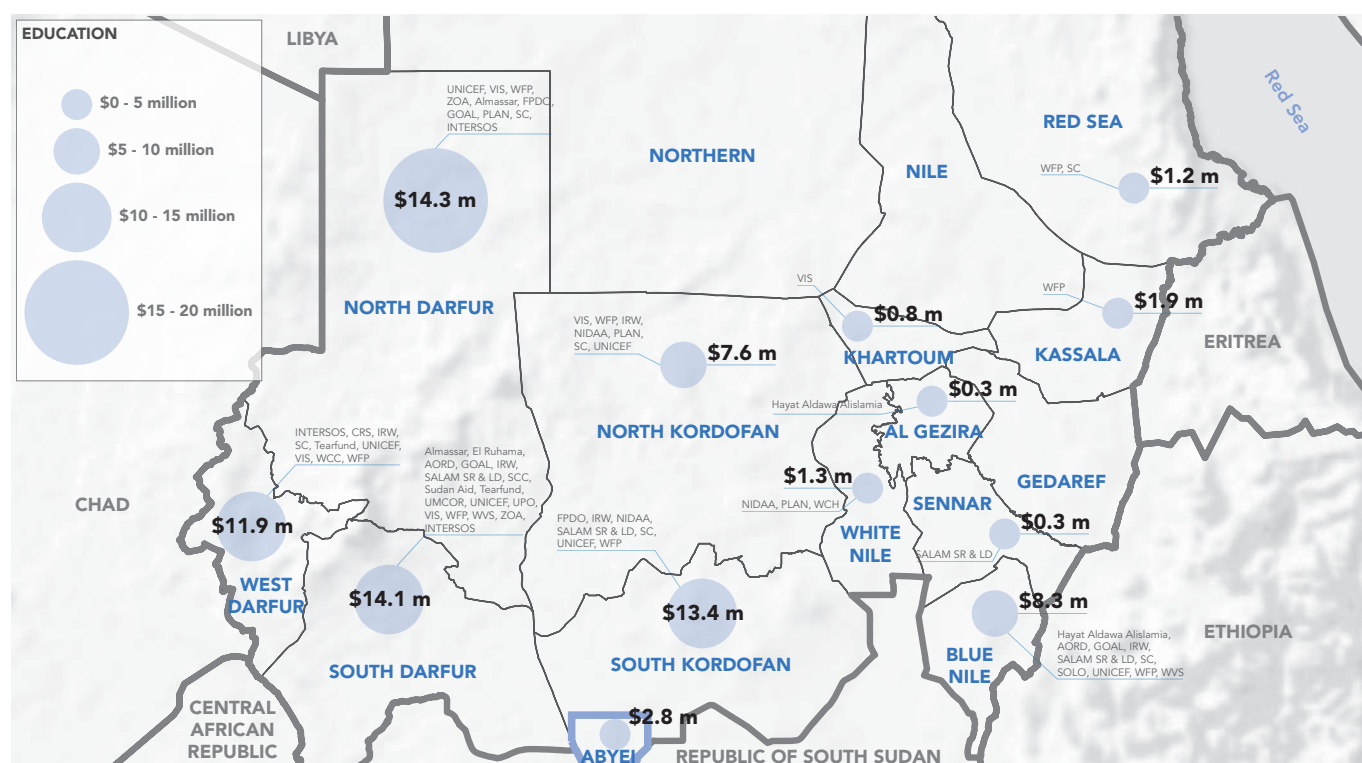
**Improved quality of education and learning experiences**

In order to improve attendance and retention rates, schools must become more child-friendly. There is a need to mobilize communities and parents to support these efforts. Water and sanitation facilities also contribute to child-friendly schools, even though such infrastructure is often lacking. The provision of separate latrines for boys and girls affects the attendance rate, especially of teenage girls. Teacher training in child-friendly school management will result in improved basic health interventions, protection of children from sexual harassment, and will prevent the exclusion of children with special needs. All interventions support the development of human resources that are economically productive in the near future.

**Education in emergencies**

Complex emergencies and natural disasters continue to result in new displacements in the Darfur States and the three Protocol Areas. The closing of border points between Sudan and

**EDUCATION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE**



**Overview of sector objectives (Education)**

Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Increase access to basic education for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school-age children (including IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads and host/rural underserved populations, especially girls).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000 disadvantaged children (60% girls) have access to Grade 1 basic education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000 disadvantaged children (60% girls) enrolled in Grade 1 basic education schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of disadvantaged pre-school children (boys and girls) accessing pre-school services.</li> <li>• Number of disadvantaged school-aged children (boys and girls) with access to basic education (Grade 1)</li> </ul>
Improve quality of education and learning experience in conducive learning environment for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and basic education school-aged children (including IDPs, returnees and refugee children, nomads, especially girls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 350,000 vulnerable or disadvantaged children (51% girls) receive improved quality learning through improved learning environment, tools and materials and quality teaching.</li> <li>• 5,000 teachers provide improved teaching and learning experience to children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 350,000 vulnerable or disadvantaged children (51% girls) benefitted from learning materials, education supplies and other quality intervention activities.</li> <li>• At least 5,000 teachers(50% women) trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of classrooms rehabilitated and equipped.</li> <li>• Number of school-aged children benefitting from school kits</li> <li>• Number of children benefitting from school meals</li> <li>• Number of children benefitting from child-friendly learning environment (safe location, protection, inclusiveness, drinking water, gender-separate water and hygiene facilities, child-centred pedagogy and curriculum, psychosocial well-being, teaching essential life-skills in emergencies)</li> <li>• Number of teachers (male and female) trained.</li> </ul>
Increase access to quality non-formal /alternative life and livelihoods skills-based learning opportunities for children, youth/ adolescents at risk/out-of-school, and adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 children and/or youth/ adolescents at risk/out-of-school are protected from any harmful environment and acquire basic literacy, numeracy and basic life skills, and livelihood skills.</li> <li>• 5,000 vulnerable illiterate women and men acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 children and youth/adolescents at risk/out-of-school enrolled in safe alternative learning programmes.</li> <li>• 5,000 vulnerable illiterate women and men have successfully acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of out-of-school children, youth and adolescents (male, female) accessing alternative or non-formal education.</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable illiterate women and men who have acquired literacy and numeracy skills.</li> </ul>
Strengthen the capacity of local education stakeholders and service providers to create access to life-saving quality formal and non-formal education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and local education actors (40 Government officials; 50 CBOs representatives; 700 PTA members, and 15 NGO staff) have been trained, mentored and coached, and are actively participating in community-based education responses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Governments officials; 50 CBO representatives, 700 PTA members, and 15 NGO staff) participating actively in community-based education responses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of national and local institutions and/or employees of these institutions</li> </ul>

South Sudan will impede traditional nomadic migration and, potentially, result in new spontaneous settlements near the South Sudan border. Over half a million school-age children could be affected by this situation and many may not have access to education in new settlements. Such children need safe learning spaces that facilitate physical, psychosocial and protection during times of crisis. Education programmes must protect against exploitation and harm, including abduction, sexual and GBV and the recruitment of children into armed groups. Dissemination of life-saving information about landmine safety, HIV/AIDS prevention, environmental awareness and conflict resolution is best accomplished through schools.

**Countering aid dependence by building local capacity**

The sustainability of education investments - as well as the reduction of aid dependence - requires strengthening the capacity of local education service providers. Local counterparts, such as local Government authorities and community-based organizations, must actively participate in all stages of the education project cycle. Capacity development approaches based on the “theory–modelling–practice–feedback–coaching” model will build a durable knowledge and skill base in technical, project management, and administrative areas.

**Risk analysis**

Risks to the implementation of education programmes include the outbreak of new conflicts, restrictions on move-

ment or access of education partners in areas of conflict, and decreased funding, forcing some experienced education partners to reduce their presence and discontinue their role as co-facilitators of education interventions. There is also a concern that social service budget cuts, as a result of the challenging economic situation, will also force state Governments to decrease investment in education. Low capacity of some local education stakeholders may lead to delays in education project implementation.

**Inter-relations needs with other sectors**

The Education Sector will continue its strategic partnership with other key sectors such as WASH, Mine Action, Health and FSL. Schools provide social spaces for humanitarian actors and their Government counterparts. Health, WASH, and food initiatives reach out to children, adolescents and communities in general. Likewise, life-skills education on mine risk, HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene interrelates with the Nutrition, Health, WASH sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector.

**Coverage of needs by actors not in the Work Plan**

Federal and state government representatives participate and contribute to sector meetings. State officials co-chair sector meetings at state level, and they participate in M&E missions with individual partner agencies. Work Plan-registered service providers collaborate with community-based organizations (CBOs), local leaders and Parent Teacher Associations [PTAs] to consult and mobilize community support.

### Sector monitoring plan

The sector will use regular sector meetings to gather project progress information regarding sector indicators. Together with OCHA, sector leads will provide quarterly updates on progress against Work Plan indicators.

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



### Sector objectives

1. Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable people;
2. Protect, restore and improve household food and livelihoods security of vulnerable populations;
3. Restore and promote sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) by vulnerable communities and in vulnerable eco-systems;
4. Strengthen strategic coordination of interventions, capacity of partners, emergency preparedness and effective response to FSL aspects of disasters & conflicts.

### Sector needs analysis

#### Displacement trends and dynamics

As a result of fighting in Abyei, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and parts of Darfur, much of the displacement that occurred in 2011 took place during the main agricultural planting period and at the beginning of the difficult "hunger season" when household food stocks and people's physical resilience is at a low. The FSL sector will support the affected people with food assistance and productive livelihood inputs in areas to which people have fled, as well as in areas where people have returned and have access to land for cultivation.

#### Processes of return

Multiple assessments conducted in Darfur in the first half of 2011 found that returnees require livelihoods support, natural resource protection and regeneration, short-term food aid until they can harvest from their own food production, and the restoration or enhancement of basic services to facilitate sustainable reintegration. As well as environmental impacts, food insecurity amongst returnee populations may also put

certain women, girls, boys and men at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV. Infrastructure repair, disrupted livelihoods and limited opportunities for new or diversified livelihoods in return areas directly increase fuel wood and construction material consumption. This destroys existing vegetation, contributes to deforestation and risks accelerating desertification.

### Refugee hosting areas

FSL sector partners will work closely with UNHCR under the Multi-Sector for Refugees to provide support to refugees in eastern Sudan with food and other livelihoods support for self-reliance. In addition, the FSL Sector is concerned with supporting host populations and other areas at risk from natural disaster in eastern Sudan. While some of the most potentially productive agricultural areas are in eastern Sudan, small land holders without access to irrigation are highly exposed to climatic fluctuations, such as poor rainfall, leading to low agricultural production, limited livestock productivity and, consequently, limited economic opportunities.

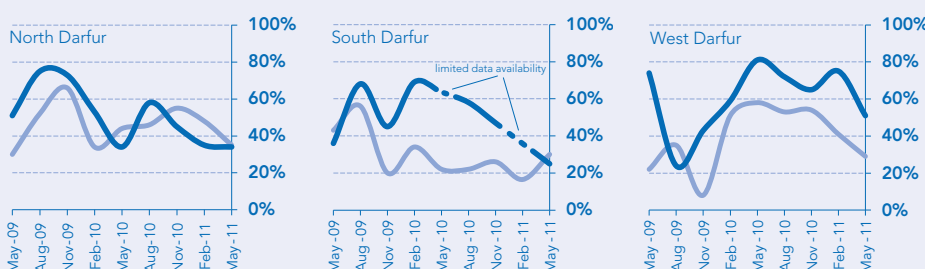
### Livestock situation

The loss of access to summer grazing areas in border areas with South Sudan for 3.9 million heads of livestock<sup>21</sup> managed by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists due to the secession of South Sudan poses new and serious risks to livestock assets and the families and communities that depend on them. The disruption of grazing and migration routes has led to livestock becoming over-concentrated in fragile grazing areas in some border states, with associated problems of overgrazing, reduced water supply, conflicts between (and among) pastoralists and farmers, livestock diseases and livestock mortality.

In areas of continued instability, access to animal health services remains vital to the survival of populations living in contested areas. Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), selected from their communities and therefore staying/moving with their communities, continue to provide basic animal health services even in the midst of conflict, including in areas where humanitarian access may be limited. The FSL sector will remain focused on the vulnerable segments of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, with a focus on the small holdings of livestock owned by women and girls since the larger stocks are cared for especially by boys and men, so that vulnerable families can maintain a healthy mix of livestock types designed to provide resilience in times of drought, flood or diseases.

## FOOD SECURITY DARFUR

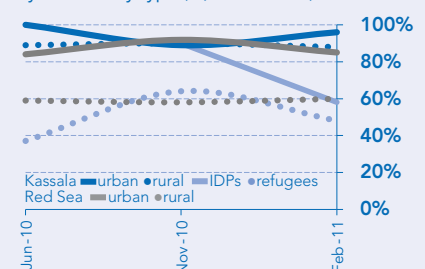
Food secure households (HH), May '09 to May '11  
By state (%), households, ■ resident ■ IDPs



Source: WFP (2011), Food Security Monitoring System Reports

## FOOD SECURITY EAST

Food secure households, Jun '10 to Feb '11  
By community type (%), households



## Key sector information (FSL)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Ministry of Agriculture/ Ministry of Animal Resources
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	Abo Hadia for Women and Community Development, ACAD, ACO, ACORD, ACTED, ADRA, Afag OPD, Al Baraka Society for Agricultural Services, Al Shoroog, Alban, Almassar, Alradom, AHA, ARC, ARS, ASEB/WB, Attamas, Azza Women Association, CARE International Switzerland, Child-friendly Communities Initiative, Concern Worldwide, COOPI, CPA, CRLRS, CRS, CVA, DDA, DRA, DRC, FAO, FNC, French Red Cross, Friend of Peace and Development Organization, GAA, GOAL, GFO, HAC, HAI, HAD, ICRC, IOM, IRD, INTERSOS, Islamic Dawa Organization, ISRA, Islamic Relief Worldwide, ISRA, Jebel Marra Rural Development Project, KAEDS, KhairatAzoum Society, KSCS, Mercy Corps Scotland, MSEO, Mubadiroon, NDO, NEF, NIDAA, Noon, OMSIMA, OXFAM-America, PRACTICAL ACTION, PDNO, Plan Sudan, PODR, PREDO, Relief International, RISE, Ruhama, SAARF, SAG, SECS, SC-S, SOLO, SOS Sahel International, SP, SPCR, SPO, SRCS, SSD, SSO, State Ministry of Agriculture, State Ministry of Animal Resources, Tearfund, Triangle, Turath, UMCOR, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNAMID, United Nations Mission in Sudan/RRR, URDP, VIS, VSF-Germany, WARDS, War Child Canada, WB, WFP, Women and El Fashir Rural Network, Women Development Association, World Relief, WVI, ZOA Refugee Care, ZORD.
<b>Projects</b>	58 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,227,572
<b>Funds required</b>	\$449.02 million
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	\$417.84 million (high) \$31.18 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Emmanuel Lujuo: emmanuel.lujuo@fao.org; Marie-Helene Kyprianou: M-Helene.Kyprianou@wfp.org

## Risk analysis

Insecurity is expected to be a continuing challenge for the humanitarian operations of FSL partners in some key areas. Events in the three Protocol Areas and parts of Darfur will continue to impede the access of vulnerable populations to cropping and grazing areas and to water, thereby exposing populations to unacceptable risks such as potential GBV against women and girls fetching water and fire wood. Insecurity also puts people at risk whilst working, such as working on croplands and, particularly, boys and men herding livestock.

The 2011/12 summer season crop production is expected to be significantly lower than last year and well below the five-year average. The delayed onset of rains was followed by dry spells in June and July, months that otherwise should have seen good rainfall. Poor and uneven spatial and temporal rainfall distribution, particularly during June and July, resulted in moisture deficits and dryness in some areas, forcing farmers to replant crops that had poor germination. Expected pest outbreaks in Darfur will exacerbate the problem of crop losses.

Moreover, increased food prices are expected to have significant impact on the poor,<sup>22</sup> particularly female and child-headed households which have limited income and livelihood opportunities, coupled with the burden of highly dependent, non-working family members.

## Inter-relations of needs with other sectors

The FSL sector will work closely with the Nutrition, Health, WASH and Protection sectors in planning and organizing

## Sector caseload (in thousands)

Category	Affected population			Caseload		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>IDPs</b>						
State						
N.Darfur	296	308	604	296	308	604
S.Darfur	575	550	1,125	265	260	525
W.Darfur	240	273	478	217	208	425
Abyei	55	55	110	33	32	65
S.Kordofan	110	90	200	66	54	120
B.Nile	81	69	150	80	20	65
Eastern S.	31	37	68	23	30	53
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,892</b>
<b>Returnees</b>						
N.Darfur	1	1	2	1	1	2
S.Darfur	58	58	115	50	50	100
W.Darfur	23	22	45	23	22	45
Abyei	20	20	40	20	20	40
S.Kordofan	37	31	68	27	14	41
B.Nile	20	14	34	20	14	34
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Refug's</b>						
W.Darfur	4	4	8	4	4	8
Eastern S.	37	43	80	37	43	80
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Nomads</b>						
N.Darfur	97	101	199	74	77	151
S.Darfur	233	500	733	245	330	572
W.Darfur	357	343	700	205	197	402
Abyei	16	30	36	4	20	24
S.Kordofan	46	37	83	27	22	50
B.Nile	10	20	30	10	30	40
Eastern S.	18	21	39	16	18	35
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1,276</b>
<b>Resident host communities</b>						
N.Darfur	382	398	780	277	288	565
S.Darfur	350	100	450	195	130	325
W.Darfur	158	152	310	99	87	186
Abyei	15	15	30	8	7	15
S.Kordofan	83	68	150	50	41	90
B.Nile	200	300	500	200	300	500
Eastern S.	18	19	37	13	16	29
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,709</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>7,204</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>5,228</b>

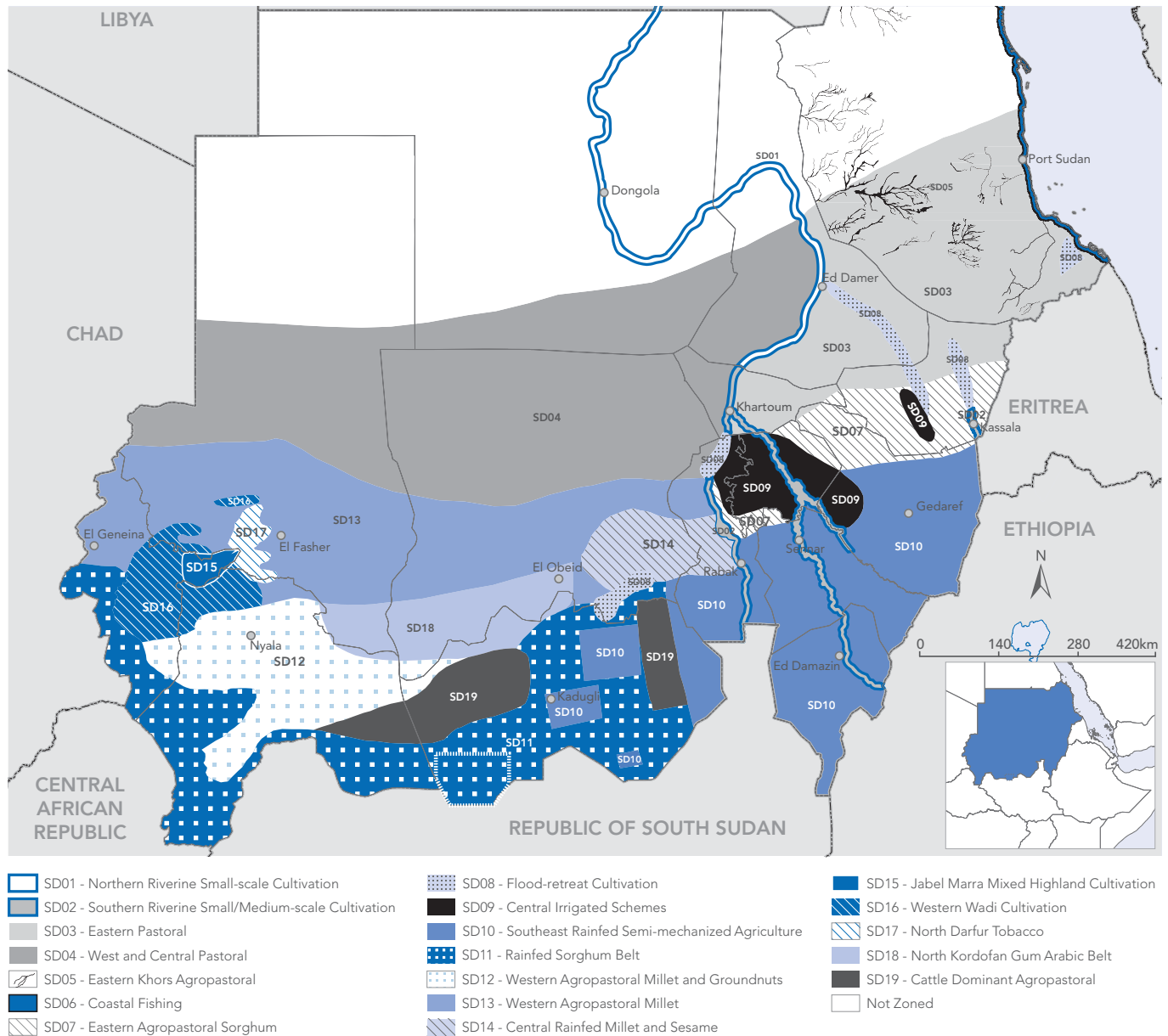
assessments and sharing information on sector activities/interventions. This will be done through inter-sector coordination forums both at state and Khartoum levels. Areas of collaboration include nutrition assessments, livelihoods assessments, environmental assessments, water facilities for people and livestock, and livelihood support for affected households.

## Coverage of needs by actors not in the sector or Work Plan

The FSL Sector works closely with government line ministries to plan, organize and implement assessments and interventions. The ministries are part of the sector coordination and planning structure/system. Therefore, the needs of the sector are jointly identified and addressed by sector partners, including the line ministries, the ICRC, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and other Red Cross/Crescent Societies present in country.



SUDAN LIVELIHOOD ZONES (AUGUST 2011)



Source: USAID/FAO/WFP/FSTS/FEWSNET (last updated August 2011)

**FSL Sector objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators**

The sector’s priorities are to support newly displaced populations in the three Protocol Areas and Darfur, especially in Abyei, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and North Darfur. Support will also be provided to returnees in Darfur and the three Protocol Areas as well as to refugees in eastern Sudan (in collaboration with the Refugee Multi-Sector) to reconstruct and strengthen their livelihoods and self-reliance, and to restore and safeguard natural resources affected by population and livestock migrations.

Assistance will also be provided to groups affected by disrupted migratory routes and livestock congestion/ concentration in border-states (South Darfur, South Kordofan, Abyei, White Nile, Sennar, Blue Nile). Drought-affected households in Darfur, the three Protocol Areas and eastern Sudan will also be supported to strengthen resilience to food insecurity and

livelihood shocks. Finally, the sector will strengthen preparedness and response to food security and livelihood emergencies, provide support to the coordination of interventions, and promote capacity-building of FSL partners, including government line ministries, national NGOs and CBOs.

Sector key activities:

- Provision of food assistance (in-kind or vouchers) to vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas in the three Protocol Areas, Darfur and eastern Sudan through general
- food distributions, food-for work, asset creation and recovery as well as school feeding and blanket supplementary feeding;
- Support to crop production and protection (increased access to agricultural inputs and services such as seeds, tools, small scale irrigation facilities, pest control, training on crop husbandry, targeted seeds and tools distribution

based on seed security assessments, seed production, input fairs and voucher systems, cash for work) to build the resilience of vulnerable households including female headed households, avoid negative effects on markets, improve/rehabilitate rural infrastructure and production assets;

- Support livestock protection/production (vaccination and treatment of livestock, rehabilitation of water points, training/equipping of CAHWS, disease surveillance, rehabilitation of veterinary centres/clinics);
- Environmental protection/restoration (production/planting of multi-purpose tree seedlings, training on production/use of fuel efficient stoves, crop/farm protection, support to community-based peace building/natural resource-based conflict resolution);
- Livelihoods diversification and technology transfer (agro-processing of cheese/yoghurt, oil extraction; water harvesting; small scale irrigation; livestock restocking particularly small ruminants; blacksmithing of agricultural tools/implements; animal traction);
- Coordination of interventions, strengthening preparedness and response to FSL hazards and risks (facilitation of needs assessments, the collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, gaps analysis, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming, response option analysis, promotion of standards/best practices and disaster risk reduction, preparation of "who does what and where", capacity-building of the FSL actors, information sharing through routine FSL coordination meetings).

**FOOD SECURITY**

**5.2** million

people estimated to require food aid in 2012

**FOOD SECURITY**

**449** million

US\$ estimated to be required for food aid in Sudan in 2012

**Sector monitoring plan**

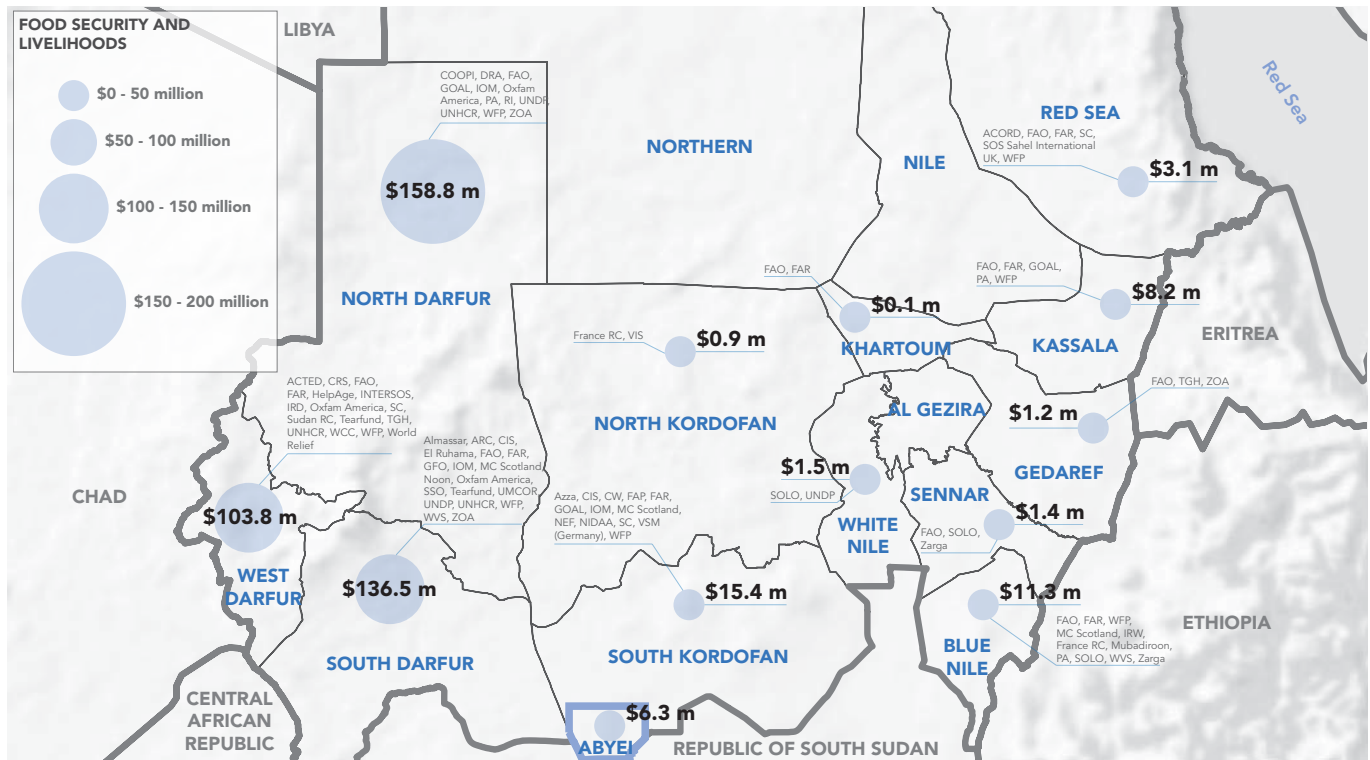
Interventions of FSL sector members will be monitored by the sector co-Leads, FAO and WFP at Khartoum and by field offices located in target states. A matrix of achievements will be developed and used to collect information from partners in each of the target states on a quarterly basis to gauge progress made against set targets. This information will be consolidated at Khartoum level and shared with partners, donors and other stakeholders.

Joint field visits to project locations will also be organized in each state by sector partners to verify the achievements indicated in the quarterly reports. The quarterly reports on achievements will feed into sector report for the quarterly reports produced by OCHA, as well as the Mid Year Review exercise in May/June 2012. Through regular sector meetings, FSL members will contribute to the three Ws, i.e., "who is doing what and where" in the Work Plan. In the FSL meetings, partners will be required to report on their achievements against the set targets. Technical support will be facilitated upon request to the sector members.

**Overview of sector objectives (Food security and livelihoods)**

Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators
Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased dietary diversity and food consumption score of the food insecure and vulnerable households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of beneficiaries assisted</li> <li>• Total tonnage distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the food insecure household reached</li> <li>• 100% of the food insecure household reached</li> </ul>
Protect, restore and improve HH food and livelihoods security of vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved agricultural and livestock production of vulnerable households</li> <li>• Target: Increase in household production by 0.3 tonnes</li> <li>• Target: 10% increase in vaccination/treatment for livestock from an average of 10 million livestock/year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop production capacity of 3.1 million targeted beneficiaries (517,000 households (HHs)) enhanced</li> <li>• Common epidemic and endemic diseases controlled for 11 million livestock through vaccination and treatment in target areas, especially along the Sudan/South Sudan border</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of targeted beneficiaries supported with agricultural inputs &amp; services</li> <li>• 28% of the 39 million livestock in targeted areas supported with veterinary services</li> </ul>
Restore and promote sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) by vulnerable communities and in vulnerable eco-systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced environmental degradation, especially around IDP and refugee camps/settlements</li> <li>• Target: 4 million tree seedlings planted and 180,000 people trained on energy saving technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental resources protected and restored by planting of 4 million tree seedlings in target areas</li> <li>• Energy saving technologies promoted in Work Plan target areas through training of 180,000 target beneficiaries (30,000 HHs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 million tree seedlings planted by 400,000 people (67,000 households)</li> <li>• 4% of targeted beneficiaries trained on energy saving technologies</li> </ul>
Strengthen strategic coordination of interventions, capacity of partners, emergency preparedness & effective response to FSL aspects of disasters & conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved capacity of Government, national NGO/CBO personnel to prepare &amp; respond to food security &amp; livelihoods hazards</li> <li>• Target: 1,000 personnel trained</li> <li>• Improved coverage of food security and livelihoods gaps and needs</li> <li>• Target: At least 70% coverage of gaps and needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of 1,000 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Animal Resources (MoAR) &amp; National NGO personnel built on key areas (DRR/M, assessments, project cycle management, results-based monitoring, etc)</li> <li>• Coordination of food security and livelihoods interventions strengthened to reduce gaps &amp; duplication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 Government &amp; national NGO/CBO personnel trained</li> <li>• At least 70% coverage of gaps and needs met</li> </ul>

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE



HEALTH



Sector objectives

1. To contribute towards better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary and secondary health care services.
2. To strengthen local capacity to predict, prepare for, respond to, mitigate and manage health risks that include communicable diseases and emergencies.
3. To contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality focusing on safe motherhood and child survival interventions.

Needs analysis

The overall political and security situation in Sudan remained challenging, particularly as new fighting has broken out in the three Protocol Areas and conflict continues in parts of Darfur.

In the three Protocol Areas, the fighting has resulted in the displacement of a large number of women, girls, boys and men seeking refuge in safer locations, generating significant humanitarian needs. This displacement has been compounded by the onset of the rainy season, increasing the risk of communicable disease outbreaks among vulnerable populations, including women, children and the elderly.

In Darfur, the first half of 2011 was characterized by clashes between the SAF and non-state armed movements in North Darfur, leading to the verified new displacement of over 70,000 people in 2011, most of whom took refuge in Zamzam IDP Camp.

Key sector information (Health)

Lead agency(s)	World Health Organization (WHO)
Gov't lead	Ministry of Helath
Implementing agencies	AHA, ARC, CAM, CIS, CW, COSV, CRS, EMERGENCY, FAR, GOAL, HAI, HELPAGE INT'L, IMC UK, IRW, JOHANNITER, MEDAIR, MERCY MALAYSIA, MERLIN, MSI, MUSLIM AID, NCA, NIDAA, PAI, PIH, PANCARE, RI, RHF, SAMARITAN'S PURSE, SC, SIDO, SUDAN RC, SUDAN AID, SWGU, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, World Relief, WVS
Projects	44 projects
Beneficiaries	11,047,106
Funds requested	\$79.98 million
Funds requested per priority level	\$68.94 million (high) \$11.04 million (medium)
Contact info	Dr. Shah Waliullah Siddiqi: siddiqis@sud.emro.who.int,

In parallel, around 60,000 people (both IDPs and refugees from the border areas in Chad) returned to their area of origin due to an improved security environment, primarily in West Darfur. The provision of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Darfur remains a major challenge for health partners given capacity constraints within the SMOH and the withdrawal of partners (Comité d'Aide Médicale (CAM), Medair).

The return of people of South Sudanese origin to South Sudan has required additional resources from the health sector. Many of the returnees requiring assistance remain stranded at 14 departure points in Khartoum or en route to South Sudan, particularly at the Kosti way station.

Disease outbreaks

Recurrent outbreaks of communicable diseases have been observed in some States due to increased population move-

**Sector caseload (in thousands)**

Category	Affected population			Caseload		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs and returnees	1,280	1,387	2,668	1,280	1,387	2,668
Refugees East	48	46	94	48	46	94
Host comm's.	3,982	4,314	8,296	3,982	4,314	8,296
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>5,747</b>	<b>11,058</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>5,747</b>	<b>11,058</b>

ments, inadequate access to water and sanitation and limited access to preventive and curative health services. From January to October 2011, four different disease outbreaks were detected, with responses being initiated within 24 hours. Over 600 cases of meningitis were registered during the year throughout Sudan, with 200 cases reported in Darfur. In addition, 674 suspected cases of measles have also been reported across the Darfur region. In Kassala State, more than 80 cases of acute jaundice syndrome and 82 suspected cases of Hepatitis E were reported, including 17 deaths.

**Functionality of health facilities**

Currently, 63 percent of all health facilities in Sudan provide basic health care packages. These health facilities cover the needs of 78 percent of the population. All 18 Darfur hospitals continue to receive essential life-saving medical supplies. However, hospital care for IDPs in Darfur is no longer provided free of charge. Meanwhile, only 46 percent of health facilities are providing basic emergency obstetric care. Moreover, there continues to be a lack of adequate access to health facilities, rapid turn-over of health staff and insufficient capacity at state level.

Health sector activities are further constrained by the departure of partners covering important areas such as MDM in eastern Jebel Marra, Malteser in North Darfur and CordAid in South Darfur. In West Darfur, the departure of CAM resulted in the closure of eight health facilities. In addition, the INGO Medair announced their plans to cease operations by the end of 2011 in Darfur. Medair supported 27 health centres across West Darfur State, and their withdrawal will create a significant gap in PHC coverage.

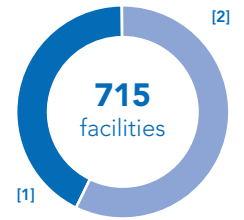
**Risk analysis**

The health sector faces the following challenges: limited access of health partners to affected populations in some locations such as the eastern Jebel Marra in Darfur or in areas held by armed movements both in Darfur and in the three Protocol Areas. The limited number of health sector partners is due to

**Management of health facilities in Darfur**  
Functioning facilities, June 2011

	Managed by	facilities	%
1	NGO	297	42
2	SMOH	418	58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: WHO (2011)



reduced funding, expulsions and NGOs pulling out of areas such as Darfur, in addition to the lack of capacity and high turnover of staff in Government supported facilities.

**Inter-relations of needs with other sectors**

The Health Sector will work closely with the WASH Sector to ensure provision of adequate and safe drinking water to beneficiaries across targeted populations, improved water quality control practices and sanitation in targeted locations and, when relevant, ensure a concerted response to control communicable disease outbreaks. In addition, the Health Sector will also work closely with the Nutrition Sector to ensure that adequate preventive and therapeutic measures are enacted in all health facilities for children with malnutrition.

**Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators**

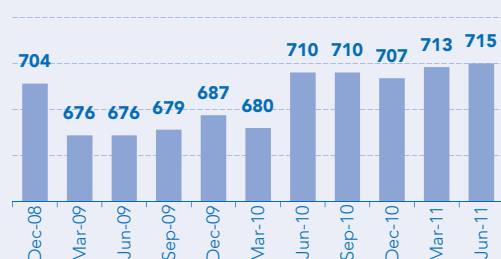
The health sector priorities related to the objectives for 2012 are:

- 1 To contribute towards better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary and secondary health care services.
  - Construct and rehabilitate essential structures of primary and secondary health care facilities and ensure their functionality.
  - Provide essential medicine and medical supplies, non-medical equipment, education materials etc.
  - Strengthen the local health system, PHC facilities and community based/outreach activities, and emergency referral system
  - Strengthen Health Management Information System.
  - Provide curative services for endemic diseases.
  - Provide essential health care services including care for the elderly and People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

**HEALTH SERVICES AND INDICATORS DARFUR**

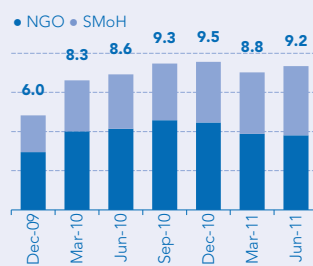
**Health facilities**

Number of functioning health facilities



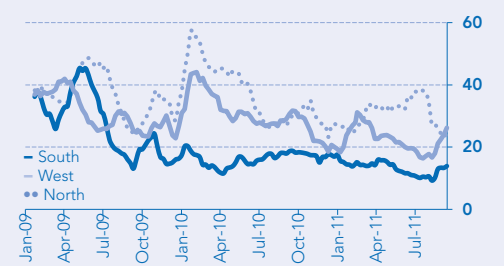
**Health staff**

Staff by management (in thousands)



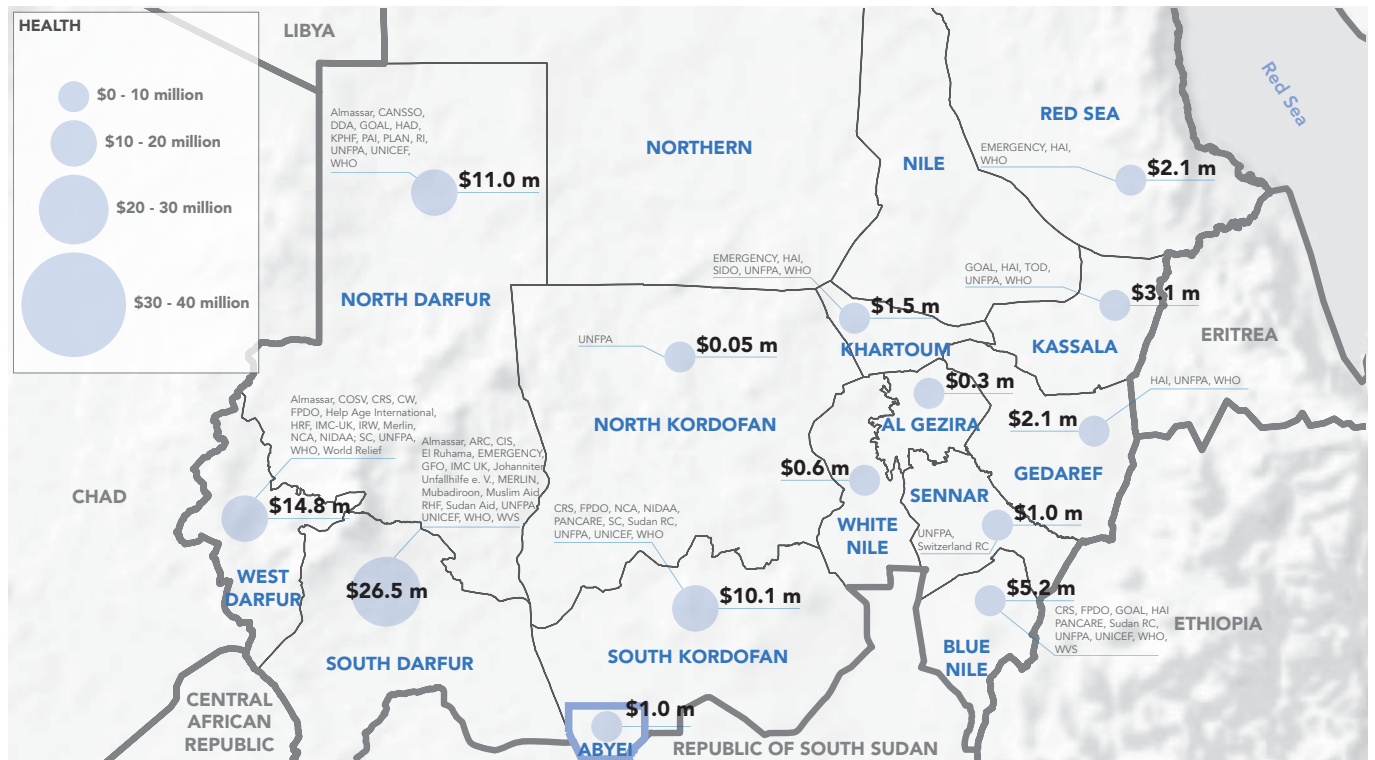
**Acute respiratory infections**

Incidence per 10,000 people (North, South, West Darfur)



Source: WHO (2011), Health Resource Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS), Early Warning and Response System (EWARS)

### HEALTH SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE



2 To strengthen local capacity to predict, prepare for, respond to, mitigate and manage health risks that include communicable diseases and emergencies.

