



# SUDAN

United Nations and Partners Work Plan 2013

## MID YEAR REVIEW



United Nations

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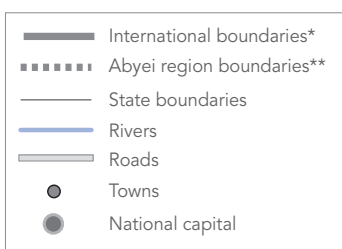
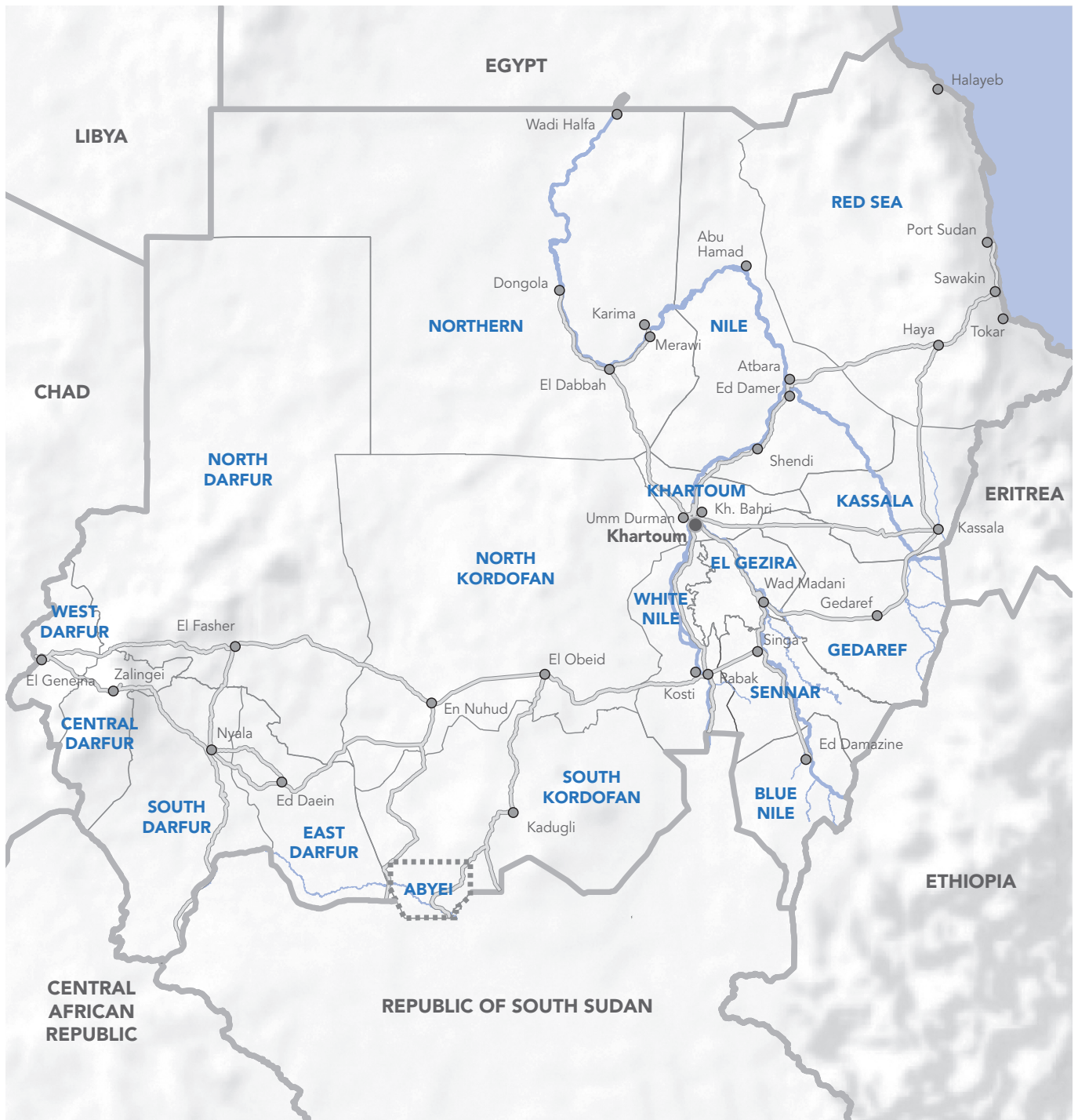
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# OVERVIEW MAP

States, major cities and transport corridors in Sudan



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.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This mid-year review of the 2013 United Nations and Partners Work Plan for Sudan comes at a challenging time for the humanitarian community and for the people of Sudan. There has been significant and worrying new displacement; fighting between Government forces and armed groups has increased, as has inter- and intra-tribal conflict; the situation in Abyei remains tense; access for humanitarian actors to conflict-affected areas of the country is unpredictable and the funding available to meet humanitarian needs has declined.

Despite these challenges, there have also been positive developments over the last six months. In particular, access for staff of UN agencies has increased in parts of Blue Nile State; a donors’ conference saw US\$3.6 billion of funding pledged for recovery and development activities in Darfur; and the Government has issued a set of new directives, which it is hoped will lead to improved humanitarian access. In addition, the Government and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) held direct talks in April, while in May the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos visited Sudan and had constructive discussions with the President and other senior government officials. In terms of support delivered by Work Plan partners, 1.8 million people received food assistance, 800,000 children received school meals, almost 200,000 children received education materials and other support, and emergency relief assistance was provided to the majority of those newly displaced by fighting. Perhaps the biggest challenge over the first half of the year was in meeting the needs of the 390,000 people newly displaced by conflict in Sudan over this period. This includes more than 310,000 people displaced by tribal fighting and fighting between the Government and armed groups in Darfur, more than the total number of people displaced in 2011 and 2012 combined. Evidence from a range of Work Plan partners suggests that humanitarian organizations are struggling to cope with this influx of newly displaced people. Overcrowding has been reported in a number of IDP camps, placing existing services under severe strain and adding to concerns that humanitarian actors are unable to provide minimum required levels of assistance to all those in need. In addition, 80,000 people were displaced by fighting between the SPLM-N and the Government in North and South Kordofan.

In Addis Adaba, a timeline for the implementation of previous agreements between Sudan and South Sudan, aimed at resolving outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, was agreed in March. However, tensions remain between the two countries, which must be carefully managed to avoid further conflict and increased humanitarian needs. In addition, concerns remain over the continued plight of civilians in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, in particular in areas held by the SPLM-N, to which humanitarian agencies operating in Sudan have no access. In Abyei, the situation is stable but tensions are running high following the assassination of the Dinka Ngok Paramount Chief and the killing of 16 Misseriya in May, while in east Sudan concerns

## Sudan 2013 HWP at mid-year: Key parameters

<b>Duration</b>	January 2013
<b>Key milestones in 2013</b>	May - Sept: hunger season Jun - Aug: planting season Jun - Oct: rainy season Nov: harvest Nov: winter planting season
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	• 4.4 million
<b>Total funding request</b>	<b>Funding request per beneficiary</b>
<b>\$980,944,686</b>	<b>\$223</b>

are increasing about worryingly high levels of malnutrition and water shortages.

Over the first half of 2013, the humanitarian situation in Sudan has been exacerbated by a lack of funding for Work Plan activities. As Valerie Amos commented at the end of her visit to Sudan in May, there is concern that despite the significant increase in needs, the amount of funding available to humanitarian organizations is decreasing and that there is now an emerging funding crisis in Sudan. Funding has declined for a variety of reasons, including concerns about where agencies are permitted to go, competing needs in other countries, the lack of profile the humanitarian situation in Darfur has despite few improvements in conditions for those affected, and a difficult global economic environment. In response to this, Work Plan partners are endeavoring to deliver assistance more efficiently and effectively and to reach out to new donors.

At the same time as the humanitarian community is facing funding constraints, Sudan’s economy has continued to struggle with high inflation and a large budget deficit. There has been mention of additional direct bilateral support from other countries to supplement Sudan’s budget. Finally, while oil agreements with South Sudan could have the potential to help ease some economic difficulties, a recent dispute between the two countries has put this agreement in question and serious economic challenges remain.

<sup>2</sup>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](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.



# Sudan: Humanitarian Dashboard 31 May 2013

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

- 1 In Darfur, approximately 2.9 million people currently receive food aid, including some 1.4 million in camps. The UN estimates that about 287,000 people were displaced or severely affected by intertribal fighting as well as conflict between the armed movements and the government from January to June 2013.
- 2 In the area of Abyei, some 48,000 people remain displaced mostly in Agok and South Sudan. Of 105,000 who fled in May 2011, some 35,000 returned quickly to areas south of the Bahr Al Arab/Kiir river, and 22,000 others returned to areas north of the river.
- 3 In Government-controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, HAC estimates 231,000 and 95,000 people displaced or severely affected by conflict respectively. In SPLM-N areas, estimates from SRRA indicate that there are some 700,000 and 90,000 people displaced or severely affected in South Kordofan and Blue Nile respectively. The UN has no presence in SPLM-N areas and has not been able to independently verify these figures. More recent conflicts between armed movements and the government this year in South Kordofan have led to the displacement of 90,000 people. UNHCR reports that a total of 222,000 refugees have fled to Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- 4 According to Government and UNHCR sources, there are between 220,000 and 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin still in Sudan. UNHCR and the Government of Sudan have registered 109,000 people for voluntary return. There are some 153,000 refugees in Sudan originating from other countries in the region.

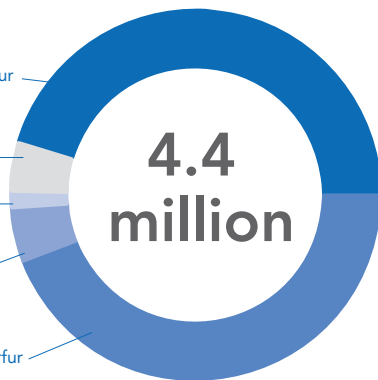
## Humanitarian Country Team STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2013

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



## PEOPLE IN NEED (2013 HCT Planning Figures)

- 1,430,000 IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid
- 142,000 refugees in Sudan
- 138,000 IDPs / severely affected in Blue Nile state
- 557,000 IDPs / severely affected in South Kordofan
- 2,116,000 others assisted in Darfur



## SUDAN FACTS

Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,861,484
GDP per capita (\$) (country rank) <sup>1</sup>	1,539
Pop. living on less than \$2/day	44%
Human Development Rank (of 179) <sup>2</sup>	169

## ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

Access constraints due to insecurity or government-imposed restrictions



## NEEDS, TARGETS, ACHIEVEMENTS, REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING BY SECTOR (31/05/2013)<sup>3</sup>

Sector	Funding		Requirements		2013 needs (million \$)	2013 funding (million \$)	Percent covered (%)
	0	100	200	300			
Coordination and Common Services	0	10	10	10	21	8.6	41%
Education	0	10	10	10	85	21.4	25%
Food Security and Livelihoods	0	10	10	10	407	150	37%
Governance, Infrastructure and Economic Recovery	0	10	10	10	43	4	9%
Health	0	10	10	10	75	22	29%
Logistics & Emergency Telecom.	0	10	10	10	36	19.8	56%
Mine Action	0	10	10	10	12	1	8%
Non-food Items/Emergency Shelter	0	10	10	10	26	5.85	22%
Nutrition	0	10	10	10	49	23.36	48%
Protection	0	10	10	10	49	7.35	15%
Returns and Reintegration	0	10	10	10	23	2	9%
Refugees Multi-Sector	0	10	10	10	92	7.5	8%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	0	10	10	10	66	22.86	35%
not specified	0	10	10	10	0	10.3	0 %
<b>Total</b>					<b>984</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>31%</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> IMF (04/2012), World Economic Outlook Database; <sup>2</sup> UNDP (2011), Human Development Report 2011; <sup>3</sup> Funding information: OCHA FTS, as of May 2013, all changes are reflected on fts.unocha.org. Needs, targets, achievements: Work Plan 2013 Sector Response Plans.