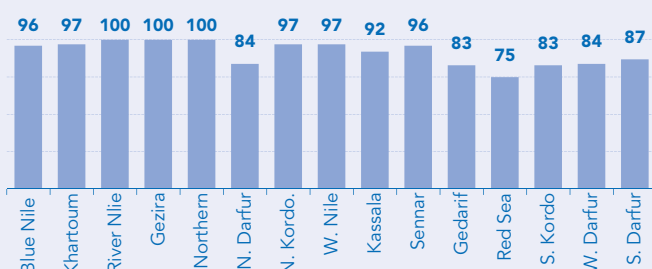
- Build capacity of health care providers in primary and secondary health care facilities including support to Academies for Allied Health Cadres
- Improve coordination, partnership, predictability and responsibility amongst all actors / sectors.
- Strengthen outbreak emergency preparedness, early detection and response capacity.
- Support proper case management, vector control campaigns and improved water quality.
- Strengthen integrated disease surveillance of communicable diseases and early warning and response system (EWARS), as well as community awareness.
- Provide essential reagents, rapid test kits, equipments, and diagnostic tools to health facilities.

3 To contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality focusing on safe motherhood and child survival interventions.

- Expansion of the extended programme on immunization (EPI) services for vulnerable groups including pregnant women, displaced and nomad populations.
- Improve access and utilization of maternal, newborn and child health services with focus on safe motherhood interventions, and enhanced emergency referrals.
- Increase number of skilled birth attendants with effective supportive supervision & regulation.
- Build capacity of maternal and child health (MCH) care providers.
- Support the effective prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/HIV/AIDS and victims of sexual violence.

### IMMUNIZATION

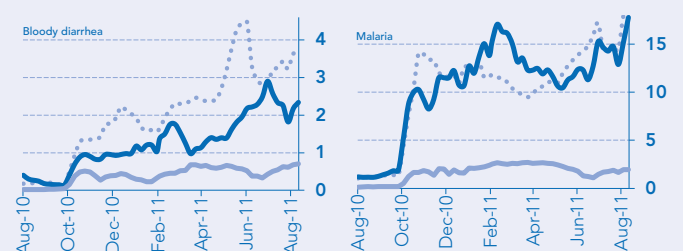
Immunization coverage northern states (Jan-May 2011, Penta3)  
Annualized coverage among children below 1 year (in %)



Source: Federal Ministry of Health/UNICEF (2011)

### HEALTH INDICATORS EAST

Bloody diarrhea and malaria infections, Eastern Sudan  
Incidence per 10,000 people — Kassala — Red Sea •• Gedaref



Source: WHO (2011)

## Overview of sector objectives (Health)

Objectives	Outcomes with corresp. targets	Outputs with corresp. targets	Indicators with corresp. targets and baseline
To contribute towards better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary and secondary health care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals and communities, with special emphasis on vulnerable and at-risk populations, have increased access to quality primary and secondary health care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased PHC facilities that provide minimum basic PHC package (Immunization, ANC, treatment of common diseases) of services.</li> <li>Increased availability of trained health personnel and community health workers in disadvantaged states.</li> <li>Essential medicine, medical supplies, guidelines, and health education material to be provided to targeted health facilities.</li> <li>Comprehensive health management information systems, established at all levels.</li> <li>Essential structure and functional capacities of prioritized health facilities rehabilitated.</li> <li>Mental health counselling &amp; care at health facilities in conflict and post conflict areas increased</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Health facilities providing minimum basic package of primary health services (treatment of common disease, immunization and ANC).</li> <li>% of population covered by functioning health facility (Key health providers/facility, according to the definition of FMOH for type of health unit/serving population).</li> </ul> <p><b>Corresponding targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of primary health care facilities will provide basic health packages. (baseline: 63 percent).</li> <li>80% of population covered by functioning health facilities (baseline: 78 percent)..</li> </ul>
To strengthen local capacity to predict, prepare for, respond to, mitigate and manage health risks that include communicable diseases and seasonal emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced mortality and morbidity related to communicable disease outbreak.</li> <li>By the end of 2012, all communicable disease outbreaks are detected and responses are initiated within 72 hours.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved coordination, partnership, predictability and responsibility amongst all actors.</li> <li>Strengthened systems for integrated disease surveillance of communicable diseases and EWARS.</li> <li>Essential reagents, rapid test kits, equipments, and diagnostic tools to health facilities are provided.</li> <li>Capacities for disaster management and communicable disease control and prevention in complex emergencies Strengthened.</li> <li>Improved vector control campaigns , reduced incidence of Vector borne diseases</li> <li>Improved water quality reduced incidence of Water born diseases.</li> <li>Strengthened outbreak emergency preparedness and response capacity and early detection</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of communicable disease outbreaks detected and responded to within 72 hours</li> <li>Percentage of states with emergency preparedness and response plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corresponding targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain 100 percent of outbreaks reported and responded to. (baseline: 100 percent).</li> <li>Ten percent of states have emergency preparedness and response plans. (baseline: six states).</li> </ul>
To contribute to a reduction in maternal and child morbidity and mortality focusing on safe motherhood and child survival interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced maternal and child mortality and morbidity</li> <li>By the end of 2012 the Health Sector has enhanced safe motherhood and child survival initiatives thus reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to maternal services with focus on reproductive health services (ANC, PMTCT, PNC, PAC, family planning and emergency management of obstetric care (EMOC),</li> <li>Improved prevention and management of STIs/HIV/AIDS cases, including victims of sexual violence (SGBV)</li> <li>Increased utilization and access of mothers and children under five years to essential curative health care services</li> <li>Enhanced accelerated Child Survival Initiative interventions (including EPI, IMCI, IYCF, and school health)</li> <li>Increased immunization coverage for women and children under five.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of HF providing basic EMOC</li> <li>Percentage of births attended by skilled birth attendants</li> <li>Coverage of Penta 3 vaccine in children below one year of age/state.</li> <li>Percentage of HF providing IMCI services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corresponding Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 percent of health facilities providing basic EMOC/per locality/state</li> <li>80 percent of births attended by skilled birth attendants.</li> <li>60 percent of health facilities providing IMCI services (baseline is 52 percent).</li> <li>95 percent of PENTA 3 coverage immunization.</li> </ul>

- Promote the Accelerated Child Survival Initiative interventions including coverage of immunization, integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), and school health.

In addition, sustainable approaches and durable solutions that will reduce aid dependence among the people are mainstreamed into the sector priorities. The focus will be on maintaining primary and secondary health care services to the displaced and other vulnerable populations, with a special focus on women and children below five years of age, in addition to identifying and covering gaps in health services in underserved or inaccessible areas.

## Sector monitoring plan

The Health Sector will compile reports from health partners on a quarterly basis in an effort to measure progress, achievements and constraints against stated targets. The Health Sector will visit all projects/locations on a regular basis. The findings of

such visits will be shared with partners through regular/ad hoc sector meetings or bulletins to ensure a coordinated response to emerging needs. Meanwhile, the Health Resources Availability System (HeRAMs) reports are also shared on quarterly basis, aiming to provide updates on the provision of health services in Darfur. The HeRAMS is also rolling out in South Kordofan State.

# MINE ACTION



## Sector objectives

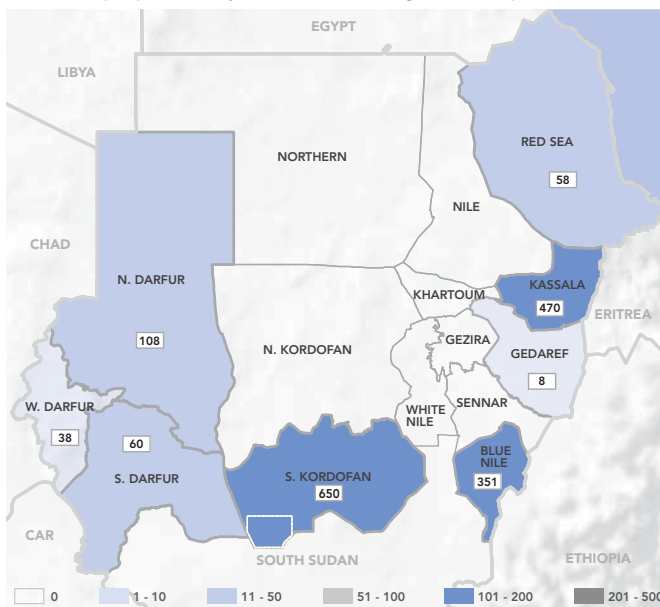
1. To facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
2. To reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW and facilitate the reintegration of victims through targeted mine risk education and victim assistance interventions.
3. To strengthen and support the management and operational capacities of the national authorities and implementing partners to enable them to address the socio-economic impact of landmines and ERW contamination in Sudan

## Sector needs analysis

As a result of several long-lasting conflicts, Sudan has been affected by the problem of mines and ERWs. Mines and other ERWs have caused human casualties in at least eight states of Sudan. The Government of Sudan is a State Party to the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and has continually expressed its committed to meet its international obligations.

Despite the efforts of national authorities and the international community to rid Sudan from the impact of mines, the country still has one of the largest mine and ERW problems in the region. In the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), a total of 1,537 victims of mines / ERW were reported up to September 2011. Of this total, 1,116 were injured, with women being injured in 37 incidents, and male and female children accounting for 166 incidents, or roughly 10 percent of the total number of injuries. South Kordofan and Kassala states are the most heavily affected areas in Sudan. In 2011, the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) reported 421 people killed, which is a dramatic increase in occurrence rate for the past several years

**Victims of landmines and explosive remnants of war**  
Number of people killed by landmines/ERW Aug 2002 to Sep 2011



Source: UNMAS (09/2011)

## Key sector information (Mine action)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations Mine Action Service - Sudan (UNMAS-S)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	National Mine Action Centre (Ministry of Human. Affairs)
<b>Member organizations</b>	ABRAR, AAR, Ana Sudan, Cheshire home, CORD, DANOS, DCA, DDR, DRDO, FAO, FPDO, HAD, IOM, ISRA, JASMAR, Landmine Victims Association in Kassala, Landmine Victims Union in Blue Nile, LMVkd, MADAR, MAG, MoEd, MoH, MoSW, NAPO, NDU, NMIAD, NPO, OSIL, OVCI Usratuna, PTIO, QatarRed Crescent, OAS, Rufaida Health Foundation, SCBL, SIBRO, SOD, Spina Bifida Association, Sudanese Red Crescent, Tawasol El Amal Organization/Hope Medical City, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCPL, WFP.
<b>Projects</b>	15 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	600,700.
<b>Funds required</b>	\$16.38 million
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	\$11.48 million (high) \$4.9 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Armen Harutyunyan: armenh@sudan-map.org

There are still over 300 registered hazardous areas to be cleared and this number will continue to rise as surveys are conducted into South Kordofan and Blue Nile, two areas that might have been recently re-contaminated.

Mine Action in Sudan is a concern for all stakeholders - the Government, local communities, NGO/INGOs and the United Nations. The primary goal of the Mine Action Sector is to reduce the impact of landmines and ERW by facilitating humanitarian activities, reducing the risk of mine-related casualties and strengthening the capacity of national authorities and local partners to address the impact of mines and other ERWs. By doing this, the sector reduces the negative impact on the lives of many communities throughout Sudan. It also aims to address the dangers that landmines and ERWs pose to local communities, to IDPs, refugees and aid workers. The United Nations Mine Action Service Sudan (UNMAS-S) is currently providing technical support to the NMAC to coordinate, accredit, task and deliver quality assurance and quality control for all mine action operations in Sudan.

In order to establish the areas in immediate and urgent need of mine action activities, a prioritization process is being undertaken through a series of consultations with all relevant mine action stakeholders. This prioritization process has been undermined by the continuing insecurity and limited access in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

As a result of these conflicts, the geographical priorities for the mine action activities have been established as follows:

State	MRE	VA	LAND RELEASE
South Kordofan	45%	40%	50%
Blue Nile	15%	20%	20%
Eastern States	25%	30%	30%
Darfur	15%	10%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Risk analysis

The Mine Action Sector is faced with a number of risks that could impact operations and our ability to continue planned

**Affected population**

Category	Direct beneficiaries targeted		Indirect beneficiaries targeted		Source of information	Remarks
	Men and boys	Women and girls	Men and boys	Women and girls		
Land Release	275,000	125,000	2.5 million persons		2012 Work Plan for Sudan, OCHA Humanitarian Update	80,000 IDPs in Blue Nile, 68,000 refugees in the eastern states, approximately 1.9 million in Darfur
MRE	135,000	65,000	600,000	250,000	Number of MRE teams and average team productivity	
VA	250	250	300	200	Previous experience and number of planned projects and workshops for 2012	The integration of Mine/ERW victims into the wider national assistance policies demands that these victims are integrated and treated equally along with other persons with disabilities (PWD)
Capacity development/advocacy	120	80	200	100	Estimate based on previous years	Individuals benefiting from capacity building/advocacy workshops
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,370</b>	<b>190,330</b>	<b>600,500</b>	<b>250,300</b>		

activities, including poor infrastructure, weather conditions, ongoing insecurity, limited access and availability of funding.

**Inter-relations of needs with other sectors**

The Mine Action Sector works closely with the Education Sector on the subject of MRE. Our partnership with local NGOs, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the relevant ministries in the GoS is ongoing. Also, the land release activities, as well as route assessment and clearance, assist the Basic Infrastructure sector in its activities. No infrastructure development can happen if the route is deemed hazardous.

The sector also worked closely with other sectors, such as the Protection Sector, that deal with humanitarian aid to refugees, internally displaced people and demobilized people.

**Coverage of needs by actors not in the sector or Work Plan**

There are at least another five to ten organisations in the

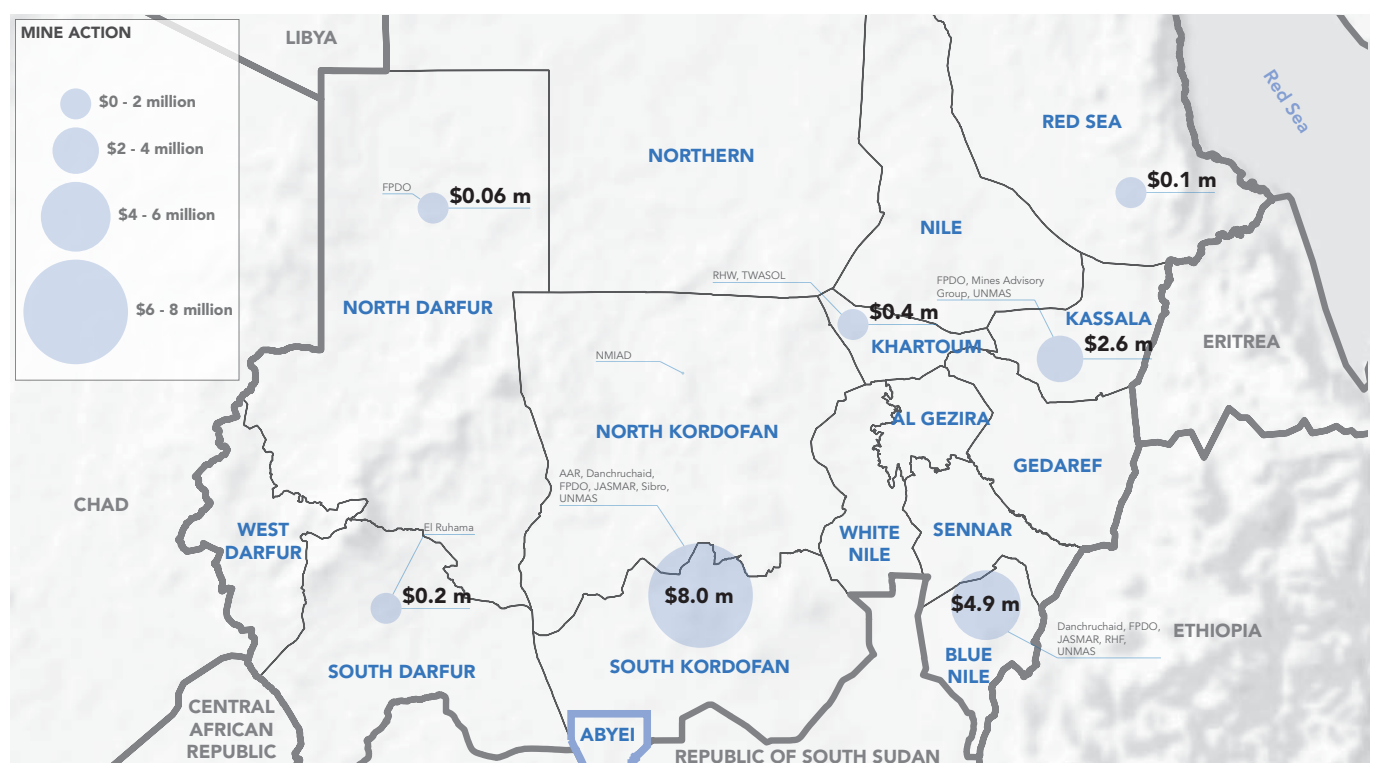
Mine Action Sector who have not submitted their projects for the Work Plan. These organizations will secure funds bilaterally, but will work within the sector’s multi year work plan and annual work plan objectives.

**Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators**

Mine Action Sector objectives are drawn from the overall strategic priorities for the 2012 Work Plan. Through these objectives, mine action is committed to creating greater access to basic services through clearing hazardous areas and minefields; by releasing land that can be used for agriculture, animal grazing housing and infrastructure projects, the mine action sector contributes to increased self-reliance and peaceful co-existence for IDPs, refugees and other crisis-affected populations.

Moreover, the mine action sector, through its core mandate, is dedicated to improving preparedness and strengthening the capacities of national and local actors. Building the capacity of national mine action structures, the National Mine Action

**MINE ACTION SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY STATE**





Overview of sector objectives (Mine action)

Objectives	Supporting activities	Indicator	Target
To facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Activities</li> <li>Release of land through survey and clearance of minefields, dangerous and suspected hazardous areas as well as of routes in support humanitarian activities.</li> <li>Assess and verify routes to support all humanitarian and development activities.</li> <li>General Mine Action Assessment through community liaison.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of hazards reported and/or number of hazards/area released</li> </ul>	Eastern States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 hazards reported or released.</li> </ul> South Kordofan* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>89 hazards reported or released.</li> </ul> Blue Nile State* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 hazards reported or released.</li> </ul>
To reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW and facilitate the reintegration of victims through targeted mine risk education and victim assistance interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the movement of returnees, refugees and the process of reintegration.</li> <li>Deliver relevant and useful information on the situation and risks of landmines and ERWs to IDPS, returnees and other at-risk populations to promote safe behaviour among these target groups</li> <li>Provide training of trainer courses to teachers and/or health and community workers to establish local MRE capacity.</li> <li>Organize needs assessment to collect current information on landmine and ERW survivors, sex- and age-disaggregated.</li> <li>Increase technical knowledge of partners on victim assistance (VA) and disability related issues.</li> <li>Provide support to mine/ERW survivors in terms of social reintegration, health, psychological and economical empowerment.</li> <li>Promote awareness of the rights of survivors, as provided by laws and conventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of at risk individuals targeted/reached through MRE and/or community liaison projects (direct).</li> <li>Number of mine/ERW victims and other PWDs assisted (direct and indirect).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100,000 individuals for MRE, disaggregated by sex**</li> <li>1,000 individuals for VA, disaggregated by sex.</li> </ul>
To strengthen and support the management and operational capacities of the national authorities and implementing partners to enable them to address the socio-economic impact of landmines and ERW contamination in Sudan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the management capabilities of the NMAC in the field of coordination, planning, priority setting, information management, cross cutting issues of gender, and environmental impact, supervision and quality assurance and reporting through on-the-job training and workshops.</li> <li>Assist the national authorities in fulfilling the obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).</li> <li>Provide technical and financial support to national NGOs operating in mine action sector to strengthen sustainable local capacity..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of workshops by topic including on cross cutting issues of gender and environmental impact.</li> <li>Number of individuals disaggregated by sex, benefitting from capacity-building/advocacy workshops (direct)..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 individuals of both sexes</li> </ul>

\* Due to recent conflict in SK and BNS, the Work Plan could change after appropriate surveys have taken place.  
 \*\* Recent conditions of security and access in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State have changed the productivity rate of MRE sessions, leading to a reduction in target for 2012. This target could still change during mid-year if conditions improve.

Centre (NMAC, based in Khartoum) is, and will remain a priority for the sector. UNMAS-S will maintain its commitment to training by working with partners to support further training and capacity building in areas such as project or support management, quality assurance/control, MRE, medical coordination and team supervision. Sector partners have elaborated three major objectives for 2011 activities across Sudan (see table).

To ensure proper monitoring, the work for land release and MRE operations is tasked under the management of the NMAC Operations Officer, with the support of the UNMAS-S Senior Technical Advisor. The sector will provide a quarterly progress report for inclusion in the 2012 quarterly progress report for inclusion in the 2012 quarterly Work Plan implementation monitoring reports.

Sector monitoring plan

All the pillars of the Mine Action Sector hold monthly meetings to coordinate operations. The MRE and VA activities are successfully coordinated through the MRE and VA Working Groups. A monthly sector-wide coordination meeting is also held.

Land release and MRE operations have internal quality assurance rules and regulations, on top of the reporting undertaken for the National Mine Action Centre and UNMAS-S. Land release is also under daily scrutiny from the UNMAS-S Senior Technical Advisor and NMAC Operations Officer. Moreover, the standard of their work is ensured through a process of accreditation that is repeated at the beginning of each demining year.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER



### Sector objectives

1. To provide needs-based and timely non-food items and emergency shelter to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees, and other vulnerable populations.
2. To facilitate coordination, timely information sharing and capacity building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.
3. To expand the provision of environmentally friendly and locally acceptable emergency shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.

### Needs analysis

The NFIs and ESSector provides support to beneficiaries on a needs-based strategy. The majority of NFI related needs are found in Darfur, where approximately 1.9 million people remain displaced, and the three Protocol Areas, where many people have been displaced due to the outbreak of fighting. Since the items are temporary and not intended to be long-term solutions, replenishment of key seasonal items is necessary to support IDPs facing long-term displacement. During 2011, the sector increased its focus towards promoting sustainable shelter solutions for protracted displacements to encourage self-reliance and decrease aid dependence, as well as providing assistance for returnees in West Darfur. The strategy for shelter solutions will be expanded in 2012. The capacity of communities will be increased simultaneously to enhance their coping mechanisms using locally available shelter materials and alternative building techniques. The sector lead is planning to procure environmentally friendly shelter kits for distribution and to engage a shelter expert to provide guidance.

To effectively respond to victims of civil unrest and natural disasters, it is crucial to have strategic stocks positioned in key hubs throughout the country for rapid intervention. International procurement lead times for NFI and ES stocks range from three to six months and local procurement is utilized wherever possible. Funding must be secured by January to ensure rainy season replenishment stocks are procured and effectively pre-positioned before the rains begin in June, whilst procurement of winter season replenishment items must begin in March, for timely distribution beginning October.

Timely funding for procurement and timely positioning will continue to be instrumental in effective response by the sector in 2012. The substantial caseload supported by the NFI and ES Sector in Sudan requires effective synchronization and management to ensure agencies are well coordinated to maximize economies of scale while simultaneously providing uniformity in aid delivered and minimizing gaps and overlaps in activities and geographical coverage.

The sector priorities are:

- Continue capacity-building of all partners, especially national NGOs and local counterparts. Increase interac-

### Key sector info (NFI/ES)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (HAC)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	AORD, Concern Worldwide, CRS, DDA, DWHH (GAA), El Ruhama, GFO, GOAL, HCO, HelpAge International, Intersos, MC Scotland, NCA, OXFAM-America, Plan, PODR, RDN, SAG SC, Sudan RC, Tearfund, UMCOR, UNHCR, WR.
<b>Projects</b>	29 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	294,000 households
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$37.44 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$31.36 million (high) \$6.08 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Diana Chikuwa: <a href="mailto:diana.chikuwa@wfp.org">diana.chikuwa@wfp.org</a> David Wemyss: <a href="mailto:david.wemyss@wfp.org">david.wemyss@wfp.org</a>

### NFI 2012 caseload by beneficiary type (in households)

State	Targeted beneficiaries		Contingency caseload (referendum related displacement)
	IDPs requiring replenishment	Newly displaced and disaster-affected households	
Rest of Sudan		5,000	119,000
N. Darfur	24,000	11,000	
S. Darfur	43,000	25,000	
W. Darfur	28,000	14,000	
Sub Total	95,000	55,000	7,000
<b>Total NFI CP caseload</b>		<b>269,000</b>	
<b>Other pipelines</b>		<b>25,000</b>	
<b>Total sector caseload</b>		<b>294,000</b>	

tion with HAC and Government entities in planning and operations.

- Promote the importance of ensuring that women, girls, boys and men are regularly consulted about their NFI and ES needs and that they are equally engaged and consulted in the planning and distribution of NFI and ES items among the beneficiaries assisted.
- Ensure emergency response capacity within the sector is maintained for Darfur and the three Protocol areas.
- Provide immediate, life-saving NFI and ES items, based on assessed needs, to populations newly displaced as a result of conflict or natural disasters, or those in rural and newly accessed areas to protect them from the elements.
- Ensure populations that remain displaced are provided with key seasonal replenishment items based on needs assessments that prioritize those most in need.
- Support IDP returnees, both spontaneous and organized, in accordance with the returns framework and based on assessed needs.
- Promote sustainable projects among long-term IDPs with the provision of environmentally-friendly shelter materials and alternative building techniques which have links to substantial livelihood developments.
- Coordinate NFI and ES response to emergencies efficiently to prevent overlaps in activities and ensure coverage of gaps in priority locations.
- Secure early funding for the timely procurement of essential stocks to prevent pipeline delays or breaks; secure timely funding to support all other sector activities.

Overview of sector objectives (NFI & ES)

Sector objectives	Outcomes	Target outputs	Indicator with corresponding target
Provide needs-based and timely NFIs and ES to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees, and other vulnerable populations.	Households in need receive timely non-food items and emergency shelter items.	Assessments, verification, distributions, management of pipelines, procurement, transport, storage, and M&E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-existing IDP households in need receive timely NFIs and ES. Target: 95,000</li> <li>Number of newly displaced households in need receive NFIs and ES.</li> <li>Returnees in need receive NFIs and ES.</li> </ul>
Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing, and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.	100 % of identified gaps and overlaps are addressed through effective coordination and timely information sharing.	Planning, identification of and coordination of solutions to gaps and overlaps in activities and geographical coverage, fund raising, training initiatives, distribution reporting, and stock reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sector coordination meetings held.</li> <li>Number of training sessions for stakeholders.</li> <li>Number of regular sector reports issued.</li> </ul>
Expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable emergency shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.	Percentage of distributed emergency shelter that is environmentally friendly is expanded to 5% percent of the total caseload.	Procurement and distribution of environmentally-friendly shelter materials, demonstration and/or training regarding alternative building techniques.	Percentage of distributed emergency shelter that is environmentally friendly is expanded to 5 percent of the total caseload.

Risk Analysis

Access and insecurity remain a major challenge in the sector impacting on the NFI Common Pipeline’s ability to serve affected populations on time. Late funding remains a major risk to the sector and early release of funds is critical to ensure that supplies are procured and prepositioned successfully.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

Objectives and outcomes of the NFI and ES sector are designed to meet the overall objectives of the 2012 Work Plan. The sector strives to continually improve its programmes and adapt them to the evolving needs of beneficiaries. The needs based assessment and distribution criteria used for the provision of NFIs allows the sector to better target those in

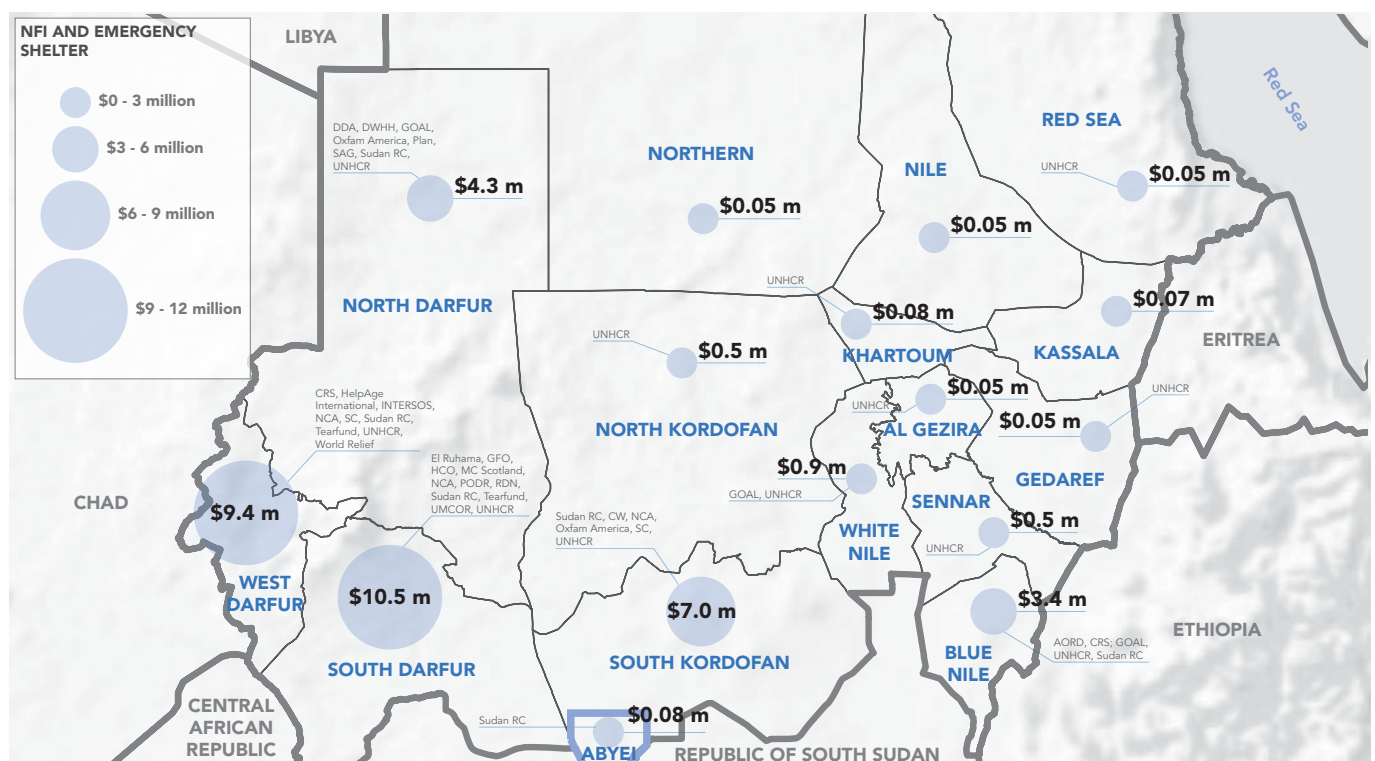
need while reducing the dependence of those with alternative coping mechanisms.

In 2012, the sector will continue its focus on building the capacity of national NGOs and utilize their local expertise to expand access into remote areas and serve the most vulnerable. In addition, sector partners will increase focus on projects that address durable and environmentally friendly housing solutions thereby increasing self-reliance and reducing damage to the environment.

Monitoring

In 2012, the NFI and ES Sector will engage a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer to coordinate all M&E activities, as

NFI & ES SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND COVERAGE BY STATE



well as ensure quarterly monitoring of progress against Work Plan targets. The sector will conduct, distribution and post-distribution monitoring on a regular basis. Newly displaced caseloads are tracked by the sector lead and published to the partners on a bi-monthly basis. The provision of environmentally friendly shelter is also tracked by partner reports on distribution figures on a bi-annual basis.

Bi-monthly sector coordination meetings are held at the state level in the three Darfur states and in Khartoum for the ROS in order to facilitate coordination, timely information sharing and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders. The sector will provide quarterly updates for the 2012 quarterly updates on Work Plan implementation.

## NUTRITION



### Sector objectives

1. Contribute to improved access to acceptable quality of prevention, care and treatment of acute malnutrition for populations with critical nutrition situations or conflict-affected areas.
2. Contribute to the strengthening of MoH and partners capacity to identify, prepare for and respond to and mitigate nutrition problems in emergencies
3. Expansion of women's and children's access to evidence based high impact and feasible nutrition related services for populations in crisis by empowering communities and finding durable solutions.

### Sector needs analysis

Malnutrition will continue to be a major driver of humanitarian need in 2012. The acute malnutrition levels in Sudan, at 16.4 percent, are above the internationally accepted emergency threshold of 15 percent, with 5.3 percent of these children suffering from severe acute malnourishment. Approximately 515,000 children are likely to be severely acutely malnourished over one year in Sudan and 1.5 million children will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition over a year (according to weight for height z-score). Acute malnutrition figures show that more boys than girls are malnourished.

### Key sector information (Nutrition)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Nutrition Department (Ministry of Health)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	ARC, Almanar, CIS, Concern, CRS, (DATA), GOAL, GRC/SRCS, Help Age, ICRC, IMC, NCA, Mayo Clinic, Medair, MERLIN, MOH, SRCS, Plan Sudan, Johaniter International, Relief and development Society, COSV, Relief International, SABA, (Sawaid Health Organization), Tear Fund, SC-S, World Relief, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WVI.
<b>Projects</b>	26 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,924,446 children under five in conflict affected States.
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$51.19 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$38.12 million (high) \$13.07 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Susan Lillicrap, sillicrap@unicef.org

### Disaggregated number of affected people and beneficiaries (in thousands)

Category	People in need <sup>13</sup>			Target beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MAM <sup>24</sup> in all of Sudan	746	746	1,492	125	125	250
SAM <sup>25</sup> in all of Sudan	258	258	515	75	75	150
PLW <sup>26</sup> in conflict affected States <sup>27</sup>	0	488	488	0	488	488
Children under five in conflict affected States	987	937	1,924	987	937	1,924
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>2,812</b>

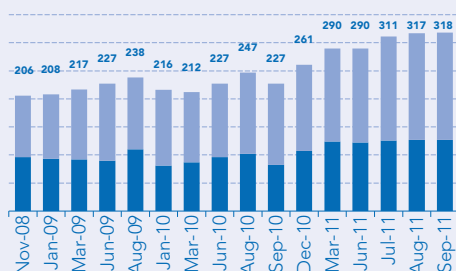
The chronic malnutrition rates are high, with one in three children stunted (a total of 1.9 million children). The worst chronic malnutrition figures are found in Red Sea, Sennar and White Nile states. The 26 localized nutritional surveys carried out in Darfur in 2011 show that the levels of malnutrition there ranges from 8.7 percent (GAM, post-harvest, South Darfur) to 35.5 percent (GAM, hunger gap, North Darfur<sup>28</sup>) with wide seasonal variations. Areas of concern in Darfur remain North Darfur and areas of South Darfur, although only limited surveys are available for West Darfur. A limited number of localized surveys have also been undertaken in non-Darfur states, with the five localized surveys completed so far in 2011 showing GAM results ranging from 8.2 percent to 16.5 percent.<sup>29</sup>

A number of factors have the potential to impact the nutritional situation in Sudan for 2012. The fact that conflict in the three Protocol Areas occurred during the planting season and has affected the movement of animals may impact on food

## NUTRITION SERVICES AND INDICATORS DARFUR

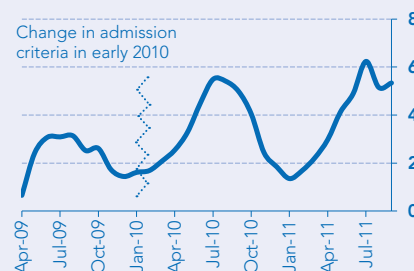
### Nutrition centres

Therapeutic ● and supplementary ● feeding centres



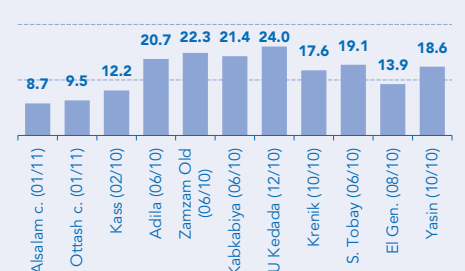
### Admissions to therapeutic feeding centres

TFC admissions per month (in thousands)

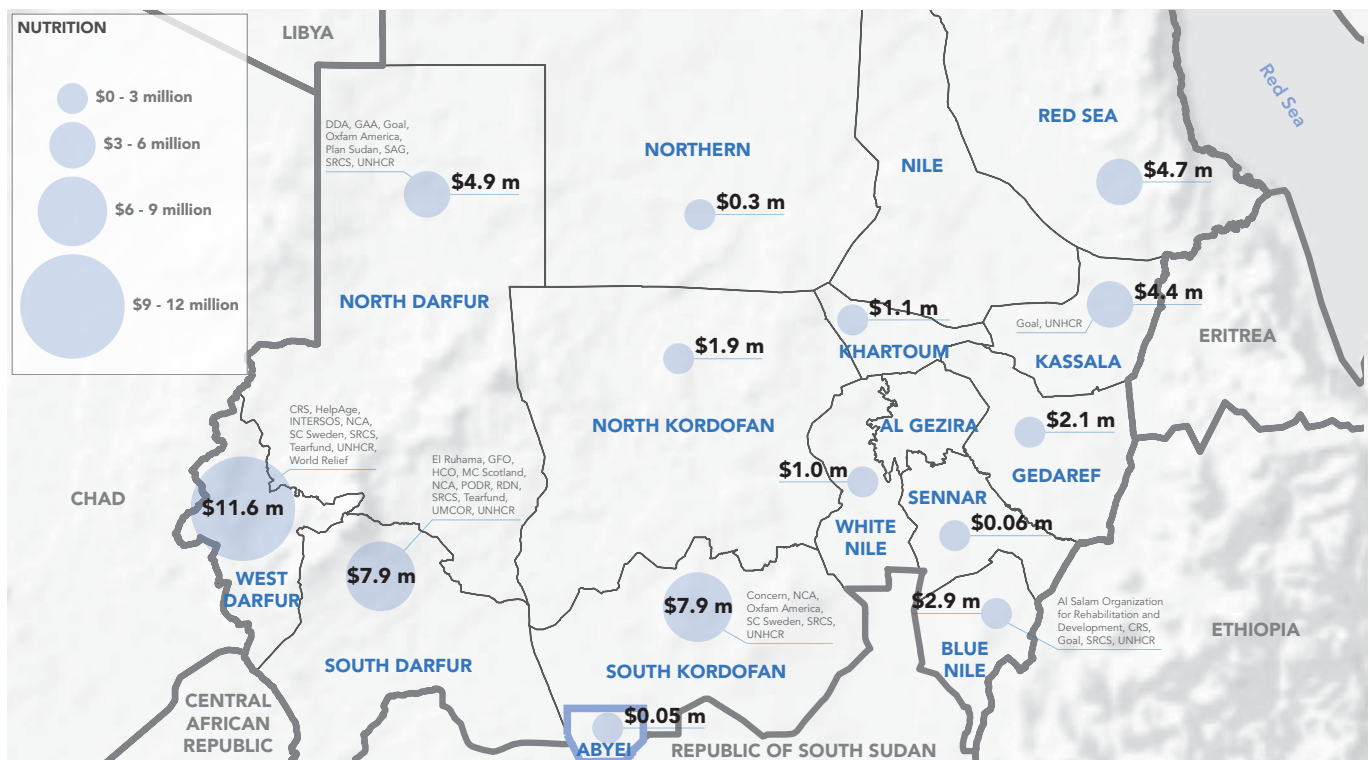


### Global malnutrition rates, children under 5

Localized nutrition surveys (GAM, in %)



NUTRITION SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND COVERAGE BY STATE



availability in Sudan. Moreover, affected civilian populations have had little access to humanitarian support and markets. The rainfall in 2011 has been poor with a long dry spell in June and July affecting the planting of crops and contributing to rising food prices. Returnees from Sudan and South Sudan to Sudan are also considered at risk populations, for malnutrition, as they await transportation for long periods without adequate access to adequate food stocks or are returning to Sudan with limited support and resources to re-establish life in Sudan.

The coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition in Sudan varies, with the Darfur states receiving the best coverage with 149 outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs), 35 stabilization centres (SCs) and 126 supplementary feeding programmes (SFPs) being run mostly by NGOs, as the Governmental capacity to run such programmes is very limited. In 2011 and 2012 there is a trend for NGOs to begin pulling out from supporting nutrition programmes and handing them over to line ministries. The Government expends only limited funding to run

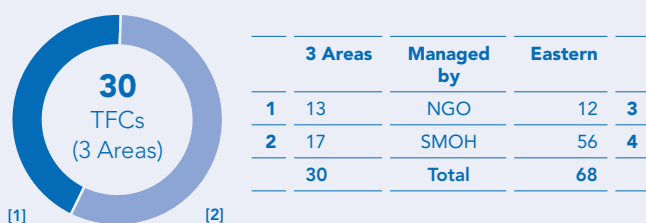
these centres, raising questions about their sustainability.

In outside Darfur there has been an improvement of coverage of OTPs, with 138 Government/NGO supported centres available in seven states. However, the quality of these remains problematic. The coverage of nutrition programming outside Darfur, especially in terms of treatment of SAM children, is low and further improvement of coverage is required. The numbers of children treated with SAM are 28,783, with 185,035 children being treated for moderate acute malnutrition. In 2010, the sector reached over 415,000 children aged six to 59 months in Darfur with high quality nutritious food through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) during the five months of the lean season.

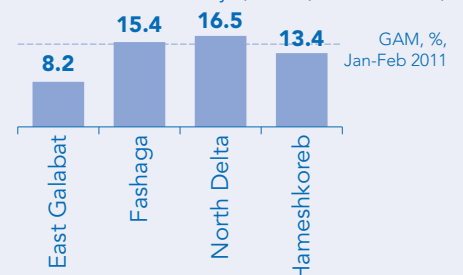
Exclusive breastfeeding rates are 41 percent with only half of children beginning solids at the appropriate time. Surveys have shown that there is a good level of knowledge on the importance of breast feeding, but translating this knowledge into practice is problematic. Surveys have shown that the

NUTRITION, EASTERN SUDAN AND 3 PROTOCOL AREAS

Therapeutic feeding centers, by management  
Protocol Areas, Eastern Sudan (Mar 2011)



Global malnutrition rates, children under 5  
Localized nutrition surveys (Kassala, Gedaref states)



## Overview of sector objectives (Nutrition)

Objectives	Outcomes and outputs	Indicators	Targets
Contribute to improved access to acceptable quality of prevention, care, and treatment of acute malnutrition for populations with critical nutrition situations or living in conflict-affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased quality and coverage of feeding programmes treating both severe and moderate malnutrition.</li> <li>Nutritional inputs supplied</li> <li>Feeding programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under 5 (U5) children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and older people (OD) with acute malnutrition treated:</li> <li>Supported feeding centres meet death rate performance indicator for at least six months in a year as per programme type (SC &lt;10%; OTP &lt; 5%; CMAM combined &lt; 5%, SFP &lt; 3%)<sup>30</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition treated</li> <li>250,000 cases of moderate acute malnutrition treated</li> <li>80 percent of the supported feeding centres meet death rate performance indicator</li> </ul>
Contribute to the strengthening of MoH and partners capacity to identify, prepare for, respond to and mitigate nutrition problems in emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid nutrition assessments</li> <li>Nutrition sentinel surveillance in Darfur and other selected locations</li> <li>Training of staff on nutrition in emergencies</li> <li>Nutrition response in emergencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of localized nutrition surveys and assessments conducted per year according to national guidelines;</li> <li>Number of SMOH and NGO staff trained in nutrition in emergency preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 localised nutrition surveys conducted</li> <li>200 staff trained in nutrition emergencies</li> </ul>
Expansion of women's and children's access to evidence based high impact and feasible nutrition related services for populations in crisis by empowering communities and finding durable solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infant and young child feeding counselling and behavioural change communication</li> <li>Provision of vitamin A and de-worming to populations at risk</li> <li>Provision of iron and folic acid and vitamin A to women</li> <li>Support nutrition education sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in average number of admission per feeding centre in targeted areas compared to 2011</li> <li>Number of Infant and Young child Feeding (IYCF) counselling services and BCC programmes established and implemented in nutrition in crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reduction from 15.4 cases to 14 cases admitted per feeding centre</li> <li>40 programmes with IYCF/BCC programmes established.</li> </ul>

capacity of healthcare providers to provide appropriate care is often limited and incorrect advice is frequently disseminated. There is little attention given during emergency responses to IYCF and little capacity among all partners to provide this support.

Vitamin A supplementation continues to be carried out twice a year with polio campaigns. The latest 2010 SHHS shows coverage of 60.5 percent although the reported administrative coverage is seen to be higher for campaigns. There has been less success in the supplementation of PLW with iron and folic acid and post partum vitamin A. Coverage continues to be low and requires further attention.

### Risk analysis

Continued conflict throughout 2011 has created considerable challenges to providing nutritional support to populations at risk, particularly as humanitarian access to these populations has in many places been significantly constrained. There continues to be a risk that these populations will remain inaccessible. The sector will continue attempts to reach areas with populations in need. In addition, inadequate Government resource allocation to nutrition impedes the ability of the MoH to fully sustain curative and preventative nutrition services. This is seen most acutely in emergency response activities led by the Government.

### Inter-relations of needs with other sectors

Malnutrition is influenced by many factors, including health - the presence of disease, fever, and acute respiratory infections, as well as poverty and food insecurity. Preventing malnutrition requires that adequate treatment is available for these diseases. At present the Nutrition Sector is carrying out a causal analysis to better identify the factors that influence malnutrition and it is clear that any preventative measures will need to be approached on a multi-sector basis.

### Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

Sector objectives are set to meet the overall Work Plan objectives for 2012. The sector strives to meet the nutrition needs of vulnerable people especially the children and women who have acute nutrition needs or are affected by disasters. Much of Sudan has above-critical levels of acute malnutrition. Strong coordination and leadership is important to ensure that resources are used effectively to achieve the greatest impact. Based on this approach, sector partners have developed three main objectives for the year, as outlined in the table.

### Sector monitoring plan

The nutrition sector has a nutrition feeding centre database that contains information on the number of people being treated and performance indicators as reported by all partners on a monthly basis. This includes the monitoring and tracking of deaths, cure defaulter rates, average weight gain and length of stay. This allows the performance of the feeding centres to be monitored so that targeted interventions can be applied to improve performance and outcomes at specific sites. Localized nutrition surveys are also carried out to monitor the nutrition situation in Sudan. All agreed indicators are monitored by partners and these are shared with field sector meetings on a bi-monthly basis, as well as through the quarterly Work Plan implementation reports and through the Mid-Year Review (MYR) process. Lessons learned and any required revision will be incorporated at this time.

The sector lead agency works with partners to undertake joint monitoring of programme sites and provide supervision and support as required. Partners also carry out regular monitoring of all programme sites.

Various channels exist for sharing nutrition updates, such as the WFP Sudan monthly situation report, State monthly nutrition updates for Darfur, quarterly nutrition updates, and the

MYR report. Monitoring and sharing of information will also be facilitated through regular bi-weekly nutrition sector meetings in Khartoum and in States.

## PROTECTION



### Sector objectives

1. Enhance protection of civilians and promote the realization of their rights
2. Support self-reliance of communities and empower individuals enabling them achieve appropriate durable solution.
3. Enhance preparedness and strengthen the capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs.

### Sector needs analysis

The secession of South Sudan, the outbreak of fighting in the three Protocol Areas, and ongoing insecurity in Darfur dominated events in 2011. Civilian populations, in particular IDPs/returnees/refugees, children, women and the elderly are exposed to increased protection risks related to conflict, insecurity, and displacement. Affected populations will require support from protection actors, focusing primarily on life-saving interventions. IDPs may settle in other states, including Khartoum, Sennar, White Nile and South Darfur; the dispersion of IDPs in host communities - within and outside conflict-affected states - may lead to additional pressure on families to support newly displaced people.

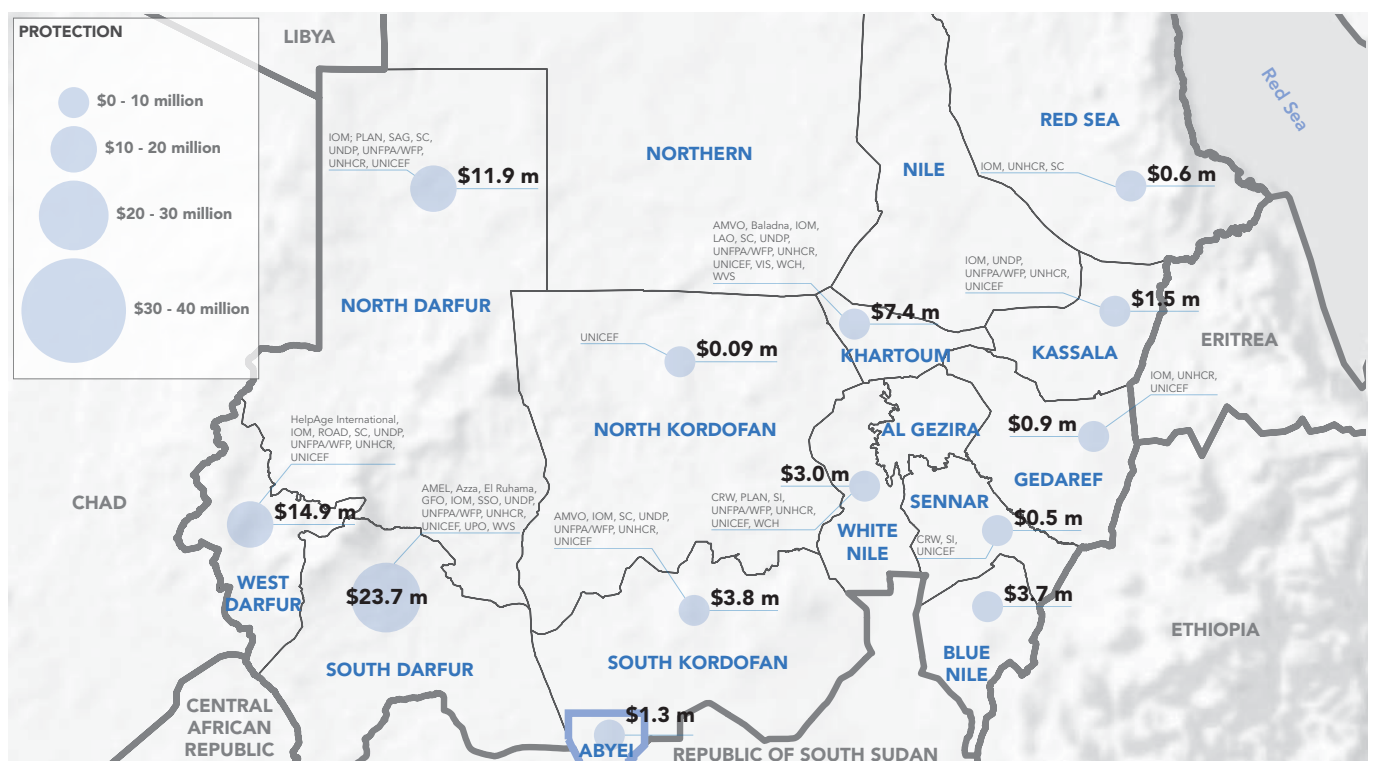
### Key sector information (Protection)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	AL SALAM, ALAMEL, ALMANAR, AZZA WOMEN, BALDNA, CHILD RIGHTS WATCH/SAFE INTERNATIONAL, EL RUHAMA, GREAT FAMILY, HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL, IOM, LOCAL ACTION, PLAN, ROAD, SAVE THE CHILDREN SWEDEN, SOCIAL SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION, SUSTAINABLE ACTION GROUP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITED PEACE ORGANISATION.VOLONTARIATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO, WAR CHILD HOLLAND, WORLD VISION. .
<b>Projects</b>	32 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,746,240
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$74.52 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$66.71 million (high) \$7.81 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Philippa Candler: candler@unhcr.org Myrat Myradov: muradov@unhcr.org Shigeyuki Sato: sato@unhcr.org

Humanitarian access is limited in conflict-affected areas and community-based networks have consequently been disrupted. High levels of displacement to South Sudan, within South Kordofan and Blue Nile, towards Sennar and White Nile, widespread aerial bombardments, presence of mines and UXOs, targeted killings and arbitrary detentions, child recruitment, family separations and occupation/destruction of civilian structures (including schools) are of concern.

New displacement continues in South and North Darfur where fighting has taken place in recent months. Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur received nearly 46,000 new IDPs by May 2011, while a total of 39,897 new IDPs still remained unverified in the camp. The number of shooting incidents and arbitrary arrests

## PROTECTION SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



reported in Darfur IDP camps also increased. Operations by Government security forces were reported in IDP camps at Shangil Tobayi, Tawila, and Zamzam during the year. Human right abuses committed by the Government security forces in Darfur are rarely prosecuted. Numerous sexual violence incidents were reported, particularly against displaced women and girls, but access to legal recourse is limited. Psychosocial response for victims or survivors continues to be a serious gap. Barriers still exist at community, service and policy levels affecting reporting of GBV incidents, which continues to be low. Access issues and social stigma also impact prevention and response to GBV incidents.

In parallel to new displacement, durable solutions are being sought, with over 46,000 IDPs and 15,000 refugees from Chad returning to West Darfur by August 2011. A significant gap was identified in the provision of services in the areas of returns, as the Government has limited capacity to support returnees thereby impeding the sustainability of returns. Simultaneously, protracted displacement in Darfur has resulted in an increasing number of IDPs adopting an urban or semi-urban lifestyle. The Government of Sudan requires technical and financial support to absorb urban-based IDPs by supporting their urban settlements.

The new legal framework on nationality in both Sudan and South Sudan has led to a lack of clarity on the legal status of people of Southern Sudanese origins in Sudan who have lost their Sudanese nationality, and also with regards to how they will obtain South Sudanese nationality. The fear among this population in Sudan is fuelled by uncertainty on whether they will receive residency rights after the end of the Government mandated nine month transitional period. Most vulnerable groups include mixed families, female-headed households and unaccompanied children

The exhaustion of funds for organized returns has left approximately 16,000 returnees stranded at departure points around Khartoum (54.5 percent are children). Many of these people have been living in the open since November 2010 with limited access to basic services. The end of organized return programmes has increased the vulnerability of returnees at departure points and caused tension with adjacent communities. The situation for these individuals in need may deteriorate further, as humanitarian partners are unable to access some departure points. Poor organization and lack of security en route has also contributed to returnees being stranded throughout Sudan, particularly at Kosti way-station. The Protection Sector aims to ensure that durable solutions are found for these populations through voluntary, safe and informed return, or regularization of their status in Sudan.

Increased access to communities at risk and developing a sustained presence in these communities will be at the core of sector advocacy. The sector will also aim to enhance protection monitoring in critical areas and strengthening service delivery. The sector/sector coordination mechanisms at federal and State level (protection, child protection and GBV) will be used to enhance accountability, improve preparedness and response, and facilitate interagency efforts to address emerging and existing needs more efficiently.

Communities play a primary role in the creation of a protective environment and should be engaged through a participatory approach that takes into consideration age, gender and diversity. Investing in community-based networks/mechanisms in particular, is imperative for ensuring both sustainability of protection interventions and their coverage of remote/inaccessible areas (e.g. engagement of child protection networks, women's networks, CBOs).

The sector will work to build the capacity of Government actors to implement activities in accordance with international, regional and national human rights instruments. In addition, the sector will seek to increase the capacity to respond to violations, the sector will also invest in line ministries and rule of law/safety and security actors to put in place preventive/mitigation measures. In particular, social workers will be mobilized to carry out profiling of vulnerable individuals and to undertake family tracing and reunification (FTR), Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU) will focus on expanding their outreach to include women and men survivors of multiple forms of GBV, in addition to opening new units in localities beyond the State capitals. The National and State Council of Child Welfare (NSCCW) will play an increasingly active role in the FTR system.

### **Risk analysis**

The outbreak of violence in the three Protocol Areas will have a significant impact on the food security situation, on infrastructure and housing, and on the safety and security of the general population, especially the most vulnerable individuals.

Lack of clarity on the status of people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan, and a precarious situation in South Sudan for those wishing to return, will further exacerbate their fragile situation. The constraints on access in certain locations also hamper protection activities.

### **Inter-relations of needs with other sectors**

Protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international and national law. Humanitarian assistance should be delivered with a protection lens in order to ensure sustainability. In this context, the needs identified by other sectors and vice versa through the protection sector are inter-related and benefit from coordinated and coherent response strategies to increase the overall impact.

### **Sector monitoring plan**

Protection sector meetings will be convened on a fortnightly, or more if needed, in order to discuss, plan and monitor protection activities. Mechanisms will be established and enhanced to monitor the implementation of recommendations and action points made by the Protection Sector. Activities related to advocacy, data collection and dissemination of information among Protection Sector members will continue.

GBV Sub-Sector meetings, convened bi-weekly, include planning and follow-up on prevention and response activities to multiple forms of GBV including; sexual violence, forced early



## Overview of sector objectives (Protection)

**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Enhance protection of civilians and promote the realization of their rights.

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Support self-reliance of communities and empower individuals enabling them to achieve appropriate durable solution.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Enhance preparedness and strengthen the capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs.

Obj.	Outcomes with corresp. targets	Outputs with corresp. target	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian access to all vulnerable populations and areas affected by conflict, and natural disasters</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting on protection concerns and access of civilians to basic rights</li> <li>Access to protection services and assistance for children and women exposed to neglect, violence, exploitation and/or abuse, including GBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely and strategic advocacy and programme interventions to ensure that identified protection concerns are addressed and responded</li> <li>Protection missions carried out to assess/respond to conflict affected populations or vulnerable groups needs</li> <li>Periodic reports and trends analysis on protection concerns are produced</li> <li>50% increase in the number of women and children, including survivors of GBV, having access to protection services</li> <li>100% of identified unaccompanied and separated children registered and find a durable solution</li> <li>Communities have access to information on human rights and protection concerns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of advocacy efforts on access, actions and interventions taken on the basis of periodic reports and trends analysis. Target: Conduct 150 Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG) Meetings and 60 Return and Reintegration Working Group (RRWG) Meetings in Darfur for advocacy</li> <li>Number of protection monitors on the ground. Target: 600 Protection / Return Monitoring Missions are conducted in Darfur.</li> <li>100 percent of protection reports/analysis produced (reporting against SCR 1612-1882-1998; SCR 1325-1820-1888-1960). Target: Produce 150 PCWG Reports and 60 RRWG Reports in Darfur.</li> <li>90,000 children have access to child friendly spaces</li> <li>100 percent of women, children, youth and other people with specific needs that have access to protection services</li> <li>Presence in deep field locations / IDP camps / border-crossing points is maintained to provide access to protection services in three Darfur states</li> <li>100 percent of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered</li> <li>100 percent of registered UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors) reunited or provided with interim care</li> <li>100 percent of identified children recruited/associated to armed forces/groups are released</li> <li>100 percent of children released by armed forces/groups are provided with reintegration programmes and services</li> <li>100 percent of IDPs, returnees, host communities provided with services</li> <li>Target: 3,000 PWSN are identified in IDP camps /conflict-affected communities for assistance</li> <li>100 percent of communities and individuals trained and sensitized on protection issues (GBV, CP, HR, RoL, durable solutions etc.). Target: 18,000 community members / UN and NGO personnel receive protection training or sensitization.</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities and individuals actively contributing to achieve durable solutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of targeted communities establish referral pathways for GBV and promote services for survivors</li> <li>Community-based child friendly spaces, women and youth centers operational</li> <li>Child Protection Networks (CPNs) are established/maintained and trained</li> <li>Advocacy conducted to ensure South Sudanese IDPs have access to local integration and legal protection in Sudan including through obtaining residency documentation in Sudan.</li> <li>Reports on durable solutions are produced and discussions with national authorities are held on identified concerns.</li> <li>Informal justice systems are sensitized on women's friendly protection measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of communities that have established referral pathways for GBV.</li> <li>50 percent of community based child friendly spaces/women and youth centres have community based direct participation/management.</li> <li>120 active Child Protection Networks</li> <li>100 percent of IEC materials (posters, booklets, and radio and TV programmes) produced and disseminated on prevention of recruitment, FGM, sexual violence, return, etc.)</li> <li>Number of participatory assessments carried out</li> <li>Number of advocacy efforts, actions and interventions taken on local integration.</li> <li>Government officials are trained for urban planning and local integration in Darfur.</li> <li>Percentage of affected population lacking personal identity documents</li> <li>60 return monitoring missions carried out and reports issued (JVM etc.)</li> <li>Four JVM Quarterly Reports and 60 RRWG Reports are produced</li> <li>Number of returnees/return villages assisted. Target: 60,000 IDP returnees and 30,000 Returnees from Chad are assisted in Darfur</li> <li>Number of successfully integrated returnees. Target: 28 projects are implemented for providing livelihood in return villages in Darfur</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law enforcement agents, social service providers, civil society organizations and the judiciary are enabled to provide protection to affected populations</li> <li>International humanitarian actors improve preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National institutions have improved knowledge, guidelines and procedures in place on GBV, CP, HR abuses.</li> <li>FCPU operational in all states and outreach desks established in rural areas providing services benefiting women and children</li> <li>Functional and effective protection coordination mechanisms established at national and state level</li> <li>Gender is mainstreamed and women's concerns are well reflected in the national dialogue on the citizenship rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of guidelines and standard operating procedures in place. Target: Four SOPs or operational guidelines are issued in Darfur.</li> <li>Number of local authorities and Government actors trained and sensitized on protection issues (GBV, CP, HR, RoL, return/durable solutions etc.) Target: 2,000 Government Officials receive protection training or sensitization.</li> <li>17 operational Family Child Protection Units (FCPU) and outreach desks in rural and IDP areas offering services to women and children</li> <li>12 Darfur Protection Cluster (DPC) meeting / 150 Protection Cluster Working Group meetings / 60 Return and Reintegration Working Group meetings are held for coordination of activities.</li> </ul>

marriage, harmful traditional practices and VAW. Monitoring is conducted through working group minutes, quarterly review of GBV working group Action Plans, State Committee and Joint Committee Action Plans and monthly forums with NNGO partners.

Child Protection indicators and activities are monitored through various sources. In particular CP Sub-Sector (at federal level) and CP WGs (at the state level) regular and hoc meetings minutes (respectively monthly, bi-monthly, ad hoc), needs assessment reports, quarterly sector reports, FCPU reports, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), DDR and FTR databases, as well as Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) case management reports. The sector will compile a quarterly report to gauge implementation against targets for the quarterly Work Plan monitoring report.

## REFUGEES (MULTI-SECTOR)



### Sector objectives

1. Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
2. Develop durable solutions including voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, as well as strengthening self-reliance opportunities.
3. Refugees have access to basic services and essential needs are met.

### Key sector information (Refugees)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Commission for Refugees (Ministry of Interior)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	IOM, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF UNHCR, WFP.
<b>Projects</b>	8 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	153,074 refugees and 11,200 asylum-seekers
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$86.65 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$49.17 million (high) \$37.48 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Philippa Candler: <a href="mailto:candler@unhcr.org">candler@unhcr.org</a> Tomoko Fukumura: <a href="mailto:fukumura@unhcr.org">fukumura@unhcr.org</a>

### Sector needs analysis

Sudan hosts some 164,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Chad, the Central African Republic, and Somalia. Sudan has hosted Eritrean and Congolese refugees for a protracted period of time, primarily in the East, but also in Khartoum and other urban areas. More recently, Chadian arrivals are hosted in Darfur.

The main interlocutor in the GoS for refugee related issues is the Commissioner of Refugees (CoR), who primarily provides protection and camp management services.

### Number of affected people

Category	Number of people in need		
	Male	Female	Total
Refugees Khartoum	13,170	11,341	24,511
Refugees East	42,030	44,494	86,524
Refugees Darfur	18,112	23,927	42,039
Asylum-seekers Khartoum			6,000
Asylum-seekers East			5,000
Asylum-seekers Darfur			200
<b>Total</b>			<b>164,274</b>

### Eastern Sudan

Refugees residing in the 12 camps in the East are provided with basic services including shelter, access to health and education and water. However, the nature of support is changing, with more focus on the transformation of the camps with long-staying refugees into urban settlements and the provision of sustainable livelihoods for the displaced population as well as host communities. The long-term refugee population, with close links to the host communities, has traditionally benefited from long years of hospitality by Sudan, and faces few protection concerns. The flow of new asylum-seekers from Eritrea persists with approximately 2,000 new arrivals per month, with an increased influx of unaccompanied and separated minors observed since 2008. COR conducts refugee status determination of this population in the East.

### Khartoum

Refugees have limited access to basic services or assistance since assistance is intended to be provided in camps. Lack of documentation renders refugees more vulnerable to round-ups, detention and deportation and limits their economic opportunities. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to different forms of exploitation and abuse.

### Darfur

Most refugees originate from Chad. However, new arrivals from West Africa are increasingly observed, mostly heading to Europe. Assistance in urban areas is provided on an ad-hoc basis and includes shelter at a reception centre, and food assistance. Chadian and Central African Republic asylum seekers who proceed to the two established refugee camps (Um Shalaya and Mukjar) are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. In camps, UNHCR and its partners respond to needs through provision of sector interventions, such as NFIs / shelter support, nutrition, livelihood opportunities, including the distribution of seedlings, WASH, education and primary health facilities.

Restrictions on freedom of movement without valid travel permits and the lack of documentation place asylum seekers and refugees at risk of arrest and detention. The right to work for refugees, which exists under national asylum law, in practice is hampered by a complicated process to obtain a work permit, which is required for any formal employment. Most refugees seek work in the informal sector. In 2011, security considerations led to a crack-down on migrants in the country, including asylum seekers and refugees. This resulted in an increase in deportations of asylum seekers and refugees. A rise in trafficking and smuggling has been observed, particularly

in the east of Sudan, but also in Khartoum and Darfur, putting refugees and migrants at risk of kidnap, grave physical abuse, sexual assault, starvation and forced labour by traffickers.

Among refugee populations, traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), domestic violence and sexual harassment are common. Cases are rarely reported to the police, as most are resolved within the family or through local customary laws. Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risk being stigmatized in their communities and by their families. Working with authorities and communities to improve their awareness of SGBV and willingness to address it remains a challenge.

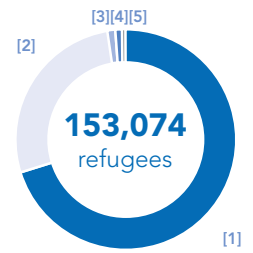
Durable solutions for refugees in Sudan are encouraged: voluntary repatriation may not be envisaged on a large scale, but should be sought where possible. Local integration may be feasible for protracted caseloads in the east and urban areas, while resettlement needs to be pursued for the small number of refugees with limited local integration prospects and with specific vulnerabilities and protection needs.

There is a need to improve protection space for refugees and asylum seekers and promote durable solutions. UNHCR and its partners will engage in advocacy with national authorities to strengthen asylum procedures and ensure prevention of deportations of asylum seekers and refugees. Establishing refugee status determination procedures in Khartoum and other key urban areas is critical.

Improved protection monitoring and tailored interventions focused on vulnerable populations including children, women, the elderly and the disabled will be possible with age, gender and diversity exercises. In camps and urban settings the establishment of child protection networks and women's associa-

Refugees in Sudan by country of origin

	Country of origin	Refugees	%
1	Eritrea	107,523	70.2
2	Chad	42,067	27.5
3	Ethiopia	1,800	1.2
4	DRC	1,487	1.0
5	Others	197	0.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>153,074</b>	<b>100</b>



Source: UNHCR (11/2011)

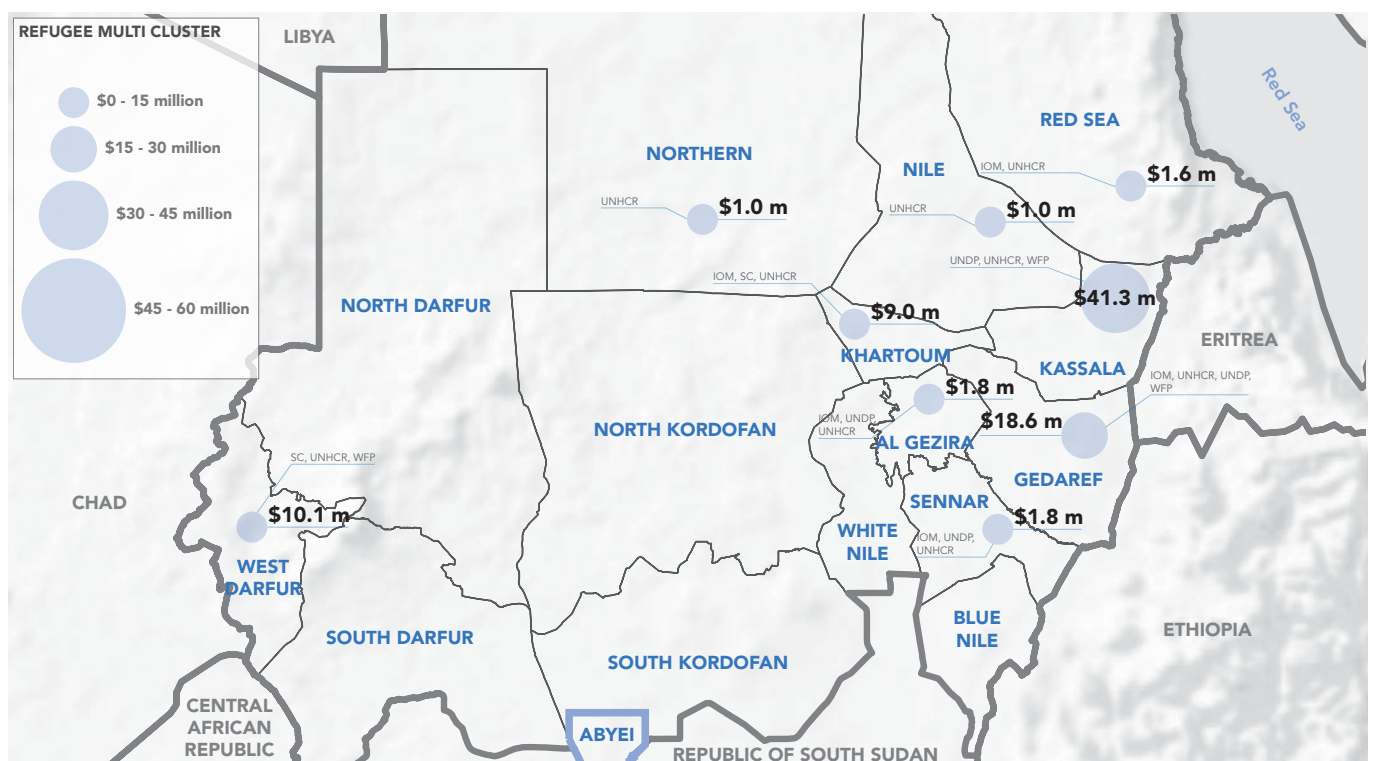
tions will be encouraged along with sensitization on SGBV and HIV/AIDS.

IOM and UNHCR will launch a joint project to address trafficking and smuggling. The project aims to protect refugees, asylum seekers and migrants from abuse by smugglers and to enhance the Sudanese Government's capacity to tackle the problem in a protection-sensitive manner; provide care for victims; and promote awareness among refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, authorities, the local and the international community of the dangers of trafficking.

Conditions in refugee camps in the east and Darfur need to be improved, including shelter, water/sanitation, education and health facilities. NFIs will be provided for new arrivals and vulnerable groups, while refugees with specific needs will receive livelihood support or food assistance. Limited assistance on a community basis is provided to Chadian refugees residing in border areas, and to those in urban areas.

Efforts in the east also focus on the achievement of durable solutions for the protracted refugee population. In 2012 UNHCR-UNDP-World Bank Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) will be implemented to improve refugees' self-reliance.

REFUGEES MULTI-SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



## Overview of sector objectives (Refugees multi-sector)

**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups.

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Develop durable solutions including voluntary repatriation where possible, local integration and resettlement, as well as strengthening self-reliance opportunities.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Refugees have access to basic needs and essentials services.

Obj.	Outcomes with corresp. targets	Outputs with corresp. target	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to and quality of refugee status determination procedures improves and level of individual documentation increases.</li> <li>Risks of detention &amp; deportation reduces and freedom of movement increases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee Status Determination (RSD) outside camps implemented by CoR, including Khartoum, Darfur. Training of RSD for CoR conducted</li> <li>Facilitate the fulfillment of basic guarantees of due process through timely and continuous advocacy and training for relevant authorities, MoI, MoJ, police, CoR</li> <li>Negotiation with MoL continues on right to work</li> <li>Negotiation with National Security through CoR on freedom of movement continues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RSD initiated outside Shagarab camp and refugees issued with documentation</li> <li>Number of deportations reduced by 90 percent</li> <li>100 percent of refugees who wish to travel acquire travel permit.</li> <li>Number of birth certificates issued increases in urban areas(100 percent in camps, 70 percent in urban setting)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the phenomenon of human trafficking and kidnapping in eastern Sudan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training conducted to relevant authorities</li> <li>Advocacy on anti smuggling/trafficking conducted</li> <li>Research on S/T conducted</li> <li>Establish support mechanism for the victim of S/T.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 percent decrease on kidnapping reports received</li> <li>100 percent of the identified victims are assisted</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to protection services and assistance for vulnerable groups with specific needs e.g. children, women, elder and disabled increases, and their specific needs are appropriately addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community outreach activities are conducted to sensitize communities, identify GBV and CP cases and establish effective response mechanism.</li> <li>Family tracing and best interests of the child (BID) fully conducted to all UAMs and separated children</li> <li>Establish mechanism to respond to urgent protection needs of individual cases.</li> <li>Medical referral improves in urban area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities and individuals trained and sensitized on GBV, HIV/AIDS</li> <li>100 percent of women and girls identified as victim of GBV are supported legally, physically and psychologically</li> <li>100 percent of identified unaccompanied and separated children are registered and BID undertaken.</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees are able to voluntary repatriate where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual counseling for refugees who opt to volrep strengthened</li> <li>Information campaign for Chadian refugees in Darfur starts for possible volrep</li> <li>Conduct go and see visit for Chadian refugees if volrep is identified as an option volrep is identified as an option.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of refugees returned voluntarily to their countries of origin</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-reliance and livelihood for refugees improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agribusiness development interventions provided to 1933 male household and 1806 female households</li> <li>Quality lifeskills, handicrafts and vocational training for female and male refugees, particularly youth, are provided to 550 male and 520 female refugees</li> <li>Income-generating activities diversified and access to micro-finance provided to 2515 female headed household and 1200 male headed households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to crop production and livestock development interventions</li> <li>100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to quality life skills and vocational training</li> <li>100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to micro-finance.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement caseloads for refugees without local integration prospect and protection needs increases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of resettlement needs of refugees are ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3100 refugees resettled to third countries</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security for vulnerable refugees is strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate quantity and quality of food provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable refugees provided with full food ration card</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to health care and its quality improves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health referral mechanisms are improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of children of malnutrition in camps decrease to zero percent</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to water/sanitation and its facilities improves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water system expanded/upgraded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of latrine in camps meets minimum standards for 17,752 households</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFI provided for new arrivals</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of litres of water for refugees/day meets minimum standards</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to education for children for primary school is secured. Refugees are provided with opportunities for secondary and tertiary education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoE takes over education in camps from CoR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of NFI kits distributed</li> <li>100 percent of children in camps receive primary education</li> </ul>

Resettlement will be considered for refugees unable to integrate locally, as well as those with pressing protection concerns. The number of refugees submitted for resettlement is expected to increase in 2012.

In 2011, the Governments of Sudan and Chad agreed to cooperate on repatriation of Sudanese refugees in Chad. This could develop into future large-scale repatriation of refugees to Darfur.

## Risk analysis

The current insecurity, including outbreak of fighting in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei may lead to further restrictions on foreigners including the refugee population. In Darfur, security remains the main concern where inter-tribal, inter and intra-armed movement, as well as the continuation of the conflict between Government armed movements perpetuate insecurity and sporadic displacement

In the east, the influx of refugees from Eritrea remains a major concern. This will also affect smuggling and trafficking, which is likely to increase. Access to the eastern region for many specialized agencies and INGOs is still restricted.

Funding for the TSI is critical in order for the shift from humanitarian assistance to development to be sustainable. The risk of drought in eastern Sudan may further weaken the fragile coping mechanisms of refugees.

### Sector monitoring plan

Regular planning and monitoring meetings will be held with all partners. In camps, coordination meetings are held with partners on regular basis. The sector will also undertake activities related to advocacy, data collection and dissemination of information among multi-sector members.

## RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION



### Sector objectives

1. Provide timely and coordinated humanitarian response to vulnerable IDP populations returning to areas of intended settlement
2. Support host and returning communities to facilitate a reintegration process that leads to durable solutions
3. Strengthen the capacity of national actors to efficiently and effectively manage the returns and reintegration process
4. Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing and capacity-building among all partners and stakeholders in the sector and across all sectors

### Key sector information (Returns and early reintegration)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	ADRA, FAR, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH.
<b>Projects</b>	8 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2.8 million
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$26.18 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$26.18 million (high)
<b>Contact info</b>	Filiz Demir: fdemir@iom.int; Myrat Myradov: muradov@unhcr.org;

### Sector needs analysis

Sudan is characterized by high levels of displacement as a result of conflict and natural disasters and this is likely to continue in 2012. Once conflict is resolved or natural disasters dissipate, many displaced people choose to return to their places of origin or to an alternative location. However, returning is not always straightforward: ongoing insecurity, land issues, access

### Number of people in need

State	People in need	
	Total	Category
<b>Abyei</b>	112,00	returnees
<b>Blue Nile</b>	210,00	IDPs and returnees***
	28,000	Southern IDPs*
<b>Gedaref</b>	13,500	Southern IDPs*
<b>Gezira</b>	26,500	Southern IDPs*
<b>Kassala</b>	10,500	Southern IDPs*
<b>Khartoum</b>		Southern IDPs*
<b>River Nile</b>	5,300	Southern IDPs*
<b>North Darfur</b>	5,000	Southern IDPs*
<b>Northern</b>	3,500	Southern IDPs*
<b>North Kordofan</b>	21,500	Southern IDPs*
<b>Red Sea</b>	4,250	Southern IDPs*
<b>Sennar</b>	17,800	Southern IDPs*
<b>South Darfur</b>	37,500	Southern IDPs*
	1,500,000	IDPs
<b>South Kordofan</b>	54,280	Southern IDPs*
		IDPs and returnees***
<b>West Darfur</b>	2,500	Southern IDPs*
	880,000	IDPs
<b>White Nile</b>	50,000	Southern IDPs passing through Kosti way-station
	120,000	IDPs (Southern before 2011 plus from BNS and SK)**
	30,000	Northern IDPs returning to White Nile st.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,810,130</b>	

\* Sudan population census, 2008

\*\* Information received from Ministry of Education and White Nile communities.