# 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; 33; 37; 51

## Economy

Gross domestic product (GDP, \$bn) (2010;2000) <sup>2*</sup>	63.9 (64.8;12.3)
Industrial production growth (2010 est., %) <sup>2*</sup>	3.5
GDP per capita (\$) (country rank) <sup>2*</sup>	1,539 (130)
GDP per capita comparison <sup>2*</sup>	0.36xCHN; 1.29xIND
GDP per capita (PPP, \$) (country rank) <sup>2*</sup>	2,730 (139)
Inflation (% change, average consumer prices) (2011;2012) <sup>2</sup>	18.3; 28.6
Oil reserves (bn barrels, est.) (country rank) <sup>4†</sup>	5 (27)
Oil as a share of exports (%) (gov't revenue) <sup>4**</sup>	95 (60)
Debt, external (\$bn) <sup>4*</sup>	38.62
Government revenue (% of GDP, 2011)(2000; 2010) <sup>2</sup>	18.7 (10.3; 19.2)

## Poverty and human development

Poverty line (SDG per month) <sup>5**</sup>	114
Pop. living in poverty (% of total population)	46.5
Urban/rural pop. living in poverty (%) <sup>5**</sup>	27/58
Human Development Index (2000; 1990; 1980) <sup>6*</sup>	0.408 (0.34; 0.28; 0.25)
Human Development Rank <sup>6*</sup>	169

## Health

Life expectancy at birth (years) <sup>6**</sup>	59
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) <sup>7A (2007) 7</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)7</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)7***</sup>	60.5
Access to improv. drinking water (% , Darfur) (N; W; S) <sup>17*</sup>	57.9 (59.8; 44.5; 69.4)
Access to improv. drinking water (% , Eastern) (RS; K; G) <sup>7****</sup>	34.4 (27.4; 48; 27.9)
Access to improved sanitation, (%) <sup>7A† (2007)7***</sup>	27.1
Access to improved sanitation (% , Eastern S) (RS; K; G) <sup>7****</sup>	24.8 (24; 22.1; 28.3)
Access to improved sanitation (% , Darfur) (N; W; S) <sup>17*</sup>	16.3 (20.3; 5; 23.7)

## Displacement, refugees and conflict

IDPs in Darfur (m) <sup>10*</sup> (Pop. displaced 2003-08) <sup>14****</sup>	1.7 (2.7)
IDPs in Eastern Sudan ('000) <sup>16</sup>	68
Sudanese refugees abroad ('000) (refugees in Sudan) <sup>10*</sup>	539 (142)
Fatalities Darfur (2011; Jan-Oct 2012) <sup>11</sup>	915; 1,114
Peacekeepers UNAMID (Sep'12); UNISFA (30 Sep'12) <sup>12</sup>	26,159; 4,200

**Note:** Data is stated for Sudan and South Sudan separately where possible. The data stated here refers to different years as follows: <sup>†</sup>2012; <sup>\*</sup>2011 est; <sup>\*\*</sup>2010 est; <sup>\*\*\*</sup>2009; <sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>2008; <sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>2007; <sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>2006. **Sources:** <sup>1</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Sudan (2009), 5th Population and Housing Census; <sup>2</sup> IMF (Oct. 2012), World Economic Outlook; <sup>4</sup> CIA Fact Book; <sup>5</sup> CBS (2010), National Baseline Household Survey; <sup>6</sup> UNDP (2011) 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) (2011-2012) 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 (2012); <sup>13</sup> Ministry of Education (2010) Education Statistics 2009; <sup>14</sup> OCHA (2008) Darfur Humanitarian Profile; <sup>15</sup> UN (2012), World Urbanization Prospects (2011 rev.); <sup>16</sup> OCHA (2010); <sup>17</sup> UNICEF (2010)

# SUMMARY TABLES

Overview of 2013 financial requirements and funding for humanitarian action in Sudan

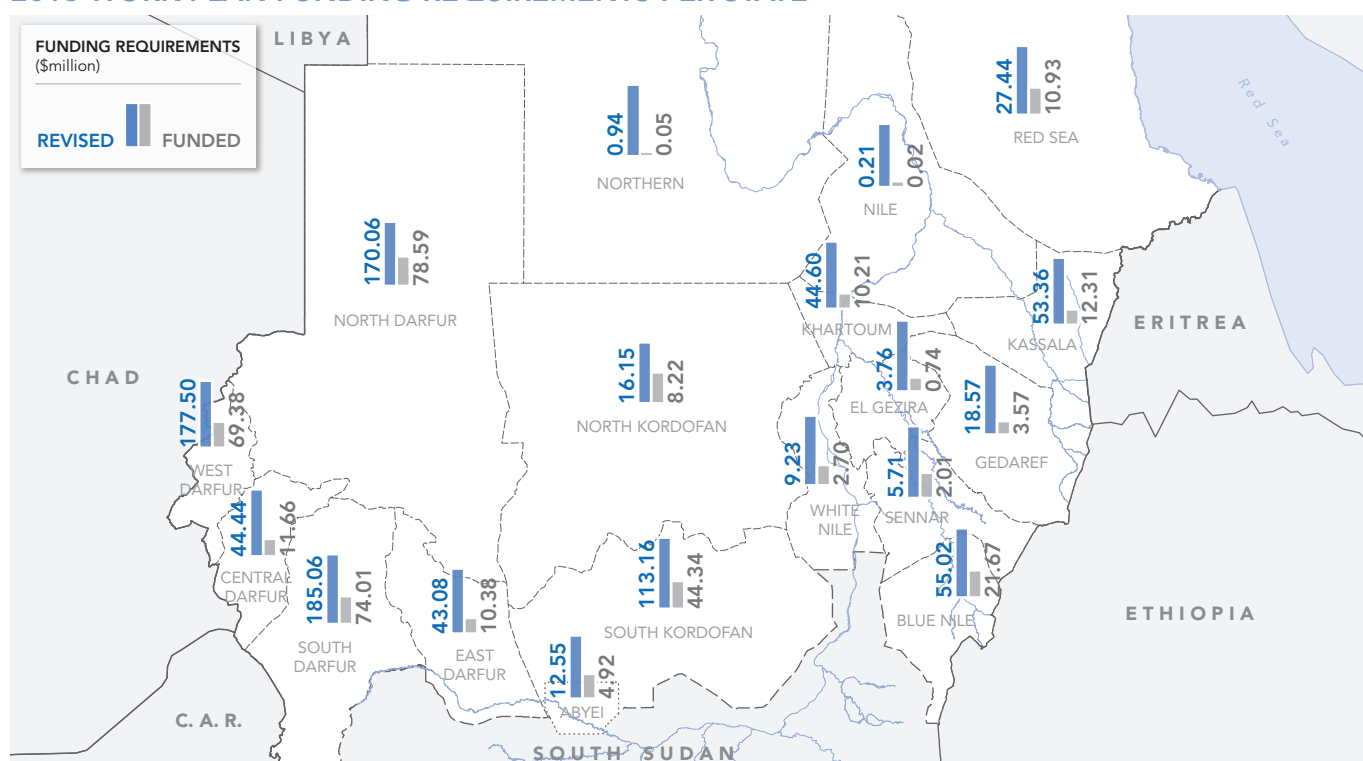
## 2013 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	2013 requirement (\$)	Percent of 2013 requirement (%)	2013 funding (\$)	Covered (%)
Coordination and Common Services [CCS]	20,646,648	2%	14,057,186	68%
Education [EDU]	84,818,879	9%	26,218,400	31%
Food Security and Livelihoods [FSL]	407,421,045	41%	192,733,478	47%
Governance, Infrastructure and Economic Recovery [GIER]	42,392,488	4%	4,937,246	12%
Health [H]	75,383,641	8%	29,003,370	38%
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications [LET]	35,782,460	4%	19,879,898	56%
Mine Action [MA]	12,388,935	1%	1,000,000	8%
Non-food Items / Emergency Shelter [NFI/ES]	26,106,556	3%	7,162,545	27%
Nutrition [NUT]	48,576,455	5%	27,960,597	58%
Protection [PRO]	48,879,049	5%	7,487,295	15%
Returns and Early Reintegration [RER]	91,914,531	9%	9,535,134	10%
Refugees (multi-sector)	65,722,409	7%	24,619,842	37%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH]	23,410,658	2%	2,903,106	12%
Sector not specified	-	-	9,298,720	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>983,443,754</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>376,796,817</b>	<b>38%</b>

## 2013 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY PRIORITY LEVEL

Priority	2013 requirement (\$)	Percent of 2013 requirement (%)
High	786,980,574	80%
Medium	196,463,180	20%
Priority not yet specified	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>983,443,754</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2013 WORK PLAN FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER STATE







## 1

## FIRST HALF OF 2013 IN REVIEW

Sudan has faced profound challenges during the first half of 2013 that have reinforced the significant levels of humanitarian need found throughout the country. This section summarizes the events and factors that have shaped

humanitarian need and response in 2013. For the latest and more in-depth information on these developments and their impact on the humanitarian situation in Sudan, please visit the OCHA Sudan website at <http://www.unocha.org/sudan>

# CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

New challenges emerge as the events of 2013 exacerbate humanitarian needs

## NATIONAL

### Sudan and South Sudan: Tensions remain high despite progress on some key issues

The relationship between Sudan and South Sudan improved during the first few months of 2013 when the two governments agreed to start implementing the peace deal they had signed in September 2012. President Omar Al-Bashir visited Juba on 12 April for the first time since South Sudan's independence in July 2011. Following this, Sudan and South Sudan agreed to open ten crossings along their joint border in an attempt to boost travel and trade. This led to South Sudan re-starting oil production using pipelines running through Sudan and the two sides pulling back from their common border to create a demilitarized zone.

The months of May and June saw deterioration in this relationship. The killing of a Dinka Ngok Chief in Abyei in early May, in addition to accusations against South Sudan of supporting rebels in Sudan, led to renewed tensions between the two countries, raising the possibility of oil exports through Sudan from South Sudan being stopped once more. The rebel attacks on Um Ruwaba in North Kordofan and fighting in Abu Kershola in South Kordofan only days after the Government had met in face to face talks with members of the SPLM-N was a serious setback to the peace-building process.

### Economy: Limited improvements, challenges remain

If oil exports are allowed to continue, they are projected by the IMF to earn Sudan \$500m from South Sudan in transit fees in 2013. This would partially relieve a projected \$1.2bn budget deficit, boosting Government revenues as well as gross domestic product, which contracted by 4.4% in 2012<sup>3</sup>. Even without the new oil revenues, Sudan's economy was predicted to grow by 1.2% in 2013. The additional revenues would have the potential to support improved basic service delivery and livelihoods opportunities. However, persistently high inflation, which stood at 41.4% in April, combined with a large gap between official and black market exchange rates will continue to put pressure on the economy and on Sudanese people.

### Continued concerns about food insecurity

While 2012 saw favourable rains leading to a generally good harvest across Sudan, a recent report from the Government's Food Security Technical Secretariat estimated that almost 4.3 million Sudanese people are experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity. According to recent estimates<sup>4</sup>, Darfur will face a substantially greater risk of drought and associated threats over the next 30 years due to

climate change. While the past few years have had above-average rainfall, this fits with climate projections for the region which predict greater variability of rainfall and severity of droughts.

In March, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warned of a serious locust threat following the discovery of substantial numbers of locust eggs laying and hatching along a 1,000km stretch of the Nile from Wadi Halfa in Northern State to Atbara in Nile State. While the situation is reported to have improved following implementation of control measures funded jointly by the FAO and the Governments of Sudan and Saudi Arabia, bands of locusts are still present in the area near Wadi Halfa and a new southwesterly migration from the Sinai Peninsula to the summer breeding areas in central Sudan is expected during June.

## DARFUR

### Significant new displacement, limited returns, funds pledged for development

During the first five months of 2013, an increase in inter- and intra-tribal fighting as well as conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed movements led to the forced displacement of more than 300,000 people across Darfur, including at least 27,000 people who crossed into Chad. This is more than the total number of people displaced in Darfur in 2011 and 2012 combined and has led to an acute humanitarian situation in some camps and to overcrowding putting a significant strain on already stretched resources in other camps. This situation may result in an increased risk of contagious disease outbreaks as well as depletion of already scarce water and other natural resources.

Meanwhile, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) verified a total of 19,805 new individual returns to various parts of Darfur in the first three months of the year. This included 14,930 refugee or refugee-like returns and 4,875 internally displaced people (IDP) returns. The number of new returns verified in the first quarter of 2013 is some 30,000 people fewer than the same period in 2012. Of those who have already returned to their places of origin, many are facing significant challenges, including a lack of sustainable basic services, a lack of viable livelihood opportunities, food insecurity, and issues relating to land tenure.

An International Donor Conference for Darfur was held in Doha on 7 and 8 April. At the Conference, the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) was endorsed and \$3.6bn, out of a targeted \$7.2bn, was pledged by donors. The pledged figure includes \$2.65bn from the Government of Sudan as part of the Doha peace plan signed in Qatar in 2011.

<sup>3</sup> IMF, <sup>4</sup> Beyond Emergency Relief: Longer-term trends and priorities for UN agencies in Darfur' (2010) United Nations Publication.

## Situation in IDP camps deteriorating

Key factors in Darfur such as ongoing conflicts, continued displacement and insecurity, the fact that IDP camps are spread out over a vast region, capacity constraints, and a serious funding problem make it increasingly difficult for humanitarians to gain an accurate picture of overall needs. In particular, regular and reliable information as to the standard of basic service provision is key, but it is difficult to attain, mainly due to the reduced presence of humanitarian actors on the ground.

As a result, the humanitarian community is putting in place a system to ensure regular and reliable information on the provision of basic services in the camps. The focus sectors include Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter, and Education. For example, in the nine camps around El Geneina, which the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) estimates have a population of 119,000 people, initial assessments revealed water provision to be sufficient in four camps.

## KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE STATES

### Some access improvements, but conflict escalates

So far in 2013, the UN and partners have continued to advocate full and unhindered access to all people affected by the conflict between the Government and the SPLM-N in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. There have been some positive developments, notably a significant opening of access in Blue Nile State which allowed the World Food Programme (WFP) to deliver food assistance to 84,000 people and UNHCR to deliver emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs) to 5,000 people in Government-controlled areas by late May, plus the partial re-instatement of UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights to Kadugli to better facilitate the travel of humanitarian workers from and to South Kordofan. In addition, direct talks between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N were held at the end of April, the first such discussions since the start of the conflict in 2011.

The Government has continued to lead efforts to assist vulnerable civilians in areas under its control. So far in 2013 in South and North Kordofan, the Government of Sudan has provided food assistance to some 73,000 people. 800,000 people have been protected against vector-borne diseases through the distribution of mosquito nets. Over 187,000 people have received assistance to ensure their access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities. Nearly 90,000 people have received medical assistance, while over 310,000 people in the South Kordofan, Blue Nile and North Kordofan States have received emergency shelter and NFIs from the UNHCR-managed contingency stockpile since July 2012.