\*\*\* OCHA situation updates on Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan.

to basic services and transportation, all impact the decision-making process. For some, returning will not be an option at all. Rather, alternative durable solutions will be required in the form of integration or urbanization.

The sector will focus on the return process - from pre-departure to arrival to early reintegration support - for Sudan-South Sudan returns and, vice versa, returns in Darfur, as well as returns in the three Protocol areas. 'Returnees' are defined as people in displacement who have made the decision to return home. 'Stranded returnees' are people who have begun the journey home but have become stranded en route. 'Reintegration' is the process by which returnees are reabsorbed back into their communities and re-start their lives.

The lack of comprehensive data on population movements, returnee profiling, return and settlement sites and transport modes and routes is a key concern. While several agencies are engaged in tracking or monitoring assessments, there is a need to expand this and ensure all return and durable solutions partners have access to this data. Only with such information can partners plan for successful returns or alternative solutions. The collection of sex- and age- disaggregated data is needed to ensure better analysis of affected populations. A gender analysis of return movements will help identify which groups of women and men are returning, assess their distinct needs, and develop appropriate responses to aid their return and resettlement.

Ensuring returnees are provided the full wealth of information about the return process, such as assisted movement sched-

ules, return options, information on the place of return and challenges they are likely to face while they reintegrate, is also a key gap that needs to be addressed.

### Inter-relations of needs with other sectors

As multi-sector issues, aspects of the return process, early reintegration and durable solutions are taken into consideration by all other sectors. The Returns and Early Reintegration Sector is best placed to offer guidance and support to all sectors on policy and to provide an overarching M&E framework on return or durable solutions-related activities. Indeed, there is a clear need to develop a common approach and an overarching framework for both returns and durable solutions to enable the Government and sectors to respond more effectively to the needs of the displaced, returnees and host communities. There is also a need to establish a mechanism whereby return policy can be successfully implemented by all partners involved to help mitigate back-returns.

Capacity-building for Government actors, community leaders, sector partners and other sectors, to plan for, coordinate and implement effective programmes will be a key priority for the Return and Early Reintegration Sector in 2012. There is also a need for a common funding and coordination framework for

multi-sector activities that affect returnees or integrating IDP populations.

### Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

The objectives and outcomes of the Returns Sector are designed to meet the overall objectives of the 2012 Work Plan. A common approach to returns is required, linking return policy in all regions of Sudan and across all sectors. There is also a need to harmonize policy on returns and reintegration across sectors and with Government partners and ensure the implementation of an agreed policy. The extensive and prolonged use of transit centres in certain instances (e.g. Kosti and/or Nyala) should also be examined, as support has in some cases led to increased expectations on the part of returnees, as well as increased dependence on aid and assisted onward transportation. This in turn could increase vulnerabilities, especially for women and children in prolonged states of 'stranding'.

### Sector monitoring plan

The sector will meet twice a month to discuss latest developments and identify gaps and overlaps. The sector will also produce regular reports: email reports will be shared at least

### Overview of sector objectives (Returns and early reintegration)

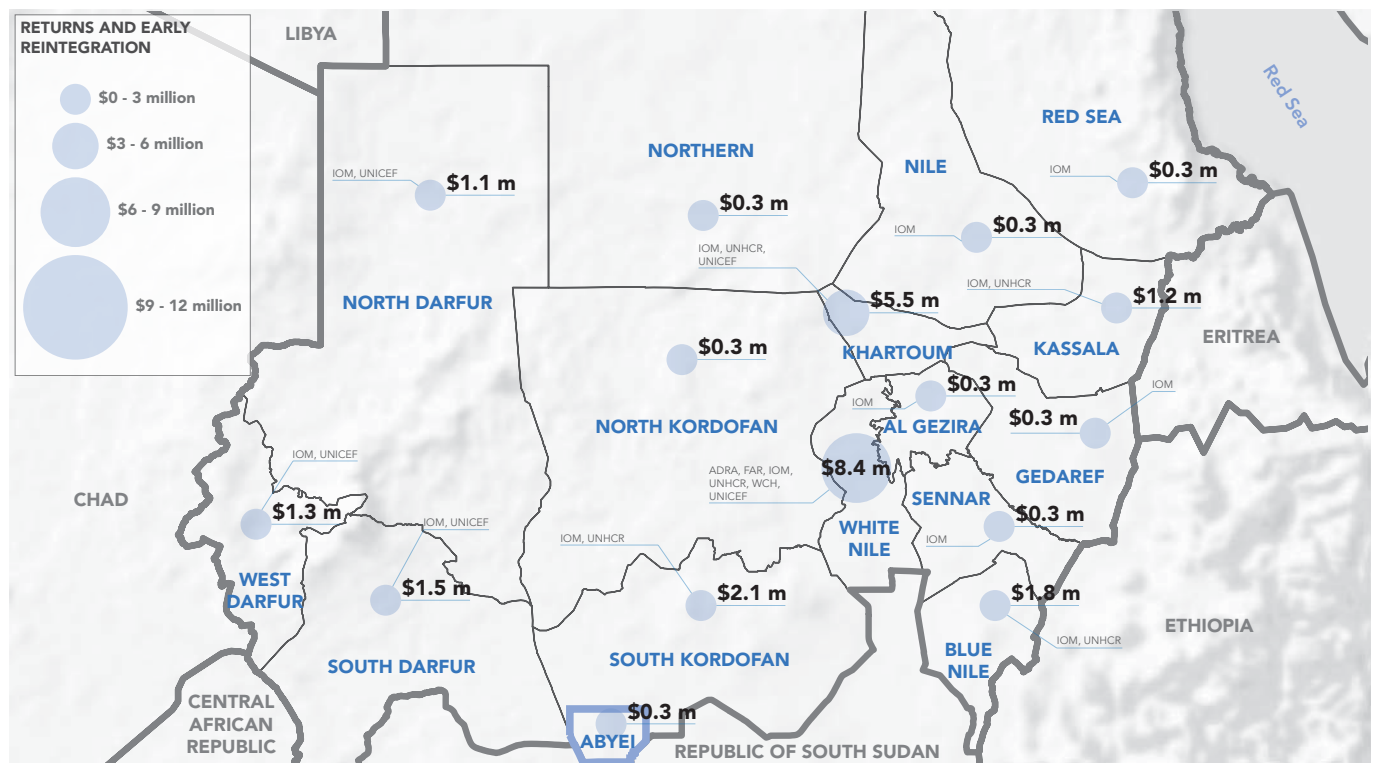
**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Provide timely and coordinated humanitarian response to vulnerable IDP populations returning to areas of intended settlement.

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Support host and returning communities to facilitate a reintegration process that leads to durable solutions.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Strengthen the capacity of national actors to efficiently and effectively manage the returns and reintegration process.

Obj.	Outcomes with corresp. targets	Outputs with corresp. target	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government, UN and partners agree to a common framework to respond to the needs of vulnerable IDP populations returning to areas of intended settlement and to support durable solutions</li> </ul>	Include, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop standard return and early reintegration framework at the national level</li> <li>providing quality control on activities that respond to return issues in line with this policy</li> <li>advocate with national counterparts to ensure the rights and needs of returnees are met and are consistent throughout Sudan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard returns policy developed and circulated to national actors, UN and partners (together with the CCS sector)</li> <li>Number of monitoring and assessment missions for return processes</li> <li>Percentage of successful return processes.</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All identified gaps and overlaps are addressed through effective coordination and timely information sharing</li> <li>IDP communities returning or intending to return to areas of settlement and supported under this sector response plan receive adequate emergency services in one or more of the following sectors: NFIs, basic medical care, education in emergencies, water and sanitation support, food assistance.</li> <li>Host and returning communities are empowered to develop an environment conducive to successful reintegration</li> </ul>	Include, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and coordination of solutions to gaps and overlaps in activities and geographical coverage</li> <li>Multi-sector fund raising</li> <li>Timely reporting and information sharing</li> <li>Timely multi-sector needs assessments</li> <li>Registration of returnees</li> <li>Distribution of key life-saving materials</li> <li>Enhancing access to health care, e.g. through mobile clinics/ambulance services, etc.</li> <li>Food distributions where necessary and tied to registration</li> <li>Settlement coordination where large numbers of returnees are stranded in one area</li> <li>Assisted transportation services for the most vulnerable</li> <li>Data gathering through tracking of displacement and return movements (disaggregated by gender and age)</li> <li>Information sharing among returnee and host communities prior to, during and post return processes to ensure a) returnees are able to make informed choices about their return; b) host communities are aware of the return and their part in it; and c) limited conflict among host and returnee communities over available resources, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of returnees registered</li> <li>Number of vulnerable IDP returning to areas of intended settlement identified and assessed</li> <li>Number of returnees in need received emergency assistance</li> <li>Number of sector coordination meetings held</li> <li>Number of training sessions for stakeholders on return and early reintegration</li> <li>Number of regular sector reports produced</li> <li>Number of information campaigns specifically on return and early reintegration issues</li> <li>Number of meetings held with national counterparts on returns policy and activities</li> <li>Number of actors involved in return planning and processes</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National actors are able to plan for and implement return and reintegration programmes</li> </ul>	Include, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training programmes in R&amp;R planning; the principles of return; registration and returnee profiling; convoy management and transportation assistance; protection, safety and security issues</li> <li>data collection and profiling of IDPs and returning populations to support R&amp;R planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people trained in registration activities</li> <li>Number of people trained in transportation assistance (movement operations)</li> <li>Number of people trained in planning for R&amp;R assistance</li> </ul>

### RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



once per week on return movements and pertinent issues and a monthly report will also be produced with inputs from all partners and stakeholders which will provide the basis for the quarterly monitoring of the Work Plan.

Needs assessments carried out by any sector partner shall be shared with the sector leads and partners in a timely manner prior to the provision of assistance to ensure appropriate targeting of beneficiaries and guard against repetition of activities. M&E of distributions and activities shall be the responsibility of individual partner agencies, but reports should be shared with the sector leads in a timely manner for review and analysis, who in turn will share, as appropriate with other sector partners.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



### Sector objectives

1. Sustain and expand access to safe water supply for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.
2. Sustain and expand access to improved sanitation for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.
3. Reach out with hygiene education for under-served and

vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.

4. Support durable solutions that reduce aid dependence through capacity-building of communities, local authorities, and implementing partners to sustain, expand, manage, and coordinate water, sanitation and hygiene services, and water resources to improve resilience to drought, floods and emergencies.

### Key sector information (WASH)

<b>Lead agency(s)</b>	Public Water Corporation, Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) (lead); UNICEF (co-lead)
<b>Gov't lead</b>	Public Water Corporation (Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, ARC, CIS, COOPI, COSV, CRS, CW, DDA, Denmark RC, EIRuhama, FAR, FPDO, GOAL, IAS, INTERSOS, SSO, UNICEF.
<b>Projects</b>	47 projects
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	4,000,000 people
<b>Funds requested</b>	\$93.98 million
<b>Funds requested per priority level</b>	\$68.23 million (high) \$25.75 million (medium)
<b>Contact info</b>	Hisham Elamir Yousif, <a href="mailto:hisham381@gmail.com">hisham381@gmail.com</a>

### Needs analysis

Humanitarian needs in Sudan are concentrated in the three Protocol Areas, Darfur, and eastern Sudan and driven by a number of different factors, such as conflict, post-separation returns, refugee movements, seasonal flooding, disease outbreaks and drought. For the WASH Sector specifically, the priority needs are similar in all affected areas:

- Sustaining existing WASH services through operations and maintenance in IDP locations.
- Increase access to improved water supply by rehabilitation of existing water sources and/ or addition of new ones.
- Increase access to sanitation facilities by rehabilitation of existing and/ or construction of new latrines.
- Strengthen water quality monitoring, groundwater monitoring, and Household Water Treatment.
- Expand WASH services in Schools and Health Facilities in under-served areas.
- Strengthen Government partners' capacity at Federal, State, and locality levels to sustain and expand WASH services.
- Establish and strengthen spare parts sale centres for sustainability of WASH services.
- Increased access to improved water supply by water tankering, chlorination, rehabilitation of existing water sources and addition of new ones.
- Increased access to sanitation facilities by construction of sex separated latrines including emergency latrines.
- Improve access to information on hygienic practices and promote hand washing with soap.
- Strengthen WASH coordination and contingency plans.
- Promoting alternate water supply sources such as hafirs and rainwater harvesting systems for livestock and humans (with appropriate treatment systems).

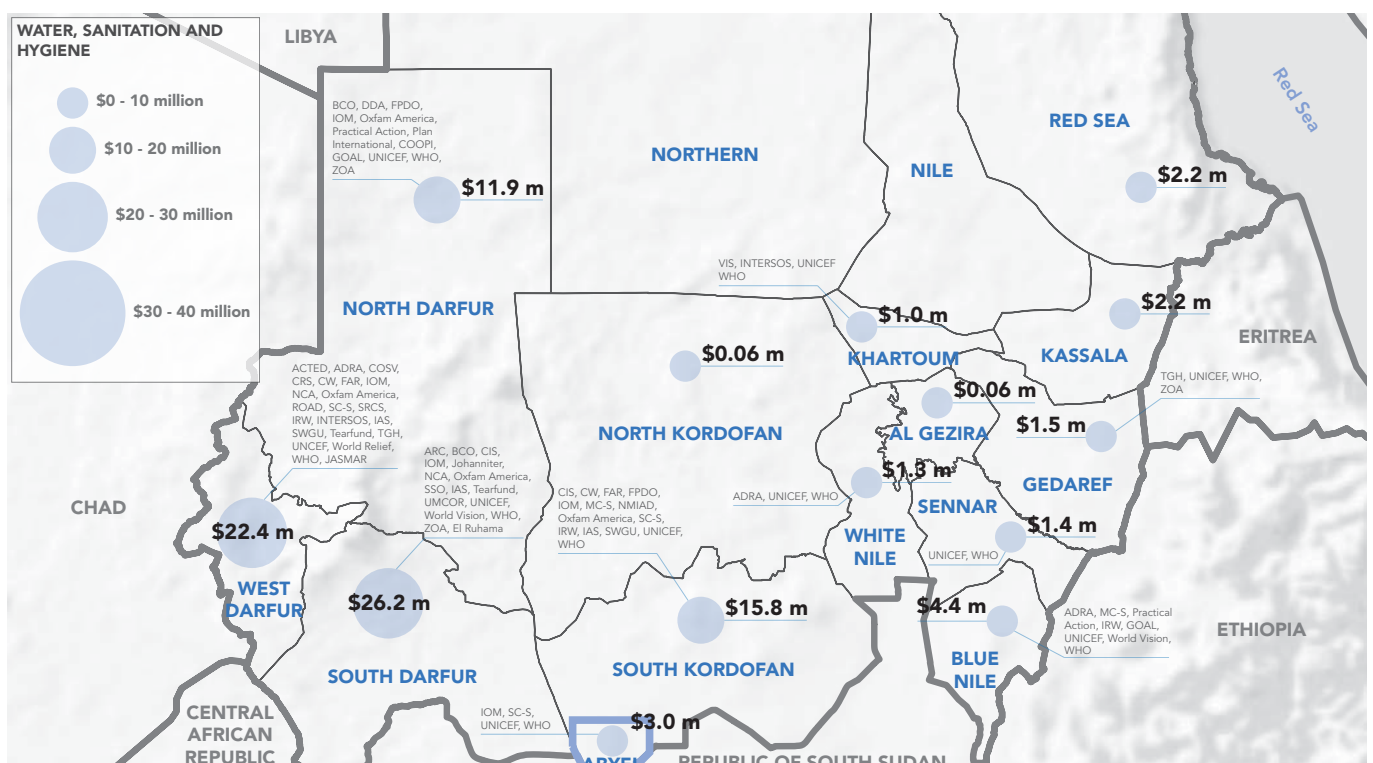
In all affected regions, the most vulnerable groups are women,

**Sector caseload (in thousands)**

State	Category	Caseload		
		Male	Female	Total
Abyei	IDPs	58	62	120
Blue Nile	affected pop.	144	156	300
Gedaref	affected pop.	99	101	200
Kassala	IDPs	37	32	68
	affected pop.	200	200	400
Khartoum	at departure points	12	11	23
N. Darfur	IDPs	270	268	538
Red Sea	affected pop.	84	65	149
Sennar	nomads, IDPs, flood affected	90	91	181
South Darfur	IDPs	356	386	742
	affected pop.	200	200	400
S. Kordofan	IDPs	150	150	300
	returnees	12	13	25
West Darfur	rural and nomadic communities	48	52	100
	IDPs	290	310	600
White Nile	returnees			50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,968</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>3,972</b>

children, elderly people, and the disabled. Coping strategies include selling animals below market value, running small businesses in the local market, casual labouring in the informal economy, cutting trees for making charcoal, and commercial brick-making. These activities often have a negative impact on the environment, as evidenced by the desertification and development of gullies and depressions in almost all existing IDP settlements. In addition, people collect unsafe rain water for drinking and other domestic uses. Where sanitation facilities are lacking, the use of bush-toilet facilities increases potential exposure to GBV. Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

**WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**





promotion complement one another to protect affected people from diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases.

### Risk analysis

Information gaps exist, particularly in the three Protocol Areas, including the number and location of IDPs, the number and profile of the affected population and details on which populations groups have received humanitarian assistance. This is primarily due to severe access constraints, particularly in areas not under Government control.

More broadly, the challenging operating environment for INGOs, including insecurity in parts of Darfur and elsewhere, impede the ability of partners to complete assessments and deliver assistance.

### Sector objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

The sector priority needs and strategies are described below, taking into consideration the coping mechanisms adopted by those affected. Elements of durable solutions and sustainable approaches that reduce aid dependence are mainstreamed

into sector strategies to meet priority needs. WASH sector strategies to meet needs include:

- Integrated delivery of WASH services.
- Strengthening safe water chains through effective water quality monitoring in conjunction with hygiene promotion and community approaches to sanitation (CATS).
- Target under-served and vulnerable people (women, children and the aged).
- Promote partnership and strengthen coordination with Government, UN Agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
- Strengthen sector coordination and information sharing to enhance effective implementation of sector programme.
- Strengthen existing monitoring, evaluation, follow-up and feedback systems.
- Strengthen Management Information System (MIS) including data collection, management, analysis, dissemination and use, including SAAD.
- Utilize MIS to target mitigation measures.

### Overview of sector objectives (WASH)

Objectives	Outcomes and outputs	Indicators	Targets
Sustain and expand access to Safe Water supply for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 million under-served and vulnerable people in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas ensured access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/ day within 1 km distance).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water points operated and maintained, including chlorination and water quality monitoring.</li> <li>• Additional water points constructed.</li> <li>• Existing water points rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance).</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance) through construction of new water points and rehabilitation of damaged water points.</li> </ul>
Sustain and expand access to improved sanitation for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 million under-served and vulnerable people in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnee areas and in rural areas ensured access to improved sanitation (HH/ community latrines).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation facilities and hygienic environment maintained through vector control and liquid and solid waste management.</li> <li>• New sanitation facilities constructed adopting participatory and community based approaches such as CATS, and damaged sanitation facilities rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by vector control measures.</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by solid waste management.</li> <li>• Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted.</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) provided access to improved Sanitation through construction of new sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities (HH/Community Latrines, School and Health Facility latrines).</li> <li>• Number of new latrines constructed.</li> <li>• Number of latrines rehabilitated.</li> </ul>
Reach out with Hygiene Education for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 million under-served and vulnerable people in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, in returnee areas and in rural areas have better awareness of linkages between health and water, sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of household visits undertaken.</li> <li>• Number of community hygiene education campaigns conducted.</li> <li>• Number of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with hygiene education messages.</li> </ul>
Support durable solutions that reduce aid dependency through capacity building of communities, local authorities, and implementing partners to sustain, expand, manage, and coordinate water, sanitation and hygiene services, and water resources to improve resilience to drought, floods and emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced capacity of community members, and the WASH Sector, to manage and take care of water, sanitation and hygiene services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 community committees (Village Health Committee (VHC)/ Water Management Committee (WMC)/ Water Users Association(WUA)) and 2,500 WASH sector staff (individuals) trained to sustain and manage the water, sanitation and hygiene services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of VHC / WMC / WUA / Community members (disaggregated by gender) trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.</li> <li>• Number of water and environmental sanitation (WES) units established in localities.</li> <li>• Number of WASH Sector staff (e.g. Hand Pump mechanics, Motor pump operators, hygiene promoters, community mobilizers, etc), trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services (disaggregated by gender).</li> </ul>

- Strengthen WASH contingency planning.
- Focus on Drought/Flood/Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AED) preparedness and mitigation.
- Pre-position supplies to respond to emergencies and for re-establishing services.
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the formulation of projects.
- The overall aim is to reduce aid dependency and promote durable solutions through strengthening national and local capacity, promoting community-based approaches, and development of exit strategies in certain locations.
- Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) interface in WASH Projects.
- Promoting community participation and contribution, such as the Community Assisted Total Sanitation (CATS) approach for rural areas.
- Establishing self-sustained and well-functioning Water User Committees.
- Strengthening inter-sector coordination among WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, Protection, Food Security and

Livelihoods, and Returns sectors.

- Mainstream Gender (in needs analysis, intervention-targeting, and outcome analysis) and Environmental concerns (using environment-friendly materials and other remediation measures) in all the WASH activities.
- Ensure equity in access to WASH services.
- Promote peace-building through targeted WASH interventions.

Accordingly, the WASH sector objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators are defined as shown in the table (above).

### Sector monitoring plan

Sector partners monitor activities on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. Partners report information in prescribed formats to WES and UNICEF coordinators at the state level, who then compile the data into a monthly report that is shared with the entire sector and other concerned partners. Outputs are compiled through output tables that are prepared from a WES database. Cumulative results are reported as part of mid-year and end-year review process. A report detailing the progress towards reaching the sector objectives will be compiled on a quarterly basis towards the overall monitoring framework for the Work Plan.

## MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND PLAN

Monitoring the implementation of the 2012 Work Plan

The 2012 Work Plan aims to strengthen M&E both at the strategic and sector level in order to better gauge humanitarian impact. Partners have agreed to undertake monitoring of sector outputs against stated objectives and outputs on a quarterly basis. A report will be published each quarter to strengthen the project cycle, increase the transparency and accountability of humanitarian action, as well as identify policy and operational challenges. In addition, the quarterly reports will also help draw attention to resource requirements.

Monitoring will be divided in two categories: ongoing monitoring and strategic monitoring. The ongoing monitoring encompasses the day-to-day monitoring of project activities as reflected in the regular sector meetings. Strategic monitoring will be reflected in the quarterly monitoring reports. Sector response plans will be rated in three overall categories according to where they are in terms of achieving overall sector objectives: (1) on target; (2) largely on target but behind in some areas; (3) behind target. In addition to the quarterly reports, the Humanitarian Dashboard for Sudan will also be regularly updated to reflect sector implementation for the Sudan Work Plan.

In 2012, the CHF and the Work Plan will rationalize its common processes. Project selection, peer reviews and technical

reviews have been amalgamated to improve the quality assurance of both processes, as well as reduce the lead-time for disbursement of funds through the CHF. The HWP monitoring system will be combined with the CHF monitoring plan.

A M&E Unit will be established in the first half of 2012. The Unit will strengthen the capacity of Sector Coordinators to undertake monitoring of the Work Plan's Sector Response Plans, as well as undertaking monitoring visits to Work Plan activities funded through the CHF. M&E modalities will be in line with global best practices. The onus, as before, is on Sector Coordinators to undertake the on-going monitoring of the implementation of the Sector Response Plans. The results of on-going monitoring is fed into the monthly Sector Coordinator's Group meeting, which will deal directly with policy or operational challenges associated with Work Plan implementation and inform the work of the HCT as and when necessary.

# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Issues relevant to humanitarian activity cutting across all twelve sectors

The humanitarian coordination system in Sudan has identified four cross-cutting thematic issues that are particularly relevant to humanitarian activity across all twelve sectors.

Each of the cross-cutting issues has a lead, indicated in the table above, who is responsible for working closely with sector leads to mainstream and incorporate the thematic issues within sector assessments, response plans and activities. This includes a review and scoring of projects for the Work Plan to ensure technical assistance on the implementation of specific projects, and training and other knowledge sharing activities throughout the year.

## GENDER

A major focus for the 2012 Work Plan is to ensure that the distinct needs and experiences of women, men, girls and boys are adequately identified to inform delivery of humanitarian assistance. It is recognized that age and gender may be some of the defining characteristics of vulnerability and that to understand and address vulnerability, these aspects form a necessary part of the needs analysis and the appropriate response.

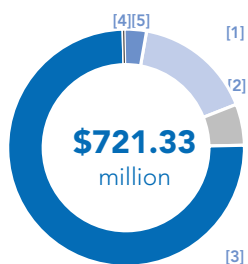
The absence of information disaggregated by gender and age and other vulnerability factors has made it difficult to accurately reflect the specific needs of affected populations. Hence, the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) will be a priority as sectors focus on targeting needs assessments at those most vulnerable.

To realize the commitment to incorporate the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men in all humanitarian action, OCHA has deployed an IASC GenCap Gender Advisor on behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)/HCT to strengthen Sudan's capacity to undertake gender equality programming. The GenCap Advisor reviewed and provided analysis of the 2011 Work Plan to assess how sectors performed with respect to mainstreaming gender.

This analysis has informed the GenCap Advisor's support to sectors in the 2012 Work Plan, including rolling out the Gender Marker, a practical tool to track the inclusion of gender in humanitarian appeals processes, conducting training on gender mainstreaming to sectors and agencies, support to individual sector leads and sectors on how to incorporate gender into needs assessment, programme design and implementation, and advocacy to donors to prioritize gender in

Funding by gender marker score, 2011

	Gender issues considered in project design	million \$
1	No sign	115.83
2	In some limited way	40.11
3	Significantly	533.70
4	The principal purpose	0.99
5	Not specified	21.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>721.33</b>



## Cross-cutting issues leads and contact details

Cross-cutting issue	Lead	Contact information
Gender	GenCap (housed in OCHA)	April Pham phama@un.org
Early Recovery	UNDP	Pontus Ohrstedt: pontus.ohrstedt@undp.org
Environment	UNEP	Altan Butt altan.butt@unep.org
HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	Mahboob Aminur Rahman RahmanM@unaids.org

funding. A total of 17 presentations on the Gender Marker and six sector/agency specific Gender Mainstreaming workshops have been conducted to 573 humanitarian actors.

For the 2012 Work Plan, approximately 54 percent of all 331 projects received Gender Marker code 2a or 2b (51 percent: 2a; and 3 percent 2b), illustrating that these projects aimed to promote gender equality in a significant way. A total of 44 percent of projects scored a 1 and contribute in some way to promoting gender equality. At the other end of the spectrum, the number of gender blind projects was at 2 percent only, with some sectors also excluding projects that scored 0.

Sectors' interest to engage on gender issues is conducive to more meaningful dialogue on how to move beyond cosmetic considerations of gender issues, undertake deeper gender analysis that will result in equitable and gender responsive delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## HIV/AIDS

The relative prevalence of HIV/AIDS, at just over one percent of people aged between 15 and 49, continued to be low in Sudan and concentrated among two key populations – female sex workers (FSW) and men having sex with men (MSM). However, results from an ongoing bio-behavioural surveillance, suggests that HIV prevalence among FSW and MSM is higher than earlier thought. In addition, there are relatively low levels of knowledge of HIV prevention among the general population and at-risk groups. HIV testing and treatment coverage is also falling short of global targets.

The UN and partners jointly continued supporting the National HIV/AIDS programme during 2011. This included the development of new National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2010-14) and accompanying M&E Framework; inclusion of HIV/AIDS module in SHHS (2011); and an Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey (IBBS) among at-risk populations. Efforts were also made to establish community-based networks for raising awareness around HIV.

## EARLY RECOVERY

Early recovery is the application of development principles in a humanitarian setting. These principles include: national

ownership; capacity development and people's participation. It is also the interface at which humanitarian and development partners co-exist and interact, thus allowing for the early initiation of recovery planning and key programming, with the overall aim of minimizing the gap between the end of relief and the onset of longer-term recovery.

As Sudan transitions from conflict, adoption of early recovery principles encourages grassroots partnerships and strengthens relationships with Sudanese humanitarian actors. Sectors are encouraged to integrate early recovery principles in their planning. UNDP's role is to provide advisory support on incorporating early recovery programming into sector response plans and programming in order to reintegrate displaced people and develop communities in a sustainable manner. Key activities to promote early recovery programming have included:

- Identifying opportunities and obstacles for early recovery in needs assessments;
- Building humanitarian programmes on local initiatives and community monitoring;
- Building capacity of local community structures and utilize participatory and community-based approaches when implementing humanitarian activities,;
- Increasing livelihoods activities in settlements where there has been long-term displacement and/or significant returns;
- Increasing agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods activities for IDPs, returnees and other affected populations;
- Strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution, particularly with regards to conflict over natural resource management;
- Increasing conflict-sensitive recovery and reintegration at the community level through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities for vulnerable

groups of men and women, in particular young people;

- Supporting state and locality planning, coordination and monitoring initiatives; and
- Enhancing the capacity of civil society and community-based organizations in the process of reintegration and recovery.

## ENVIRONMENT

In collaboration with the HCT, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has taken proactive steps to integrate environmental considerations into humanitarian planning over the past few years. For the 2011 Work Plan, UNEP pioneered the inclusion of an Environmental Marker framework. For the 2012 Work Plan, this framework was revised, based on the Assess, Mitigate and Enhance (AME) process -. Humanitarian sectors were requested to (1) assess their projects; (2) mitigate negative environmental impacts; and (3) enhance their projects where possible, with an emphasis on sustainable interventions.

UNEP supported sectors through presentations on the Environmental Marker, and guidelines on the major environmental issues, which humanitarian actors need to be aware of in Sudan, as well as potential mitigation measures. UNEP reviewed the Sector Response Plans that were submitted, and provided guidance to individual projects which requested support. In addition, the environmental focal point participated in sector peer review teams to ensure correct application of the Environmental Marker.

A UNEP project review team screened all Work Plan projects. Initial results indicate that 2012 Work Plan has a high level of environmental integration into projects, which can be attributed to the recognition among partners that failure to mitigate against environmental damage in Sudan has long term negative repercussions for beneficiary populations.

# 4 ANNEXES AND NOTES

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# A1: 2012 LOGFRAME

Logical framework of the 2012 Work Plan

## 2012 STRATEGIC PRIORITY

### 1 Contribute to timely and effective humanitarian response throughout Sudan.

Sector	Sector Objectives	2012 indicators	Targets
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>	Ensure access to at-risk populations (women, men, youth and children) by repairing, rehabilitating and constructing transportation networks (roads, airstrips, bridges and river transport).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of km of network of roads rehabilitated.</li> <li>Number of bridges and crossing points constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>107 km of network of roads rehabilitated.</li> <li>16 bridges and ten crossing points/constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>CCS</b>	Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarians through advocacy and strengthened coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of functional coordination mechanisms in place (HCT, SCG, HLC, JVM, RRWG).</li> <li>Number of information management products timely produced and disseminated (reports, maps, and minutes).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75 percent functionality of coordination mechanisms.</li> <li>75 percent of Weekly bulletins, Quarterly humanitarian updates, situation reports, and all other information products produced to schedule.</li> </ul>
	Improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes by providing common services that reduce indirect costs through increased access to the humanitarian pooled fund, common transport services, expansion of mapping services and provision of security advice and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of passengers, agencies, tonnage of cargo transported; and destinations reached.</li> <li>Number of security related services provided (training, evacuations, assessments, reports, maps).</li> <li>Number of pooled funds allocations made based on sector priority needs.</li> <li>Security communications services (VHF/HF radio backbone, 24/7 operational radio rooms, vehicle/staff tracking, radio checks, technical support) in support of staff safety and security, provided in all 15 approved Interagency locations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular scheduling of transport of humanitarian staff and cargo to all major humanitarian locations, when needed as defined by the UNHAS user group, security permitting.</li> <li>100% coverage for security training, security assessments, evacuations; reports and maps meets user requirements.</li> <li>10% of Work Plan reserve requirements met through CHF addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs.</li> <li>Security communication services provided in 15 approved inter-agency locations.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	Increase access to basic education for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school-age children (including IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads and host/rural underserved populations, especially girls).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of disadvantaged pre-school children (boys and girls) accessing pre-school services.</li> <li>Number of disadvantaged school-aged children (boys and girls) with access to basic education (grade one).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150,000 disadvantaged children (60 percent girls) accessing pre-school services.</li> <li>150,000 disadvantaged children (60 percent girls) enrolled in grade one basic education schools.</li> </ul>
	Improve quality of education and learning experience in conducive learning environment for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and basic education school-aged children (including IDPs, returnees and refugee children, nomads, especially girls).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of classrooms rehabilitated and equipped.</li> <li>Number of school-aged children benefitting from school kits.</li> <li>Number of children benefitting from school meals.</li> <li>Number of children benefitting from child-friendly learning environment (safe location, protection, inclusiveness, drinking water, gender-separate water and hygiene facilities, child-centred pedagogy and curriculum, psychosocial well-being, teaching essential life-skills in emergencies).</li> <li>Number of teachers (male and female) trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>350,000 vulnerable or disadvantaged children (51 percent girls) benefitted from learning materials, education supplies and other quality intervention activities.</li> <li>350,000 vulnerable or disadvantaged children (51 percent girls) benefitted from learning materials, education supplies and other quality intervention activities.</li> <li>At least 5,000 teachers (50 percent women) trained.</li> </ul>
<b>FSL</b>	Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of beneficiaries assisted.</li> <li>Total tonnage distributed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 percent of the food-insecure household reached.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	To contribute towards better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary and secondary health care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of health facilities providing minimum basic package of primary health services (treatment of common disease, immunization and ANC).</li> <li>Percentage of population covered by functioning HF (Key health providers/facility, according to the definition of FMoH for type of health unit/serving population).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 percent of PHC facilities will provide basic health packages. (baseline: 63 percent).</li> <li>80 percent of population covered by functioning health facilities. (baseline: 78 percent).</li> </ul>
	To contribute to a reduction in maternal and child morbidity and mortality focusing on safe motherhood and child survival interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of HF providing basic EMOC.</li> <li>Percentage of births attended by skilled birth attendants.</li> <li>Coverage of Penta 3 vaccine in children below one year of age/state.</li> <li>Percentage of HF providing IMCI services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 percent of health facilities providing basic EMOC/per locality/state.</li> <li>80 percent of births attended by skilled birth attendants.</li> <li>60 percent of health facilities providing IMCI services (baseline is 52 percent).</li> <li>95 percent of PENTA 3 coverage immunization.</li> </ul>

<b>Mine Action</b>	To facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and ERW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of hazards reported and/or released.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern States: 47 hazards reported or released</li> <li>• South Kordofan: 89 hazards reported or released.</li> <li>• Blue Nile: 21 hazards reported or released</li> </ul>
	To reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW and facilitate the reintegration of victims through targeted mine risk education and victim assistance interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of at risk individuals targeted/reached through MRE and/or community liaison projects (direct).</li> <li>• Number of mine/ERW victims and other PWDs assisted (direct and indirect).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 individuals for MRE, disaggregated by sex.</li> <li>• 1,000 individuals for VA, disaggregated by sex.</li> </ul>
<b>NFI &amp; ES</b>	Provide needs-based and timely NFIs and ES to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees, and other vulnerable populations..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of pre-existing IDP households in need receive timely NFIs and ES.</li> <li>• Number of newly displaced households in need receive NFIs and ES.</li> <li>• Returnees in need receive NFIs and ES.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95,000 households receive timely NFIs.</li> </ul>
	Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing, and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sector coordination meetings held.</li> <li>• Number of regular sector reports issued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of sector coordination meetings held and regular reports issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	Contribute to improved access to acceptable quality of prevention, care, and treatment of acute malnutrition for populations with critical nutrition situations or living in conflict-affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under-5 children, pregnant and lactating women(PLW)and older people with acute malnutrition treated.</li> <li>• Support feeding centres meet death rate performance indicator for at least six months in a year as per programme type (SC &lt;10percent; OTP &lt; 5percent; CMAM combined &lt; 5percent, SFP&lt; 3percent).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition treated.</li> <li>• 250,000 moderate acute malnutrition treated.</li> <li>• Support 80 percent of the feeding centres to meet performance target.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	Enhance protection of civilians and promote the realization of their rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of advocacy efforts on access, actions and interventions taken on the basis of periodic reports and trends analysis.</li> <li>• Number of protection monitors on the ground.</li> <li>• 100 percent of protection reports/analysis produced reporting against SCR 1612-1882-1998; SCR 1325-1820-1888-1960).</li> <li>• 90,000 children have access to child friendly spaces.</li> <li>• 100 percent of women, children, youth and other people with specific needs that have access to protection services.</li> <li>• Presence in deep field locations / IDP camps / border-crossing points is maintained to provide access to protection services in three Darfur states.</li> <li>• 100 percent of separated and unaccompanied children identified and registered.</li> <li>• 100 percent of registered UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors) reunified or provided with interim care.</li> <li>• 100 percent of identified children recruited/ associated to armed forces/groups are released.</li> <li>• 100 percent of children released by armed forces/groups</li> <li>• are provided with reintegration programmes and services.</li> <li>• 100 percent of IDPs, returnees, host communities provided with services.</li> <li>• 100 percent of communities and individuals trained and sensitized on protection issues (GBV, CP, HR, RoL, durable solutions etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct 150 Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG) Meetings and 60 Return and Reintegration Working Group (RRWG) Meetings in Darfur for advocacy.</li> <li>• 600 Protection / Return Monitoring Missions are conducted in Darfur.</li> <li>• Produce 150 PCWG Reports and 60 RRWG Reports in Darfur.</li> <li>• 3,000 PWSN are identified in IDP camps /conflict-affected communities for assistance.</li> <li>• 18,000 community members / UN and NGO personnel receive protection training or sensitization.</li> </ul>

<b>Refugees (Multi-Sector)</b>	Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSD initiated outside Shagarab camp and refugees issued with documentation.</li> <li>• Number of deportations reduced by 90 percent.</li> <li>• 100 percent of refugees who wish to travel acquire travel permit.</li> <li>• Number of birth certificates issued increases in urban areas ( 100 percent in camps, 70 percent in urban setting).</li> <li>• 50 percent decrease on kidnapping reports received.</li> <li>• 100 percent of the identified victims are assisted.</li> <li>• Number of communities and individuals trained and sensitized on GBV, HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• 100 percent of women and girls identified as victim of GBV are supported legally, physically and psychologically.</li> <li>• 100 percent of identified unaccompanied and separated children are registered and BID undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the indicators.</li> </ul>
	Refugees have access to basic needs and essentials services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vulnerable refugees provided with full food ration card.</li> <li>• Number of children of malnutrition in camps decrease to zero percent.</li> <li>• Number of latrine in camps meets minimum standards for 17,752 households.</li> <li>• Number of litres of water for refugees/day meets minimum standards.</li> <li>• Number of NFI kits distributed.</li> <li>• 100 percent of children in camps receive primary education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the indicators.</li> </ul>
<b>Returns and Early Reintegration</b>	Provide timely and coordinated humanitarian response to vulnerable IDP populations returning to areas of intended settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vulnerable refugees provided with full food ration card.</li> <li>• Number of children of malnutrition in camps decrease to zero percent.</li> <li>• Number of latrine in camps meets minimum standards for 17,752 households.</li> <li>• Number of litres of water for refugees/day meets minimum standards.</li> <li>• Number of NFI kits distributed.</li> <li>• 100 percent of children in camps receive primary education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included in the indicators.</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	Sustain and expand access to safe Water supply for under-served and vulnerable populations in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees, and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within one km distance).</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within one km distance) through construction of new water points and rehabilitation of damaged water points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.0 million under-served and vulnerable people ensured sustained access to safe water supply.</li> </ul>
	Sustain and expand access to improved sanitation for under-served and vulnerable populations in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees, and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by vector control measures.</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by solid waste management.</li> <li>• Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted.</li> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) provided access to improved Sanitation through construction of new sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities (household/community latrines, school and health facility latrines).</li> <li>• Number of new latrines constructed.</li> <li>• Number of latrines rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0 million under-served and vulnerable people ensured access to improved sanitation (household/ community latrines).</li> </ul>
	Reach out with Hygiene Education for under-served and vulnerable populations in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, returnees, and in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with hygiene education messages.</li> <li>• Number of household visits undertaken.</li> <li>• Number of community hygiene education campaigns conducted.</li> <li>• Number of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.0 million under-served and vulnerable people have better awareness of linkages between health and water, sanitation and hygiene..</li> </ul>



## 2012 STRATEGIC PRIORITY

## 2 Promote and facilitate durable solutions, empowering people by reducing aid dependency.

Sector	Sector Objectives	2012 indicators	Targets
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>	Support communities and local authorities in building settlements and develop their capacities and reduce aid dependence through settlement infrastructure projects that target the most vulnerable populations (youth girls and boys and both men and women)..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Markets rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Water Harvesting Facilities Rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Shelters Rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Number of community development centres rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Canals repaired, water distribution network and flood prevention infrastructure repaired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two local popular markets rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Four environmentally- sensitive community centres rehabilitated.</li> <li>• 320 women and men engaged in infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>
<b>CSS</b>	Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarians through advocacy and strengthened coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the development of common policies and positions regarding durable solutions (in conjunction with the R and R sector), improving the quality of needs assessments, gender mainstreaming, and reinforcing coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategic framework and action plan on durable solutions is adopted.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	Increase access to quality non-formal /alternative life and livelihoods skills-based learning opportunities for children, youth/adolescents at risk/out-of-school and adults..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of out-of-school children, youth and adolescents (male, female) accessing alternative or non-formal education.</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable illiterate women and men who have acquired literacy and numeracy skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 children and youth/ adolescents at risk/out-of-school enrolled in safe alternative learning programmes.</li> <li>• 5,000 vulnerable illiterate women and men have successfully acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills.</li> </ul>
<b>FSL</b>	Protect, restore and improve household food and livelihoods security of vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop production capacity of 3.1 million targeted beneficiaries (517,000 households) enhanced.</li> <li>• Increase in household food production.</li> <li>• Increase in vaccination/treatment for livestock.</li> <li>• Common epidemic and endemic diseases controlled for 11 million livestock through vaccination and treatment in target areas, especially along Sudan/South Sudan border.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 percent of targeted beneficiaries supported with agricultural inputs and services.</li> <li>• 0.3 tonnes increase in crop.</li> <li>• Production per household</li> <li>• 10 percent increase in vaccination/ treatment for livestock from an average of ten million animals.</li> <li>• 28 percent of the 39 million livestock in targeted areas supported with veterinary services.</li> </ul>
	Restore & promote sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) by vulnerable communities & in vulnerable eco-systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental resources protected and restored by planting of 4 million tree seedlings in target areas.</li> <li>• Energy saving technologies promoted in Work Plan target areas through training of 180,000 target beneficiaries (30,000 households).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 million tree seedlings planted by 400,000 people (67,000 HHs).</li> <li>• 4 percent of targeted beneficiaries trained on energy saving technologies.</li> </ul>
	Strengthen strategic coordination of interventions, capacity of partners, emergency preparedness and effective response to FSL aspects of disasters and conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of food security and livelihoods interventions strengthened to reduce gaps and duplication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 70 percent coverage of gaps and needs met.</li> </ul>
<b>NFI &amp; ES</b>	Expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable ES, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of distributed ES that is environmentally friendly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of distributed ES that is environmentally friendly is expanded to 5 percent of the total caseload.</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	Expansion of women's and children's access to evidence based high impact and feasible nutrition related services for populations in crisis by empowering communities and finding durable solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in average number of admission per feeding centre in targeted areas compared to 2011.</li> <li>• Infant and Young child Feeding (IYCF) counselling services and BCC programmes established and implemented in nutrition in crisis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reduction from 15.4 cases admitted per feeding centre to 14 cases admitted.</li> <li>• 40 programmes with IYCF/BCC programmes..</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	Support self-reliance of communities and empower individuals enabling them to achieve appropriate durable solution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of refugees returned voluntarily to their countries of origin.</li> <li>• 100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to crop production and livestock development interventions.</li> <li>• 100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to quality life skills and vocational training.</li> <li>• 100 percent of target beneficiaries have access to micro-finance.</li> <li>• 3100 refugees resettled to third countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 percent of community based child friendly spaces/women and youth centres have community based direct participation/management.</li> <li>• 60,000 IDP returnees and 30,000 Returnees from Chad are assisted in Darfur.</li> <li>• 28 projects are implemented for providing livelihood in return villages in Darfur.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Refugees (Multi-Sector)</b></p>	<p>Develop durable solutions including voluntary repatriation where possible, local integration and resettlement, as well as strengthening self-reliance opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of target beneficiaries have access to crop production and livestock development interventions.</li> <li>• 100% of target beneficiaries have access to quality lifeskills and vocational training.</li> <li>• 100% of target beneficiaries have access to micro-finance.</li> <li>• # of refugees returned voluntarily to their countries of origin.</li> <li>• 3100 refugees resettled to third countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agribusiness development interventions provided to 1933 male headed households and 1806 female headed households.</li> <li>• Quality life skills, handicrafts and vocational training for female and male refugees, particularly youth, are provided to 550 male and 520 female refugees.</li> <li>• Income-generating activities diversified and access to micro-finance provided to 2515 female headed households and 1200 male headed households.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Returns and Early Reintegration</b></p>	<p>Enhance and develop an overarching policy framework for returns, early reintegration and durable solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard returns policy developed and circulated to national actors, UN and partners (together with the CCS sector).</li> <li>• Number of monitoring and assessment missions for return processes.</li> <li>• Percentage of successful return processes.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>WASH</b></p>	<p>Support durable solutions that reduce aid dependence through capacity-building of communities, local authorities, and implementing partners to sustain, expand, manage, and coordinate water, sanitation and hygiene services, and water resources to improve resilience to drought, floods and emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Village Health Committee (VHC) / Water Management Committee (WMC) / Water User Association / Community members (disaggregated by gender) trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.</li> <li>• Number of water and environmental sanitation (WES) units established in localities.</li> <li>• Number of WASH Sector staff (e.g. hand pump mechanics, Motor pump operators, hygiene promoters, community mobilizers etc., trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services (disaggregated by gender).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 community committees (VHC/ WMC/Water Users Association (WUA), and 2500 WASH sector staff (individuals) trained to sustain and manage the water, sanitation and hygiene services.</li> </ul>

## 2012 STRATEGIC PRIORITY

# 3 Build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan.

Sector	Sector Objectives	2012 indicators	Targets
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>			
<b>CSS</b>	Build /strengthen capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiently to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of training conducted and people trained disaggregated by sex.</li> <li>• Number of local partners involved in humanitarian and recovery activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of national staff trained.</li> <li>• Increased number of Government and national actors involved in humanitarian work.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	Strengthen the capacity of local education stakeholders and service providers to create access to life-saving quality formal and non-formal education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of national and local institutions and/or employees of these institutions participating actively in community-based education responses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Governments officials,</li> <li>• 50 CBO representatives,</li> <li>• 700 PTA members</li> <li>• 15 NGO staff</li> </ul>
<b>FSL</b>	Strengthen strategic coordination of interventions, capacity of partners, emergency preparedness and effective response to FSL aspects of disasters and conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of 1,000 MoA, MoAR and National NGO personnel built on key areas (DRR/M, assessments, project cycle management, results-based monitoring, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 Government and national NGO/CBO personnel trained.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	To strengthen local capacity to predict, prepare for, respond to, mitigate and manage health risks that include communicable diseases and seasonal emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of communicable disease outbreaks detected and responded to within 72 hours.</li> <li>• Percentage of states with emergency preparedness and response plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain 100 percent of outbreaks reported and responded to (baseline: 100 percent).</li> <li>• Ten percent states have emergency preparedness and response plans (baseline: six states).</li> </ul>
<b>Mine Action</b>	To strengthen and support the management and operational capacities of the national authorities and implementing partners to enable them to address the socio-economic impact of landmines and ERW contamination in Sudan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of workshops by topic including on cross cutting issues of gender and environmental impact.</li> <li>• Number of individuals disaggregated by sex, benefitting from capacity-building/ advocacy workshops (direct).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 individuals of both sexes benefitting from workshops.</li> </ul>
<b>NFI &amp; ES</b>	Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing, and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of training sessions for stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of stakeholders involved in training sessions.</li> </ul>
<b>Nutrition</b>	Contribute to the strengthening of MoH and partners capacity to identify, prepare for, respond to and mitigate nutrition problems in emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of localized nutrition surveys and assessments conducted per year according to national guidelines.</li> <li>• Number of SMOH and NGO staff trained in nutrition in emergency preparedness and response..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 localized nutrition surveys.</li> <li>• 200 SMOH and NGO staff trained in nutrition emergencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	Enhance preparedness and strengthen the capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of guidelines and standard operating procedures in place.</li> <li>• Number of local authorities and Government actors trained and sensitized on protection issues (GBV, CP, HR, RoL, return/durable solutions etc.).</li> <li>• 17 operational Family Child Protection Units (FCPU) and outreach desks in rural and IDP areas offering services to women and children.</li> <li>• 12 Darfur Protection Cluster (DPC) meeting / 150 Protection Cluster Working Group meetings / 60 Return and Reintegration Working Group meetings are held for coordination of activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four SOPs or operational guidelines are issued in Darfur.</li> <li>• 2,000 Government Officials receive protection training or sensitization.</li> </ul>
<b>Refugees (Multi-Sector)</b>			
<b>Returns and Early Reintegration</b>	Strengthen the capacity of national actors to efficiently and effectively manage the returns and reintegration process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of national actors to efficiently and effectively manage the returns and reintegration process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people trained in registration activities.</li> <li>• Number of people trained in transportation assistance (movement operations).</li> <li>• Number of people trained in planning for R&amp;R assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>			













# A2: 2012 REQUIREMENTS

Overview of financial needs for humanitarian action in 2012 as of 15 November 2011

## REQUIREMENTS PER APPEALING ORGANISATION

Organization	\$ million	Organization	\$ million	Organization	\$ million
WFP	430,337,981	FPDO	1,849,510	SOS Sahel International UK	349,600
UNHCR	150,077,302	SALAM SR&LD	1,750,000	ROD	340,000
UNICEF	94,272,339	VIS	1,659,677	ACORD	335,419
FAO	41,685,000	GFO	1,623,470	Denmark RC	333,500
IOM	27,679,710	El Ruhama	1,610,000	PANCARE	320,000
SC	26,250,107	KPHF	1,556,983	DDA	286,451
WHO	21,258,974	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	1,494,434	ILO	257,870
UNDP	20,351,000	UNOPS	1,300,000	TWASOL	250,000
OCHA	13,111,125	France RC	1,285,000	LAO	242,387
MERLIN	11,559,141	DRA	1,260,000	ZAWD	189,650
CIS	11,429,361	IMC UK	1,248,138	PODR	153,400
CRS	10,227,647	SSO	1,211,000	Muslim Aid	151,100
UN-HABITAT	9,779,020	EMERGENCY	1,171,700	AMEL	150,500
TEARFUND	9,570,031	Sudan Aid	1,146,260	HAD	150,000
UNMAS	9,000,000	PAI	1,123,500	HCO	146,000
MC Scotland	8,998,269	Mubadiroon	1,100,000	Sibro	125,200
WVS	7,243,285	IRD	1,088,491	DWHH	125,000
CW	7,042,507	RI	1,084,945	SIDO	120,000
NCA	6,820,478	COSV	1,009,117	SOED	113,674
Oxfam America	5,904,626	ACTED	1,004,232	Baladna	102,200
Plan	5,472,021	Sudan RC	981,933	RDN	99,620
UMCOR	5,119,006	JASMAR	965,964		
IAS	5,100,250	UPO	954,587		
HelpAge International	5,086,264	VSF (Germany)	940,379		
GOAL	5,068,387	Mines Advisory Group	914,852		
World Relief	4,685,187	TOD	837,319		
UNFPA	4,623,427	Zarga	814,000		
COOPI	4,400,000	SWGU	750,000		
Danchurchaid	3,895,000	RHF	732,390		
ZOA Refugee Care	3,618,815	Hayat Eldawa Allslamia	710,500		
IRW	3,548,474	AORD	688,700		
IFRC	3,504,360	SAG	688,500		
TGH	3,487,369	NMIAD	668,856		
INTERSOS	3,276,741	HRF	652,872		
FAR	3,050,737	AMVO	640,655		
ADRA	2,823,600	Switzerland RC	625,000		
ARC	2,700,533	ROAD	600,000		
WCH	2,678,236	CRW	554,130		
UNDSS	2,632,305	NEF	501,215		
Azza	2,568,000	Red R	499,922		
NIDAA	2,530,000	BCO	425,000		
UNFPA / WFP	2,460,056	RDS	395,830		
RCSO	2,380,000	Noon	385,000		
Almassar	2,122,400	CANSSO	380,000		
HAI	1,990,167	SCC	370,666		
WCC	1,918,313	AAR	366,000		
PA (formerly ITDG)	1,908,301	SI	363,395		
SOLO	1,859,244	HRCNS	350,000		

## REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR AND LOCATION

Location	Sector												Total
	BI 	CCS 	EDU 	FSL 	H 	MA 	NFI/ES 	NUT 	PRO 	REF 	RER 	WASH 	Total
Abyei	-	1,904,013	2,792,387	6,389,727	1,044,515	-	86,809	55,850	1,323,644	-	333,305	3,024,920	16,955,170
Blue Nile	1,657,752	2,519,055	8,359,733	11,307,107	5,268,707	4,901,177	3,436,523	2,973,369	3,739,927	-	1,883,820	4,454,842	50,502,012
Gezira	-	624,088	355,250	-	396,112	-	50,969	-	-	1,838,368	389,200	66,736	3,720,723
Gedaref	-	569,511	-	1,278,047	2,107,415	-	50,969	2,126,324	990,447	18,698,201	389,200	1,523,349	27,733,463
Kassala	257,870	1,366,793	1,914,829	8,244,424	3,187,451	2,617,624	70,619	4,405,626	1,501,111	41,368,061	1,217,210	2,260,971	68,412,591
Khartoum	2,446,954	3,246,646	801,485	100,100	1,578,341	402,213	80,095	1,108,173	7,411,893	9,060,597	5,525,990	1,066,524	32,829,010
Niule State	-	495,350	-	-	-	-	50,969	-	-	1,005,790	389,200	-	1,941,310
N. Darfur	2,667,259	3,523,313	14,358,851	158,857,138	11,049,550	62,630	4,354,332	4,908,970	11,933,331	-	1,097,325	11,967,398	224,780,097
N. Kordofan	-	747,998	7,690,066	952,607	46,234	-	576,681	1,915,019	97,500	-	389,200	64,598	12,479,903
Northern	-	408,695	-	-	-	-	50,969	372,335	-	1,005,790	389,200	-	2,226,990
Red Sea	-	619,041	1,272,339	3,090,471	2,107,507	137,228	50,969	4,775,675	647,974	1,609,639	389,200	2,294,958	16,995,000
Sennar	-	632,372	327,715	1,443,855	1,064,147	-	585,419	65,441	567,758	1,872,853	389,200	1,423,236	8,371,995
S. Darfur	3,868,928	2,925,195	14,074,146	136,547,756	26,555,386	200,000	10,575,187	7,902,950	23,752,930	-	1,502,808	26,265,680	254,170,965
S. Kordofan	189,650	2,767,648	13,412,761	15,472,285	10,131,806	8,061,097	7,065,378	7,913,859	3,806,473	-	2,088,190	15,813,649	86,722,796
W. Darfur	3,808,382	2,830,395	11,950,651	103,818,862	14,816,049	-	9,412,844	11,634,236	14,989,429	10,194,121	1,373,232	22,430,586	207,258,786
White Nile	368,955	460,306	1,341,077	1,520,055	631,918	-	943,660	1,030,441	3,035,188	-	8,431,520	1,326,275	19,089,396
n/a	-	30,869,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	719,889	-	-	-	31,184,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,265,750</b>	<b>56,510,318</b>	<b>78,651,289</b>	<b>449,022,432</b>	<b>79,985,138</b>	<b>16,381,969</b>	<b>37,442,393</b>	<b>51,188,268</b>	<b>74,517,494</b>	<b>86,653,419</b>	<b>26,178,601</b>	<b>93,983,722</b>	<b>1,065,780,789</b>

# A3: 2012 PROJECTS

Overview of funding status for humanitarian action in 2011 by project as of 30 June 2011

## Basic infrastructure and settlement development

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Emergency shelter support to Returnees in Jabalain Locality, White Nile State	\$368,955	SUD-12/ER/46130
high	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Roads and Bridge Rehabilitation in Sirba and Krenik Localities in West Darfur	\$674,503	SUD-12/ER/46131
high	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	Improve roads access to the vulnerable groups and local communities in Blue Nile state	\$107,700	SUD-12/ER/46514
high	Catholic Relief Services	Emergency and Recovery Basic Infrastructure Project to vulnerable populations in Khartoum and West Darfur	\$1,502,924	SUD-12/ER/46468
high	International Labour Organization	Labour-based Flood Protection River Gash, Kassala State	\$257,870	SUD-12/ER/46484
high	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Shelter and Settlements Recovery in urban areas of Khartoum	\$1,245,200	SUD-12/ER/46046
high	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Improving access to Water and Sanitation for urban reintegration of IDPs in South Darfur	\$1,571,295	SUD-12/ER/46048
high	United Nations Office for Project Services	Strengthening Leadership, Preparedness and Capacity to Respond to Humanitarian Emergencies in BI Sector	\$300,000	SUD-12/ER/46125
high	ZAWD - Organization for Humanitarian and Development	Rehabilitation of stream crossing points through Abu karshola - Um baraka Road (South Kordofan State) -(Rashad Locality)	\$189,650	SUD-12/ER/46473
medium	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Roads and Bridges Rehabilitation in Southern Rosaris, Blue Nile State	\$250,052	SUD-12/ER/46307
medium	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Rehabilitation of Rural Feeder roads and crossing points in EWD through Cash for Work	\$235,076	SUD-12/ER/46041
medium	Practical Action (formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group)	Improving Access to Services and Basic Infrastructure in North Darfur and Blue Nile	\$600,000	SUD-12/ER/46474
medium	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Reintegration and Durable solutions for IDPs in Darfur	\$6,962,525	SUD-12/ER/46040
medium	United Nations Office for Project Services	Rehabilitation of Transport Infrastructure in Blue Nile State	\$1,000,000	SUD-12/ER/46123
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$15,265,750</b>	

## Coordination and common services

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Enhancing capacity of Sudanese Red Crescent Society and community-based partners	\$3,504,360	SUD-12/CSS/46690
high	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Sudan	\$13,111,125	SUD-12/CSS/46503
high	Plan International	Management of Internally Displaced People affected by conflicts in Zamzam Camp	\$747,521	SUD-12/CSS/46682
high	Red R	Strengthening capacities of National Actors to effectively address humanitarian needs.	\$499,922	SUD-12/CSS/46684
high	United Nations Dept of Safety and Security	Saving Lives Together - Provision of Security Services for INGOs in Darfur	\$518,282	SUD-12/S/46686

high	World Food Programme	Logistics Coordination, Common Services Facilitation, GIS Mapping and information management	\$659,938	SUD-12/CSS/45515
medium	International Organization for Migration	Registration and Verification of IDP Displaced in Urban and Semi-urban Areas in Darfur	\$1,508,700	SUD-12/CSS/46679
medium	Resident Coordinators Support Office	Support to the Strengthening of the UN Resident Coordinator System in Sudan	\$2,380,000	SUD-12/CSS/46683
medium	United Nations Dept of Safety and Security	AFP - I/NGO Security Services - Enabling Safe Humanitarian Program Delivery.	\$2,114,023	SUD-12/S/46687
medium	World Food Programme	Common Security Telecommunications - 2012 system upgrade/overhaul	\$281,625	SUD-12/CSS/46678
medium	World Food Programme	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services	\$31,184,822	SUD-12/CSS/46689
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$56,510,318</b>	

## Education



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirements	Project code
high	Almassar Charity Organization for Nomads	Provision of Quality Basic Education to Disadvantaged Nomadic Communities of Darfur States and SouthKordofan .	\$962,400	SUD-12/E/46837
high	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	Improve Learning Environment and Increase Access to Live-saving Education for Vulnerable Children in Blue Nile Sate	\$270,000	SUD-12/E/46845
high	Catholic Relief Services	Strengthening Communities through Education Opportunities for Children, Youth, and Adults	\$1,642,200	SUD-12/E/47053
high	Islamic Relief World-wide	Quality basic education for good future of IDPs, Returnees, Hosting Communities in West Darfur, Greater Kordufan, and Blue Nile	\$1,509,934	SUD-12/E/47296
high	Roots Organization for Development	Improvement of basic education environment for valunerable and IDPs in Rural Kassala locality	\$340,000	SUD-12/E/47285
high	SALAM for Social Rehabilitation and Local development	Improving access & quality of education for vulnerable pre-school and primary school-age children	\$1,750,000	SUD-12/E/46946
high	Save the Children	Quality formal and non formal basic education for vulnerable/disadvantage children	\$6,499,983	SUD-12/E/47284
high	Sudan Open Learning Organisation	Improve Access to quality, life-saving, livelihoods skills-based education to end vulnerability of children and adolescents especially girls in six states in Sudan.	\$1,018,100	SUD-12/E/46995
high	Sudanese Development Call Organization	Increasing access to Child Friendly Primary Education for Returnees, IDP and host communities.	\$970,000	SUD-12/E/46993
high	United Methodist Committee on Relief	Promoting Improved Education for Girls and Women in South Darfur State	\$922,234	SUD-12/E/47067
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Providing access to quality education for school-aged children and out-of-school youth (girls and boys) from conflict-affected and vulnerable areas in Darfur	\$4,456,771	SUD-12/E/47140
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Provide quality and life-skills education for school-aged children, adolescents and youth in emergency-affected Three Protocol Areas areas and Khartoum	\$13,700,568	SUD-12/E/47280
high	United Peace Organization	Improving and access equity for pre school and primary school children age situation	\$327,487	SUD-12/E/47299
high	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo	Provision of Basic Health Hygiene, Life-saving Education in favour of 20,000 IDP vulnerable children of Mayo area	\$214,700	SUD-12/E/46870
high	War Child Canada	Education for Survival, the Future, and Peace	\$636,313	SUD-12/E/47138
high	War Child Holland	Enhancing durable solutions for at risk children and young people through local capacity building and timely and effective response to life saving educational needs	\$450,000	SUD-12/E/47060
high	World Vision Sudan	"Enhanced life saving education for children, girls and boys and the most vulnerable in south Darfur State	\$500,000	SUD-12/E/47288
high	ZOA Refugee Care	Recovery of Basic Education in Rural Communities in South and North Darfur	\$1,570,357	SUD-12/E/46880
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	The provision of improved access to and quality life saving basic education servc-iesto underserved, vulnerable and war affected communities in Tulus and Demso localities	\$300,000	SUD-12/E/46833
medium	FPDO	Increasing Education access across vulnerable areas in North Darfur and South Kordofan	\$399,620	SUD-12/E/46891
medium	GOAL	Informal literacy & numeracy education for vulnerable, conflict affected women in Kurmuk Locality/Blue Nile State, Kutum/ North Darfur and Kassala State	\$233,777	SUD-12/E/47064

medium	Great Family Organization	Vulnerable children access to education in rural areas of high level affected population by Darfur conflict in South Darfur State. Kass Locality: Hamia Roteke, Musa Bikra, Guba. Ed El Fursan Locality: Mirer, Hireiza, Al Maia, Adambaloya, Bido, Assrakh	\$479,700	SUD-12/E/47300
medium	Hayat Eldawa Allslamia	Support the educational process and building the capacity of rural communities at 8 states	\$710,500	SUD-12/E/47282
medium	Hidaya Rehabilitation Corporation for Special Need	Education for vulnerable rural nomadic children and youth	\$350,000	SUD-12/E/46883
medium	INTERSOS	Community Based Access to Education for Vulnareble and Disabled Children and Improvement of Child Friendly Schools	\$692,800	SUD-12/E/46820
medium	Local Action Organization	Education Support Center for IDP	\$123,617	SUD-12/E/46998
medium	Plan International	Better Improvement for Education Environment for IDPs in Zamzam and Abu Shock Camps	\$500,000	SUD-12/E/47132
medium	Plan International	"Improving Access to Education for children of IDPs and Northern Returnees	\$550,000	SUD-12/E/47133
medium	Sudan Aid	Sudanaid School Support Programme South Darfur 2012	\$541,260	SUD-12/E/47016
medium	Sudan Council of Churches	SCC Education support in South Darfur	\$370,666	SUD-12/E/46988
medium	Sudanese Organization for Education Development	Improvement of Basic Education Enviroment for Disabled Children in Khartoum State	\$113,674	SUD-12/E/47297
medium	TEARFUND	Increasing access and quality of education and learning in Darfur	\$2,561,326	SUD-12/E/47281
medium	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo	Provision of quality job-oriented and livelihoods skills-based education for out-of-schools adolescents of Darfur	\$290,040	SUD-12/E/46876
medium	World Food Programme	School Feeding	\$32,293,262	SUD-12/H/47283
medium	World Vision Sudan	Education Improvement, Strengthening skills, competencies and abilities of Women and Youth in Blue Nile State	\$400,000	SUD-12/E/47294
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$78,651,289</b>	

## Food security and livelihoods (FSL)



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development	Sustaining Livelihoods and food security of poor women and men in Halieb and Gabeit Elmaadin, Red Sea Hills	\$335,419	SUD-12/A/46659
high	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Food Security Support to vulnerable Households for Seasonal Returnees, IDPs, Returnees and Non-displaced Communities in East of West Darfur (EWD)	\$335,539	SUD-12/A/46662
high	Almassar Charity Organization for Nomads	Reduce food insecurity and save lives through livelihood training and agricultural extension services	\$330,000	SUD-12/A/46667
high	American Refugee Committee	Improved Pastoral Livelihoods and natural resource management in Elfardous Locality, South Darfur	\$300,000	SUD-12/A/46959
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Darfur Emergency Assistance and Recovery Program	\$3,095,290	SUD-12/ER/46671
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Kordofan Emergency Assistance Project (Food Security)	\$850,000	SUD-12/A/46673
high	Catholic Relief Services	Increased food security and expanded livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable populations in West Darfur	\$1,511,453	SUD-12/A/46491
high	Concern Worldwide	Restoration and enhancement of household food security and self-reliance among the conflict affected communities in South Kordofan & West Darfur	\$1,931,093	SUD-12/A/46672
high	Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency	Community Environmental Action Planing Project	\$1,260,000	SUD-12/ER/46674
high	Fellowship for African Relief	Supporting the Return Process in West Darfur through Livelihood Reconstruction	\$685,212	SUD-12/A/46677
high	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Emergency and early recovery suport to restore and improve the food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households in the Three Protocol Areas and Eastern Sudan	\$15,855,000	SUD-12/A/46623
high	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Coordination of interventions and capacity building of Food Security and Livelihoods Sector partners in crisis-affected areas of Sudan	\$1,430,000	SUD-12/A/46631
high	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Support to the restoration and maintenance of the food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities) in Darfur	\$24,400,000	SUD-12/A/46632



high	HelpAge International	Restoring Livelihoods and Food Security among the Vulnerable Conflict Affected Population in West Darfur	\$407,266	SUD-12/A/46713
high	International Relief and Development	Livelihood Support and Community Economic Revitalization for Returnees and Vulnerable, conflict affected Local Residents in West Darfur	\$1,088,491	SUD-12/A/46720
high	Islamic Relief World-wide	Reducing food insecurity and increasing livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable and war affected people in Blue Nile State	\$443,100	SUD-12/A/46735
high	Mercy Corps Scotland	Improve household food and livelihoods security of new IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations in South Darfur	\$1,083,040	SUD-12/A/46746
high	Mubadiroon Organisation	Comprehensive Food Security Package For the Returnees in Kurmuk, Geissan and Bao Localities	\$500,000	SUD-12/A/46607
high	Oxfam America	Promotion of livelihood activities and Food security for Conflict affected people in Darfur	\$1,200,000	SUD-12/A/46902
high	Practical Action (formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group)	Restoring food security for vulnerable communities in Blue Nile, Kassala and North Darfur	\$700,000	SUD-12/A/46981
high	Sudanese Development Call Organization	Enhance foodsecurity and livelihoods of IDPs and vulnerable communities in South Kordofan	\$730,000	SUD-12/A/47185
high	TEARFUND	Improving durable solutions for food security in Darfur	\$1,571,509	SUD-12/A/46919
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Enhancing Livelihood Capacity of IDP's in Darfur through Community Empowerment.	\$4,644,744	SUD-12/ER/46928
high	World Food Programme	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	\$352,142,047	SUD-12/F/46926
high	World Vision Sudan	Improved food security among vulnerable IDP/ Returnee and host households in the targeted communities of South Darfur	\$750,000	SUD-12/A/46772
high	World Vision Sudan	Food Security & Livelihood for IDPs, Host Communities & Refugees in Blue Nile State	\$264,145	SUD-12/A/46806
medium	Azza Women Association	Vocational Training for IDPs in Dilling South Kordofan	\$300,000	SUD-12/ER/46670
medium	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Enhance the copying systems of vulnerable communities in rural and underdeveloped areas of North Darfur State, through the strenghtening of crops production, livestock, income generation and capacity building of local communities	\$1,360,000	SUD-12/A/46968
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Fuel Efficient Stoves (MUD)	\$100,000	SUD-12/ER/46904
medium	Fellowship for African Relief	Restoring household food security in Dilling	\$644,985	SUD-12/A/46676
medium	French Red Cross	Contribute to reduce food insecurity for 8 000 households of Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable population of the Blue Nile State	\$635,000	SUD-12/A/46773
medium	French Red Cross	Contribute to improve Food security and Livelihood of 8 000 of the most vulnerable households in Northern Kordofan	\$650,000	SUD-12/A/46778
medium	GOAL	Providing Sustainable Livelihoods and Improving Food Security in Kassala, Blue Nile and North Darfur States	\$954,000	SUD-12/A/46692
medium	Great Family Organization	Integrated activities of agriculture (IDPs/returnees) and agro-pasture (local community) to increase food production for	\$320,770	SUD-12/A/46680
medium	International Organization for Migration	Livelihoods Approaches to Aid Dependency and Self-Reliance in the Transitional Areas and Darfur	\$4,000,000	SUD-12/A/46715
medium	INTERSOS	Integrated Management of Agriculture and Nature Resources to mitigate the Food Insecurity of Vulnerable Households in West Darfur	\$342,655	SUD-12/A/46714
medium	Mercy Corps Scotland	Improvement of Food Security, Food mitigation and Enhancement of Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile	\$1,498,000	SUD-12/A/46737
medium	Near East Foundation	Ensuring Food Security and Improved Livelihoods in South Kordofan State	\$501,215	SUD-12/A/46754
medium	Noon Charity Organization	Training for (2000) Women Groups for Agro- processing	\$385,000	SUD-12/A/46978
medium	Oxfam America	Enhancing livelihood and Food Security for Conflict effected Communities in West Darfur State	\$319,076	SUD-12/A/46900
medium	Relief International	Advancing Sustainable Food Security and Livelihood Support Programme in North Darfur	\$427,300	SUD-12/A/46987
medium	Save the Children	Integrated livelihoods support for chronically food insecure drought affected communities in Red Sea State.	\$350,000	SUD-12/ER/46907
medium	Save the Children	Food Security and Livelihood Enhancement for Emergency and Recovery Support - West Darfur	\$458,110	SUD-12/A/46908
medium	Save the Children	Enhancement of Livelihoods in South Kordofan	\$705,000	SUD-12/A/47018
medium	Social Solidarity Organisation	Food Security and livelihoods and restoration of the enviroment	\$210,000	SUD-12/A/47008
medium	SOS Sahel International UK	Strengthening food security for drought-affected communities in Red Sea State	\$349,600	SUD-12/A/46909

medium	Sudan Open Learning Organisation	Food security and livelihood based training on assessing, restoring and improving community resources for self reliant households/ community in 3 states	\$841,144	SUD-12/ER/46916
medium	Sudanese Red Crescent	Food Security & Livelihoods	\$151,000	SUD-12/A/47022
medium	Triangle	Towards Food Sovereignty of Gedaref population	\$658,000	SUD-12/A/47029
medium	Triangle	Towards Food Sovereignty of Darfur population	\$600,344	SUD-12/A/47031
medium	United Methodist Committee on Relief	Improving Food Security, Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management among Vulnerable Populations in South Darfur State	\$1,644,450	SUD-12/A/46921
medium	United Nations Development Programme	Recovery and Livelihoods Post Return Village Package for IDPs in Darfur for Attainment of Durable Solutions	\$5,994,000	SUD-12/ER/46923
medium	Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Germany)	Livestock protection and emergency preparedness project for the displaced and pastoralist in migratory corridors for South Kordofan and Abyei.	\$940,379	SUD-12/A/47044
medium	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo	Providing food assistance to South Kordofan Displaced people in El Obeid area and supporting local community	\$323,500	SUD-12/F/47042
medium	War Child Canada	Ensure food security and livelihoods through alternative livelihoods training, agricultural extension services and peace promotion	\$1,282,000	SUD-12/ER/46925
medium	World Relief	Food security and Livelihood support for transition to from relief to development in west Darfur	\$2,086,960	SUD-12/ER/47186
medium	Zarga Organization for Rural Development	Hunger stalks displaced people and nomads in the Blue Nile, Sennar	\$814,000	SUD-12/A/46961
medium	ZOA Refugee Care	From Relief to Recovery: Basic Livelihood Support in South Darfur, North Darfur, and Gedaref	\$1,332,596	SUD-12/A/46948
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$449,022,432</b>	

## Health



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirem'ts	Project code
high	American Refugee Committee	Improved access to quality health services for safe motherhood and child survival in South Darfur State	\$263,800	SUD-12/H/46734
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (Health)	\$1,680,993	SUD-12/H/46743
high	Catholic Relief Services	Provision of Primary Health Care Services to vulnerable populations in West Darfur and South Kurdefan States	\$985,858	SUD-12/H/46750
high	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	Provision of primary health care services in 12 PHCUs and one PHCC in Kulbus Locality. West Darfur	\$487,692	SUD-12/H/46785
high	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY's Health Care services in Sudan	\$1,171,700	SUD-12/H/47459
high	GOAL	Provision of quality and sustainable Primary Health Care services to vulnerable communities in Sudan	\$1,782,610	SUD-12/H/46774
high	International Medical Corps UK	Increased Access to Primary Health Care and Reproductive Health Services Among Vulnerable Groups in West and South Darfur	\$564,237	SUD-12/H/46787
high	Islamic Relief World-wide	Provision of Quality Basic Health Services for Conflict Affected People in West Darfur	\$518,809	SUD-12/H/46789
high	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Maintain and improve access to health care services in South Darfur	\$744,114	SUD-12/H/47465
high	Medical Emergency Relief International	Provision of emergency primary health care for the population affected by conflict and displacement in South and West Darfur	\$9,341,148	SUD-12/H/46791
high	Norwegian Church Aid	Primary Health Care in South Kordofan	\$1,127,201	SUD-12/H/46796
high	Norwegian Church Aid	NCA Health Response West Darfur	\$1,031,671	SUD-12/H/47466
high	Panhealth Care Organization	Contribution to health services improvement in protocol areas	\$320,000	SUD-12/H/47467
high	Partner Aid International	Please type here only if agency is not in the list	\$1,123,500	SUD-12/H/46797
high	Relief International	Improvement of maternal and child health care services in Malha, Sayah and Burush administrative units of North Darfur	\$360,049	SUD-12/H/46799
high	Save the Children	Improving the Health Status of Conflict-Affected and IDP Populations in South Kordofan and West Darfur	\$5,584,197	SUD-12/H/47435
high	Sudanese Development Call Organization	Improve access to PHC and SHC services in conflict affected areas in West darfur and South Kordofan.	\$830,000	SUD-12/H/46782
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Provide quality primary health care services to vulnerable populations	\$17,500,000	SUD-12/H/46805
high	United Nations Population Fund	Improved accessibility to, and availability of quality RH services to vulnerable population in targeted states in Sudan	\$4,623,427	SUD-12/H/46801

high	World Health Organization	Strengthening national health system emergency preparedness & response capacity and its transition towards early recovery	\$17,042,960	SUD-12/H/46812
high	World Health Organization	Health Cluster Coordination	\$682,660	SUD-12/H/47458
high	World Relief	Improve access to PHC services in West Darfur	\$304,807	SUD-12/H/47444
high	World Vision Sudan	World Vision Northern Sudan Primary Health Care Project	\$872,553	SUD-12/H/47445
medium	Almassar Charity Organization for Nomads	Primary health care support in 3 States of Darfur	\$830,000	SUD-12/H/46723
medium	Concern Worldwide	Provision of Quality Primary Health Care services in West Darfur	\$189,890	SUD-12/H/46748
medium	Consciousness and Central Nervous System Sciences Organization	Psychosocial interventions for IDPs at Zam Zam Camp North Darfur.	\$380,000	SUD-12/H/46741
medium	Daaralsalam Development association	Health promotion of vulnerable groups pregnant women, children and youths in Shangil tobai and rural and Abu Zuraiga Rural	\$52,140	SUD-12/H/46758
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Provision of Emergency Primary Health Care in Tulus and Demso localities	\$300,000	SUD-12/H/46729
medium	FPDO	Community Based Primary Health care project in South Kordofan , West Darfour and Blue Nile	\$526,750	SUD-12/H/47460
medium	Great Family Organization	Primary Health Care in Kass rural, Eddel Fursan North and Shataya localities South Darfur.	\$448,100	SUD-12/H/47461
medium	Health Alliance International	Locality Health Systems Strengthening in Eastern States, Blue Nile and Khartoum States	\$1,990,167	SUD-12/H/47462
medium	HelpAge International	Health Programme for Conflict Affected Elder Populations in West Darfur	\$881,684	SUD-12/H/46777
medium	HUMAN RELIEF FOUNDATION, UK	Basic Health Services / West Darfur	\$652,872	SUD-12/H/47463
medium	Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization	Improve quality of health services in Abuzierga locality -North Darfur.	\$150,000	SUD-12/H/46786
medium	Kuwaiti Patients Helping Fund	Provision of Primary Health Care Services and awareness raising on TB and HIV/AIDS in North Darfur	\$802,000	SUD-12/H/47431
medium	Mubadiroon Organisation	Maintain PHC services to vulnerable population in South Darfur	\$600,000	SUD-12/H/46792
medium	Muslim Aid	Provision of primary & reproductive health care services to Sakali IDP's camp, South Darfur.	\$151,100	SUD-12/H/46795
medium	Plan International	Kalazar control in Zamzam IDPs camp & Malha Locality project (Dawn Stone)	\$243,750	SUD-12/H/47433
medium	Rufaid Health Foundation	Provision of Primary Health Care services in Ottach, Umdafug, Alferdous and Abugabra localities	\$513,680	SUD-12/H/47434
medium	Sub-Saharan International Development Organization	Improve IDPs Health Status in Khartoum State	\$120,000	SUD-12/H/46783
medium	Sudan Aid	Sudanaid Primary Health Care Project, South Darfur.	\$605,000	SUD-12/H/47437
medium	Sudanese Red Crescent	Provision of Basic Health Services During Emergencies involving large scale populations	\$141,700	SUD-12/H/47436
medium	Swiss Red Cross	Community Based Health Care Project in Sennar State/ Almazum and Aldinder Localities	\$625,000	SUD-12/H/47438
medium	Talawiet Organization for Development	Stenthening access to primary health care for war affected/returnees in Rural Kassala state	\$837,319	SUD-12/H/47440
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$79,985,138</b>	