The UN and its partners remain unable to undertake humanitarian assessments and deliver humanitarian assistance in areas controlled by the SPLM-N. Furthermore,

while access for international staff of UN agencies has been granted in many areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, this has not been the case for international staff of INGOs who are still not being permitted by the Government to travel to either state.

## ABYEI

### Situation remains tense

The first months of 2013 in Abyei passed broadly as expected; the migratory season saw a limited number of isolated clashes between the Dinka Ngok and Misseriya communities, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated 2,120 IDPs returned to their areas of origin. However, tensions rose in early May following the assassination of the Dinka Ngok Paramount Chief and the killing of 16 Misseriya. This incident has led to renewed calls by South Sudan for the referendum on the determination of Abyei's status to be held in October 2013. At the same time, the Abyei Area Administration has not yet been formally constituted. Underlining the volatility, the UN Security Council voted to add more than 1,100 extra troops to United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for a combined force of 5,326 troops on 29 May, 2013.

The UN and its partners stand ready to provide needs-based assistance to both communities in Abyei. The Government of Sudan recently granted access to Abyei for humanitarian workers travelling from Sudan. However, given the sensitive nature of Abyei with its final status yet to be determined, challenges for humanitarian delivery remain.

## SOUTH SUDANESE IN SUDAN

### Thousands still in need of assistance

There are still some 40,000 people of Southern Sudanese origin stranded at departure points in Khartoum with a further 3,500 people stranded at the Kosti railway station. These people have been living in very poor conditions, without sufficient access to goods and services, many of them for more than a year. In March, some 1,500 people of South Sudanese origin were assisted to move from Khartoum to Malakal by the African Inland Church.

While the ultimate responsibility for these people rests with the Governments of both countries, the humanitarian community will continue to provide emergency aid as required, at the same time as working with all parties to develop plans to provide safe transit for these people to their final destinations in South Sudan.

## EASTERN SUDAN

A steady flow of refugees continues to enter east Sudan from neighbouring countries, while other problems including malnutrition among children remain at elevated levels. The decision by HAC in May last year to order seven international

non-governmental organization (INGOs), serving close to 600,000 people, to stop direct implementation of seven projects in eastern Sudan has reduced the capacity of humanitarian organizations to deliver services in some critical sectors. The issue of trafficking and smuggling also remains a primary concern.

## OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

While the humanitarian community has maintained its commitment to deliver impartial humanitarian support to all those in need, it has continued to face a series of challenges in meeting this goal.

### Insecurity and access constraints persist

Recent increases in tribal conflict and in fighting between armed movements and Government forces have worsened the security environment for humanitarian actors in several areas of Sudan. The escalation in fighting in parts of Darfur has led the Government to impose further restrictions on the movement of staff from humanitarian agencies, in particular international staff. In a few recent cases, access by international organizations and their staff was initially prohibited due to insecurity, with the restrictions slowly easing over time. However, in the eastern Jebel Marra region, access by international organizations and their staff remains fully restricted, leaving civilians without humanitarian assistance.

Recently, insecurity is increasingly affecting supply routes from Khartoum to Darfur. The delivery of supplies has been significantly delayed, sometimes for weeks at a time, and some transport companies are considering stopping their operations in Darfur as some of their drivers have been killed. In some cases, agencies had to resort to airlifts to ensure humanitarian supplies reached those most in need. This has also had implications for funding.

INGOs in Darfur continue to be able to directly access affected populations across many parts of Darfur, where security considerations permit. However, securing this access entails a multitude of requirements at both the Federal and State level which present significant barriers to timely project implementation.

Humanitarian access to Abyei from Sudan was denied throughout the first five months of 2013, apart from one senior-level mission of humanitarian organizations and high-level Government officials from Sudan in January 2013. The vast majority of assistance to the Abyei area is still being delivered from South Sudan. The costs of delivering support are often higher from South Sudan than Sudan due to the challenging logistics environment. Furthermore, with fewer international humanitarian staff operating in northern parts of the Abyei Area, it has been difficult to meet the humanitarian needs of people living there. In May, the Government communicated that access would be provided to Abyei from Sudan for all humanitarian staff, and it is hoped that this will help enhance the provision of humanitarian support to both communities in Abyei over the second half of 2013.

Movement restrictions for international and national staff from UN agencies within Government-controlled areas of Blue Nile State have been significantly eased. Access for these people was previously confined to the state capital Damazine. While this is a positive development, international staff of INGOs are still not being permitted by the Government to travel to either Blue Nile or South Kordofan states.

Recent military clashes between the SAF and SRF/SPLM-N and inter-tribal conflicts since the beginning of 2013 led to the new displacement of some 80,000 people in North and South Kordofan. Initially access to the newly displaced people was limited to national humanitarian organizations while access for international organizations and their staff was prohibited, but these restrictions were gradually eased over time.

### Sharp and worrying decrease in humanitarian funding

2013 has seen a sharp and worrying decrease in levels of funding contributed by donors for implementation of projects in the UN and Partners Work Plan for Sudan. This is despite an overall increase in humanitarian needs, as indicated by the fact that nearly 400,000 people were newly displaced by conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan and North Kordofan in the first half of 2013. Combined, this is more than the total number of people displaced in the previous two years. As well as these newly displaced people, there remain around 3.5 million people who will require humanitarian aid in Darfur in 2013, including 1.4 million people living in camps.

#### Comparison of funding at mid-year point, 2011-2013

Year	Funding requirement at mid-year (\$m)	Total funding received (\$m)	Percentage funded
2011	1,133	607	54%
2012	1,051	458	44%
2013	985	382	39%

As shown in the table above, in 2011 the Work Plan was 54% funded at the mid-year point, while in 2012 it was 44% funded at the same stage. This year, and despite a 13% fall in required funding between 2011 and 2013, the Work Plan is only 39% funded at the mid-year stage. In absolute terms, funding now available as of mid-year has dropped by over \$200 million since mid-2011. While this is partly due to fiscal retrenchment in donor countries and to competing global emergencies, donors also report that the inability of many humanitarian staff to have access to affected populations as a result of conflict, insecurity and Government-imposed movement restrictions sometimes prevents transparent and accountable use of taxpayer funds and is a major factor in their decision-making. Recognizing this, Work Plan partners have continued to seek to strengthen checks and balances in the delivery system to ensure an adequate level of accountability even where access is less than optimal.

### 2011-2013 Sudan requirements against mid-year funding

Sectors	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Total Funding	% Covered
CCS	\$20,646,648	\$20,234,348	\$14,057,186	69%
EDU	\$84,818,879	\$82,659,816	\$26,218,400	32%
FSL	\$407,421,045	\$402,743,347	\$192,733,478	48%
GIER	\$42,392,488	\$42,392,488	\$4,937,246	12%
H	\$75,383,641	\$74,641,801	\$29,003,370	39%
LET	\$35,782,460	\$32,849,525	\$19,879,898	61%
MA	\$12,388,935	\$9,245,016	\$1,000,000	11%
NFI/ES	\$26,106,556	\$26,106,556	\$7,162,545	27%
NUT	\$48,576,455	\$63,276,659	\$27,960,597	44%
PRO	\$48,879,049	\$46,126,434	\$7,487,295	16%
REF	\$91,914,531	\$91,554,853	\$9,535,134	10%
RER	\$23,410,658	\$23,410,658	\$2,903,106	12%
WASH	\$65,722,409	\$65,703,185	\$24,619,842	37%
Not specified	-	-	\$9,298,720	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$983,443,754</b>	<b>\$980,944,686</b>	<b>\$376,796,817</b>	<b>38%</b>

CCS: Coordination and Common Services; EDU: Education; FSL: Food Security and Livelihoods; GIER: Governance Infrastructure and Economic Recovery; H: Health; LET: Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications; MA: Mine Action; NFI/ES: Non-Food Items/Emergency Shelter; NUT: Nutrition; PRO: Protection; REF: Refugee Multi-Sector; RER: Returns and Early Reintegration; WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The table above shows funding at the mid-year point on a sector by sector basis. This shows that while some sectors—Nutrition, Coordination and Common Services and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications—have received 50% or more of required funding for 2013, a number of sectors are struggling to find the required levels of funding. Indeed, five of the thirteen sectors—Governance, Infrastructure and Economic Recovery; Mine Action; Protection; Refugee Multi-Sector; and Returns and Early Reintegration—have received 15% or less of the funding they require to meet humanitarian needs in Sudan.

As a result of the funding crisis, many sectors have reported that they have either had to stop or scale back humanitarian actions. WFP reports that because of insufficient funding IDPs in Darfur receiving general food distribution have had their rations reduced to 80% of the entitlement, that the value of cash vouchers will have to be reduced and that supplementary feeding for IDP children has been delayed. Furthermore, those people to whom WFP has recently gained access in South Kordofan and Blue Nile are not receiving their full entitlement due to a shortage of pulses.

The WASH Sector reports that due to funding shortfalls, they have not been able to meet the minimum Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (SPHERE) standards in most of the camps in Darfur. As an example, IDPs in Alsalam camp in South Darfur, which has a population of over 100,000 people, receive less than 10 litres of water per person per day in comparison to the recommended 15 litres per person per day. Meanwhile, the Education Sector reports that if additional emergency funding is not secured, the majority of new arrivals in Darfur as well as some existing IDPs will not receive education during the 2013-2014 academic year.

The Nutrition Sector reports that additional funding would allow them to address the chronically high levels of

malnutrition in East Sudan. These needs are currently not being sufficiently met as funding available is concentrated on conflict-affected states. The Protection Sector reports that due to a lack of funding and the need to respond to new displacement, two Family and Child Protection Units and three Police Outreach Desks are not functioning. Finally, while the Emergency Shelter and NFI Sector has been able to respond to all requests for assistance to date, this has been achieved through an erosion of available stocks. This means that additional procurement is now required to maintain stocks at the minimum required level. Without this, needs will not be able to be met throughout the remainder of the year.

### Limited capacity of local partners

One of the three strategic priorities in the Work Plan is to build the capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan. With this goal in mind, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) established a Working Group to advise, guide and oversee appropriate capacity development support for national actors. The group has developed a terms of reference and drawn up draft guidelines on the capacity development of national actors within the Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP). Funding has been provided to assess the capacity and identify gaps for national actors and the HAC. Once completed, this will inform further efforts to develop national capacity.

While national response capacity has been a concern for some time, a range of recent anecdotal evidence has suggested that in IDP camps that have been handed over to national organizations, the level of services provided to IDPs in camps is decreasing. The handover of responsibility of some basic service delivery in camps to national partners and the push for durable solutions for people living in these camps remain a key objective for Work Plan partners. It will, however, be important in developing the 2014 Work Plan that all humanitarian actors consider how best to meet this goal whilst also ensuring that an adequate level of basic services are provided to people in IDP camps.

### New Directives

In February 2013, the HAC issued the new "Directives for Humanitarian Work 2013," which outline the procedural requirements for humanitarian work in Sudan. The Government consulted with the humanitarian community in Sudan on the development of the new directives, which were formally issued on 4 March 2013. The HCT has agreed to implement the new procedures and has welcomed the fact that all procedures for all organizations working in all the different parts of Sudan are now spelt out clearly in one document. The impact of the new directives on access cannot be fully judged until they have been in force for some time. The Government has said that humanitarian organizations working in Darfur will get one-year permits, which if implemented may improve access for some organizations that were previously having difficulties. However, for areas affected by fighting, the new directives continue to restrict access by international organizations and international staff.





## PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SECTOR TARGETS

There are no changes to the overall strategic priorities as outlined in the 2013 Work Plan. Any changes in objectives, indicators or targets for each sector are highlighted in the sector response plans. The tables provided in the overview

uses a 'traffic light' approach to indicate to what extent targets are being met in terms of the overall strategic priorities. This section also briefly discusses some of the key impediments to reaching targets.

Strategic priorities >	page 16
Gender mainstreaming >	page 17
Sector response plans >	page 18



# 2013 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The work of humanitarian community in Sudan continues to focus on the three strategic priorities that are detailed in the 2013 Work Plan.

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

As outlined earlier in this document, the first six months of 2013 have provided a number of challenges for the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need in Sudan, including large numbers of newly displaced people, reduced levels of funding when compared to previous years and increased insecurity in many parts of the country. Humanitarian actors have worked hard to overcome these constraints and to ensure that assistance reaches all those who need it. So far in 2013, activities carried out under the Work Plan have resulted in over 1.8 million people receiving food assistance, over 340,000 newly displaced and disaster-affected people being assisted with emergency shelter and NFIs, one million people reached with hygiene messages, over 800,000 children receiving school meals and 190,000 children benefitting from education materials and the construction of latrines and hand-washing facilities.

While this is a significant achievement, many sectors have reported increasing concerns that the humanitarian needs of many people in Sudan are not being met. In particular, there is concern about the delivery of basic services in IDP camps. With the new influx of displaced people to camps in Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan over the last six months, existing services are becoming stretched and not all needs are being met. For example, WASH Sector partners have reported concerns about depletion of groundwater in some camps as the number of people in need of water exceeds the available supply. Health Sector partners note that overcrowding in camps will increase the risk of contagious diseases spreading quickly, while others have reported that new arrivals are having to share supplies with older caseloads of IDPs.