## Mine action



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Al-Amal Charity Organization for the Disabled	Strengthen the Victim Assistance Response through the Socio-economic reintegration Programme	\$250,000	SUD-12/MA/45582
high	Association for Aid and Relief	Mine Risk Education Implementation in South Kordofan state	\$366,000	SUD-12/MA/45563
high	FPDO	Mine/ERW Risk Education Comprehensive Response and Training in South Kordofan and Blue Nile	\$239,000	SUD-12/MA/45567
high	JASMAR	Mine Risk Education to IDPs, Returnees and Local Population at Risk in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states	\$486,451	SUD-12/MA/45574
high	Mines Advisory Group	Provision of Mechanical Asset in Support of Humanitarian Operations in the Eastern States	\$914,852	SUD-12/MA/45577
high	Rufaid Health Foundation	Psychological Support services to Mine Victims and PWDs in Khartoum and Blue Nile States	\$218,710	SUD-12/MA/45580

high	United Nations Mine Action Service	Land Release in South Kordofan, Blue Nile State, and Eastern States	\$9,000,000	SUD-12/MA/45586
medium	Danchurchaid	Mine Action Activities in the Comprehensive Peace Accord areas of South Kordofan State and Blue Nile States, Sudan	\$3,895,000	SUD-12/MA/45564
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Mine Risk Education - (MRE)	\$200,000	SUD-12/MA/45565
medium	FPDO	Risk Education through Puppet Show and Drama Theater in North Darfur state	\$62,630	SUD-12/MA/45566
medium	FPDO	Socio-economic reintegration of 40 mine /ERW Victims in South Korodofan State	\$93,270	SUD-12/MA/45569
medium	FPDO	Support and Coordination of the VA Working Group Activities	\$100,000	SUD-12/MA/45571
medium	FPDO	Capacity builing and coordination of MRE Working Group Activities	\$100,000	SUD-12/MA/45573
medium	NMIAD	Mine Risk Education for affected communities in Southern Kordofan	\$330,856	SUD-12/MA/45579
medium	Sibro	South Kordofan Mine/ERWs Risk Education Programme	\$125,200	SUD-12/MA/45581
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,381,969</b>	

## Non-food items and emergency shelter



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	Provision of non-food items and emergency shelter to people affected by conflict in Blue Nile State.	\$76,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46864
high	Catholic Relief Services	Improve Access to Basic Non-Food Items and Emergency & Environmently Friendly Shelter Construction Materials in West Darfur and Blue Nile.	\$2,016,333	SUD-12/S-NF/46839
high	Great Family Organization	Supporting replenishment seasonal NFI's for exsiting IDPs in rural areas, new IDPs and returnees with NFI's and basic environment shelter inputs based on justified need assessment reports in most vulnerable areas in South Darfur.	\$154,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46828
high	HelpAge International	Supporting the most vulnerable older people in West Darfur through provision of essential NFI's and Emergency Shelters	\$1,394,571	SUD-12/S-NF/46721
high	INTERSOS	Community based Environmental friendly shelters for vulnerable HHs, IDPs and returnees in West Darfur. Environmental awareness of targeted population	\$631,300	SUD-12/S-NF/46834
high	Mercy Corps Scotland	Provision of needs-based and timely sustainable emergency shelter and NFI items for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable populations in South Darfur	\$698,558	SUD-12/S-NF/46836
high	Oxfam America	Distribution of Common Pipeline NFIs to the need based IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Elfasher ,Kabkabiya and Dar ElSalam localities	\$50,040	SUD-12/S-NF/46843
high	Plan International	Distribution of Common Pipelines NFIs and Emergency Shelters to ZamZam IDPs Camps and vulnerable populations	\$78,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46844
high	RDN	Supporting existing IDPs in EL Salam IDPS camp & Otash IDPs camp, newly IDPs and the returnees with NFI's and basic environment shelter inputs based on justified needs assessment reports in most vulnerable areas in South Darfur.	\$99,620	SUD-12/S-NF/46850
high	Save the Children	IDPs and Returnee NFI's & ES Support and Recovery Capacity Enhancement -West Darfur	\$803,288	SUD-12/S-NF/46868
high	Sudanese Red Crescent	NFI's & emergency shelter for disaster affected communities in Darfur	\$200,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46871
high	Sudanese Red Crescent	"NFI support to populations displaced due to post referendum related emergencies in the three transitional areas		"
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	The Common Humanitarian Pipeline for Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	\$25,000,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46847
medium	Concern Worldwide	Provide shelter and non food items to conflict affected populations of South Kordofan	\$250,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46874
medium	Daaralsalam Development association	Provision of Need Based NFIs for Target Beneficiaries in Daralsalam Town, Daralsalam rural, Abuzuraiga and Abuzuraiga Rural	\$20,160	SUD-12/S-NF/46817
medium	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	NFI Distribution GAA SDN-ND 2012	\$125,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46826
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Promote the environmentally friendly shelter materials and alternative building-techniques and Provision of NFI & ES to internally displaced people affected by conflict, returnees and disaster in the Tullus , Demso and Sheria localities of South Darfur.	\$160,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46821
medium	GOAL	Preparedness and emergency response to displaced populations in Kutum/North Darfur, Kurmuk/Blue Nile, and Kassala	\$196,500	SUD-12/S-NF/46841
medium	Hold the Child Organization	Improve shelter for the most vulnerable in Darfur	\$146,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46830
medium	Norwegian Church Aid	NCA Emergency Preparedness and Response South and West Darfur 2012	\$680,468	SUD-12/S-NF/46840
medium	Norwegian Church Aid	NFI Response Preparedness South Kordofan	\$911,922	SUD-12/S-NF/46881

medium	Oxfam America	Distribution of Common Pipeline NFIs to displacement and conflict affected people in Eastern Rural and Kadogli Localities , South Kordofan State	\$135,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46893
medium	Peoples' Organization for Development and Rehabilitation	Provision non-food items & emergency shelter kits for most needy, both newly and returnees. NFIs for seasonal replanishment distribution for existing IDPs in Kass, El Salam and Nayla and , NFIs for & Environmentally- friendly shelter kits for vulnerable IDPs.	\$153,400	SUD-12/S-NF/46846
medium	Save the Children	Response to displacement in South Kordofan through provision of NFIs and Shelter	\$171,000	SUD-12/S-NF/46894
medium	Sustainable Action Group	Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter, North Darfur, Melleit &Tawila rural	\$238,500	SUD-12/S-NF/46854
medium	TEARFUND	Emergency Response for conflict-affected communities in Darfur	\$568,456	SUD-12/S-NF/46873
medium	United Methodist Committee on Relief	Provision of NFIs to displaced population (IDP and returnees) affected by conflict in south Darfur	\$1,142,180	SUD-12/S-NF/46875
medium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Provision of emergency shelter and assorted types of Non-food packages (NFIs) to IDPs in all three Darfur states	\$1,159,873	SUD-12/S-NF/46878
medium	World Relief	World Relief NFI program	\$22,224	SUD-12/S-NF/46879
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$37,442,393</b>	

## Nutrition



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirements	Project code
high	Almanar Voluntary Organization	The Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and Nutritional Support Project for Conflict Affected Communities in Southern Kordofan and Khartoum States	\$357,932	SUD-12/H/46489
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Kordofan Emergency Assistance Project (Nutrition)	\$385,000	SUD-12/H/46490
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (Nutrition)	\$661,815	SUD-12/H/46510
high	Catholic Relief Services	Extending Emergency and Recovery Nutrition services to transitional communities	\$882,122	SUD-12/H/46495
high	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	Establishment of basic nutrition programme in Mastora, Rahst Rahma, Hajar Assal PHCUs and Kulbus PHCC, at Kulbus Locality, West Darfur.	\$239,041	SUD-12/H/46521
high	Concern Worldwide	Nutrition intervention for conflict affected communities in South Kordofan, targeting children under five and pregnant and lactating women.	\$250,000	SUD-12/H/46492
high	Concern Worldwide	Nutrition intervention for vulnerable and conflict affected communities in West Darfur, targeting children and pregnant and lactating women.	\$2,976,357	SUD-12/H/46512
high	GOAL	Improving access to quality preventive and curative care of acute malnutrition in populations with critical nutrition situations, in Kassala State and conflict affected people, in North Darfur and Blue Nile States	\$607,500	SUD-12/H/46496
high	International Medical Corps UK	Increasing Implementation of Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition for Vulnerable Populations in West and South Darfur	\$683,901	SUD-12/H/46527
high	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Support of Nutrition Activities in South Darfur	\$150,000	SUD-12/H/46940
high	Kuwaiti Patients Helping Fund	Improving nutritional status and management of severe acute malnutrition in under-five children.	\$754,983	SUD-12/H/46606
high	Plan International	Reduction of Child Malnutrition Rate in Red Sea State .	\$930,000	SUD-12/H/46504
high	Plan International	Reduction of Child Malnutrition Rate in White Nile State .	\$1,019,000	SUD-12/H/46530
high	Relief International	Extending Quality Nutrition Services for conflict affected population in North Darfur	\$297,596	SUD-12/H/46505
high	Save the Children	Emergency and Early Recovery Nutrition Assistance ( West Darfur—SCS )	\$789,599	SUD-12/H/46506
high	Save the Children	Improving the Nutrition Status of Conflict-Affected Populations in South Kordofan	\$4,500,000	SUD-12/H/46532
high	TEARFUND	Improving access to nutrition services in conflict-affected communities in Darfur	\$1,988,785	SUD-12/H/46533
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Emergency Nutrition Support Sudan	\$19,300,000	SUD-12/H/46507
high	World Relief	Nutrition and Food Security	\$326,836	SUD-12/H/46949
high	World Vision Sudan	World Vision Northern Sudan Integrated Nutrition Program	\$1,017,278	SUD-12/H/46610
medium	HelpAge International	Supplementary and Complementary Feeding Programme for Internally Displaced Older People and Host Communities in West Darfur.	\$1,528,146	SUD-12/H/46526
medium	Medical Emergency Relief International	Provision of community based management of acute malnutrition integrated in Primary Health Care for the population affected by conflict and displacement in Darfur	\$2,217,993	SUD-12/H/46635
medium	Norwegian Church Aid	NCA Nutrition Programme Darfur	\$303,347	SUD-12/H/46487
medium	Relief and Development Society	Improvement of Nutrition status of affected population in South Darfur state,Sereif Camp	\$395,830	SUD-12/H/47338
medium	World Food Programme	Prevention of Acute Malnutrition in Sudan	\$7,316,383	SUD-12/H/46534

medium	World Health Organization	Emergency preparedness for SAM Management and Prevention	\$1,308,824	SUD-12/H/46508
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$51,188,268</b>	

## Protection



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirements	Project code
high	Almanar Voluntary Organization	Promotion of Human Rights and Access to Justice among Conflict Affected and Vulnerable Communities in Southern Kordofan and Khartoum states	\$282,723	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46753
high	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Women and Children of the Conflict Affected Populations, IDPs and Returnees in Blue Nile state	\$235,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46744
high	Azza Women Association	To support and promote protective community environment at three localities in South Darfur	\$992,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46967
high	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Psychosocial wellbeing and Social integration for war affected children and women in South Darfur State	\$250,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46972
high	HelpAge International	To increase protection, empowerment and support self-reliance of older and younger people in 12 IDP camps in West Darfur	\$874,597	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46974
high	International Organization for Migration	Addressing protection and citizenship needs of South Sudanese communities at risk of Statelessness in the Republic of Sudan	\$1,053,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46813
high	Plan International	Improving Access to Universal Birth Registration for Northern Returnees Children	\$200,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46804
high	Plan International	Promoting the protection and well-being of vulnerable children in Zamzam IDPs Camp	\$706,200	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46976
high	Save the Children	Responding to protection problems of children in emergency in Sudan	\$2,300,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46882
high	Save the Children	Promoting protection of children through reintegration and psychosocial support	\$500,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46982
high	Social Solidarity Organisation	Protection and psychosocial rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict	\$201,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46983
high	UNFPA/WFP	Strengthening Lifesaving, Comprehensive, and Multi-Sectoral Prevention and Response to GBV Survivors in Northern States	\$2,460,056	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46866
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Enhancing the protective environment for children, women and vulnerable individuals in emergencies	\$9,750,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46863
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Addressing protection and citizenship needs of South Sudanese communities at risk of Statelessness in the Republic of Sudan	\$5,926,472	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46813
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced People in Khartoum, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei Administrative Areas and the East	\$4,205,434	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46818
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Protection and assistance for IDPs, conflict-affected people, and returnees in Darfur	\$33,056,546	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46985
high	United Peace Organization	Protecting child affected by Arm, rebel conflict including those associated with armed force and armed groups	\$330,600	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46986
high	War Child Holland	Enhancing durable solutions for Returnees, IDPs and other conflict affected boys, girls, caregivers and duty bearers through expanding and strengthening community based child protection systems, structures and facilities in White Nile and Khartoum states	\$1,888,236	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46835
high	World Vision Sudan	Protection and Empowerment of Women, Boys and Girls in Blue Nile State and Khartoum	\$993,163	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46842
high	World Vision Sudan	Enhanced life saving protection intervention for women and children in South Darfur State	\$500,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46992
medium	Al-Amal Charity Organization for the Disabled	Women Empowerment and Psychosocial Well-being for Children and Youth	\$150,500	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46963
medium	Azza Women Association	To support and promote protective community environment at Abu Shouk, Nifasha, and Zamzam camps in North Darfur	\$940,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46964
medium	Azza Women Association	Civic Education project in South Darfur	\$336,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46970
medium	Baladna for Development	Re-integration of War Affected Girls and Adolescent Mothers in Khartoum State	\$102,200	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46953
medium	Child Rights Watch	Child Promotion and Protection Initiative in conflict setting	\$554,130	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46756
medium	Great Family Organization	To provide psychosocial assistance and Social integration to war affected children in South Darfur State ( Gimeiza Lagaraw, Shataya, Abrum, (Kass rural) Karaw Karaw, Al Maia, Mirer , Arafat (North Ed El Fursan)	\$220,900	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46973

medium	Local Action Organization	Protection and Legal support	\$118,770	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46860
medium	Road for Rehabilitation & Development Organization	Protection of Child in return villages' West Darfur( Sudan)	\$148,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/45627
medium	Safe International	Child Promotion and Protection Initiative in conflict setting	\$363,395	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46756
medium	Sustainable Action Group	Intergrated Peace building and Skills upgrading in 4 IDPs camp (Abu shock, El salam, Zam Zam and Mellit Abassi IDPs)	\$450,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46980
medium	United Nations Development Programme	Community Policing Project	\$364,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46852
medium	United Nations Development Programme	Strengthening Rule of Law Programme in Darfur	\$3,528,000	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46996
medium	United Peace Organization	Enhancing women capacity to prevent and respond to GBV in Elsalam	\$296,500	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46990
medium	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo	Reintegration and Empowerment of vulnerable and disadvantaged youth with life-saving and livelihood skills-based training in Khartoum	\$240,072	SUD-12/P-HR-RL/46832
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$74,517,494</b>	

## Refugees (multi-sector)



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Save the Children	Refugees support in Umshalaya West Darfur	\$681,269	SUD-12/MS/47389
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Protection and mixed solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	\$8,193,455	SUD-12/MS/47378
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Provision of assistance and protection to refugees and asylum-seekers in Eastern Sudan	\$30,237,700	SUD-12/MS/47384
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Providing protection and promoting durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum	\$10,057,902	SUD-12/MS/47395
medium	International Organization for Migration	Addressing human trafficking, kidnapping and smuggling of persons in the East of Sudan and Khartoum	\$913,110	SUD-12/MS/47380
medium	Save the Children	Enhancing protective environment for refugees/asylum seekers children and young people in Khartoum State	\$330,000	SUD-12/MS/47392
medium	United Nations Development Programme	Improve Sustainable Livelihoods of Refugees and Host Communities in East Sudan to Attain Self-Reliance	\$10,465,000	SUD-12/MS/47379
medium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Improve Sustainable Livelihoods of Refugees and Host Communities in East Sudan to Attain Self-Reliance	\$18,273,113	SUD-12/MS/47379
medium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Addressing human trafficking, kidnapping and smuggling of persons in the East of Sudan and Khartoum	\$1,041,962	SUD-12/MS/47380
medium	World Food Programme	Food Assistance to Refugee Populations	\$6,459,904	SUD-12/MS/47377
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$86,653,415</b>	

## Returns and early reintegration



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Return and reintegration support project in White Nile	\$347,000	SUD-12/MS/46695
high	Fellowship for African Relief	Supporting Kosti Way Station in Water, Health and Sanitation	\$691,600	SUD-12/MS/46697
high	International Organization for Migration	Supporting the transportation of vulnerable and stranded South Sudanese returnees to South Sudan	\$9,730,000	SUD-12/MS/46696
high	International Organization for Migration	Village Assessments in Sudan	\$2,311,200	SUD-12/MS/46698
high	International Organization for Migration	Tracking of return and displacement in Sudan	\$2,043,700	SUD-12/MS/46700
high	United Nations Children's Fund	Provision of basic Health, Nutrition, WASH, Child Protection and Education Services to returnees	\$2,435,000	SUD-12/MS/46701
high	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Return and Reintegration of Internally Displaced People in Khartoum, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, the Abyei Administrative Area and the East	\$8,280,101	SUD-12/MS/46693

high	War Child Holland	Supporting the early reintegration of South-North Returnees in Jabalain and Alsalam localities of White Nile State	\$340,000	SUD-12/MS/47082
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$26,178,601</b>	

## Water, sanitation and hygiene



Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
high	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Water and Sanitation support to under-served and vulnerable communities in West Darfur, Blue Nile and White Nile	\$1,183,090	SUD-12/WS/47304
high	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	WASH emergency intervention for conflict affected, vulnerable communities in rural West Darfur	\$433,617	SUD-12/WS/47301
high	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	"South Darfur Emergency Assistance and Recovery Project (WASH)		"
high	Concern Worldwide	Enhance access to safe and adequate water and promote sanitation facilities sufficient to support the adoption of good hygiene and environmental health practices, among conflict affected communities in South Kordofan and West Darfur states.	\$1,445,167	SUD-12/WS/47311
high	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	Emergency intervention for improving water availability, sanitation and hygiene behaviours for war and drought affected people	\$3,040,000	SUD-12/WS/47320
high	Daaralsalam Development association	Provision of water sanitation, hygiene education for IDPs and war affected people in Daaralsalam village and Rural areas	\$214,151	SUD-12/WS/47315
high	FPDO	Improved Access to WASH Services to Vulnerable Communities in war affected areas in South Kordofan and Underserved Communities in North Darfur.	\$328,240	SUD-12/WS/47319
high	GOAL	Improvement of safe, sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation facilities and hygiene practices within the targeted populations in Blue Nile, Kassala and North Darfur	\$1,294,000	SUD-12/WS/47323
high	International Aid Services	Sudan WASH intervention: improved living conditions through provision of sustainable WASH solutions.	\$5,100,250	SUD-12/WS/47324
high	INTERSOS	Sustainable access to integrated WASH services to underserved rural and poor urban settlement schools, markets and vulnerable communities.	\$1,609,986	SUD-12/WS/47325
high	Islamic Relief World-wide	WASH Emergency Response Sudan (WERS)	\$1,076,631	SUD-12/WS/47344
high	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Rehabilitation and improvement of WASH Services for the population of remote localities of South-Darfur	\$600,320	SUD-12/WS/47354
high	Norwegian Church Aid	NCA Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion crisis response in South and West Darfur	\$2,765,869	SUD-12/WS/47356
high	Oxfam America	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project in North, South and West Darfur	\$3,200,510	SUD-12/WS/47359
high	Oxfam America	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project in Eastern Rural and Kadogli Localities , South Kordufan State	\$1,000,000	SUD-12/WS/47360
high	Practical Action ( formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group)	Sustaining and Provision of WASH Services to under-served and vulnerable communities in North Darfur, Kassala and Blue Nile States impacted by Conflict, Drought and floods	\$608,301	SUD-12/WS/47362
high	Save the Children	Support to Sustainability of WASH interventions in North Sudan	\$2,577,661	SUD-12/WS/47365
high	TEARFUND	Increasing durable solutions for WASH in conflict affected communities in Darfur	\$2,879,955	SUD-12/WS/47371
high	Triangle Génération Humanitaire	Water sanitation and hygiene support in rural areas of Gedaref State	\$445,805	SUD-12/WS/47418
high	United Methodist Committee on Relief	Improving Access to Sustainable WASH Services for Underserved Populations, IDPs and Returnees in South Darfur State	\$1,410,142	SUD-12/WS/47419
high	United Nations Children's Fund	WASH Emergency Project in North Sudan	\$27,130,000	SUD-12/WS/46614
high	World Health Organization	WASH services to support disease control in vulnerable populations and under-served areas affected by conflict, flood and drought.	\$2,224,530	SUD-12/WS/47421
high	World Relief	Sustainable Water and Sanitation Project in West Darfur, Krenek Locality.	\$1,944,360	SUD-12/WS/47423
high	World Vision Sudan	Improved access to WASH services amongst the target vulnerable and under-served communities in Blue Nile State.	\$612,924	SUD-12/WS/47456
high	World Vision Sudan	Life saving WASH intervention for vulnerable IDPs and underserved host communities in South Darfur	\$1,333,222	SUD-12/WS/47457
medium	American Refugee Committee	Integrated Basic Services and Agricultural Support to IDPs, returnees and host communities in South Darfur	\$2,136,733	SUD-12/WS/47321
medium	Blady Charitable Organization	Environmental improvement of IDPs in camps with provision of safe water and sanitation	\$425,000	SUD-12/WS/47391
medium	CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	South Kordofan Emergency Assistance Project (WASH)	\$987,100	SUD-12/WS/47310
medium	Catholic Relief Services	Community Capacity Building for Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation	\$1,686,757	SUD-12/WS/47313



medium	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	Provision of water and sanitation services through the health facilities at Kulbus Locality, West darfur.	\$282,384	SUD-12/WS/47312
medium	Danish Red Cross	Providing safe water and sanitation to vulnerable communities in Red Sea	\$333,500	SUD-12/WS/47314
medium	El Ruhama for Development and Humanitarian Aid	Improving Access to Basic Essential Services for Conflict Affected Populations throughout South Darfur	\$300,000	SUD-12/WS/47316
medium	Fellowship for African Relief	Water in Partnership; Encouraging and Facilitating Local Understanding of Sanitation and Hygiene	\$542,040	SUD-12/WS/47317
medium	Fellowship for African Relief	Sustained Water Infrastructure, Strengthening Hygiene in West Darfur (SWISH)	\$486,900	SUD-12/WS/47318
medium	International Organization for Migration	Meeting Water Scarcity - Integrated WASH Approaches for Durable Solutions in the Three Areas and Darfur.	\$6,120,000	SUD-12/WS/47336
medium	JASMAR	Improved Access to Safe Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Jabel moon locality- West Darfur state	\$479,513	SUD-12/WS/47352
medium	Mercy Corps Scotland	Intergrated WASH Program for Vulnerable Households and Conflict Affected Populations of South Kordofan and Blue Nile State	\$3,187,972	SUD-12/WS/47355
medium	Mercy Corps Scotland	Provide immediate WASH services and improve self-reliance of newly displaced, returnees, existing IDPs and vulnerable populations in South Darfur	\$2,530,699	SUD-12/WS/48792
medium	NMIAD	Increase access to personal hygiene education and Sanitation facilities to IDPs, Returnees and vulnerable host communities in Southern Kordofan	\$338,000	SUD-12/WS/47357
medium	Plan International	Promote Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Zamzam and Tawila IDPs Camps – North Darfur	\$497,550	SUD-12/WS/47361
medium	Road for Rehabilitation & Development Organization	WASH Programs for Emergency and Recovery Projects in Returnees Areas, host and nomadic communities in (West Darfur)	\$452,000	SUD-12/WS/47364
medium	Social Solidarity Organisation	Sustain & expand access to Safe Water supply And safe means of excreta disposal and promote hygiene for under-served and vulnerable population in areas affected by conflict, flood, drought and disease outbreaks, IDPs, returnees and in rural areas.( Sharia ,Netagah , Yassien , Darelsalaam	\$800,000	SUD-12/WS/47277
medium	Sudanese Red Crescent	SRCS water and sanitation program	\$329,233	SUD-12/WS/47366
medium	Sudanese Women's General Union	Improving Living conditions of IDPs and returnees in South Kordofan and West Darfur States through WASH Interventions	\$750,000	SUD-12/WS/47369
medium	Triangle Génération Humanitaire	Towards a greater involvement of local actors in the delivery of essential services to vulnerable people in Darfur	\$1,783,220	SUD-12/WS/47372
medium	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo	Improving access to basic essential water services and promotion of basic hygiene and sanitary education for underserved IDP areas in Khartoum	\$591,365	SUD-12/WS/47420
medium	ZOA Refugee Care	From Relief to Recovery: Basic WASH Support to rural communities affected by conflict & drought	\$715,862	SUD-12/WS/47468
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$93,983,722</b>	

### Sector not specified

Priority	Agency	Project title	\$ Requirement's	Project code
-	Common Humanitarian Fund	Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (Projected needs \$100 million)	\$0	SUD-12/SNYS/47646

# A4: HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PER DONOR

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations

## FUNDING AND RESPONSE TO THE 2011 APPEALS PER DONOR

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of grand total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	304,764,390	37.1%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	102,892,315	12.5%	-
European Commission	88,429,275	10.8%	-
United Kingdom	78,255,000	9.5%	4,807,692
Sweden	51,712,683	6.3%	-
Japan	46,925,146	5.7%	-
Canada	39,138,665	4.8%	-
Norway	30,703,347	3.7%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	21,142,884	2.6%	-
South Sudan	12,482,658	1.5%	-
Netherlands	12,009,215	1.5%	-
Spain	11,917,086	1.5%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	11,829,247	1.4%	-
Switzerland	11,633,339	1.4%	223,214
Denmark	11,452,350	1.4%	-
Finland	6,810,176	0.8%	-
Germany	6,297,328	0.8%	-
Ireland	5,471,344	0.7%	-
Italy	4,268,223	0.5%	712,251
Australia	4,133,714	0.5%	507,099
Belgium	3,760,682	0.5%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	3,655,250	0.4%	-
France	3,512,583	0.4%	-
Brazil	3,463,877	0.4%	-
Luxembourg	1,317,474	0.2%	-
Korea, Republic of	300,000	0.0%	-
Monaco	131,406	0.0%	-
Egypt	25,000	0.0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	-57,342,320	-7.0%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>821,092,337</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,250,256</b>

NOTE:

\* Includes contributions to the appeal and additional contributions outside of the appeal (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.).

<b>Funding</b>	Contributions + Commitments
<b>Contribution</b>	The actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.
<b>Commitment</b>	Creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
<b>Pledge</b>	A non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

# A5: ASSESSMENT MISSIONS

Early planning for Humanitarian Work Plan 2012

Humanitarian actors in Sudan have already started reviewing and updating current multi-hazards (i.e. natural and manmade) contingency and response planning for 2012. In Darfur, contingency plans for specific priority scenarios have been completed and will lead to a consolidated Darfur-wide contingency plan that will feed into the larger Sudan plan. This process will continue during the remainder of the year. During 2011, the focus of the contingency planning has been on expansion to cover assistance to populations affected by all CPA related matters, including conflicts over border demarcation, land use, and forced repatriation.

In terms of the humanitarian needs arising from the full implementation of the 2011 referendum, the HCT will continue to anchor its planning and strategies on saving lives and protecting civilians; supporting recovery and peaceful transition; advocating for the fulfilment of state responsibilities, and building and strengthening official and local capacity to mitigate risks of, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

A key target for humanitarian operations in Sudan for the remainder of 2011 will be on making better use of standardized methodology to give a fuller and more accurate picture of overall humanitarian needs. Establishing baseline data and better coordination and harmonization of needs assessments – both within the sectors and on the inter-sector level – will be used to measure the appropriateness of ongoing humanitarian actions and planning, and also as a tool to inform the process and development of the 2012 Work Plan.

To this end, the humanitarian community will analyse and summarize all available information to identify major gaps in need, with particularly consideration given to spatial and sector gaps, as well as taking into account possible evolution of needs. The humanitarian community may also organize targeted coordinated inter-agency assessments to jointly address information gaps within a particular priority.

## COMPLETED ASSESSMENT MISSIONS TO DATE IN 2011 (AS REPORTED TO UN OCHA)

Sector(s)	Organizations	Title or Subject	Date (start)	Location	State	Output
Inter-agency	OCHA; WFP; UNICEF; UNHCR UNAMID (HRA; CA; HR).	Assessment for the IDPs in Jaghara village and Shaeria IDPs.	1-Jan-11	Shaeria and Jaghara	South Darfur	Report circulated.
Inter-agency	OCHA; WFP; WFP-LCU; UNAMID (HRA; CA; HR).	Needs Assessment for Kor-Abeche IDPs.	1-Jan-11	Kor-Abeche	South Darfur	Report circulated.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNICEF; WFP; UNHCR; WHO; IOM; UNAMID (HLO; Gender); OXFAM America; DDA.	Rapid Inter-Agency Assessment Mission.	4-Jan-11	Shangil Tobay	North Darfur	Report; findings; recommendations and lessons learnt.
Inter-agency	OCHA; WFP-LCU; UNICEF; WVI and ARC.	Assessment of the effect of Nyala - Ed Daein road construction on household and facilities in the camp.	12-Jan-11	Kalma IDP camp	South Darfur	Report circulated.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNAMID; UNDP; WHO; Unicef; FAO; UNFPA; IRW; IARA; NCA; Intersos; CRS.	Assessment mission.	17-Jan-11	Tandusa	West Darfur	Report; findings; recommendations and lessons learnt.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNAMID; UNDP; WHO; Unicef; FAO; UNFPA; IRW; IARA; NCA; Intersos; CRS.	Assessment mission.	19-Jan-11	Urum	West Darfur	Report; findings; recommendations and lessons learnt.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNAMID; UNDP; WHO; Unicef; FAO; UNFPA; IRW; IARA; NCA; Intersos; CRS.	Assessment mission.	23-Jan-11	Sullu	West Darfur	Report; findings; recommendations and lessons learnt.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNAMID; UNDP; WHO; Unicef; FAO; UNFPA; IRW; IARA; NCA; Intersos; CRS.	Assessment mission.	25-Jan-11	Jeddo	West Darfur	Report; findings; recommendations and lessons learnt.
Coordination	OCHA.	Monitoring mission.	26-Jan-11	Sisi	West Darfur	Mission report.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNAMID; UNDP; WHO; Unicef; FAO; UNFPA; IRW; IARA; NCA; Intersos; CRS.	Assessment mission.	27-Jan-11	Andii	West Darfur	Report; findings recommendations and lessons learnt.
Inter-agency	OCHA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO; GAA; WES; SMOH.	Monitoring mission.	30-Jan-11	Malha	North Darfur	Report circulated.

<b>FSL</b>	WFP; MoA; SRC.	Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS).	<b>1-Feb-11</b>	Random sampling of locations	Kassala and Red Sea	Report finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF.	Conduct CP assessment.	<b>3-Feb-11</b>	Saraf Omrah and Seraif.	North Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP-LCU; WHO; UNFPA; WVI; WES.	Needs assessment.	<b>6-Feb-11</b>	Khor-Abeche	South Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNHCR; FAO; OCHA; WHO; WFP; UFPA; UNICEF; HAC.	Assessment mission.	<b>8-Feb-11</b>	Beida locality (Terbeba village)	West Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; MOSW.	Assessment mission.	<b>8-Feb-11</b>	Kosti	White Nile	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; GAA; UNICEF; WES.	Assessment mission.	<b>9-Feb-11</b>	Tine	North Darfur	Report finalized and circulated.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; WFP; UNDP; WHO; UNHCR; OCHA and UNICEF; line ministries (MOA; MOAR; MOSA; MOE; MOH) and HAC.	Needs assessment for returnees.	<b>10-Feb-11</b>	Alsalam locality	South Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA.	Field monitoring.	<b>14-Feb-11</b>	Zamzam IDP Camp	North Darfur	Monitoring report.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; UNFPA; UNHCR; WHO.	Assessment mission.	<b>16-Feb-11</b>	Kutum	North Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNFAO; UNOCHA; HAC; UNICEF; SRC; WES; SMoA and NR COR.	Assessment on returnees.	<b>16-Feb-11</b>	Geneina locality (Nyoroo village)	West Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WFP; UNHCR; WHO; DDA; UNAMID (Gender; HLO); IOM.	Rapid assessment mission.	<b>17-Feb-11</b>	Dar al Salam	North Darfur	Mission report; follow up actions recommended.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA; IOM.	Monitoring mission.	<b>19-Feb-11</b>	Zamzam IDP Camp	North Darfur	Physical mapping of sites of new arrivals mapped.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP; UNDP; IOM; WHO; WVI; CIS; Tearfund; NCA; HAC; MoE; MoH; WES; PODR; NOCD; Amal organization.	Needs assessment in return villages in Kass.	<b>20-Feb-11</b>	Dawis; Limo; Kilmo; Talha-Elbeyda; Daer-El-Salam (Tabfito); Hashaba and El Hilel	South Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNAMID/HRD; and DRC.	Assessment mission.	<b>20-Feb-11</b>	Nertiti - Thur	West Darfur	Mission report; follow up actions recommended.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WHO/SMoH; PAI; UNICEF; WFP; UNHCR.	Assessment mission.	<b>21-Feb-11</b>	Zamzam IDP Camp	North Darfur	Mission report; follow up actions recommended.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA; Plan Sudan; Save the Children Sweden.	Assessment mission.	<b>22-Feb-11</b>	Tawilla	North Darfur	Mission report; follow up actions recommended.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	International Aid Services; Educational Development Organization; Al-Zahara Organization; HAC and Ed-Deain Water Corporation.	Needs assessment.	<b>23-Feb-11</b>	Abu-Gabra town; Alnabag Eisa; Umgeras; Umagaga; Umharaz	South Darfur	Assessment report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNHCR; OCHA; UNAMID.	Assessment mission for returnees.	<b>24-Feb-11</b>	Nyoro	West Darfur	Report on monitoring of returns and general humanitarian situation.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNAMID/HRD; DRC; FAO; WFP; NCA; IMC; WES; WHO; HAC.	Assessment mission.	<b>28-Feb-11</b>	Hashaba	West Darfur	Mission report; follow up actions recommended.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; GAA; WES.	Assessment mission.	<b>28-Feb-11</b>	Umbaro	North Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WFP/LCU; UNICEF; UNAMID (HRA); WES; SRCS; MCS; HAC and WVI.	Assessment mission.	<b>3-Mar-11</b>	Dereige IDP camp	South Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; WHO; FAO; UNAMID HRA; State Ministry of Health; WES.	Needs Assessment.	<b>7-Mar-11</b>	Bellisierif; Deribat; Gorlambai and Feina.	South Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; line ministries; HAC.	Assessment mission on returns.	<b>7-Mar-11</b>	Zalingei	West Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WHO; RI; Mercy Malaysia; PAI; UNICEF; Plan Sudan; WES; WFP; UNHCR; UNFPA; DRA; UNAMID (PAD; HR; CIVPOL; and HLO).	Assessment mission.	<b>7-Mar-11</b>	Zamzam IDP Camp	North Darfur	Report finalized.

<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; WHO; UNHCR; UNFPA; UNAMID Humanitarian Affairs; UNAMID Human Rights; SMOH; WES; El Fasher TV delegate.	Rapid assessment mission.	<b>7-Mar-11</b>	Malha	North Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>NFI</b>	Al Amal.	Assessment on NFI distribution.	<b>7-Mar-11</b>	Tabofito-North Kass; Kilmo- South West Kass; Almangoya; Elhejerate-South Kass	South Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; IOM; WHO; UNHCR;AHA; HAC; HAD.	Rapid assessment mission.	<b>8-Mar-11</b>	Abu Zeriega	North Darfur	Detailed report on new displacement and access to services in the area.
<b>FSL</b>	State Ministry of Animal Resource; FAO; Livestock working group.	Livestock rapid assessment.	<b>10-Mar-11</b>	Umbro; Dar Elslam; Malha; Sani Hye; Elsyah; Hajar Sary; Zamzam; Umsedra; and other areas.	North Darfur	Assessment conducted.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; USAID; WHO; UNICEF; WFP.	Assessment mission.	<b>12-Mar-11</b>	Kabkabiya and Tawilla	North Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Protection</b>	UNHCR.	Protection assessment.	<b>30-Mar-11</b>	Kurmuk	Blue Nile	Report finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	WFP; MoA; SRCS.	Assessment mission to fire affected population.	<b>4-Apr-11</b>	Rosaires	Blue Nile	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF.	Programme Assessment.	<b>5-Apr-11</b>	Um Baro	North Darfur	Assessment finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; FAO and UNAMID HLO/CA.	Assessment mission.	<b>10-Apr-11</b>	East/West Mukjar toward Umdukhun	West Darfur	Report and recommendations circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	FAO; WFP; UNDP; WHO; UNHCR; OCHA; UNICEF; and line Ministries (MO; MOAR; MOSA; MOE; MOH); HAC.	Assessment mission for returnees.	<b>10-Apr-11</b>	Yassin Locality	South Darfur	Assessment mission report circulated.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF.	Assessment mission.	<b>13-Apr-11</b>	Um Kadada; North Darfur	North Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; WFP; SAARF.	Verification assessment.	<b>14-Apr-11</b>	Alal; Rumamer and Mijak Payams	South Kordofan (Abyei Area)	Beneficiaries were identified for support by the FSL actors.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; SC Sweden; MoE.	Assessment mission.	<b>27-Apr-11</b>	Kutum; Kassab; Fata Barno IDP Camps	North Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; NSDDRC; CDF; SMoSA.	Child recruitment verification.	<b>28-Apr-11</b>	Mastery/Beida	West Darfur	DDR registration.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; SMoA; other FSL partners.	Seed System Security assessment.	<b>1-May-11</b>	24 Admin units in 12 localities in the three Darfur States	Three Darfur states	Assessment completed.
<b>FSL</b>	WFP; MoA.	Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS).	<b>1-May-11</b>	Random sampling of locations	Three Darfur states	Report finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; SC Sweden; MoE.	Assessment.	<b>2-May-11</b>	Alsalam IDP Camp in Elfasher; North Darfur	North Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	COOPI.	Evaluation.	<b>4-May-11</b>	Malha and Mallit	North Darfur	Report and lessons learned.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; WFP; IMC; Merlin ; CIS.	Assessment.	<b>7-May-11</b>	Kalma IDP camp	South Darfur	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; HAC; Alfarouq.	Assessment mission.	<b>8-May-11</b>	Sania Deleba	South Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; Alhawara.	Assessment mission.	<b>10-May-11</b>	Debis (Kass)	South Darfur	Mission report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; WHO; UNICEF; UNAMID.	Assessment mission.	<b>12-May-11</b>	Killin and Sarong	West Darfur	Mission report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNOCHA; UNHCR; WFP; NCA; UNAMID/HLO.	Assessment mission.	<b>13-May-11</b>	Hashaba settlement	West Darfur	Assessment report circulated.