Even before the recent displacement, there were some concerns that with camp management being handed over to national actors, the levels of service provision afforded to IDPs had been declining. Management of some camps was handed over to national partners in an attempt to increase the role that Sudanese organizations play in the humanitarian response and also a reflection of decreased funding for international organizations. However, given the reported decline in conditions, coupled with increasing numbers of people in the camps and reducing funding, it will be crucial over the second half of the year to monitor the situation in the camps and ensure that minimum standards are maintained.

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

Following the significant new displacement so far in 2013, the total number of people living in camps who require support to find durable solutions – return to their areas of origin, integration into the host community or relocation – has increased. However, with heightened insecurity in many parts of the country, in particular in Darfur, but also in border areas and in North and South Kordofan, the options for return for many displaced people have become more limited. This combination of increased displacement and heightened insecurity has made achievement of this strategic priority more challenging.

However, there have been some positive developments, in particular the \$3.65bn pledged at the Darfur Donors Conference in Doha this April. These pledges, \$2.6bn of which came from the Government of Sudan, will help to support recovery and development activities, as set out in the DDS, which was endorsed by participants in the April Conference. The HCT durable solutions strategy, endorsed last year by the HCT, has provided a framework for all Work Plan participants to guide them in carrying out activities in support of this strategic priority. However, given the changing context, characterized by increased displacement and insecurity, as well as deteriorating conditions in some IDP camps and the new Darfur Strategy, the Durable Solutions Strategy needs to be revised and updated, in time for development of the 2014 Work Plan.

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

A significant amount of progress has been made against this objective in the first half of the year. The HCT endorsed the formation and terms of reference for a Capacity Development Working Group. The group has also developed Capacity-Building guidelines, designed to provide all parties to the Work Plan with guidance on what capacity development is, what principles, standards and approaches should be applied, and what success looks like. The Working Group will also provide ad hoc support and guidance to Work Plan participants on capacity-building activities. One example of this has been support to a UNDP project to assess the capacity and gaps of a limited number of national organizations involved in implantation of Work Plan activities. Once this mapping is completed, further work will be undertaken to address any weaknesses identified so that national actors are able to help meet humanitarian needs in Sudan more efficiently and effectively.

# GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The 2013 Humanitarian Work Plan successfully produced zero “gender-blind” projects. Thus, the Gender Marker proved to be a good tool for measuring and promoting gender equality programming in humanitarian response. However, gaps still remain in incorporating gender analysis in all stages of the project cycle management, in particular needs assessments and monitoring at field level. Needs assessments that incorporate gender analysis and participatory consultations with all beneficiaries can help ensure that an adequate and efficient response is provided and contributes to a real impact on the lives of the affected population. In addition, monitoring equal access and participation during project activities at field level will help demonstrate whether the gender marker is applied throughout the programme cycle and help humanitarians in drawing lessons learned, identifying trends and potential negative effects that can feed into future programme design phases.














The review of the sector response plans for the MYR demonstrated improved use of sex-disaggregated data. However, a gender analysis of the data collected and used is

lacking, including details on practical implementation at field level with regard to gender equality interventions.

Priorities looking forward

1. Ensuring there are zero gender-blind projects in the 2014 HWP.
2. Improving needs assessments and analyses through: use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, fielding gender-balanced assessment teams, consulting both women and men on their needs and ensuring programme objectives and activities include interventions targeting men, women, boy and girls.
3. Improving monitoring through: ensuring gender interventions are being implemented at field level and working intensively with sectors and implementing partners with more than 30% of projects coded 1 (contributing in some limited way to gender equality) on gender equality programming, to improve their capacity for gender mainstreaming.

The table below displays the gender marker and related funding received by sector:

Cluster	1 - Designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	2a - Designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	2b - The principal purpose is to advance gender equality	4 - Not applicable - used for projects such as support services	Grand Total
 COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES		11			11
 EDUCATION	6	30	1		37
 FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	15	59			74
 GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY	4	20	3		27
 HEALTH	1	30	2		33
 LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS		1		2	3
 MINE ACTION	7	11			18
 NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	19	17			36
 NUTRITION	11	13			24
 PROTECTION	13	13	11		37
 REFUGEES MULTI-SECTOR	4	10			14
 RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION		7	1		8
 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	14	36			50
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	

# SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Government lead	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
Implementing agencies	OCHA, Plan International, RedR, IOM, The Humanitarian Forum Sudan (THFS), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), CARE International Switzerland (CIS), Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA), Sudanese Red Crescent/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Sudan RC/IFRC)
Projects	12
Beneficiaries	All 2013 Work Plan participants
Original funds required	\$20,646,648
Funds required per priority level	High: six projects, \$16,980,046, 84% Medium: six projects, \$3,254,302, 16%
Funding to date	\$14,057,186 (69.5% of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$20,234,348
Contact info	Sector Coordinator: Franklin Gregory, gregoryf@un.org, 0912179081 Sector Alternate: Ghada Nasreldeen, nasreldeen@un.org, 0912167761 Government counterparts: Asma Ahmed, 091409122, Assmaahmed89@hotmail.com Mona Nourel Daim, plan-edu@hotmail.com 0914305556 Hassina Hagag Hassinahag@gmail.com, 0912888830

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- Mobilized and allocated \$78 million of pooled funds (\$61 million through the CHF and \$17 million through the CERF), amounting to 8% of total 2013 HWP funding requirements.
- Ran an efficient humanitarian coordination system both in Khartoum and in the field. 77% of users reported that they were satisfied with coordination mechanisms in place, according to an OCHA survey. Discussions at the HCT were held on how to improve the system further, and an action plan drawn up.
- Provided timely and high-quality information management products. The humanitarian community expressed a 90% satisfaction rate with these products, according to an OCHA survey.
- The sector continued verification of IDPs in Darfur camps and verified new IDPs in Darfur. This information will soon be finalized and made public.
- As part of efforts to build national capacity, work was begun with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assess the capacity of 40 national humanitarian actors.
- Broadened the range of partners involved in humanitarian activities. For example, the African Union and League

of Arab States were made standing HCT invitees and efforts were undertaken to improve cooperation and coordination with new operational partners, including seven Islamic/Arabic INGOs.

### Implementation challenges

- Reduction in overall funding poses a challenge to meet existing needs and new humanitarian needs.
- Basic services for IDPs in camps with camp management and coordination support provided by Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sector partners are satisfactory. However, according to Sector partners there are increasing reports of deficiencies of service provision in camps without similar direct support.
- Conflict related access limitations in South Kordofan considerably hampered IDP tracking and verification.
- Increased conflict-related insecurity in several parts of Darfur have reduced humanitarian access to reach new IDPs, particularly in North, East Central and South Darfur.
- Security related services are not always adjusted to user needs, according to an OCHA-UNDSS survey.
- Most national NGO partners which have access to severely affected areas with reduced international access lacks the capacity to raise funds in support of humanitarian action, resulting in fewer resources to provide assistance.
- The Work Plan contains 13 sectors, more than every other country with a Work Plan / Consolidated Appeal. The high number of sectors leads to confusion over roles and responsibilities, duplication of effort and other coordination issues.

### Changes in needs

- New crises in Darfur and increasing access to Blue Nile mean that further funding will be required to meet all humanitarian needs.
- Given the current deteriorating conditions in Darfur IDP camps the sector will work through the HCT to raise advocacy on sub-standard conditions in IDP camps and develop an appropriate response to support the provision of basic services in all Darfur IDP camps.
- The present sector structure in place in Sudan needs a review and update in order to respond better to current humanitarian needs.

### Changes in planning

- HC / HCT to intensify fund raising through the CHF, developing partnerships with non-traditional donors and increase efforts to strengthen the humanitarian access /advocacy working group in order to meet the objective of funding 65% of the overall 2013 HWP funding requirements.
- A strengthened sector response to support camp management and coordination services in Darfur IDP camps contributing to an adequate provision of basic services.
- Review and update the current sector structure in Sudan with the objective to improve overall coordination and reduce duplication.

- The HCT Durable Solutions Strategy should be updated to ensure that Inter-Sector Coordination enhances the work of all sectors involved in early recovery and the transition to development.

**MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1: Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian action through coordination, resource mobilization and advocacy.</b>				
Efficient humanitarian coordination system.	Efficient and action oriented coordination mechanism in place.	80% user satisfaction.	77 per cent of users expressed satisfaction with Sudan coordination mechanisms (OCHA survey).	On Track
	Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) (26 per year), Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Area ISCGs/ HCTs (12 per year), Government - UN coordination meetings, regular sector meetings.	Monthly sector meetings for life-saving sectors. Bi-monthly sector meetings for non-life-saving sectors.	12 HCT meetings , four ISCG meetings, two Government-UN coordination meetings and regular sector meetings held.	On Track
Sufficiently resourced 2013 HWP.	2013 HWP resources mobilized.	65% of required 2013 HWP resources (\$983 million) mobilized.	30 per cent (to be revised on 29 May) of required 2013 HWP resources mobilized.	Minor Gaps
<b>Objective 2: Improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes by providing common services (security information and advice, access to pooled funds, beneficiary registration, and verification, mapping, camp coordination).</b>				
Security provided through the use of common security services for humanitarian action.	Number of security related services provided (security assessments briefings, advisory and training).	80% user satisfaction regarding security services (survey).	65 per cent of users expressed satisfaction with security services in Sudan (OCHA UNDSS survey).	Minor Gaps
Well informed humanitarian community through reports, bulletins and maps.	Number and variety of information management products timely produced and disseminated (reports, maps, bulletins and minutes, beneficiary lists).	80% user satisfaction regarding information products (survey).	90 per cent of users expressed satisfaction with coordination mechanisms in Sudan (OCHA survey).	On Track
Access to pooled funds.	Amount of pooled funds mobilized.	10% of HWP requirements mobilized through pooled funds (\$98 million).	A total of \$78m (\$61m through CHF and \$17m through CERF) has been allocated, equivalent to 8 per cent of total HWP funding requirements.	On Track
Up-to-date figures and analyses of populations in need.	IDP verification exercises completed in Darfur.	Verification of remaining 30 per cent of IDPs in Darfur camps (500,000) completed.	Darfur: 145,000 of 500,000 IDP in camps verified, 66,000 out of 150,000 new IDPs verified.	On Track
	IDP verification exercises completed in South Kordofan.	831,000 IDPs in South Kordofan tracked and registered.	South Kordofan: 75,000 of 831,000 IDPs tracked and verified.	Major Gaps
Access to basic services within camp settings.	Camp coordination and management support.	Functional camp coordination and management support in eight IDP camps in North and West Darfur.	Direct camp coordination and management support in Zam-Zam through sector partner. Urgent need for increased support in other camps in Darfur to ensure provision of basic services.	Major Gaps
<b>Objective 3: Build and strengthen capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiency to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs .</b>				
Enhanced national actors' (GoS, local Government, NNGOs, Community-Based Organizations/ CBOs) capacity to deliver humanitarian and recovery responses, as well as emergency preparedness and planning.	Increased number of national staff trained.	List of training needs/gaps for NNGOs. Implementation of 75% of planned training courses.	The aggregate number of training provided by different sector partners is slightly under target. UNDSS, OCHA and Humanitarian Forum of Sudan are on track; The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies /Sudanese Red Crescent (IFRC/SRC), CIS and RedR experienced delays due to late Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) disbursements..	Minor Gaps
	Improved partnership and coordination amongst and with national partners. Increased number of national actors involved in humanitarian work.	Increased number of national actors participating in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.	Project to assess capacity of NNGOs participating in the HWP signed and funded. Number of 2013 HWP NNGOs is 67 compared to 54 in 2012.	On Track

**Table Legend**

- On Track** Projects implementation proceeding according to plan.
- Minor Gaps** Projects implementation experiencing minor problems / gaps as a result of security problems / lack of access / lack of funds, etc.
- Major Gaps** Projects implementation experiencing major problems / gaps, projects have not commenced or have been put on hold.

## EDUCATION



### Changes in needs

- The increase access to Blue Nile state has allowed humanitarian partners to respond in a more coordinated way. CERF funding received will help the sector to respond to some of the identified needs.

### Summary of updated sector response plan

<b>Lead agencies</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Save the Children (SC)
<b>Government lead</b>	Ministry of Education (MoE)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	Al Rahma, Almassar, AORD, CAFOD, CRS, FAFWC O, FPDO, GFO, HRCSN, HRF, IAS, INTERSOS, IRW, LA O, Maman, MHI, NIDAA, OMO, Plan, REMCO, SC, SC C, SOLO, TEARFUND, UMCOR, UPO, WCC, WCH, W FP, WVS, ZOA, Refugee Care
<b>Projects</b>	37
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,021,698 children and youth; 5,500 teachers, 1,700 Parent Teacher Association members; 15 NGOs
<b>Original funds required</b>	\$84,818,879
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: 17 projects, \$35,607,931 , 43% Medium: 20 projects, \$47,852,955, 57%
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$26,218,400 (31.4% of requirements)
<b>Revised fund requirements</b>	\$83,460,886
<b>Contact info</b>	Sector Coordinator: Louise Mvono, lmvono@ unicef.org, 0912 390 628 Sector Alternate: Wigdan Adam Ahmed, wigdanaa@ecaf.savethechildren.se, 0912366586 Government counterpart: Atfa Badri, atfa.badri@ yahoo.com, 0908744100

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- 19,725 children enrolled in preschools and basic education and received meals at school.
- 123 classrooms constructed/rehabilitated.
- 198,069 supported with teaching and learning materials including textbooks and furniture.
- 554 teachers trained on teaching methodology, life skills and ALP.
- 13,404 adolescents and youth trained on ALP.
- 1,158 PTAs trained on school assets management as well as on access, attendance and retention.
- Four NGOs providing education service and 176 Government officers trained.

### Implementation challenges

- Delays in the finalization of technical agreements.
- School year calendar doesn't match the HWP timeframe (to reflect the actual achievements).
- Emergency affected populations are mobile and funds are usually approved for specific states in need of support during the project preparation phase. Funds allocation should be flexible enough for partners to be able to reallocate to neighbouring areas when there is a significant population movement.
- Late disbursement of CHF funds.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced			0	18,706	18,206	36,912			0	18,706	18,206	36,912
	Other			0	167,536	146,375	313,911			0	167,536	146,375	313,911
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,529</b>	<b>113,111</b>	<b>217,640</b>	<b>186,242</b>	<b>164,581</b>	<b>350,823</b>	<b>104,529</b>	<b>113,111</b>	<b>217,640</b>	<b>186,242</b>	<b>164,581</b>	<b>350,823</b>
West Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,539</b>	<b>61,822</b>	<b>88,361</b>	<b>96,705</b>	<b>86,644</b>	<b>183,349</b>	<b>26,539</b>	<b>61,822</b>	<b>88,361</b>	<b>96,705</b>	<b>86,644</b>	<b>183,349</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced			0	2,766	2,583	5,349			0	2,766	2,583	5,349
	Other			0	73,203	64,519	137,722			0	73,203	64,519	137,722
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,969</b>	<b>67,102</b>	<b>143,071</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,969</b>	<b>67,102</b>	<b>143,071</b>
South Darfur	Displaced			0			3,874			0			3,874
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377,103</b>	<b>372,201</b>	<b>749,304</b>	<b>95,220</b>	<b>86,187</b>	<b>181,407</b>	<b>377,103</b>	<b>372,201</b>	<b>749,304</b>	<b>95,220</b>	<b>86,187</b>	<b>181,407</b>
East Darfur	Displaced			0			67,948			0			67,948
	Other			0			108,462			0			108,462
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,648</b>	<b>83,762</b>	<b>176,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,648</b>	<b>83,762</b>	<b>176,410</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced			0			45,050			0			45,050
	Other			0			134,294			0			134,294
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,271</b>	<b>94,046</b>	<b>145,317</b>	<b>92,317</b>	<b>87,027</b>	<b>179,344</b>	<b>51,271</b>	<b>94,046</b>	<b>145,317</b>	<b>92,317</b>	<b>87,027</b>	<b>179,344</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,860</b>	<b>163,962</b>	<b>257,822</b>	<b>109,887</b>	<b>121,867</b>	<b>231,754</b>	<b>93,860</b>	<b>163,962</b>	<b>257,822</b>	<b>109,887</b>	<b>121,867</b>	<b>231,754</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced			0			21,300			0			21,300
	Other			0			136,434			0			136,434
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,449</b>	<b>61,850</b>	<b>109,299</b>	<b>81,194</b>	<b>76,540</b>	<b>157,734</b>	<b>47,449</b>	<b>61,850</b>	<b>109,299</b>	<b>81,194</b>	<b>76,540</b>	<b>157,734</b>
Abyei	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,307</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>51,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,307</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>51,106</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			1,000			0			1,000
	Other			0			112,411			0			112,411
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320,626</b>	<b>304,816</b>	<b>625,442</b>	<b>49,971</b>	<b>63,440</b>	<b>113,411</b>	<b>320,626</b>	<b>304,816</b>	<b>625,442</b>	<b>49,971</b>	<b>63,440</b>	<b>113,411</b>
Khartoum	Displaced			0	4,535	3,705	8,240			0	4,535	3,705	8,240
	Other			0			36,636			0			36,636
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213,175</b>	<b>153,135</b>	<b>366,310</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>21,776</b>	<b>44,876</b>	<b>213,175</b>	<b>153,135</b>	<b>366,310</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>21,776</b>	<b>44,876</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220,711</b>	<b>299,953</b>	<b>520,664</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>220,711</b>	<b>299,953</b>	<b>520,664</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>33,300</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,455,263</b>	<b>1,624,896</b>	<b>3,080,159</b>	<b>528,754</b>	<b>498,444</b>	<b>1,027,198</b>	<b>1,455,263</b>	<b>1,624,896</b>	<b>3,080,159</b>	<b>528,754</b>	<b>498,444</b>	<b>1,027,198</b>	

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> Increased access to life-saving education for the most vulnerable pre-school and basic school aged children.				
150,000 children (50% boys, 50% girls) receive basic education opportunities and learning experiences.	150,000 children enrolled in basic schools (boys and girls). 1,027,198 pre-school and basic school children receive school meals.	Number of pre-school and school aged children enrolled in basic schools (through education partner support). Number of children receiving school meals. Number of classrooms constructed and rehabilitated.	19,725 children (11,170 girls, 8,555 boys) enrolled in pre-schools/Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres. 819,000 children received school meals 123 newly constructed classrooms, 27 rehabilitated, 32 temporary classes established.	Minor Gaps

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2:</b> Improve the quality of education and learning for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school aged children.				
350,000 children (53% girls) receive improved quality learning through improved learning environment, tools and materials and quality teaching. 5,500 teachers provide improved teaching and learning experience to children.	350,000 children (53% girls) benefitted from learning materials, education supplies and other quality intervention activities. 5,500 teachers trained.	Number of school aged children received education materials, textbooks, other quality interventions, etc. Number of teachers (male and female) trained.	190,485 children (90600 girls, 99885 boys) benefitted from education materials and construction of latrines and hand washing facilities. 198,069 children supported with teaching and learning materials including textbooks and furniture. 554 teachers trained on teaching methodology.	On Track
<b>Objective 3:</b> Increase access to quality non-formal/alternative life and livelihoods skills-based learning opportunities for both young people and adults.				
40,000 children and 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.	40,000 children and youth/adolescents at risk/out-of-school enrolled in alternative learning programmes.	Number of out-of-school children, youth and adolescents (male/female) accessing alternative or non-formal education.	4,558 (3,021 girls and 1,537 boys) enrolled in Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) classes. 429 women acquired skills training on handicraft and food processing in support of their children's education. and 46 male trained on wedding and 13,404 young targeted to be enrolled in ALP centres.	On Track
<b>Objective 4:</b> Strengthen the capacity of local education stakeholders and service providers to create access to life-saving quality formal and non-formal education.				
1,700 PTA members, 15 NGOs are actively participating in community-based education responses. 30 government officials at national, state, and locality levels have their capacities enhanced.	1,700 Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs) trained and participating in school management. 15 NGOs are supported (technically and financially) to actively be involved in provision of educational services. 30 government officials trained.	Number of PTAs trained and involved in school management. Number of NGOs providing education services (directly and/or through partnerships). Number of government officials trained.	1,158 PTAs and Mothers' Committee members have been trained on school management. Four NGOs. 176 government officials trained.	On Track

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



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### Summary of updated sector response plan

<b>Lead agencies</b>	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Government lead</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Ministry of Animal Resources (MoAR)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	ACTED, ADO, Almanal, Almassar, AOCD, AOSCD, ARC, AZZA, BPBSDA, BPWO, CAFOD, CIS, COOPI, CW, DRA, DRC, EL Rahma, FAFWCO, FAO, FAR, FRDN, GFO, GOAL, HAI, INTERSOS, IRD, IRW, ISRA, JVC, LABENA, MC Scotland, Mubadroon, NCA, NCONIDAA, NMIAD, OMO, OXFAM American, PA, REMCO, SC, SECS, SIBRO, SOLOSudan RC, TEARFUND, TGH, UNCOR, UNHCR, UPO, VSF(Germany), WCC, WFP, WIGO, World Relief, WVS, Zarga, ZOA
<b>Projects</b>	74
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	xxxxxxxxxx
<b>Original funds required</b>	\$407,421,045 (Livelihoods: \$81,027,413; Food assistance: \$326,393,632)
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: 29 projects, \$376,559,510, 93.5% Medium: 45 projects, \$26,183,837, 6.5%
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$193,502,125 (48% of requirements)
<b>Revised fund requirements</b>	\$402,743,347

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- As the main rainy season started in April/May 2013 in some states, most agricultural/livelihoods activities had just started when data collection for the mid-year review was carried out. By mid-May, inputs were being procured and distributed to target beneficiaries. In addition, those sector partners whose projects for 2013 have been funded only received funding in April and were therefore still in the process of procuring and delivering the inputs to beneficiaries.
- By mid-May 2013, the sector had achieved 50% of the annual food assistance target. WFP reached 1.8 million beneficiaries by May, representing 50% of WFP's planned total for 2013. As procurement and distribution processes were ongoing by the time of reporting, the number of households provided with livelihoods support could not be ascertained.

## Implementation challenges

- Insecurity and limited access to the target population in some parts of South Kordofan, Blue Nile State and Darfur continue to be the main constraints to implementation of sector projects. In addition, the late provision of funds by donors and the declining funding have affected the timeliness of delivery of support to the affected population as well as coverage of needs.

## Changes in needs

- Since the beginning of 2013, needs have increased in areas where fighting erupted and led to new displacement. As fighting is continuing in some of the areas, agricultural and livelihoods support will only be possible when the affected population has been resettled or has returned to areas where they have access to land to cultivate and carry out livelihoods activities.
- As a result of: (i) continued fighting and new displacement in Darfur and South Kordofan, and (ii) increased access across Blue Nile state, WFP has increased its Emergency Operation Programme (EMOP) to include a further

345,750 beneficiaries. This brings the target population for WFP's component of the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) cluster to just under 4 million from the original caseload of 3.65 million.

- The total number of affected people (IDPs, returnees, refugees, nomads/pastoralists and vulnerable resident host communities) has increased from 6.9 million to 7.2 million, i.e., a 5.4% increase since the beginning of 2013, reflecting the newly displaced and newly accessible beneficiaries targeted for emergency food assistance. Meanwhile, the number of beneficiaries to be supported has increased just by 0.9%. This reflects the fact that the newly displaced people will receive more emergency food assistance in the latter half of 2013, but also that there will be slight reductions in the livelihood requirements for winter season for the second half of the year.

## Changes in planning

- With changes in needs (as confirmed via sectoral rapid needs assessments) in areas where there is new displacement, some partners will revise their projects to reflect the increase in the number of affected people.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning																												
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries																									
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total																							
North Darfur	Displaced	184,000	156,500	340,500	184,000	156,500	340,500	230,500	196,000	426,500	230,500	196,500	427,000																							
	Other	395,500	342,500	738,000	383,000	330,500	713,500	395,500	342,500	738,000	383,000	330,500	713,500																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>579,500</b>	<b>499,000</b>	<b>1,078,500</b>	<b>567,000</b>	<b>487,000</b>	<b>1,054,000</b>	<b>626,000</b>	<b>538,500</b>	<b>1,164,500</b>	<b>613,500</b>	<b>527,000</b>	<b>1,140,500</b>																							
West Darfur	Displaced	258,000	247,500	505,500	145,500	124,000	269,500	268,000	255,750	523,750	155,500	132,250	287,750																							
	Other	340,500	309,500	650,000	323,000	293,000	616,000	340,500	309,500	650,000	130,659	120,609	616,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>598,500</b>	<b>557,000</b>	<b>1,155,500</b>	<b>468,500</b>	<b>417,000</b>	<b>885,500</b>	<b>608,500</b>	<b>565,250</b>	<b>1,173,750</b>	<b>286,159</b>	<b>252,859</b>	<b>539,018</b>																							
Central Darfur	Displaced	179,500	120,000	299,500	179,500	120,000	299,500	195,500	134,000	329,500	195,500	134,000	329,500																							
	Other	269,000	179,500	448,500	98,500	70,000	168,500	269,000	179,500	448,500	98,500	70,000	168,500																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448,500</b>	<b>299,500</b>	<b>748,000</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>468,000</b>	<b>464,500</b>	<b>313,500</b>	<b>778,000</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>498,000</b>																							
South Darfur	Displaced	235,000	200,000	435,000	235,000	200,000	435,000	263,500	224,500	488,000	263,500	224,500	488,000																							
	Other	282,000	274,000	556,000	197,500	203,500	401,000	282,000	274,000	556,000	197,500	203,500	401,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517,000</b>	<b>474,000</b>	<b>991,000</b>	<b>432,500</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>836,000</b>	<b>545,500</b>	<b>498,500</b>	<b>1,044,000</b>	<b>461,000</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>889,000</b>																							
East Darfur	Displaced	46,000	39,000	85,000	46,000	39,000	85,000	76,000	64,000	140,000	76,000	64,000	140,000																							
	Other	104,000	104,000	208,000	31,500	42,500	74,000	104,000	104,000	208,000	31,500	42,500	74,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>81,500</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>348,000</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>106,500</b>	<b>214,000</b>																							
South Kordofan	Displaced	118,500	111,500	230,000	91,500	88,500	180,000	140,500	130,300	270,800	120,360	115,600	235,960																							
	Other	282,500	257,500	540,000	237,500	209,500	447,000	293,000	268,000	561,000	239,700	230,300	470,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>401,000</b>	<b>369,000</b>	<b>770,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>298,000</b>	<b>627,000</b>	<b>433,500</b>	<b>398,300</b>	<b>831,800</b>	<b>360,060</b>	<b>345,900</b>	<b>705,960</b>																							
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0	19,500	16,500	36,000	19,500	16,500	36,000																							
	Other	142,500	121,500	264,000	142,500	121,500	264,000	142,500	121,500	264,000	142,500	121,500	264,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142,500</b>	<b>121,500</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>142,500</b>	<b>121,500</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>																							
Blue Nile	Displaced	42,000	45,000	87,000	42,000	45,000	87,000	71,500	70,500	142,000	71,500	70,500	142,000																							
	Other	113,000	122,000	235,000	113,000	122,000	235,000	135,000	123,000	258,000	135,000	123,000	258,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>167,000</b>	<b>322,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>167,000</b>	<b>322,000</b>	<b>206,500</b>	<b>193,500</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>206,500</b>	<b>193,500</b>	<b>400,000</b>																							
Abyei	Displaced			0			0			0			0																							
	Other	16,000	14,000	30,000	16,000	14,000	30,000	26,100	22,900	49,000	26,100	22,900	49,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>49,000</b>																							
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced	30,500	37,500	68,000	17,000	28,000	45,000			0			0																							
	Other	514,000	629,000	1,143,000	189,000	227,500	416,500	515,205	632,245	1,147,450	185,000	230,000	415,000																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>544,500</b>	<b>666,500</b>	<b>1,211,000</b>	<b>206,000</b>	<b>255,500</b>	<b>461,500</b>	<b>515,205</b>	<b>632,245</b>	<b>1,147,450</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>																							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>3,552,500</b>			<b>3,310,500</b>			<b>6,863,000</b>			<b>2,672,000</b>			<b>2,435,000</b>			<b>5,107,000</b>			<b>3,767,805</b>			<b>3,468,695</b>			<b>7,236,500</b>			<b>2,701,819</b>			<b>2,448,659</b>			<b>5,515,210</b>



MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian action through coordination, resource mobilization and advocacy.				
Increased food consumption scores and dietary diversity of food-insecure people.	Food consumption of 3.6 million food-insecure people improved through provision of 270,000 metric tons (MTs) of food assistance and cash-based food vouchers.	100% of food insecure people supported.	A total of 1,798,755 people, i.e., 50% of the planned target were supported with food	On Track
<b>Objective 2:</b> Improve food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households.				
Improved agricultural and livestock production of target vulnerable households.	Crop production capacity of 58% of affected population, i.e., 3,297,659 million people (549,610 households) improved through provision of agricultural inputs and services.	58% of affected population supported with agricultural inputs and services.	Required procurement and distribution activities underway and on track. Support to households to take place in second half of year.	On Track
	Livestock epidemic and endemic diseases controlled for 11.7 million livestock belonging to 468,000 households (2,808,000 people) through vaccination and treatment in target areas.	At least 30% of the 39 million livestock, i.e., 11.7 million livestock in targeted states supported with production and veterinary services.	Inputs were being procured and delivered to target locations by mid-May. Vaccination activities due to take place in second half of year.	On Track
<b>Objective 3:</b> Restore and improve natural resources in vulnerable communities and eco-systems.				
Reduced environmental degradation, especially around IDP and refugee camps/settlements.	Increased green/tree cover through afforestation or planting of two million seedlings by 10% of the affected population, i.e., 567,490 people (94,582 households) in target areas.  Energy saving technologies and other natural resources management activities promoted in target for 3% of the affected population, i.e., 170,247 people (28,375 households, three-quarters will be women headed households).	At least 13% of the affected population supported with tree seedlings, energy saving technologies and other natural resources management activities.	Preparations were underway to implement activities with the onset of rains.	On Track
<b>Objective 4:</b> Strengthen coordination of interventions and capacity of partners to prepare and effectively respond to food security and livelihoods emergencies.				
Improved capacity of Government, national NGO/ CBO personnel to prepare and effectively respond to food security and livelihoods emergencies.	1,000 personnel from Government line Ministries, CBOs and national NGOs trained. Men and women will be given equal opportunities to participate in the training.	At least 1,000 personnel of Government line ministries, CBOs, NGOs trained in various aspects of food security and livelihoods.	As funds were received by most partners in April, implementation was delayed.	Major Gaps
Improved coverage of food security and livelihoods needs.	Reduced gaps and duplication of interventions.	At least 70 per cent coverage of sector needs.	On average, only 8 per cent of the planned sector targets have been achieved.	Major Gaps

GOVERNANCE  
INFRASTRUCTURE AND  
ECONOMIC RECOVERY



Key sector information

Lead agencies	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Government lead	Ministry of Finance and National Economy
Implementing agencies	ACTED, ADRA, AORD, BPWO, CRS, IFRC, ILO, IOM, LABENA, MC Scotland, NIDAA, NORD, Practical Action, SAG, SC, UMCOR, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNDP, SIBRO, Sudan RC, YCDO, ZAWD, WVS
Projects	27
Beneficiaries	1,687,474
Original funds required	\$42,392,488
Funds required per priority level	High: 14 projects (\$15,073,643; 36 %) Medium: 13 projects (\$27,318,845; 64 %)

Funding to date	\$4,937,246 (11.6% covered)
Revised fund requirements	\$42,392,488
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IV Explanatory comments

Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- Results on the ground from implementation of GIER Sector priorities have been limited as of mid-May 2013 because of the late allocation of funds for projects. Most of the financial allocation received to-date (approx \$4M) has only recently been transferred to implementing partners and activities are therefore just starting. Since

GIER Sector is a new sector, there were very few ongoing projects/activities from previous years. The exception is work relating to infrastructure rehabilitation, in particular road networks and bridges, which was covered in previous years by the Basic Infrastructure Sector.

- For Darfur, a comprehensive needs assessment and strategy has been developed through the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) and DDS process: Many sector members actively supported the implementation of the DJAM at the end of 2012 and the drafting of the DDS during the first months of 2013. As highlighted in the Sector Response Strategy, GIER Sector priorities will be informed by and aligned to the DDS. The finalization of the DDS and the Doha Conference also opens the opportunity for resource mobilization for GIER Sector priorities.
- A geographic information system (GIS)-enabled online project tracking / monitoring system - the 4W (who, what, when and where) - has been introduced and Sector Members have been trained in the use of the tool. The tool will facilitate progress and results monitoring of sector activities.
- Complementary / geographic-based packages of GIER Sector projects were developed, presented and funded in the first round of the CHF, rather than stand-alone projects, in line with the sector strategy to focus on 'community-based' approaches and building the capacities of national NGOs and partners.

### Implementation challenges

Implementation during the first half of 2013 was delayed by three major factors, some of which can be explained by the fact that GIER is a relatively new sector.

1. Limited funding availability for GIER Sector activities, demonstrated by the fact that only nine per cent of sector requirements have been mobilized. Discussion has started with potential donors and plans are underway for activities including the development of a GIER resource mobilization strategy.
2. Late disbursements of funds - a majority of projects have not received funding on time and were thus unable to start delivery. For example, CHF disbursements, which cover about 50% of sector received funding, were only made in April.
3. Delays in signing of technical agreements with Government counterparts.

### Changes in needs

- Overall the needs in Sudan for GIER Sector priorities are estimated to have remained the same. The areas where opportunities exist for early recovery interventions along the lines of GIER Sector priorities have not significantly changed. However, targeting of beneficiaries has been reduced in-line with Sector partner capacity to provide support during the remaining part of the year.
- In addition to the initial geographic areas of focus - Darfur and States along the border with South Sudan - the Sector response plan has been updated to include areas in North Kordofan recently affected by conflict. The GIER Sector will prepare itself to respond with basic

infrastructure, livelihoods and governance support to enhance the sustainability of voluntary returns processes and rehabilitation of affected communities, as soon as the opportunity arises. This has added an approximate additional 'population in need' of 65,000 people. No project planning has yet commenced, due to continued conflict and lack of access to the area.

### Changes in planning

- The beneficiary target numbers have been reduced in line with partner capacity to deliver support during the remainder of the year.
- The GIER Sector Lead capacity will be strengthened during the second part of 2013 with (i) half-time dedicated International Sector Lead capacity; and (ii) an international United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Sector Coordination Associate.
- A GIER Sector Coordination Support Consultant will be recruited in June for three months to (a) set-up GIER Sector monitoring and evaluation plan; (b) develop a Resource Mobilization Strategy; (c) review the GIER Sector response plan and prepare analysis for the HWP 2014; (d) Support overall GIER Sector coordination.

Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	328,892	325,875	654,767			0	328,892	325,875	654,767	143,475	143,475	286,950
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328,892</b>	<b>325,875</b>	<b>654,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328,892</b>	<b>325,875</b>	<b>654,767</b>	<b>143,475</b>	<b>143,475</b>	<b>286,950</b>
West Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	330,984	315,843	646,827			0	330,984	315,843	646,827	95,860	95,860	191,720
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330,984</b>	<b>315,843</b>	<b>646,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>330,984</b>	<b>315,843</b>	<b>646,827</b>	<b>95,860</b>	<b>95,860</b>	<b>191,720</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0	86,000	86,000	172,000	42,500	42,500	85,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>85,000</b>
South Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	2,732	12,130	14,862			0	284,715	284,715	569,430	140,000	140,000	280,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>12,130</b>	<b>14,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>284,715</b>	<b>284,715</b>	<b>569,430</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>
East Darfur	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0			0	105,000	105,000	210,000	55,000	55,000	110,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	50,907	51,205	102,112			0	50,907	51,205	102,112	51,056	51,056	102,112
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,907</b>	<b>51,205</b>	<b>102,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,907</b>	<b>51,205</b>	<b>102,112</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>102,112</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0	23,838	23,838	47,676			0
	Other			0			0	8,662	8,662	17,324			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	210,553	218,016	428,569			0	210,553	218,016	428,569	129,250	129,250	258,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,553</b>	<b>218,016</b>	<b>428,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210,553</b>	<b>218,016</b>	<b>428,569</b>	<b>129,250</b>	<b>129,250</b>	<b>258,500</b>
Abyei	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	96,101	99,387	195,488			0	96,101	99,387	195,488	27,500	27,500	55,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,101</b>	<b>99,387</b>	<b>195,488</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,101</b>	<b>99,387</b>	<b>195,488</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>55,000</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	217,433	247,441	464,874			0	217,433	247,441	464,874	2,500	25,000	50,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217,433</b>	<b>247,441</b>	<b>464,874</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,433</b>	<b>247,441</b>	<b>464,874</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Khartoum	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	50,000	50,000	100,000			0	50,000	50,000	100,000	26,372	26,372	52,744
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>26,372</b>	<b>26,372</b>	<b>52,744</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	207,557	207,656	415,213			0	207,557	207,656	415,213	107,724	107,724	215,448
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>207,557</b>	<b>207,656</b>	<b>415,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207,557</b>	<b>207,656</b>	<b>415,213</b>	<b>107,724</b>	<b>107,724</b>	<b>215,448</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,495,159</b>	<b>1,527,553</b>	<b>3,022,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,777,142</b>	<b>1,800,138</b>	<b>4,024,280</b>	<b>821,237</b>	<b>843,737</b>	<b>1,687,474</b>	

MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> There is an improvement in the level of economic activity, employment and livelihood prospects in areas prioritised in the workplan.				
Populations at risk have sustainable livelihoods for co-existence.	Basic productive assets and tools improved.	Number of workforce (male and female) employed i) short-term/temporary; ii) long-term/permanent.	None	Major Gaps
	Number of beneficiaries that receive vocational and business skills training.	Per cent of households with livelihoods assets.	None	Major Gaps
	Number of beneficiaries that are engaged in an employment activity.	Number of livelihoods opportunities created at community level.	None	Major Gaps

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2:</b> The capacity of local authorities to deliver essential services and carry out its basic functions (including data collection and use of data) is improved at regional, state and local level.				
Local authorities illustrate an ability to make district / regional plans from an evidence base (data).	Improved data and info collection and management, including sex/age-disaggregated data owned and managed by the Government; recovery risk and opportunities mapped for Darfur, including gender disaggregated information; recovery info system in place.	Information on access to basic services available in 9,000 villages in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei	None	Major Gaps
	National government institutions with tools and skills for effective recovery planning and coordination.	Number of States with improved Development/Recovery plans, including attention to gender.	None	Major Gaps
		Number of government / local authorities trained in data collection and management.	None	Major Gaps
		Number of government / local authorities with data collection system in place.	None	Major Gaps
<b>Objective 3:</b> Assist sustainable socio-economic integration through urban integration, regional planning, and conflict sensitive and sustainable natural resource management.				
Communities vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient.	Increased capacity of communities for conflict sensitive and sustainable natural resource management.	Number of communities with environmental management plan.	None	Major Gaps
Land planning improved in return and reintegration communities.	Increased capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Urban Development.	Per cent of communities received environment awareness or training.	None	Major Gaps
		Number of women-led environmental custodian committees to target environmental issues.	None	Major Gaps
		Number of States with improved land use plans.	None	Major Gaps
<b>Objective 4:</b> Transport and basic infrastructure is repaired to ensure that markets benefit from access links; affected populations are accessible; and essential services can be delivered.				
Basic services are accessible to crisis-affected and recovering communities; and service providers can access markets easily and maintain trading and economic opportunities.	Road network and bridges constructed, rehabilitated and maintained.	Per cent of communities with improved access to market (measured by the time to reach to market).	A full infrastructure assessment is planned relating to crossing points to be constructed in Ed-Daien and seven km of roads to be repaired.	On Track
	Markets rehabilitated. Local authority offices are rehabilitated to working condition.	Number of communities with improved infrastructure.	None. Construction likely to start following the rainy season i.e. after Aug/Sept.	Major Gaps

## HEALTH



### Contact info

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### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	World Health Organization (WHO)
Government lead	Ministry of Health (MoH)
Implementing agencies	Almassar, ARC, CIS, COSV, CW, EMERGENCY, GOAL, HAD, HAI, HRF, IMC UK, IRW, JUH, KPHE, Mercy Malaysia, MERLIN, Mubadiroon, Muslim Aid, NCA, NIDAA, OMO, PAI, PANCARE, RHF, RI, SCS, Sudan RC, TOD, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Relief, WVS.
Projects	34
Beneficiaries	4,244,322
Original funds required	\$75,383,641
Funds required per priority level	High: 17 projects, \$62,411,781, 84% Medium: 17 projects, \$12,230,020, 16%
Funding to date	\$31,506,412 (42% of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$74,641,801

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- The health sector ensured that PHC facilities has appropriate level of staff as per national standards , drugs and supplies to provide basic health services . Over 70% of the target population is covered by functional health facilities and about 57% of these health facilities are providing a minimum basic package of PHC. About 1,000 health staff are currently being trained to provide a basic PHC service package, through the support of WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and health partners.
- All eleven targeted states have developed an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to effectively address unforeseen events or emergencies and deliver high quality,

efficient and patient-centred health care. Examples of activities in the plans include stockpiling medical kits and supplies, training Rapid Response Teams and holding Flood Task Force meetings.