<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNOCHA; UNHCR; FAO; UNICEF; WHO; NCA; ACTED; UNAMID.	Assessment mission.	<b>23-May-11</b>	Nertiti; Golo and Killin	West Darfur	Assessment report circulated.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; SC Sweden; MoE.	Assessment mission.	<b>24-May-11</b>	Tawilla Town; Tawilla IDP camps (Dali; Rwanda and Argo)	North Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; ARC; ARS; SMOA.	Seed System Security Assessment.	<b>25-May-11</b>	Tullus locality	South Darfur	Seeds system report produced.
<b>NFI</b>	SCS; SSRRC and the Community leaders.	Verification of IDPs in preparation for NFI distribution.	<b>26-May-11</b>	Anyeil; Rejayen; Madding-Jokthiang	South Kordofan	Verifications process completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR.	Assessment mission	<b>29-May-11</b>	Selea/Jabal Moon	West Darfur	Mission report and recommendations were circulated.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; NSDDRC; CDF; SMOA.	Child Recruitment verification.	<b>30-May-11</b>	Jebel Moon	West Darfur	Verification completed.
<b>NFI</b>	SCS; SSRRC and the Community leaders.	Verification of IDPs in preparation for NFI distribution.	<b>31-May-11</b>	Madding-Jokthiang; Maker-Awedwed; Miyom-Ngok	South Kordofan	Verification completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNIAMID-GAU; CP; HR; OCHA; UNDP; WFP.	Assessment mission.	<b>6-Jun-11</b>	Khorabeche	South Darfur	Assessment report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNHCR; OCHA.	Assessment and profiling.	<b>7-Jun-11</b>	Khartoum IDP camps	Khartoum	Profiling produced.
<b>NFI</b>	SCS; SSRRC and the Community leaders.	Verification assessment.	<b>7-Jun-11</b>	Angot; Wunchwei; Nyiel; Rubjoba and Madding-Jokthiang	South Kordofan	Verification completed.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; MoAR.	Livestock and pasture situation assessment.	<b>12-Jun-11</b>	Um Dafoug	South Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; NSDDRC; CDF; SMOA.	Child Recruitment verification.	<b>15-Jun-11</b>	Mastery	West Darfur	Verification completed.
<b>Assessment</b>	SRCS.	Profiling.	<b>16-Jun-11</b>	Rashad	South Kordofan	Profiling completed/
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; UNAMID.	Rapid Assessment.	<b>21-Jun-11</b>	Jabel Si/ Kaguro	North Darfur	Assessment finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; WFP; MOAR.	Livestock and Food Security Assessment.	<b>26-Jun-11</b>	Bahar alarab and Elferdous localities	South Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; IMC; WES ACTED & HAC.	Assessment mission.	<b>27-Jun-11</b>	Trej	West Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	FAO; OCHA; WHO; WFP; UNICEF; HAC; HAC.	Assessment mission.	<b>27-Jun-11</b>	Garsila locality (Andi; village)	West Darfur	Report circulated and finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; UNAMIDARS; FNC.	Farm Assessment.	<b>27-Jun-11</b>	Kass locality	South Darfur	Proposal developed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; UNICEF; MoH; WES.	Assessment mission.	<b>29-Jun-11</b>	Hashaba and Waranga	West Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNHCR; UNICEF; OCHA; WHO; WFP.	Joint UN/GoS Assessment.	<b>1-Jul-11</b>	Kadugli	South Kordofan	Assessment completed.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO; WFP; SSRRC; SAARF.	Food Security and Monitoring System.	<b>4-Jul-11</b>	Alal; Rumamer and Mijak Payams	Abyei Area	Report finalized; but not circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WFP; UNICEF; WHO; UNHCR; UNFPA; WVI; SRCS; HAC; Elfaruq.	Assessment mission.	<b>5-Jul-11</b>	EL Nadif / Assalayia in Buram locality	South Darfur	Mission report and recommendation shared.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UNICEF; UNFPA; WFP; UNHCR; IOM; WHO; UNHCR; UNICEF; OCHA; CVHW; and local ministries.	Assessment mission.	<b>6-Jul-11</b>	Khartoum departure points	Khartoum	Assessment conducted.
<b>Education</b>	WCH; Plan; MoE.	Education assessment.	<b>9-Jul-11</b>	Al Jabalian	White Nile	Assessment conducted.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	WFP; SMOA; NR.	Food Security Monitoring System.	<b>10-Jul-11</b>	More than 87 sites visited	West Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Protection</b>	SRCS.	Assessment mission.	<b>12-Jul-11</b>	Khartoum	Khartoum	Assessment completed.

<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF.	Assessment mission.	<b>12-Jul-11</b>	Kass	South Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	SRCS.	Initial profiling of IDPs.	<b>14-Jul-11</b>	Khartoum IDP Camps / urban areas	Khartoum	Initial profiling produced.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNAMID CP andHR.	Assess the humanitarian needs of the community including child protection and GBV issues.	<b>17-Jul-11</b>	Khorabeche	South Darfur.	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	HAC; UNICEF; WFP; SRCS; IOM; MoSW.	Assessment of main needs following clashes.	<b>20-Jul-11</b>	Kadugli	South Kordofan	Recommendations for emergency response provided.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNICEF; UNAMID/CA.	Assessment mission.	<b>28-Jul-11</b>	Hashaba	West Darfur	Filed the note record and shared recommendations with respective sectors/actors.
<b>WASH</b>	UNHCR; FAO; OCHA; WHO; WFP; UNIPA; UNICEF; HAC; COR; Fursha of Mestery.	Assessment for returnees.	<b>31-Jul-11</b>	Terbieba; West Darfur	West Darfur	Mission Report finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	NA.	Assessment of child protection issues.	<b>5-Aug-11</b>	Border between South Kordofan and Unity State.	Unity State	Profiling carried out and initial FTR registration.
<b>FSL</b>	FAO.	FSL Response Strategy for Abyei Crisis.	<b>6-Aug-11</b>	Agok	South Kordofan (Abyei)	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; UNHCR; WHO; UNICEF; DRC.	Assessment mission.	<b>7-Aug-11</b>	Nertiti; Thur; Golo; Galol; Killin & sarong	West Darfur	Assessment conducted.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	FAO; OCHA; UNHCR; WFP; UNICEF; HAC; CRS; FAR.	Assessment to spontaneous returnees from Chad and IDPs inside West Darfur.	<b>8-Aug-11</b>	Geneina locality (Enjimy village)	West Darfur	Report circulated and assistance provided.
<b>Child Protection</b>	WVI; UNICEF.	Assessment mission.	<b>14-Aug-11</b>	Al Salam Camp	North Darfur	Assessment report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	FAO; CRS.	Assessment mission.	<b>18-Aug-11</b>	Mukjar	West Darfur	Assessment report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA;WFP; WFP-LCU; IOM; DDA; AHA.	Assessment Mission;	<b>18-Aug-11</b>	Abuzeraiga	North Darfur	Report and recommendations circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	HAC; DDA; AHA; WHO; WFP; WFP-LCU; SMOH; UNAMID-HRN SN.	Flood assessment;	<b>29-Aug-11</b>	Dar Alsalam	North Darfur	Detailed report of the findings and recommendation.
<b>Assessment</b>	SRCS.	IDP Profiling.	<b>6-Sep-11</b>	Al Abasia; Rashad; Talodi.	South Kordofan	Profiling carried out and interventions planned.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; KSCS; MoE.	<b>Assessment mission.</b>	<b>6-Sep-11</b>	Kabkabiya	North Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>Education</b>	WC HL; PLAN; MoE.	Assessment for returnees.	<b>7-Sep-11</b>	Jebeleyn	White Nile	Plan for response activated.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; NSDDRC; CDF; SMoSA; SMoH.	Child Recruitment verification/registration.	<b>14-Sep-11</b>	Krenak	West Darfur	Registration completed.
<b>NFI</b>	SCS; MSF; GOAL; Mercy Corps; CRS; SSRRC.	Assessment Mission.	<b>14-Sep-11</b>	Agok; Jouljok; Mangok-Achoak; Miyen-Achok; Ajakthonj; Madding-Jokthiang; and other villages.	South Kordofan	Assessment completed.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; NSDDRC; CDF; SMoSA; SMoH.	Child Recruitment verification/registration.	<b>16-Sep-11</b>	Jebel Moon	West Darfur	DDR Registration completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	FAO; OCHA; UNICEF.	Assessment of the humanitarian situation and food security status of the community.	<b>20-Sep-11</b>	Mukjar	West Darfur	Report circulated.
<b>FSL</b>	World Relief.	Food security situation; agriculture production and livestock.	<b>21-Sep-11</b>	Sanidadi; Krenak; Azerni	West Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP-LCU; WHO; UNDP; FAO; WES; WFP; UNAMID – HPS; UNHCR; SMoSA; SMoAR; SMoA; SmoE; Alfarooq; HAC; SRCs; Musco; CIS.	Assessment for returnees.	<b>25-Sep-11</b>	Kukuga; Radona; Banat ; Abga Ragil in Bilail locality	South Darfur	Assessment completed and recommendations circulated.

<b>Child Protection</b>	DDRC-Nyala; CDF; UNICEF.	Assessment mission.	<b>27-Sep-11</b>	Gusa Ingamat	South Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>FSL</b>	WFP; MoA.	Food Security Monitoring System.	<b>1-Oct-11</b>	Various locations	All Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	WFP; UNHCR; COR.	Assessment Mission.	<b>1-Oct-11</b>	Refugee camps	Kassala	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP LCU; WHO; UNDP; FAO; WES; WFP; UNAMID – HPS; UNHCR; SMoSA; SMoAR; SMOA; SmoE; Alfarooq; HAC; SRCs; Musco; CIS.	Assessment for returnees.	<b>2-Oct-11</b>	AL Diebiebat; Ngarrri in EL Salam locality	South Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP LCU; WHO; UNDP; FAO; WES; WFP; UNAMID – HPS; UNHCR; SMoSA; SMoAR; SMOA; SmoE; Alfarooq; HAC; SRCs; Musco; CIS.	Assessment for returnees.	<b>4-Oct-11</b>	Kassib and Baraka in Yassin Locality.	South Darfur	Report finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UMCOR; WFP; SRC; SUDAN-AID; TEARFUND; HAC; IDPS COMMITTEE.	Assessment mission.	<b>6-Oct-11</b>	EL neem IDP camp in Eldeain	South Darfur	Assessment finalized.
<b>Child Protection</b>	DDRC-Nyala and CDF.	Assessment mission.	<b>8-Oct-11</b>	Deriege Camp		Report circulated.
<b>Education</b>	SCS; Abyei Education Office.	Education assessment.	<b>8-Oct-11</b>	Agok; Jouljok; Deng-Mithiang; Miyom-Ngok; ECS; Mabunji; Madding-Jokthinag villages	South Kordofan	Assessment completed.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; KCCW.	Review status of CFSs for stranded returnees and identify CP relevant cases.	<b>9-Oct-11</b>	Khartoum IDP Camps	Khartoum	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	MoARF; Federal RPA; ERDP.	Assessment mission.	<b>10-Oct-11</b>	11 Localities	Kassala	Assessment completed.
<b>Child Protection</b>	UNICEF; MoSW.	Assessment mission.	<b>12-Oct-11</b>	Kosti.	White Nile	FTR system reviewed with partners.
<b>FSL</b>	SMoA; FAO; AHA; DRA; COOPI; URDP; KSCS; KAEDS.	Rapid assessment.	<b>12-Oct-11</b>	Um Keddad; Liait; Tweisha; Mellit; Kutum; Malha; Dar Elsalam; Kalimendo; Kebkabiya; Sireif; and Saraf omra	North Darfur	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP LCU; WHO; UNDP; FAO; WES; WFP; UNAMID – HPS; UNHCR; SMoSA; SMoAR; SMOA; SmoE; Alfarooq; HAC; SRCs; Musco; CIS.	Assessment mission for returnees.	<b>16-Oct-11</b>	Taba Fitto in Kass locality	South Darfur	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	UN-OCHA; UNICEF; WFP LCU; WHO; UNDP; FAO; WES; WFP; UNAMID – HPS; UNHCR; SMoSA; SMoAR; SMOA; SmoE; Alfarooq; HAC; SRCs; Musco; CIS.	Assessment mission to return area..	<b>16-Oct-11</b>	Shattyyia; Abrum Minu; Dagadussa.	South Darfur	Report and recommendations finalized.
<b>FSL</b>	FMoA; FAO; WFP; FEWSNET; and other FSL actors.	Crop and Food Supply Assessment mission.	<b>17-Oct-11</b>	Various locations	All Sudan	Report finalized.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA; UNAMID/HP	Assessment mission	<b>25-Oct-11</b>	Salala	West Darfur	Note file recorded.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA	Assessment mission	<b>26-Oct-11</b>	Gokar	West Darfur	Assessment completed.
<b>FSL</b>	SMoA; FAO	Preharvest crop assessment	<b>26-Oct-11</b>	Habila; Kadugli; Abu jibeha; Abasiya; Rashad; and Talodi	South Kordofan	Field assessment report finalized.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA	Assessment mission	<b>27-Oct-11</b>	Sisi	West Darfur	Assessment completed and circulated.
<b>Inter-agency</b>	OCHA; WFP; UNHCR; CRS; UNAIMD/HPS; SRCS; HAC.	Assessment mission	<b>27-Oct-11</b>	Salala	West Darfur	Mission report and recommendations were circulated.
<b>Coordination</b>	OCHA.	Assessment mission.	<b>30-Oct-11</b>	Sirba	West Darfur	Report circulated.



# A6: SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS 2011

Sector achievements summary tables

## BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE



**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Expand access to basic services and markets by constructing, rehabilitating and maintaining transportation networks.

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Ensure humanitarian access to at-risk populations by repairing airstrips, bridges and roads on an emergency basis.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Support communities and local authorities in building settlements through infrastructure programmes that target the most vulnerable populations.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achived mid-year	Achived mid-year
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of km of road network constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>Number of river boats provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>670 km of road network constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>21 bridges (including crossing points) constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.</li> <li>13 river boats provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven km road constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 foot crossing points constructed.</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of km of road repaired.</li> <li>Number of airstrips repaired.</li> <li>Number of bridges repaired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>412 km of road network repaired.</li> <li>Four airstrips repaired.</li> <li>24 bridges (including crossing points) repaired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four km achieved, and two wadi under construction.</li> <li>One airstrip in Blue Nile is ongoing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23.5 km of roads repaired.</li> <li>One airstrip was completed in Kurmuk.</li> <li>Three new bridges constructed in Mayo, El Rasheed, and El Feth area that allow for market access.</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of markets rehabilitated.</li> <li>Number of water harvesting facilities rehabilitated</li> <li>Number of shelters rehabilitated</li> <li>Number of community centres rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five markets in five towns rehabilitated</li> <li>11 water harvesting facilities rehabilitated</li> <li>530 shelters rehabilitated</li> <li>Five community development centres rehabilitated</li> <li>Four km of canals repaired, 6.3 km of water distribution network and Gash river flood prevention infrastructure repaired</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One dam rehabilitation fully (Wadaa reservoir)</li> <li>Completed 80 percent of Abu Shouk DAM</li> <li>50 percent of community centres rehabilitation was done in Kassala</li> <li>Gash river operations were done covered of the side-slopes was smooth resulting in a flat surface well protecting the underlying dike</li> </ul>

## COMMON SERVICES AND COORDINATION



**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarians through advocacy, strengthened coordination, and systematized information management

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes by providing common services that reduce indirect costs through increased access to common transport services, expansion of mapping services and provision of security advice and support.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Build/strengthen capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiently to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achived mid-year	Achived mid-year
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of population assessed.</li> <li>Number of previously inaccessible areas access.</li> <li>Number of vulnerable populations reached.</li> <li>Number of verification completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of areas accessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through camp coordination services in West Darfur seven camps in West Darfur were reached through camp coordination services to benefit 107,983 individuals.</li> <li>Joint verification on appropriateness and voluntariness of return was conducted in 1,740 villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp coordination services for seven villages in West Darfur benefiting 107,983 individuals.</li> <li>Joint verification on appropriateness and voluntariness of return was conducted in 5,500 villages.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of assessment accomplished.</li> <li>Number of needs assessment database established and assessable.</li> <li>Number of common appeal made (CRF, CERF and CHF).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-sectoral assessments, verification processes, and common contingency planning exercises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42 inter-cluster and sectoral assessments conducted with reports compiled, and disseminated.</li> <li>1 Assessment mission portal was established on the unsudanig.org website.</li> <li>The sector received an allocation of US\$ 3.1 million through the CHF. This expedited the implementation of nine projects for seven agencies. In addition, 7.4 million was received through the Special Allocation of the CHF for common services provided by OCHA and UNHAS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 48 assessments were carried out (jointly) to inform humanitarian action.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of regular humanitarian reports produced and disseminated.</li> <li>Number of humanitarian coordination meetings held.</li> <li>Number of maps produced.</li> <li>Number of map requests made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase data collection and information available to humanitarian partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42 reports from Inter-cluster and cluster assessment missions; one inter-sector Quarterly Coordination overview report; 28 reports on North-South returns; 26 Weekly Humanitarian Bulletins; Humanitarian briefing packs available at all times, regular situational report developed and disseminated to the humanitarian community (e.g. on Abyei situation) and RC/HC statement press release.</li> <li>11 HCT meetings, six DISCT meeting, three HLC meetings, two JVM, over 60 sector meetings at Khartoum level, and unspecified number at state levels.</li> <li>30 different maps produced and published.</li> <li>Unspecified number of maps, but frequently requested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48 reports from Inter-cluster and cluster assessment missions; two inter-sector Quarterly Coordination overviews, 40 Weekly Humanitarian Bulletins; Humanitarian briefing packs available at all times, regular situational report developed and disseminated to the humanitarian community (e.g. on Abyei situation).</li> <li>20 HCT meetings, 9 DISCT meeting, four HLC meetings and 3 JVM.</li> <li>93 maps, 47 regular flash/logistic reports, creation of 12 standard and 15 special logistics planning maps.</li> </ul>

[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of utilization of common services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common transport services utilized.</li> <li>• Resource mobilization strategy in place.</li> <li>• Security services and support provided.</li> <li>• Mapping services available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of regular (weekly) updates of information on common transport services and processes are disseminated to the humanitarian community</li> <li>• One OCHA strong Humanitarian Financing Section (HFS) in place to support donor relations and fund raising for the HWP.</li> <li>• 20 Coordination security related cases solved.</li> <li>• Both OCHA and UNDSS provide mapping services regularly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62,764 FMA (AUR 84,357) passengers and 3452,348.50 kilo grams of cargo transported.</li> <li>• Provided 9 medical evacuations and 52 security evacuations.</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trainings conducted and people trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings provided</li> <li>• Number of agencies supported (logistic/assets and fund).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 145 people trained on use of GPS in six trainings and 48 members of NNGO and HAC trained on different humanitarian-related aspects in two trainings.</li> <li>• 57,452 IDPs benefit from coordination activities.</li> <li>• At least six management structures supported (committees and working groups).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 139 people received training on humanitarian related aspects including HAC staff. Training on GIS provided for 117 interagency staff.</li> </ul>

## EDUCATION



**OBJECTIVE 1:** Access: To increase access to life-saving education for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school age children (including IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads and host/rural underserved, especially girls)

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Quality: To improve quality of education and learning experience in conducive environment for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school age children (including IDP, returnees, and refugee children, especially girls)

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Out of school: To increase access to quality non-formal/alternative life and livelihoods skills-based learning opportunities for children, youth/adolescents at risk/out of school and adults.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of pre-school and school age children (boys and girls) enrolled to basic schools (through education partner support).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 353,000 of children enrolled in basic schools (boys and girls).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 61,997 children (50 percent boys, 50 percent girls) enrolled in basic schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 137,000 children (50 percent boys, 50 percent girls).</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of school age children received education materials, textbooks, other quality intervention etc.</li> <li>• Number of teachers (male and female) trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 706,303 children (50 percent girls) benefited from learning materials, education supplies and other quality intervention activities.</li> <li>• At least 5,000 teachers trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 153,336 (50 percent boys, 50 percent girls).</li> <li>• 1,993 teachers (male and female) trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 310,000 school-aged children and 1100 preschool children (50 percent boys, 50 percent girls). 173 classrooms and 13 teacher offices constructed, 38 classrooms rehabilitated, school furniture provided (672 Tables, 1158 seating units), 107,000 textbooks distributed.</li> <li>• 2950 teachers (male and female).</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of out of school children, youth and adolescents (male, female) accessing alternative or non formal education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 176,000 children and youth/adolescents at risk/out of school enrolled in alternative learning programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17,683 out-of-school children and adolescents (male and female).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27800 out-of-school children and adolescents (male and female).</li> </ul>

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



**OBJECTIVE 1:** Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable households

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Protect, restore and improve household food and livelihoods security of vulnerable populations for self reliance

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Restore and promote sustainable natural resource management (NRM) by vulnerable communities

**OBJECTIVE 4:** Support emergency preparedness and effective response to food security and livelihoods hazards

**OBJECTIVE 5:** Strengthen coordination of food security and livelihoods interventions

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achived mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
[1]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000, &amp; 5,000 older people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 3,214,300 people (62.7 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,917 SFP</li> <li>2,625 comp feeding</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households supported with agricultural inputs/services</li> </ul>	856,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 202,484 households (23.6 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	458,118 (53.5 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of agriculture vouchers and fairs organized</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: four vouchers and fairs events (20 percent of the target )</li> </ul>	7 (35 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households supported with livestock inputs/services.</li> </ul>	689,150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 137,858 households (20 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	401,196 (58.2 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of animals supported with veterinary services.</li> </ul>	9,900,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 2,676,623 animals (27 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	6,878,209 (69.5 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of veterinary clinics constructed/rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: one clinic (2 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	10 (20.4 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of animals re-stocked.</li> </ul>	9,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 5,700 animals (59.4 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	6,719 (70 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>km of migratory routes rehabilitated</li> </ul>	710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 405 kilometres (57 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	414 (58.3 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of water points constructed/rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: two water points (2.9 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	7 (10.3 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households supported with fisheries inputs/services.</li> </ul>	2,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 120 households (5.7 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	195 (9.3 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households supported for entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>	5,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 2,588 (44.6 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	4,386 (75.6 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households trained and practicing conservation agriculture.</li> </ul>	18,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 1,020 households (5.6 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	1,020 (5.6 percent)
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of tree seedlings distributed and planted.</li> </ul>	4,405,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 130,000 tree seedlings (3 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	1,484,750 (33.7 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people trained on NRM related areas.</li> </ul>	22,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 5,988 people trained (27.2 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	5,848 (26.6 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households trained on/supported with FES and/or other energy saving technologies.</li> </ul>	56,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	730 (1.3 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of environmental assessments/studies conducted, reports produced and disseminated.</li> </ul>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: Only one assessment was carried out (25 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	2 (50.0 percent)
[4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Government staff/ community members trained and active on crop and livestock diseases/pests rapid response and detection.</li> </ul>	1,457	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 49 Government staff were trained (3.4 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	687 (47.2 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of veterinary laboratories provided with equipment to improve disease surveillance.</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: two laboratories</li> </ul>	2 (20.0 percent)
[5]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of joint programming meetings held based on the identified fourWs</li> </ul>	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 51 partners (19.5 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	34 (36.6 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of partners/government staff trained and active on food security and livelihoods related issues (30 partners).</li> </ul>	262	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: four FSMS in place (57.1 percent of target)</li> </ul>	131 (50.0 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FSMS in place and functional in States where FAO/WFP are present.</li> </ul>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 4 FSMS in place (57.1% of target)</li> </ul>	4 (57.1 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of FSL Work Plan needs/targets met by the end of 2011.</li> </ul>	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: Only 23.7 percent of the targets met.</li> </ul>	80 percent (100 percent)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database in place and operational in all States where FAO/WFP are present by June 2011.</li> </ul>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: two databases (28.6 percent of the target)</li> </ul>	6 (85.7 percent)

## HEALTH



**OBJECTIVE 1:** To contribute towards better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary and secondary health care services.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** To strengthen local capacity to predict, prepare for, respond to, mitigate and manage health risks that include communicable diseases and seasonal emergencies.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** To contribute to reduction in maternal and child morbidity and mortality focusing on safe motherhood and child survival interventions.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of health facilities providing minimum basic package of primary health services (Treatment of common disease, Immunization and ANC).</li> <li>Percentage of population covered by functioning health facility (key health providers/facility, according to the definition of FMoH for type of health unit / Serving population).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 percent of primary health care facilities will provide basic health packages</li> <li>80 percent of population covered by functioning health facilities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 percent of primary health care facilities will provide basic health packages</li> <li>7 percent of population covered by functioning health facilities</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of communicable disease outbreaks detected and responded to within 72 hours</li> <li>Percentage of states with emergency preparedness and response plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 percent of outbreaks reported and responded to .</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 percent of outbreaks reported and responded to.</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of HF providing basic EMOC</li> <li>Percentage of births attended by skilled birth attendants.</li> <li>Coverage of Penta 3 vaccine in children below one year of age/state.</li> <li>Percentage of HF providing IMCI services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 percent of Health Facilities providing basic EMOC/per locality/state</li> <li>80 percent of births attended by skilled birth attendants</li> <li>95 percent PENTA 3 coverage</li> <li>95 percent Measles coverage</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 percent of Health Facilities providing basic EMOC/per locality/state</li> <li>65 percent of births attended by skilled birth attendants</li> <li>88.5 percent PENTA 3 coverage</li> <li>84.8 percent Measles coverage</li> </ul>

## MINE ACTION



**OBJECTIVE 1:** To facilitate free and safe movement for UN mission related and humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and ERW.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** To reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW and facilitate the reintegration of victims through targeted MRE and victim assistance interventions

**OBJECTIVE 3:** To strengthen and support the management and operational capacities of the national authorities and implementing partners to enable them to address the socio-economic impact of landmine and ERW contamination in Sudan

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year (June 2011)	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of hazards reported</li> <li>Number of hazards released</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>157 hazardous areas surveyed and closed</li> </ul>	Eastern States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 hazards</li> </ul> South Kordofan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>81 hazards</li> </ul> Blue Nile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>93 hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>196 hazardous areas surveyed and closed</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of at risk individuals targeted through MRE, victim assistance (VA) interventions and landmine safety project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200,000 individuals for MRE.</li> <li>1,100 individuals for VA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70,023 individuals received MRE messages in the three states</li> <li>335 individuals benefitted from VA projects. (135 beneficiaries belong to projects started in 2010 and continued this year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>110,103 received MRE messages.</li> <li>400 benefitted from VA projects.</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of on-the-job trainings and workshops held for national staff /</li> <li>Number of national staff assisted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct over 100 activities of skills development in support of developing and strengthening the national management of mine action activities implementation (workshops and on-the-job trainings)</li> <li>Have at least ten successful projects ran by national implementing partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted over 50 trainings and activities for skills development in support of the NMAC and national implementing partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 activities. At least 20 successful projects were implemented by national NGOs in clearance, MRE and VA</li> </ul>

## EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



**OBJECTIVE 1:** Provide needs-based and timely NFIs and ES to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees, and other vulnerable populations

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Facilitate coordination, timely information sharing, and capacity-building amongst all partners and stakeholders in the sector.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable ES, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 210,000 pre-existing IDP households in need receive timely NFI and ES.</li> <li>• Number of newly displaced households in need receive NFI and ES.</li> <li>• Returnees in need receive NFI and ES.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include but not limited to: assessments, verification, distributions, management of pipelines, procurement, transport, storage, and M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	<p>From the Common Pipeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 128,165 pre-existing IDP households received replenishment items (189,848 including winterization replenishments late 2010)</li> <li>• 17,457 newly displaced households in need received NFI and ES items: of these 2,061 were disaster-affected.</li> <li>• 767 returnees in need received NFI and ES items.</li> </ul> <p>From other Pipelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,472 households in need received NFI and ES items</li> </ul>	<p>From the Common Pipeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 218,012 pre-existing IDP households received replenishment items (including 14,748 for the current 2011 winterization season and 189,848 for the late 2010 winterization replenishments).</li> <li>• 41,634 newly displaced households in need received NFI and ES items; of these, 8,085 were disaster-affected.</li> <li>• 773 returnees in need received NFI and ES items.</li> </ul> <p>From other Pipelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,472 households in need received NFI and ES items.</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sector coordination meetings held.</li> <li>• Number of training sessions for stakeholders.</li> <li>• Number of regular sector reports issued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include but not limited to: Planning, identification of and coordination of solutions to gaps and overlaps in activities and geographical coverage, fund raising, training initiatives, distribution reporting, and stock reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 NFI coordination meetings held in the field and Khartoum.</li> <li>• 18 training sessions held.</li> <li>• 25 sector reports were issued by WFP-LCU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 94 NFI coordination meetings held in the field and Khartoum</li> <li>• 19 training sessions held</li> <li>• 44 sector reports were issued by WFP-LCU</li> <li>• Three gap locations in rural Kutum, Melit and Dar El Salam filled by one international and two local partners</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of distributed ES that is environmentally friendly is expanded to 5 percent of the total caseload.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include but not limited to: procurement and distribution of environmentally-friendly shelter materials, demonstration and/or training regarding alternative building techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.4 percent of the total caseload provided with shelter received environmentally friendly shelter material (1,690 households in 2011).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 percent of the caseload received environmentally friendly shelter material (3,000 households in 2011)</li> </ul>

## NUTRITION



**OBJECTIVE 1:** Contribute to the strengthening of MoH and partners capacity to identify, prepare for and respond to and mitigate nutrition problems in emergencies.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Promote child survival, growth and development through high impact, effective and low cost nutrition interventions.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Contribute to improved access to acceptable quality of care and treatment of acute malnutrition as per (inter)/national standards for vulnerable populations.

Objective	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011	
[1]	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 emergency feeding programs supported and functional in Northern Sudan benefitting 164,970 children, (PLW) and older people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>445</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>570</li> </ul>
	Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 localized nutrition surveys and assessments conducted per year according to national guidelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>270 SMOH and NGO staff trained in nutrition in emergency preparedness and response disaggregated by gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>270</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>97</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency contingency plan and surge teams in place for each state.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In place, onc cluster, seven individual NGO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In place, one cluster, seven individual NGO</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveillance system in six non Darfur and the three Darfur states established/improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non Darfur not established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non Darfur not established.</li> <li>Darfur Improved</li> </ul>
[2]	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 percent of localized surveys conducted that demonstrate a decrease in GAM compared to equivalent surveys in 2010 in program areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Darfur improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis on-going not available at this time</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in average number of admissions per feeding centre in targeted areas compared to 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15.6</li> </ul>
	Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90 persen (4,391,457) children 6-59 months in North Sudan and 705,000 of PLW receive Vitamin A supplement bi-annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,391,457 children</li> <li>705,000 (PLW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6,089,031 children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6,089,031</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>549,799 children and reached by blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur each month for four months during the lean period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>549,799</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40,280</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>415,000</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 IYCF Behavior Change Communication and counseling groups established and implemented (stand alone or integrated) including both men and women and 14,00 trained disaggregated by gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 groups</li> <li>14000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>77</li> <li>7,042</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>271</li> <li>7035</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 IYCF practices localized baseline data collected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90 percent (4,391,457) of children 12-59 months and school going age (children six to 12 years) de-wormed twice a year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,391,457</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data yet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity will not be done this year as government has refused this intervention</li> </ul>
[3]	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcomes Death rate performance indicator for at least ten months in a year is &lt;10 percent for SC; &lt; 5 percent for OTP; &lt; 5 percent for CMAM combined and &lt; 3 percent) for SFP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SC&lt;10 percent</li> <li>OTP/CMAM &lt; 5 percent</li> <li>SFP &lt; 3 percent)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1.1 percent OPT/CMAM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.5 percent OTP/CMAM</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported feeding centres achieving cure rate of &gt;75 percent for at least 10 months in a year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;75 percent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;82 percent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82.5 percent</li> </ul>
	Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U5 children, PLW and OP with acute malnutrition treated: 80,000 U5 admitted to TFC/SC; 70,970 U5 and 4,000 PLW to SFP and 10,000 older people to SFP, 5,000 older people complementary feeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80,000 U5 TFC/SC;</li> <li>70,970 U5 SFP</li> <li>4,000 PLWSFP</li> <li>10,000 and 5,000 OP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,939</li> <li>47,700</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>66,367</li> <li>185,035</li> <li>970</li> <li>2,917 SFP</li> <li>2,625 comp feeding</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125 locations for rapid screening/ MUAC assessment conducted reaching over 70 percent beneficiaries.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>66</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>118 health facilities implementing CMAM.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>118</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>197</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>197</li> </ul>	

# PROTECTION



**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Increase protection of civilians and realization of their rights

Indicators	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable populations reached by protective services in former inaccessible areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2500 returnees supported in departure points in Khartoum</li> <li>10,079 returns in Kosti way-station</li> <li>3600 stranded returnees provided with protective services in the Three Protocol Areas.</li> <li>In Darfur, 50,000 of new IDPs were reached in ZamZam and Tawila area</li> <li>In South Darfur, three Protection monitoring missions were conducted following the December displacement of the Zaghawa population.</li> <li>In West Darfur, 5122 were reached. In El Geneina town, 107,983 youth and children were assisted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7,800 returnees supported in departure points in Khartoum.</li> <li>18,658 returns in Kosti way-station.</li> <li>3600 stranded returnees provided with protective services in the Three Protocol Areas.</li> <li>In Darfur, approximately 60,000 new IDPs were verified and registered mainly in ZamZam and Tawila area.</li> <li>In South Darfur, Protection monitoring missions were regularly conducted following the December displacement of the Zaghawa population and other groups of people displaced by tribal clashes.</li> <li>In West Darfur, approximately 300 field monitoring missions were despatched to monitor protection of IDPs and conflict affected populations in remote area. In El Geneina town, 107,983 youth and children were assisted.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of protection monitoring missions carried out and reports being utilized in advocacy efforts.</li> <li>Number of advocacy efforts, actions and interventions taken on the basis of periodic reports and trends analysis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Task Force produced two Global Horizontal Notes</li> <li>Advocacy of Task Force led to the release of children in Blue Nile in 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>In Khartoum and Kosti, 215 regularly and daily protection monitoring missions have taken place and</li> <li>12 advocacy efforts on protection issues.</li> <li>In South Kordofan, 120 protection monitoring missions have taken place. 80 mission trips by mobile teams have taken place to inaccessible areas. In Abyei, there was daily monitoring and Blue Nile, weekly monitoring.</li> <li>In the East, 150 field visits to 12 camps carried out and 50 protection interventions undertaken.</li> <li>On the average, in the three Darfur States, 50 protection monitoring missions were conducted a month. five monthly based reports on specific child protection indicators used in advocacy efforts.</li> <li>In West Darfur, four Missions carried out.</li> <li>Four localities by MOSA director and Social workers, four localities by Wali advisor and VAW unit , and 78 advocacy sessions in ten locations in the North Corridor/ Kulbus by youth volunteers; and 18 sessions in returnees areas of Zulu and Urum.</li> <li>5,000 adult awareness sessions were conducted</li> <li>5,000 awareness sessions for children, including psychosocial activities were conducted in school: 2,900 non-IDP, 420 adults trained on child protection issues</li> <li>North Darfur: weekly missions were undertaken to ZamZam IDP camp to assess the situation of the newly arrived IDPs, and design programs to support</li> <li>A meeting was held with the Wali Advisor and her committee for them to visit Zamzam and assess the situation of the women.</li> <li>South Darfur: No Missions took place, they were cancelled 4 times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MRM Task Force produced the bimonthly reports and the Annual Report and provided inputs to the Global Report</li> <li>Advocacy of Task Force led to the release of children in Blue Nile State in 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>In Khartoum and Kosti, 215 regularly and daily protection monitoring missions have taken place and 12 advocacy efforts on protection issues.</li> <li>In South Kordofan, 120 protection monitoring missions have taken place. 80 mission trips by mobile teams have taken place to inaccessible areas. In Abyei, there was daily monitoring and Blue Nile, weekly monitoring.</li> <li>In the East, 150 field visits to 12 camps carried out and 50 protection interventions undertaken.</li> <li>Protection Cluster Working Groups in Darfur produced 72 reports to update protection situations and highlight protection concerns observed in their AOR.</li> <li>In Khartoum, contact was made with providers and a referral list was developed to include health, psychosocial, and legal services available to Southern Returnees and the monitoring teams and PWG were briefed. A training was provided to Khartoum MOH and MOSA providers and NNGOs on GBV issues and referral pathways.</li> <li>On the average, in the three Darfur States, 50 protection monitoring missions were conducted a month. Five monthly-based reports on specific child protection indicators used in advocacy efforts.</li> <li>In West Darfur, four Missions carried out.</li> <li>Four localities by MoSA director and social workers, four localities by Wali advisor and VAW unit , and 78 advocacy sessions in ten locations in the North Corridor/ Kulbus by youth volunteers; and 18 sessions in returnees areas of Zulu and Urum.</li> <li>WD: three joint missions carried out by Steering Committee on Women Centres (HAC, Wali Advisor on Women &amp; Child Affairs, MOSA, UNFPA, UNHCR and ISRA) to assess the women's situation in two new return areas ( Nyoro, Saraf Gadad) and Kerienk.</li> <li>5,000 adult awareness sessions were conducted.</li> <li>5,000 awareness sessions for children, including psycho-social activities were conducted in school: 2,900 non-IDP.</li> <li>420 adults trained on child protection issues.</li> <li>North Darfur: weekly missions were undertaken to ZamZam IDP camp to assess the situation of the newly arrived IDPs, and design programs to support. Among the newly displaced population, people with specific protection needs were identified and registered for further assistance.</li> <li>A meeting was held with the Wali Advisor and her committee for them to visit Zamzam and assess the situation of the women.</li> <li>Field monitoring missions were resumed in South Darfur after the lifting of restriction on the movement of humanitarian agencies in the state.</li> <li>Specific advocacy messages have been produced on returns, durable solutions, protection of separated and unaccompanied children, access and PoC in Transitional Areas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, children, youth and other people with specific needs that have access to protection services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Khartoum, 300 children and 2575 have access to protection services.</li> <li>Out of 308 children registered in institutions in Khartoum 146 were reunified and the others are all in interim care. In Khartoum camps and departure points 222 unaccompanied children have recently been registered (186 are already in interim care).</li> <li>In South Kordofan 1315 separated and 1054 unaccompanied were registered, 60 of which reunified and the rest in interim care.</li> <li>In Abyei 52 children registered separated and 25 unaccompanied, out of which 11 reunified and the rest in interim care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall about 70,000 children are supported through CFSs (16 new CFSs in Agok, 11 in South Kordofan and 6 in Khartoum, 2 Kosti)</li> <li>17 Family and Child Protection Units active (three In Khartoum and one in all other States) dealing with children victims, witnesses and alleged offenders, including children below age of criminal responsibility.</li> <li>Prevention, monitoring and response system on grave violations of child rights in place in all conflict-affected areas. 601 children were registered as formerly recruited/associated (164 in WD, 84 in ND and 353 in BN); As of September 2011 1031 children formerly associated benefited from reintegration program in North Sudan in 2011.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family and Child Protection Unit / FCPU, rural development network / RSD, legal assistance, psycho-social support, etc.)</li> <li>• Number of separated and unaccompanied children identified, registered and receiving FTR and family-based care or an appropriate alternative care services.</li> <li>• Number of children demobilized and reached through reintegration programmes and services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kosti, an average of 400 children is assisted each day in each of the two child friendly spaces.</li> <li>• South Kordofan 400 dignity kits distributed to conflict-affected women and girls. 2000 women and children received protection services.</li> <li>• In North Darfur, 831 people with specific protection needs amongst camp-based IDPs were assisted.</li> <li>• West Darfur: 1080 beneficiaries received dignity kits. Two CMR training conducted in two localities to 50 health providers. 250 children provided school uniforms and 120 children participated in vocational training. 2,300 children provided support from a social worker (1,300 case files and 1,000 medical referrals). 25 disabled children supported with mobility material and integration in child friendly spaces. Ten children received contributions to medical care and five children sent for treatment in Khartoum. 756 child protection cases closely followed, 671 cases demonstrated significant improvement and of these, 344 required no further follow up.</li> <li>• North Darfur: 60 women union members and 60 youth union members were trained on referral pathway. One CMR training session conducted in El Fasher to 25 health providers.</li> <li>• South Darfur: 50 women in Nyala and Eldain prison were given dignity kits.</li> <li>• 190 children have been demobilized from SPLA in Blue Nile and reunified with their family. 84 children from SLA/Free Will and SLA Abu Gasim were registered in North Darfur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The signature of an MoU between the Government of Sudan and the one of South Sudan on the protection of separated and unaccompanied children in the post-secession period has been supported by the CP Sector. A national system has been established with a central database and State Focal Points. More than 1,000 separated/unaccompanied children have been registered throughout the country, in particular in responding to family separations generated by Southerners returns and recent conflicts (South Kordofan, Abyei).</li> <li>• In Khartoum, 300 children and 2575 have access to protection services. Six CFSs active for about 1,500 children in departure points and IDP camps.</li> <li>• As of September 2011, FTR NCCW system has registered between Khartoum and Kosti 513 separated children (216 F, 297 M) out of which 189 from South Sudan and 290 unaccompanied (27 F, 263 M) out of which 145 from South Sudan.</li> <li>• In South Kordofan 118 separated, unaccompanied and missing children have been registered and provided with interim care. Across the border in South Sudan 190 separated and 705 unaccompanied have been registered.</li> <li>• South Kordofan 400 dignity kits distributed to conflict-affected women and girls. 2,000 women and children received protection services.</li> <li>• In Abyei 52 children registered separated and 25 unaccompanied, out of which 11 reunified and the rest in interim care.</li> <li>• In Kosti, an average of 400 children is assisted each day in each of the two child friendly spaces.</li> <li>• In North Darfur, 831 people with specific protection needs amongst camp-based IDPs were assisted. 15 new Child Friendly Spaces have served about 4,500 children (new arrivals) in ZamZam.</li> <li>• West Darfur: 1080 beneficiaries received dignity kits. Two crude mortality rate (CMR) training conducted in two localities to 50 health providers. 250 children provided school uniforms and 120 children participated in vocational training. 2,300 children provided support from a social worker (1,300 case files and 1,000 medical referrals). 25 disabled children supported with mobility material and integration in child friendly spaces. Ten children received contributions to medical care and five children sent for treatment in Khartoum. 756 child protection cases closely followed, 671 cases demonstrated significant improvement and of these, 344 required no further follow up.</li> <li>• WD: In order to probe women views on dignity kits provided by UNFPA, two focus group discussions were carried out jointly with MOSA targeting IDP and host community in Genina. The discussion focused on women/girls overall views on the need for the kits, appropriateness of contents, its quality, relevance of provided items, and presentation of the items included in the kit, as well as the distribution process. The provision of supplies/kits related to GBV related services has been ensured as part of regular kits distribution plans and upon request of concerned agencies. 979 kits have been distributed to date.</li> <li>• WD: A CMR assessment has been conducted to monitor and follow up on the implementation of CMR training and to ensure the quality of services provided in the health facilities</li> <li>• Kosti and Khartoum: 2,000 dignity kits were distributed in Kosti Way Station and 700 dignity kits in Khartoum departure points to vulnerable women and girls. Clean delivery kits were also provided to women who were pregnant. All medical treatment and dignity kits were made available on the barges.</li> <li>• North Darfur: 60 women union members and 60 youth union members were trained on referral pathway. One CMR training session conducted in El Fasher to 25 health providers.</li> <li>• South Darfur: 50 women in Nyala and Eldain prison were given dignity kits. In South Darfur, 200 ex-CAAFG and other 5,500 children as indirect beneficiaries have access to psychosocial support activities in Otash, Dereigh, Sakaly IDP camps and Muraya Jangay and Gusa Jamat communities in the newly established CFS/YC. Five Child Protection Network also established to ensure full animation, empowerment and ownership of the project. Provision of over 18,000 birth registration booklets to the SMOH to benefit 800,000 children including IDP camps.</li> <li>• 190 children have been demobilized from SPLA in Blue Nile and reunified with their family. 84 children from SLA/Free Will and SLA Abu Gasim were registered in North Darfur.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms supported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East – 80,000 refugees were provided with protection.</li> <li>• South Kordofan –Distribution of 150 dignity kits to 140 looted women; meeting with local emergency committee of 2,000 IDPs, focal group discussions with women (100 woman IDP) on evaluating the lost properties, social, health and other sector-related issues.</li> <li>• Darfur - 200 people participated in a conflict-sensitive workshop.</li> <li>• UNHCR has monitored closely locations of organized returns (Kalma) and of areas of mixed returns (refugees/ IDPs)</li> <li>• West Darfur: 3,628 households of returnees with 10,126 individuals. Women's centres established in four localities.</li> <li>• 1,920 IDPs benefited from shelter services, 3,640 IDPs benefited from a new shelter and 7,800</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East – 80,000 refugees were provided with protection.</li> <li>• More than 108 Community Based CPNs have been established/supported throughout Darfur and Transitional Areas.</li> <li>• Two Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) trainings were conducted in KRT and two CMR trainings in Kosti and medical treatment is made available to returnees in departure points and in Way Stations.</li> <li>• One training was provided to MOSA Social Workers, SMOH, INGOs and NNGOs on referral pathways and GBV concepts.</li> <li>• South Kordofan –Distribution of 150 dignity kits to 140 looted women; meeting with local emergency committee of 2,000 IDPs, focal group discussions with women (100 woman IDP) on evaluating the lost properties, social, health and other cluster-related issues.</li> <li>• Darfur - 200 people participated in a conflict-sensitive workshop.</li> <li>• JVM was revitalised and hold quarterly meeting. DPC submit quarterly report on return of IDPs based on the information provided by RRWGs.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of return monitoring missions carried out and reports issued (JVM etc).</li> <li>• Number of asylum- seekers, IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities provided with services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDPs received shelter maintenance services. 2,200 extremely vulnerable households received new shelters/ shelter maintenance. 480 IDPs receive vocational training.</li> <li>• In South Darfur, there is active participation in the return of 496 IDPs from Kalma to Urum, Andi, Sullu, Tandousa and 382 IDPs from different IDPs camps in and around Nyala to Hashaba in May 2011. There was also a distribution of NFI kit to each returnee household. In addition, 3 monitoring missions were conducted to Kass (Dawis, Limo, Talha - Elbeyda, Dar-El Salam (Tabo Fitto) Hashaba, El Hileila and Nyama Nomads) where an estimated 13,500 individuals have spontaneously returned.</li> <li>• North Darfur: 150 Personal Hygiene Kits were given to SMOH for the Libyan influx</li> <li>• 300 Personal Hygiene Kits were given to Relief International for vulnerable women in ZamZam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRWGs have become fully operational in three Darfur state and organized 36 meetings in 2011 and produced reports on their findings.</li> <li>• Standard Operating Procedures were prepared for verification of voluntariness of return/ relocation of IDPs in Darfur.</li> <li>• UNHCR has closely monitored locations of organized returns of IDPs from Kalma IDP camp to West Darfur and assisted organised return of semi-nomad population to Sherjina Village in North Darfur. UNHCR deployed 300 missions to the areas of spontaneous IDP return and mixed return (refugee &amp; IDPs) for verification. 9450 households of IDP returnees were verified in the first half of 2011.</li> <li>• West Darfur: 9072 households (HH) of returnees with approximately 45,000 individuals were verified by the end of 3rd quarter of 2011. Women's centres established in four localities. 11,920 IDPs benefited from shelter services, 3,640 IDPs benefited from a new shelter and 7,800 IDPs received shelter maintenance services. 2,200 extremely vulnerable households received new shelters/shelter maintenance. 480 IDPs receive vocational training.</li> <li>• UNHCR has monitored closely locations of organized returns (Kalma) and of areas of mixed returns (refugees/IDPs).</li> <li>• West Darfur: 3,628 households of returnees with 10,126 individuals. Women's centres established in four localities. 11,920 IDPs benefited from shelter services, 3,640 IDPs benefited from a new shelter and 7,800 IDPs received shelter maintenance services. 2,200 extremely vulnerable households received new shelters/shelter maintenance. 480 IDPs receive vocational training.</li> <li>• In South Darfur, there is active participation in the return of 496 IDPs from Kalma to Urum, Andi, Sullu, Tandousa and 382 IDPs from different IDP camps in and around Nyala to Hashaba in May 2011. There was also distribution of NFI kits to each returnee household. In addition, three monitoring missions were conducted to Kass (Dawis, Limo, Talha - Elbeyda, Dar-El Salam (Tabo Fitto) Hashaba, El Hileila and Nyama Nomads) where an estimated 13,500 individuals have spontaneously returned.</li> <li>• North Darfur: 240 households of IDP with approximately 1050 individuals were verified on their return. 150 Personal Hygiene Kits were given to SMOH for the Libyan influx. 300 personal hygiene kits were given to Relief International for vulnerable women in ZamZam.</li> <li>• HCT has also initiated analysis on the situation and trend of IDP return for broaden the perspective for durable solutions in Darfur.</li> </ul>
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**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Enhance preparedness and strengthen the capacity of government actors to prevent and respond to human rights violations and create conditions conducive for durable solutions.