- 48% of health facilities are providing basic emergency obstetric care to women from targeted groups.
- Annualized coverage for Penta3 and measles reached 68% and 66% respectively, as compared to the 95% target; the minor gaps in coverage are due to an inadequate cold chain, inadequate or lack of immunization activities through mobile or outreach teams, security concerns making some areas hard to reach and inadequate financial and logistic resources. Higher coverage is expected during the second half of the year when ministry and partners plan to conduct acceleration campaigns in low performing localities and states.
- The Sector responded to the health needs of newly displaced people in Darfur and Kordofan mostly through national NGOs. The Cluster tool was used to identify gaps and assess availability of health services and an effective monitoring system was put in place.
- Communicable disease outbreaks (measles and Hepatitis E) were detected, investigated and a response initiated within the 72 hour target timeframe.

### Implementation challenges

- Health facilities, especially in camp settings, are overwhelmed with increasing health needs the arrival of newly displaced people. A number of facilities face difficulties maintaining delivery of health care services, especially in South, North and East Darfur.
- Logistical constraints due to remoteness and insecurity have occasionally led to a shortage of medicines and medical supplies in health facilities away from state capitals in underserved locations.
- The continuous decrease in the number of implementing partners and less funding (only 30% of health sector work plan) is making it more difficult to ensure minimum basic PHC package services are provided to people in need.
- There remains an acute shortage of certain skilled health workers, especially doctors and midwives, which is having a profound impact on the functioning of health systems.
- Monitoring and oversight of programme implementation is serious challenge due to inadequate capacity and insecurity.

### Changes in needs

- About 300,000 newly displaced people in Darfur and Kordofan need urgent PHC including maternal and child health to save lives and maintain morbidity and mortality rates below emergency level.
- Establishing and maintaining disease surveillance systems at locations of newly displaced people in order to assess the health situation and monitor disease trends amongst these people.

### Changes in planning

- PHC remains the main channel for health service delivery. Continued efforts and funds are required to strengthen delivery and to ensure equity, efficiency and effectiveness

of service delivery to vulnerable people especially women and children as they constitute majority of the population displaced.

- Ensure flexibility in programme and funding to react quickly to unforeseen needs in rapidly evolving environment especially for newly displaced populations.
- Efforts will be made to further strengthen partnerships with local and/or national actors to deliver health services in insecure or difficult to access environments. This strategy has proved to be a good way of optimizing results while minimizing the risks and delay in responses.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced	222,950	232,050	455,000	222,950	232,050	455,000	276,850	288,150	565,000	276,850	288,150	565,000
	Other	179,108	186,418	365,526	179,108	186,418	365,526	179,108	186,418	365,526	179,108	186,418	365,526
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>402,058</b>	<b>418,468</b>	<b>820,526</b>	<b>402,058</b>	<b>418,468</b>	<b>820,526</b>	<b>455,958</b>	<b>474,568</b>	<b>930,526</b>	<b>455,958</b>	<b>474,568</b>	<b>930,526</b>
West Darfur	Displaced	78,272	79,853	158,125	78,272	79,853	158,125	78,272	79,853	158,125	78,272	79,853	158,125
	Other	116,352	118,702	235,054	116,352	118,702	235,054	126,352	129,702	256,054	126,352	129,702	256,054
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194,624</b>	<b>198,555</b>	<b>393,179</b>	<b>194,624</b>	<b>198,555</b>	<b>393,179</b>	<b>204,624</b>	<b>209,555</b>	<b>414,179</b>	<b>204,624</b>	<b>209,555</b>	<b>414,179</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced	64,040	65,334	129,374	64,040	65,334	129,374	74,040	76,334	150,374	74,040	76,334	150,374
	Other	95,197	97,120	192,317	95,197	97,120	192,317	95,197	97,120	192,317	95,197	97,120	192,317
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159,237</b>	<b>162,454</b>	<b>321,691</b>	<b>159,237</b>	<b>162,454</b>	<b>321,691</b>	<b>169,237</b>	<b>173,454</b>	<b>342,691</b>	<b>169,237</b>	<b>173,454</b>	<b>342,691</b>
South Darfur	Displaced	275,625	286,875	562,500	275,625	286,875	562,500	300,125	312,375	612,500	300,125	312,375	612,500
	Other	201,164	209,375	410,539	201,164	209,375	410,539	201,164	209,375	410,539	201,164	209,375	410,539
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>476,789</b>	<b>496,250</b>	<b>973,039</b>	<b>476,789</b>	<b>496,250</b>	<b>973,039</b>	<b>501,289</b>	<b>521,750</b>	<b>1,023,039</b>	<b>501,289</b>	<b>521,750</b>	<b>1,023,039</b>
East Darfur	Displaced	70,805	73,695	144,500	70,805	73,695	144,500	100,205	104,295	204,500	100,205	104,295	204,500
	Other	35,500	36,950	72,450	35,500	36,950	72,450	35,500	36,950	72,450	35,500	36,950	72,450
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,305</b>	<b>110,645</b>	<b>216,950</b>	<b>106,305</b>	<b>110,645</b>	<b>216,950</b>	<b>135,705</b>	<b>141,245</b>	<b>276,950</b>	<b>135,705</b>	<b>141,245</b>	<b>276,950</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced	102,900	107,100	210,000	102,900	107,100	210,000	102,900	107,100	210,000	102,900	107,100	210,000
	Other	253,621	263,974	517,595	253,621	263,974	517,595	253,621	263,974	517,595	253,621	263,974	517,595
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>356,521</b>	<b>371,074</b>	<b>727,595</b>	<b>356,521</b>	<b>371,074</b>	<b>727,595</b>	<b>356,521</b>	<b>371,074</b>	<b>727,595</b>	<b>356,521</b>	<b>371,074</b>	<b>727,595</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0	17,150	17,850	35,000	17,150	17,850	35,000
	Other			0			0	4,900	5,100	10,000	4,900	5,100	10,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,050</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>22,050</b>	<b>22,950</b>	<b>45,000</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced	80,850	84,150	165,000	80,850	84,150	165,000	80,850	84,150	165,000	80,850	84,150	165,000
	Other	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,500	25,500	50,000	24,500	25,500	50,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,350</b>	<b>109,650</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>105,350</b>	<b>109,650</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>105,350</b>	<b>109,650</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>105,350</b>	<b>109,650</b>	<b>215,000</b>
Abyei	Displaced	19,600	20,400	40,000	19,600	20,400	40,000	19,600	20,400	40,000	19,600	20,400	40,000
	Other	29,400	30,600	60,000	29,400	30,600	60,000	29,400	30,600	60,000	29,400	30,600	60,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			0						0
	Other	264,600	275,400	540,000	82,978	86,364	169,342	264,600	275,400	540,000	82,978	86,364	169,342
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264,600</b>	<b>275,400</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>82,978</b>	<b>86,364</b>	<b>169,342</b>	<b>264,600</b>	<b>275,400</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>82,978</b>	<b>86,364</b>	<b>169,342</b>
Khartoum	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	19,600	20,400	40,000			0	19,600	20,400	40,000			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	688,308	716,404	1,404,712			0	688,308	716,404	1,404,712			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688,308</b>	<b>716,404</b>	<b>1,404,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>688,308</b>	<b>716,404</b>	<b>1,404,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2,822,392</b>	<b>2,930,300</b>	<b>5,752,692</b>	<b>1,932,862</b>	<b>2,004,460</b>	<b>3,937,322</b>	<b>2,972,242</b>	<b>3,087,450</b>	<b>6,059,692</b>	<b>2,082,712</b>	<b>2,161,610</b>	<b>4,244,322</b>

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> To ensure better access for vulnerable populations in Darfur, Protocol Areas and east Sudan to quality primary health care services and strength referral systems.				
80% of the vulnerable population in Darfur, Protocol Areas and east Sudan has increased access to quality primary health care (PHC) services.	80% of the vulnerable population in Darfur, Protocol Areas and east Sudan has increased access to quality PHC services.	60% of health facilities providing minimum basic package of primary health care services.	57%	On Track
	Increased availability of trained health workforce.	75% of population covered by functioning health facility.	72%	On Track
	Availability of essential drugs and medical supplies in targeted health facilities.			
	Rehabilitation of non-functional health facilities.			

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2 :</b> To strengthen national, state and local capacity to predict, detect, prepare and respond to communicable disease outbreaks and emergencies.				
All communicable diseases outbreak alerts or other emergencies are investigated and the response initiated within 72 hrs.	Completeness and timeliness of reporting.	100% of communicable disease outbreak alerts investigated and response initiated within 72 hours of notification.	100%	On Track
	Prepositioned material at state level.	11 emergency preparedness and response plans developed and implemented by the States.	11	On Track
	Trained Rapid Response teams in states and localities.			
Support provided to states for the establishment of emergency preparedness and response plans.				
<b>Objective 3:</b> Build and strengthen capacity of national and international actors to respond effectively and efficiency to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs .				
Increased availability of quality maternal and child health services.	Increased number of health Facilities providing quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services in the targeted health facilities.	50% of Health Facilities providing basic EmOC.	48%	On Track
	Availability of Reproductive Health emergency kits , midwifery delivery kits and supplies in all health facilities providing basic EmOC.			
	Increased immunization services and coverage for women of child bearing age and children under one year of age.	95% of children under one year of age immunized with Penta 3 vaccine per state.	68%	Minor Gaps
		95% of children below one year of age immunized against measles.	66%	Minor Gaps
	Increased number of trained health personnel and midwives in targeted states.	60% births assisted by a skilled birth attendant.	48%	On Track

## LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



### Key sector information

Lead agencies	UN World Food Programme (WFP)
Government lead	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
Implementing agencies	WFP, UNHCR
Projects	3
Beneficiaries	The Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET) Sector is a service provider; the response is demand-driven. Services are provided to the humanitarian community and Government institutions, thereby indirectly assisting many of the beneficiaries targeted under the 2013 HWP.
Original funds required	\$35,782,460
Funds required per priority level	High: Two projects, \$32,209,549, 98% Medium: One project, \$639,976, 2%
Funding to date	\$19,879,898 (60.5% of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$32,849,525
Contact info	Logistics: Katja Hildebrand - katja.hildebrand@wfp.org, 0912 177 413 UNHAS: Denys Saltanov - denys.saltanov@wfp.org, 0912 160 804 Emergency Telecommunication: Mark Phillips - mark.phillips@wfp.org, 0912 160 254 HAC: Ahmed Gangari - gangariahmed@hotmail.com, 0912 871 589

**Planning figures and progress to date:** people, organizations and destinations served; cargo moved and storage capacity

Category	2013 HWP planning	Progress at mid-year
<b>Number of organizations served</b>		
- By air	150	110
- By land	40	30
<b>Number of passengers served</b>	40,000	14,093
<b>Number of destinations reached</b>	60	45
<b>Metric tons (MTs) of humanitarian cargo moved</b>		
- By air	300	94.40
- By land	10,000	3,475
<b>Quantity (MT) of storage capacity available</b>	5,400	5,400

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- Logistics coordination, information management, training and assessment activities are according to plan.
- Storage facilities for inter-agency use were put in place at the end 2012 in South Kordofan and will remain available throughout 2013.
- NFI Sector transport activities, mainly in Darfur, are ongoing, with 144 requests so far from 30 different partners, all of which were successfully processed.
- UNHAS continues its service to Darfur according to plan. New flight schedule, including to Kadugli (starting from February 2013), has been implemented to facilitate same day connections to deep field locations as well as

same-day round trips to Darfur from Khartoum, allowing humanitarian workers to fly to Darfur in the morning, carry out required activities and return on the evening of the same day.

- ET is on stand-by. The exact amount of personnel to be deployed or trained is dependent on new emergencies; of which the Sector would aim to provide services to all affected.

### Implementation challenges

- The challenges faced by the Sector have not changed, with access and funding constraints (mainly for the maintenance of logistical structure) remaining the two main challenges.
- The fragile security situation in some parts of Darfur and South Kordofan has resulted in the cancellation of some UNHAS flights.