Indicators	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of relevant procedures, guidelines and procedures in place.</li> <li>• Number of local authorities and government actors trained and sensitized on protection issues (GBV, CP, HR, RoL, return/ durable solutions etc).</li> <li>• Number of operational FCPU and outreached desks in rural and refugee areas offering services to women and children.</li> <li>• Number of functional Protection WG (incl. general protection, GBV, child protection, return).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khartoum – North Sudan Protection Sector functional, including child protection and GBV sub sector/cluster. 30 government actors trained on protection issues. 27 people from GOS, NNGOs, UN Agencies, UNMIS and UNAMID were trained in GBV Coordination as Capacity Promoters from three Darfur States, Khartoum, South Kordofan and Kassala</li> <li>• East - Officials of 20 local government authorities were sensitized on protection issues through ten workshops and trainings on Human Rights, Refugee Law as well as Trafficking/Smuggling</li> <li>• Three Protocol Areas – protection working group established in South Kordofan, and role of protection lead in Abyei and Blue Nile. CMR/MISP conducted in MUGLAD (20 service providers) with distribution of national CMR guidelines and medical treatment to Muglad hospital; two CMRs in localities (Abassya and Habila) 40 trained service providers and 40 national CMR guidelines distributed</li> <li>• Community protection networks implemented in more than 60 percent localities (12 out of 19 localities)</li> <li>• 120 local GOS institutions trained on strengthening technical support in prevention/response to GBV;</li> <li>• 270 service providers sensitized on GBV-RH-HIV/AIDS integrated issues</li> <li>• Darfur -SOPs on GBV in two Darfur states (West, South) and referral pathways are in place in North Darfur. FCPUs are in place only in El Geneina, Zalgie, El Fasher, and Nyala but not in rural areas and focus primarily on children.</li> <li>• Training on CMR and MISP took place in all three States as part of Contingency</li> <li>• GBV WGs meet in the three Darfur States every two weeks and on an Ad Hoc basic</li> <li>• West Darfur: CMR guidelines, IASC Guidelines, MISP part on management of STIs, PEP kit and post rape management protocol are in place in five localities. 300 adults trained on child protection. Two surveys and evaluation of child protection mechanisms finalized and shared. One child protection WG in West Darfur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khartoum – Protection Cluster functional, including child protection and GBV sub-cluster. 30 government actors trained on protection issues. 27 people from GoS, NNGOs, UN agencies, UNMIS and UNAMID were trained in GBV Coordination as Capacity Promoters from three Darfur States, Khartoum, South Kordofan and Kassala.</li> <li>• Child Protection Sub-Sector active at federal level and nine Child Protection WGs in States (three Darfur, South Kordofan, NK, BN, Abyei, Kassala, Gedaref),</li> <li>• CP assessment tool and CP in emergencies indicators rolled out through CP WGs.</li> <li>• East - Officials of 20 local government authorities were sensitized on protection issues through ten workshops and trainings on Human Rights, Refugee Law as well as Trafficking/Smuggling.</li> <li>• Three Protocol Areas – protection working group established in South Kordofan, and role of protection lead in Abyei and Blue Nile. CMR/minimum initial service package (MISP) conducted in Muglad (20 service providers) with distribution of national CMR guidelines and medical treatment to Muglad hospital; two CMRs in localities (Abassya and Habila) 40 trained service providers and 40 national CMR guidelines distributed</li> <li>• Community protection networks implemented in more than 60 percent localities (12 out of 19 localities);</li> <li>• 120 local GOS institutions trained on strengthening technical support in prevention/ response to GBV;</li> <li>• 270 service providers sensitized on GBV-reproductive health (RH)-HIV/AIDS integrated issues</li> <li>• 500 Dignity kits and medical treatment made available to displaced people in conflict affected areas.</li> <li>• Under the framework of Darfur Protection Cluster, the government parties are actively involved in the discussion concerning protection and return issues and coordinate the actions.</li> <li>• UNHCR organized “Protection Round Table” in three Darfur states with approximately 150 participants to enhance mutual trust and create a conducive environment for the corporation between HCT and GoS in protection activities.</li> <li>• Darfur – standard operating procedures (SOPs) on GBV in two Darfur states (West, South) and referral pathways are in place in North Darfur. FCPUs are in place only in El Geneina, Zalgie, El Fasher, and Nyala but not in rural areas and focus primarily on children.</li> <li>• Training on CMR and MISP took place in all three States as part of contingency.</li> <li>• WD: Referral pathway training was conducted in four locations identifying focal points at the field level for multiple services.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 operational Family and Child Protection Units (one in each State) and five outreach desks (two in South Kordofan, two in Khartoum. And one in WD).</li> <li>• Government officials trained on FTR principles and procedures and SoPs drafted.</li> <li>• 12 State Council of Child Welfare and MoSW officials trained on Child Protection information management, Child Protection in Emergencies, joint planning and sector coordination.</li> <li>• 250 GOS personnel trained/sensitized on GBV</li> <li>• North Darfur: GBV State Committee reconstituted and increased to 31 members</li> <li>• South Darfur: Wali Decree for the Joint Committee to Combat GBV (made up of UN/INGOs/GOS authorities) established</li> <li>• GBV joint committee regulation developed and awaiting final endorsement by GOS.</li> <li>• Guideline in relocation and return.</li> <li>• 94 participants were trained by Humanity on GBV</li> <li>• One day sensitization/briefing on Decree to focal points from line Ministries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WD: Support was provided to the West Darfur Hospital to improve confidential services for survivors. The SMOH has designated staff for service provision.</li> <li>• To strengthen VAW subcommittee at locality level, supervisory and monitoring visits was implemented by the Wali Advisor on Women and child affairs</li> <li>• WD: Media were trained and relevant messages on GBV and reproductive health are being broadcast and ongoing on the local radio</li> <li>• WD: Teaching and management staff from Zallingei University received training on GBV</li> <li>• WD: The State Committee on Combating Violence Against Women met to finalize the Action Plan for 2011. The AP was endorsed by the Wali.</li> <li>• GBV WGs meet in the three Darfur States every two weeks and on an ad hoc basis.</li> <li>• West Darfur: CMR guidelines, IASC Guidelines, MISP part on management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kit and post-rape management protocol are in place in five localities. 300 adults were trained on child protection. Two surveys and evaluation of child protection mechanisms were finalized and shared. One child protection WG in West Darfur.</li> <li>• 17 operational Family and Child Protection Units (3 in Khartoum and one in each State) and five outreach desks (two in South Kordofan, two in Khart and one in WD).</li> <li>• About 30 Government officials trained on Family Tracing and Reunification principles (State Focal Points) and procedures and SoPs drafted. MoU between GoS and GoSS for the protection of separated and unaccompanied children signed in July 2011.</li> <li>• 12 State Council of Child Welfare and MoSW officials trained on Child Protection information management, Child Protection in Emergencies, joint planning and cluster coordination.</li> <li>• 250 GOS personnel trained/sensitized on GBV</li> <li>• North Darfur: GBV State committee reconstituted and increased to 31 members.</li> <li>• ND: The State Committee held a two day training on the need for SOPs and came up with a plan to develop them.</li> <li>• ND: A two day training was conducted by the Global Coordinator of the Capacity Promoters for MOSA, MOH, and NGO direct providers of services to survivors of GBV. The participants decided to create a network of service providers as one of the outcomes.</li> <li>• South Darfur: Wali Decree for the Joint Committee to Combat GBV (made up of UN/INGOs/GoS authorities) established. A regulation for the Joint Committee was developed and approved by the GOS to operationalize the Wali Decree. A Joint Committee (formerly the State Committee) Action Plan was developed for 2011-2012.</li> <li>• GBVTOT Training and guidelines in relocation and return.</li> <li>• SD: A four day TOT Advanced Training on GBV was conducted together with the MOSA and included 26 participants from GOS, FCPU, INGO and NNGO partners.</li> <li>• 94 participants were trained by Humanity on GBV.</li> <li>• One day sensitization/briefing on Decree to focal points from line ministries. GBV SoP with different pillars (including PSS) reviewed and recommendations formulated to finalize it</li> </ul>
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**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Increase self-reliance of communities and individuals enabling them to establish a protective conducive environment.

Indicators	Achieved mid-year	Achieved by October 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of communities that have established referral pathways for GBV</li> <li>• Number of community based child friendly spaces/ women and youth centres operational</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six Child Friendly Spaces are totally run by communities in Khartoum departure areas. More than 200 other in South Kordofan, three Darfur and Agok have community participation and volunteers.</li> <li>• CP Sub-Sector produced and distributed prevention of family separation and safety on the barge materials for Kosti and Khartoum IDP camps/Departure points.</li> <li>• South Darfur: nine days training on CP, PSS and Earlier child development benefited 20 community animators and CPNW. 15 participants (of whom ten children and five camps managers) members of the child safety and welfare committee members benefited training on CP issues, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); 170 children attending literacy and numeracy classes while 104 of Youth received awareness rising on CR, CP and GBV, and 42 adolescent (55% girls).</li> <li>• ND: Six new women centers were constructed (4 in ZamZam and 2 in Shangil Tobay) and six Women Protection Networks were formed .</li> <li>• ND: 92 women committee members in Zam Zam camp were trained on GBV/RH and HIV.</li> <li>• ND: 3,000 dignity kits were assembled and distributed to newly displaced vulnerable women and girls in ZamZam Camp.</li> <li>• SD: 90 participants were trained on GBV and human rights in Kalma , Otash and Sakali.</li> <li>• SD: 30 participants were trained on GBV TOT in Labdo.</li> <li>• ND: provided a training to the GBV WG and PCWG on basic concepts and classifications from the GBV Information Management System.</li> <li>• Kosti: A GBV WG was started in Kosti and the issue is integrated into the different protection meetings to improve the situation for women and girls.</li> </ul>

## RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION



**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Develop policy and make recommendations on the larger strategic, thematic and procedural issues of return.

**OBJECTIVE [2]:** Coordinate response to humanitarian issues prior to departure and immediate humanitarian support for return, early reintegration and durable solutions.

**OBJECTIVE [3]:** Providing advice and support on convoy management, movement planning and implementation of transportation assistance.

**OBJECTIVE [4]:** Keep the humanitarian community and other stake-holders up-to-date on developments and return movements

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year (June 2011)	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policy papers developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular policy papers, briefing documents, talking points developed</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy papers produced for HCT, Donor Humanitarian Working Group and other interested parties upon request and on the basis of perceived need</li> <li>Regular advocacy with both Government of South Sudan and Government of Sudan on the need for more funding for returns</li> <li>Developed movement plan for the assisted transportation of 500,000 Southern Sudanese from 2011-2014</li> </ul>
[2]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of response activities coordinated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All humanitarian, return and early recovery issues are followed up and responded to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated provision of water at the train station in Khartoum where up to 3,000 are waiting for transport to the South and in Kosti transit centre</li> <li>Support the government to coordinate the response in Kosti</li> <li>Funding endorsed and secured for IOM to support SSRRC to move 7,079 returnees stranded in Kosti</li> <li>Assessment and surveys of potential returnees i.e. in terms of age, gender and projected areas of return, were conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Successful camp coordination of Kosti way station and coordinated provision of life-saving WASH, NFIs, protection, and health care support to stranded returnees in Khartoum's departure points. Taken together, sector reached up to 40,000 people at any one time</li> <li>In 2011 provided assisted transportation for 14,000 people from Kosti: a further 18,000 planned to be transported by the end of the year from Khartoum and Kosti</li> <li>Continuous monitoring of stranded returnees in Kosti and Khartoum's departure points</li> <li>Tracking of returns (nearly 350,000 returnees tracked while transiting through Kosti and upon arrival in area of final destination in South Sudan</li> <li>Extremely vulnerable people registered and provided with alternative transportation by air</li> <li>Regular (often daily) reports produced starting from April '11</li> <li>Information regarding the return situation was provided in interaction with potential returnees: information materials on safety on barges produced</li> </ul>
[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of major issues in terms of safety and security en route and in place of stranding addressed.</li> <li>Number of persons trained in registration activities</li> <li>Number of meetings with Joint Task Force and/or SSRRC on organised movement plan</li> <li>Number of persons with vulnerabilities identified and documented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 percent of major issues in terms protection and vulnerable groups vis-à-vis transportation assistance and movement are addressed.</li> <li>All people involved in registration activities are trained</li> <li>All people involved in registration activities are trained to identify persons with vulnerabilities during registration</li> <li>All people with vulnerabilities are identified during registration and referred for support if needed</li> <li>Identified vulnerable and stranded returnees provided transportation assistance</li> <li>Weekly meetings with transport organizers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR provided registration training for CVHW and SSRRC enumerators</li> <li>Basic protection and identification of vulnerable individuals training provided to all registration staff.</li> <li>Weekly plus bi-lateral meetings held with CVHW; regular attendance at Task Force meetings when they were running allowed for provision of advice and support on convoy management including provision of food and water to returnees en route and advocacy on security concerns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active participation on the joint UN/Government Task Force on Returns allowing for sharing of advice and support on convoy management including provision of food and water to returnees en route and advocacy on security concerns</li> <li>Registration training and on-the job support provided for CVHW and SSRRC enumerators in Khartoum and Kosti</li> <li>Basic protection and identification of vulnerable individuals training provided to all registration staff.</li> </ul>
[4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of weekly reports produced and disseminated</li> <li>Number of Return Sector meetings</li> <li>Number of briefings to the HLC and HCT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>37 weekly reports</li> <li>24 meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly reports produced starting from 21st April 2011;</li> <li>Email group established;</li> <li>Returns Sector meetings held on a bi-weekly basis;</li> <li>Briefings and updates on the return situation were provided to HCT and HLC;</li> <li>Information regarding the return situation was provided in interaction with potential returnees.</li> <li>Sharing returnee information (routes and timing), security information, etc. with Emergency Return Sector in South Sudan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email distribution group established</li> <li>Returns Sector meetings held on a bi-weekly basis</li> <li>Briefings and updates on the return situation provided to HCT and HLC and other actors as requested (e.g. OFDA)</li> <li>Regular sharing of returnee information (routes and timing), security information, etc. with Emergency Return Sector in South Sudan</li> </ul>

## WATER AND SANITATION



**OBJECTIVE [1]:** Sustain access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to under-served and vulnerable population affected by conflict, referendum / separation, flood, drought, disease outbreaks, and in areas of returnees and rural areas.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Expand/ re-establish access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to under-served and vulnerable population affected by conflict, referendum/ separation, flood, drought, disease outbreaks, and in areas of returnees and rural areas.

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Build capacity of communities, local authorities, implementing partners, and the WASH Cluster to sustain, expand, coordinate and manage water, sanitation and hygiene services, and water resources to improve resilience to drought and sustainability of services.

Obj.	Indicators	Targets	Achieved mid-year (June 2011)	Achieved by October 2011
[1]	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within one km distance).	• 4,000,000	• 3,426,755 (1,721,983 males/ 1,704,772 females)	• 3,907,800 (1,963,700 males / 1,944,100 females)
	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by vector control measures.	• 4,000,000	• 758,076 (380,942 males/ 377,134 females)	• 3,394,500 (1,667,900 males / 1,726,600 females)
	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by solid waste management.	• 4,000,000	• 3,619,200 (1,818,700 males / 1,800,500 females)	• 3,619,200 (1,818,700 males / 1,800,500 females)
	• Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted.		• 1,729	• 2,380
[2]	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/ day within one km distance) through construction of new water points and rehabilitation of damaged water points.	• 1,200,000 under-served and vulnerable people affected by conflict, referendum, flood, drought, disease outbreaks and areas of returnees and rural areas improved their personal and environmental hygiene due to access to new (800,000) and re-established (400,000) water, sanitation and hygiene services.	• 704,052 (353,794 males/females)	• 1,117,750 (561,680 males / 556,070 females)
	• Number of additional water points constructed.		• 347	• 400
	• Number of existing water points rehabilitated.		• 1500	• 1610
	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) provided access to improved sanitation through construction of new sanitation facilities and rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities (household/community latrines, school and health facility latrines).		• 369,945 (185,902 males/ 184,043 females)	• 378,700 (190,300 males / 188,400 females)
	• Number of new latrines constructed.		• 19,467	• 21,440
	• Number of latrines rehabilitated.		• 36,653	• 41,680
	• Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with hygiene education messages and awareness raised.		• 2,996,360 (1,505,705 males/ 1,490,655 females)	• 3,928,430 (1,974,080 males / 1,954,350 females)
[3]	• Number of Village Health Committee / Water Management Committee / Water User Committee / Community members (disaggregated by gender) trained on water, sanitation and hygiene subjects.	• 30,000 community members and 500 WASH staff trained to sustain and manage the water, sanitation and hygiene services	• 4,326 (2,062 males/ 2,264 females)	• 9,360 (4,460 males / 4,900 females)
	• Number of WASH Cluster staff (e.g. hand pump mechanics, motor pump operators, hygiene promoters, community mobilizers, etc), trained on water, sanitation and hygiene subjects (disaggregated by gender).		• 2,182 (1,096 males/ 1,086 females)	• 3,310 (1,660 males / 1,650 females)

# A7: STATE PROFILES

Selected humanitarian and development indicators per state

## Geography and demographics

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	218,900	36,700	75,300	22,100	158,400		296,400	127,300	77,000
State capital	Port Sudan	Kassala	Gedarif	Khartoum	Kadugli	Damazin	El Fasher	Nyala	El Geneina
Population (in million) <sup>1**</sup>	1.37	1.77	1.33	5.18	1.39*	0.82	2.09	4.05	1.29
Female share of the population <sup>1**</sup>	44%	45%	51%	47%	51%	50%	49%	48%	52%
Nomadic share of the population <sup>1**</sup>	18%	11%	1%	0%	12%	4%	19%	24%	18%
Share of econom. active population working in agriculture <sup>1**</sup>	47%	49%	42%	5%	54%	52%	62%	62%	62%
Estimated refugee population	2,000	60,400	15,100	31,300		35,500			41,500
Population 16 or younger <sup>1**</sup>	43%	46%	51%	38%	53%	51%	50%	52%	53%
Number of children born alive per married woman <sup>1**</sup>	3.30	3.44	4.30	3.46	4.23	4.19	3.80	3.66	3.61

## Poverty

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Population living below poverty line <sup>2**</sup>	58%	36%	50%	26%	60%	57%	69%	61%	56%
Population below poverty line in urban environments <sup>2**</sup>	39%	6%	26%	22%	39%	35%	47%	32%	1%
Population below poverty line in rural environments <sup>2**</sup>	80%	48%	59%	41%	67%	64%	76%	72%	68%
Consumption per person per month (in SDG) <sup>2**</sup>	125	164	136	205	116	127	105	121	143

## Education

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Population 6-13 years <sup>4**</sup>	306,700	406,800	319,800	920,500	337,900	190,800	525,700	1,075,300	328,100
Primary enrolment (gross) <sup>4**</sup>	36%	45%	69%	94%	81%	64%	66%	40%	86%
Primary enrolment (net) <sup>4**</sup>									
Student-teacher ratio in primary education <sup>North: 9*** South: 4**</sup>	35	33	35	26	41	31	40	42	53
Population 14-16 years (14-17 years for southern states) <sup>4**</sup>	98,500	138,100	91,200	314,800	88,200	53,300	148,200	306,200	93,800
Secondary enrolment (gross) <sup>4**</sup>	17%	15%	32%	65%	34%	20%	22%	17%	25%

## Health and nutrition

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) <sup>3****</sup>	166	1,414	609	311	503	515	346	1,581	1,056
Under five mortality (per 1,000 live births) <sup>3****</sup>	126	81	137	87	147	178	95	138	98
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) <sup>3****</sup>	73	56	86	69	98	99	69	67	93
Deliveries attended by qualified personnel <sup>3****</sup>	70%	65%	66%	89%	61%	49%	68%	50%	32%
Immunization coverage infants (Penta 3, Jan-May 2012) <sup>8+</sup>	75%	92%	83%	97%	83%	96%	84%	87%	84%
Compr. knowledge about HIV prevention (share of pop.) <sup>3****</sup>	14.1%	14.4%	11.1%	23.1%	8.1%	11.6%	13.4%	5.3%	7.4%
Underweight prevalence (-3 SD) <sup>3****</sup>	11.3%	14.8%	8.6%	3.7%	7.2%	10.0%	15.4%	8.4%	13.3%

## Food security

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Cereal production (in metric tons) <sup>5+</sup>	2,000	39,000	212,000	12,000	600,000	143,000	23,000	379,000	80,000
Food insecure households (May 2011, for Darfur: IDP/res.) <sup>7+</sup>							65% / 66%	70% / 75%	71% / 49%
Food aid beneficiaries in Darfur (Aug 2011) <sup>6+</sup>							1,116,545	959,552	961,972

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

	Red Sea	Kassala	Gedaref	Khartoum	S. Kordofan	Blue Nile	N. Darfur	S. Darfur	W. Darfur
Use of improv. drinking water sources (share of househ.) <sup>3****</sup>	33%	39%	37%	79%	60%	41%	48%	44%	40%
Use of improv. sanitation facilities (share of households) <sup>3****</sup>	51%	39%	15%	78%	14%	11%	32%	20%	30%

**Note:** A new Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) will be published in 2011, allowing for more recent comparisons of development indicators in Sudan. The data stated here refers to different years as follows: \*2011; \*\*2010; \*\*\*2009; \*\*\*\*2008; \*\*\*\*\*2007; \*\*\*\*\*2006.

**Sources:** <sup>1</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Sudan (2009), 5th Population and Housing Census; <sup>2</sup> CBS (2010), National Baseline Household Survey; <sup>3</sup> CBS (2007), Sudan Household Health Survey; <sup>4</sup> Ministry of General Education (2010), Education Statistics 2009, and Government Southern Sudan (2010), Education Statistics 2009; <sup>5</sup> FAO/WFP (2011), Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) North/South; <sup>6</sup> WFP (2011), Statistics for General Food Distributions; <sup>7</sup> WFP (May 2010), Food Security Monitoring System Darfur; <sup>8</sup> Federal Ministry of Health (2010); <sup>9</sup> Ministry of General Education (2008), Baseline Survey on Basic Education in the Northern States

# ENDNOTES

References and citations by chapter

## Needs analysis

1. IMF (09/2011), World Economic Outlook Database
2. UNDP, Human development Report (2011). Data for Sudan include South Sudan unless otherwise noted but are often based on information collected from the northern part of the country only.
3. *ibid.*
4. Central Bureau of Statistics, Fifth Population and Housing Census (2009). Other surveys estimate the share of economically active northern Sudanese working in agriculture to be in the range of 60% to 80%, e.g. FAO, Plan of Action for North Sudan 2010-2012 (August 2010).
5. Sudan Household Health Survey II, 2010 (2011).
6. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Urbanization Prospects 2007 (2009 revision).
7. Weight-for-height (WFH) is a nutrition index which is a calculation of two measures- weight and height- into a single value so that children of different ages can be compared. There are several nutrition indices, Weight-for-height specifically assesses wasting, one form of acute malnutrition. The Z-score is used to describe how far a measurement is from the median, or average. A WFH Z-score calculated for an individual tells us how an individual's weight compares to the average weight of an individual of the same height in the WHO Growth Standard (GS).

## Sector response plans

8. An aircraft utilisation report (AUR) is a passenger from A to C but through B counted twice A to B and B to C. It is used instead of passenger numbers as it shows the effective/utilization load of the aircraft.
9. Both population groups suffer from below-average education coverage. Furthermore, 2.62 million nomads also experience low education coverage. Basic education child caseload calculated for this Response Plan is: as 6.92 million x .22 = 1,524,000 children in need of access to schools. It is estimated that only 38 – 44% of vulnerable children accessing schools are girls (World Bank Group, Education Sector Report 2011 (in print), p.14), hence varied emphasis on reaching access to schools.
10. One million children never accessed school, 900,000 children access schools but then drop out (total 1.9 million). 62% are girls. World Bank Group, Education Sector Report 2011 (in print), p.14.
11. According to the Government of Sudan, Educational Statistics (2008), p.18, 7,650,659 primary school children (aged 6-13) attended school in 2008. 5% of all basic education children attend private schools (World Bank, p. 35). If one assumes that 50% of all public schools fall short of child-friendly education quality standards, the number of children affected would be 3,442,796 (51% of them girls).
12. Numbers based on WFP assessments on the basis of education indicators (North Kordofan, Red Sea and Kassala states) as well as preliminary results of a Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) currently conducted in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and Darfurs.
13. 61% of adult Sudanese (app. 9,989,970) were estimated to

be literate in 2007. 6,387,030 Sudanese (or 39%) are illiterate. Women literacy rate is 20 percentage points lower than male literacy rate (see Government of Sudan, Ministry of Social Welfare and Social Security (2010). In: Sudan Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010. Khartoum, National Population Council Secretariat, p. 25.

14. The GoSU estimates of untrained teachers across Sudan is 60,384, of which 40,624 are men, and 19,760 are female. (see Government of Sudan (2008). Educational Statistics. Khartoum, Ministry of General Education [MoGE], p. 33.
15. The GoSU counted 16,290 schools in 2008/2009 (World Bank, in print, p. 34). If one assumes the need for the same amount of Parent Teacher Associations [PTAs], each with an average of 7 members, we have a PTA Member Body of 114,000 members, of which assumedly 50% would need and benefit from training. No numbers about gender break-ups of PTAs are available, but in traditional societies, men are much more frequently serving on PTAs than women.
16. The assumption is that there are 150 localities in Sudan, employing 150 local education officers. In 2007, these local Governments governed 11782 settlements (personal communication, GIS Officer, Crisis and Recovery Mapping Analysis - CRMA), and most communities have established some sort of community-based organization.
17. The assumption is that 150 localities host at least 150 community-based organizations that could be potential partners for project implementation. Furthermore 25 national NGOs specializing in Education for All participate in education sector meetings. Each organization brings at least 3 trainable members to an education project.
18. IOM-led statistics verification exercise.
19. Child and Youth Unit, Humanitarian Development Network (2010). Investing in your country's children and youth today: good policy, smart economics. Children and Youth 4 (1), p. 1
20. World Bank Group, Education Sector Report 2011 (in print), p.72.
21. Ministry of Animal Resources data
22. FAO SIFSIA report, August 2011.
23. Numbers shown in this table are based on incidence, i.e. the number of children who are estimated to suffer from an episode of severe or moderate malnutrition in one year.
24. Moderate acute malnutrition.
25. Severe acute malnutrition.
26. Pregnant and lactating women.
27. Conflict affected States are the three Darfurs, South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
28. Both prevalence's are weight for height z-scores <-2 and / or oedema, WHO Growth Standards.
29. All non-Darfur surveys to date conducted in January and February 2011, post-harvest season, analysed with WHO Growth Standards.
30. Given that the purpose selective feeding is to reduce number of deaths in children with acute malnutrition, death rate would be reported on, however other performance indicators for default rates, average weight gain, and length of stay as per programme type standards will still be tracked and reported within the Nutrition Sector on a monthly basis.

# ACRONYMS

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief - Japan	EWARS	Early Warning System
ABRAR	Organization for care of war disabled and protection from landmines	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development	FAR	Fellowship for African Relief
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	FCPU	Family and Child Protection Unit
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	FGM	female genital mutilation
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action	FMA	Flight Management Application
AME	Assess, Mitigate and Enhance	FMoH	Federal Minister of Health
ANC	ante-natal care	FPDO	Friends of Peace and Development Organization
ARC	American Refugee Council	FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
AUR	Aircraft Utilization Report	FSW	female sex workers
AWD	Acute Water Diarrhoea	FTR	family tracing and reunification
BI	Basic Infrastructure	GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
BID	best interests of the child	GBV	gender-based violence
BNS	Blue Nile State	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	GenCap	Gender Standby Capacity Project
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker	GIS	geographic information system
CAHWS	Community Animal Health Workers	gm	Gram
CAM	Comité d'Aide Médicale	GoS	Government of Sudan
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process	GRC	German Red Cross
CAR	Central Africa Republic	HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	HAD	Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization
CATS	community approaches to sanitation	HAI	Help Age International
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	HAI	Health Alliance International
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	HeRAMS	Health Resources Availability System
CIS	CARE International Switzerland	HF	health facility
CMAM	community-based management of acute malnutrition	HH	household
Concern W.	Irish NGO Concern Worldwide	HIV/AIDS	human immune deficiency virus/ acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CoR	Commissioner of Refugees	HLC	High Level Committee
CORD	Charity Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	HR	human rights
CordAid	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid	IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
COSV	Comitato di coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario	IBBS	Integrated Bio-behavioural Survey
CP	Child Protection	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement	IDPs	Internally Displaced People
CPNs	child protection networks	IEC	Information-Education-Communication
CRMA	Crisis and Recovery Mapping Analysis	ILO	International Labour Organization
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	IMC	International Medical Corps
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	IMC UK	International Medical Corps United Kingdom
CSB	Concrete Block Structures	IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
DANOS	Cheshire home, Demining Action Nuba Organization	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DATA e.V	Deutsch-Afrikanische Transfair Agency	IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
DCA	Danish Church Aid	INGO	international non-governmental organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration	IOM	International Organization for Migration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
DRDO	Disabled Rights and Development Organization	IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
EMOC	emergency obstetric care	ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization	IYCF	infant and young child feeding
ERW	explosive remnants of war	JASMAR	Sudan Association for Combating Landmines
		JVM	Joint Verification Mechanism
		KAP	Knowledge attitude and practices
		km	Kilometer

LCU	Logistic Coordination Unit	PWD	people with disabilities
LJM	Liberation and Justice Movement		
LMVkd	Landmine Victims Association in Kadugli	QOAS	Organization for Victims of War and Armed Conflicts
M&E	monitoring and evaluation		
MADAR	Mubadiroon Association for the prevention of disasters war impacts	R&R	return and reintegration
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	RC	Sudanese Red Crescent Society Sudan
MCH	mother and child health	RCSO	Resident Coordinators Support Office
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International	RedR	Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief
MIS	Management Information Systems	RHF	Rufaid Health Foundation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture	RI	Relief International
MoAR	Ministry of Animal Resources	RoL	rule of law
MoEd	Ministry of Education	ROS	Rest of Sudan
MoGE	Ministry of General Education	RRWG	returns and reintegration working groups
MoH	Ministry of Health	RSD	Rural Development Network
MoI	Ministry of Interior		
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	S/T	smuggling/trafficking
MoL	Ministry of Labour	SABA	Organization for Child and Mother Best Interest Action
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare	SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
MRE	mine risk education	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism	SC	Save the Children
MSI	Marie Stopes International	SCBL	Sudanese Campaign to Ban Landmines
MSM	men having sex with men	SCG	Sector Coordinators Group
MYR	Mid-Year Review	SCR	Security Council Resolution
		SFC	supplementary feeding centre
NAPO	National Authorities for Prosthesis and Orthotics	SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programmes
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
NDU	National Demining Units	SHHS	Sudan Household Health Survey
NFI	non-food item	SIBRO	Organization for Development
NFI&ES	Non-Food Item and Emergency Shelter Sector	SIDO	Sub-Saharan International Development Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization	SIFSIA	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action
NIDAA	Sudanese Development Call Organization		
NMAC	National Mine Action Centre	SK	South Kordofan
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development	SMoH	State Ministry of Health
		SOD	Organization for Development
NINGO	national non-governmental organization	SPCR	Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation
NRM	National Resource Management		
		SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
OD	older people	SSB	stabilized soil block
OPS	Online Project System	STI	sexually transmitted infection
OSIL	Operation Save Innocent Lives	SWGU	Sudanese Women General Union
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes		
OVCI Usratuna	Volunteer Organization for International Cooperation Usratuna	TV	television
		U5	under-five
PAC	post-abortion care	UAMs	unaccompanied minors
PAI	Partner Aid International	UN	United Nations
PANCARE	Panhealth Care Organization	UNAMID	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur
PCO	Peace Corps Organization	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
PHC	primary health care	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
PIH	Partners In Health	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PLW	pregnant and lactating women	UNDSS	United Nations Dept of Safety and Security
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
PMTCT	prevention of mother to child transmission	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PNC	post-natal care	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
PTA	parent-teacher association		
PTIO	Peace and Tolerance International Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VA	victim assistance
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
VAW	violence against women
VHC	village health committee
Volrep	voluntary repatriation
WASH	water, sanitation and health
WCPL	Women Link Connection Between People and Leaders
WES	water and environmental sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP-LCU	World Food Program Logistics Coordination Unit
WG	working group
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	water management committee
WUA	water users association
WVI	World Vision International
WVS	World Vision Sudan
ZOA	Zoa Refugee Care



# CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PROCESS (CAP)

Aid agencies join forces to provide people in need with the best available assistance, on time.

**The CAP is a tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.**

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation among host governments, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations agencies. As such, the CAP presents a situation analysis, assessment of humanitarian needs, and response plans. It encompasses the humanitarian aid programme cycle:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP)
- Resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal
- Coordinated programme implementation
- Joint monitoring and evaluation
- Revision, if necessary
- Reporting on results

The CHAP is the core of the CAP: it is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place
- An assessment of needs
- Best-case, worst-case, and most likely scenarios
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals
- Prioritized response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary

Under the Humanitarian Coordinator's leadership, and in consultation with host governments and donors, the Humanitarian Country Team develops the CHAP at the field level. This team includes Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) members and standing invitees (UN agencies, IOM, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction or SCHR). Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilization. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals – the CAP does not contain a funding pool or channel. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org))**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal-funded needs and worldwide donor contributions.

In summary, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need with the best available protection and assistance, on time.



OCHA