### Changes in needs

- The need for logistics support and service provision is expected to increase due to the upcoming rainy season, when road conditions deteriorate and commercial transporters will not have the capacity to reach many

remote/deep field locations. WFP trucks will be made available to fill any gaps.

- The demand for UNHAS services is expected to remain stable subject to the security situation on the ground and Government of Sudan travel procedures.
- According to the results of the Logistics Sector survey conducted in April, price monitoring (eg. fuel) and more logistic training were additional services partners would like to see introduced through the Sector to support the operations in Sudan.

### Changes in planning

- There are no changes in logistics planning, because prepositioning and other preparedness measures have either started or are already in place.
- In the emergency telecommunications sub-sector, more attention will be paid to contingency planning in Darfur due to the fragile security situation.
- On behalf of the Sector, WFP will look into price monitoring (e.g. fuel). The provision of more training (global positioning system/GPS, road assessment, warehouse and commodity management) depends on the evolving funding situation in 2013.

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>LOGISTICS / UNHAS</b>				
<b>Objective 1:</b> Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of logistics support and services to other sector responses, and fill logistics operational gaps as required.				
Coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient logistics response; information management products support the operational decision-making process.  Uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief items to the affected population on behalf of the humanitarian community and Government institutions, according to needs and service requests received.	Organize and chair regular inter-agency logistics coordination meetings.	Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Coordination meetings held: 12	5	On Track
	Issue and circulate information management products regularly.	Number of IM products shared, such as maps, sitreps, meeting minutes, schedules. (40)	23	On Track
	Organize and conduct regular logistics assessment missions.	Number of assessments conducted: 3	2	On Track
		Number of organizations served: air: 150 / land: 40	air: 110 / land: 30	On Track
		Number of passengers: 40,000	14,093	On Track
		Number of destinations reached: 60	45	On Track
		Quantity (MT) of humanitarian cargo moved by air: 300 / land: 10,000	air: 94.4 / land: 3,475	Minor Gaps
		Quantity (MT) of storage capacity made available: 5,400	5,400	On Track
		Number of Service Request Forms processed vs received: Air 60/60 and Land 200/200	Air: 13 requests received (out of planned 60), all of which were processed successfully. Land: 144 requests received (out of planned 200), all of which were processed successfully.	On Track



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
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**EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Objective 2:** Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of common telecommunications services.

Coordinated, predictable, timely and efficient ET response under the sector approach; information management products support the operational decision-making process	Organize and chair regular inter-agency ET coordination meetings.	Number of inter-agency ET coordination meetings held.	Two (held once a quarter)	On Track
	Issue and circulate ET information management products on a regular basis.	Number of information management products shared, such as project plans, sitreps, maps of services, standard operating procedures and meeting minutes.	Five (through information broadcasts) and two meeting minutes	On Track
	Organize and conduct regular ET assessment missions.	Number of operations and assessments conducted to enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian response.	Constantly on-going. The Sector has information and communication technology (ICT) teams in every location where inter-agency services are provided. In addition, a roving telecommunication team is constantly moving around the country.	On Track

**Objective 3:** Improve operational security environment for staff and assets.

All UN agencies and NGOs using the common security telecoms network.	Minimum operating security standard (MOSS) compliant communication centres (COMCENs) w established and operational 24/7, fully equipped and staffed with radio operators.	Number of COMCENs successfully deployed and manned by trained radio operators with standard operating procedures in place and maintained.	ET is on stand-by. The exact amount of personnel to be deployed or trained is dependent on new emergencies; of which the Sector would aim to provide services to all affected.	On Track
	Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) developed/implemented	COMCENs staff properly trained on standard communications procedures.	21 UN staff trained on 'LETS COMM'. User refresher training will start in June.	On Track
All humanitarian staff given comprehensive training in all aspects of security telecoms equipment and radio procedures.	Int'l Radio trainer providing humanitarian staff with radio training and procedures.	Number of UN and NGO staff trained on security telecoms and radio communication procedures.	21 UN staff trained on 'LETS COMM'. User refresher training will start in June.	On Track
HF and VHF frequencies accorded to the standard UN frequency, channel and call sign for the humanitarian community.	Common radio frequencies and/or licenses issued by the government regulatory telecoms authority in place.	Common radio frequencies and/or licenses issued by the government regulatory telecoms authority.	All UN (humanitarian) common radio frequencies and/or licenses issued by the government as per normal yearly renew process	On Track

**Objective 4:** Improve emergency telecommunications preparedness and contingency planning.

Capacity and equipment available to provide temporary services in one emergency location	Establish a contingency plan and strategically preposition stock for one emergency location.	Country contingency plan including ET component to support one new location.	ET component updated as part of the Sector Preparedness and Response Plan under Inter-agency Humanitarian Contingency Plan.	On Track
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**MINE ACTION**



**Summary of updated sector response plan**

Lead agencies	United Nations Mine Action Service - Sudan (UNMAS-S)
Government lead	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC)
Implementing agencies	AAR Japan, FPDO, ISRA, JASMAR, NMIAD, Rufaida, Sibro, Twasol, Zawd, UNMAS-S
Projects	17
Beneficiaries	1,546,943
Original funds required	\$12,388,935
Funds required per priority level	High: Eight projects, \$5,263,124, 57% Medium: Nine projects, \$3,981,892, 43%
Funding to date	\$1,000,000 (10.8 % of requirements)

Revised fund requirements	\$9,245,016
Contact info	Sector Coordinator: Sarah Kael, sarahk@unops.org, 0990099031 Sector Alternate: Ali Ibrahim, alii@unops.org, 0990099035 Government counterpart: Sulafa A/Razik, sulafaa@su-mac.org

**IV Explanatory comments**

**Achievements as of 15 May 2013**

- 27,500 individuals received MRE in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States through a UNICEF-funded project and 26,500 in North Darfur state through a project funded by UNOPS.

- 122 community volunteers have been trained to take MRE responsibility (72 in Blue Nile and South Kordofan and 50 in North Darfur).
- 150 mine/ERW victims and other people with disabilities (PWDs) assessed and screened. 20 people provided with prosthetics or orthotic, 94 people participated in vocational training.
- 76 hazards have been cleared and released in Blue Nile and eastern states.

### Implementation challenges

- The departure of an international NGO, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), working in the field of survey and clearance has seriously affected the achievement of targets under Objective 3.
- Underfunding, combined with a delay in receiving funds, contributed to a limited achievement of targets under Objectives 1 and 2.
- Closed/limited access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states has negatively affected clearance operations.
- National partners have limited operational and response capacity resulting in fewer beneficiaries than anticipated being reached.

### Changes in needs

- Sudan has submitted an extension request to the Mine Ban Treaty that Sudan approved on 13 Oct 2003 which targeted the completion of mine clearance by 2014. Recognizing the difficulty of achieving the target by the deadline, Sudan recently requested five-year extension.
- Recent conflicts resulting in increased movement of IDPs in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile are likely to result in an increased need for mine risk education and mine clearance in the area.

### Changes in planning

- Plans will be adjusted to take into account the expected increase of conflict-affected populations, following recent fighting, for example in Abu Kershola in South Kordofan.
- Closed access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile resulted in funding re-allocation to the states in East Sudan.
- When access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile is granted, this will result in increased needs for mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance activities.
- Following increased efforts to meet funding gaps, the sector is hopeful that it will receive more funds from donors in the second half of the year. However, to ensure sufficient funding for all beneficiaries, fundraising efforts will have to be increased over the rest of the year.
- In anticipation of increased need for mine risk education due to increased movements of IDPs in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, the Sector expanded MRE component which resulted in an increased number of beneficiaries. However, as these activities are relatively inexpensive per beneficiary compared to those previously planned to be carried out by MAG – who have now left Sudan – the overall budget has gone down.

Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
	Other	774	1,026	1,800	775	1,027	1,802	774	1,026	1,800	774	1,026	1,800
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,806</b>
West Darfur	Displaced	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
	Other	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
South Darfur	Displaced	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7
	Other	6,630	9,373	16,003	6,630	9,373	16,003	6,630	9,373	16,003	6,630	9,373	16,003
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>16,010</b>
East Darfur	Displaced	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5
	Other	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced	380,370	400,710	781,080	126,910	145,978	272,888	352,355	358,287	710,642	98,893	103,550	202,443
	Other	187,652	183,866	371,518	127,717	122,505	250,222	193,862	184,275	378,137	118,374	108,362	226,736
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568,022</b>	<b>584,576</b>	<b>1,152,598</b>	<b>254,627</b>	<b>268,483</b>	<b>523,110</b>	<b>546,217</b>	<b>542,562</b>	<b>1,088,779</b>	<b>217,267</b>	<b>211,912</b>	<b>429,179</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
	Other	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced	98,109	113,699	211,808	90,113	106,704	196,817	180,880	219,562	400,442	177,380	217,062	394,442
	Other	41,377	50,939	92,316	66,208	74,811	141,019	86,017	102,277	188,294	95,297	111,597	206,894
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139,486</b>	<b>164,638</b>	<b>304,124</b>	<b>156,321</b>	<b>181,515</b>	<b>337,836</b>	<b>266,897</b>	<b>321,839</b>	<b>588,736</b>	<b>272,677</b>	<b>328,659</b>	<b>601,336</b>
Abyei	Displaced	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced	24,373	24,672	49,045	9,379	9,681	19,060	15,230	15,785	31,015	9,230	9,785	19,015
	Other	187,992	212,947	400,939	217,797	241,755	459,552	210,196	239,718	449,914	224,446	253,968	478,414
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212,365</b>	<b>237,619</b>	<b>449,984</b>	<b>227,176</b>	<b>251,436</b>	<b>478,612</b>	<b>225,426</b>	<b>255,503</b>	<b>480,929</b>	<b>233,676</b>	<b>263,753</b>	<b>497,429</b>
Khartoum	Displaced	16	14	30	16	14	30	16	14	30	16	14	30
	Other	50	50	100	550	550	1,100	50	50	100	550	550	1,100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,130</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>927,370</b>	<b>997,335</b>	<b>1,924,705</b>	<b>646,122</b>	<b>712,437</b>	<b>1,358,559</b>	<b>1,046,037</b>	<b>1,130,406</b>	<b>2,176,443</b>	<b>731,617</b>	<b>815,326</b>	<b>1,546,943</b>

MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> To facilitate free and safe humanitarian operation through clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war.				
Free and safe movement for mine/ explosive remnants of war (ERW) impacted communities.	Released land through survey and clearance of minefields, dangerous and suspected hazardous areas as well as of routes in support of humanitarian activities.	Number of Open Hazards* that need to be addressed through survey and clearance.	12,672 square meters of land cleared in the eastern states. 76 Hazards cleared and released.	Major Gaps
	Assessed and verified routes (at least two access routes) for safety to support all humanitarian and development activities General Mine Action Assessment through community liaison.	Routes for humanitarian and development activities with a focus on South Kordofan and Blue Nile State (as needed by partners).		

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2:</b> 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.				
Mine Risk Education (MRE) mitigates risks of mine/ERW accidents and victim assistance empowers survivors.	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 is delivered.	200,000 at-risk individuals targeted / reached through mine risk education and/or community liaison projects (direct)	54,000	Minor Gaps
	Needs assessment to collect current information on landmine and ERW survivors, sex and age disaggregated conducted. Support to mine/ERW survivors in terms of social reintegration, health, psychological and economic empowerment provided.	1,000 mine/ERW survivors and their families (direct and indirect)	150 mine and ERW victims and other PWDs assessed screened, 20 provided with prosthetics or orthotics; vocational training started for 94 people.	Minor Gaps
	Increase in capacity of partners; training of trainer courses to teachers and/or health and community workers provided to establish local MRE capacity. In addition technical knowledge of partners on victim assistance and disability related issues increased.	Number of partners trained and financially supported	126	On Track
<b>Objective 3:</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.				
Increased national capacity for a sustainable mine action programme in Sudan until Sudan is free of landmines and ERW.	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 strengthened.	Number of workshops by topic including cross cutting issues of gender and environmental impact.	0	Major Gaps
	National authorities supported in fulfilling obligations under the Mine Ban Treaty and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Technical and financial support to national NGOs operating in mine action sector to strengthen sustainable local capacity provided.	500 individuals disaggregated by sex, directly benefitting from capacity building/ advocacy workshops.	0	Major Gaps

## NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER



## IV Explanatory comments

### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Government lead	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
Implementing agencies	AORD, AOSCD, Concern, CRS, DDA, El Ruhama GFO, GOAL, Help Age, INTERSOS, IOM, NCA, Oxfam America, Plan Sudan, PODR, RDN, SAG, SC Sweden, SRCS, Tearfund, UNHCR, World Relief, NRDO, PDNO, UPO, NOHS, KSCS, NIDAA, Jasmal, SCS, CIS, DWHH (Triangle, IR, IIRO, MA, DRC)
Projects	36
Beneficiaries	1,358,140
Original funds required	\$26,106,556
Funds required per priority level	High: 12 projects, \$11,293,793, 43% Medium: 24 projects, \$14,918,903, 57%
Funding to date	\$7,162,545 (27.3% of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$26,212,696
Contact info	Sector Coordinator: Nevins Saeed, NevinsS@unops.org; saeedn@unhcr.org Sector Alternate: Geoff Wordley geoffjw@unops.org; wordley@unhcr.org Government counterpart: Mohamed Ahmed Omar; koor61@yahoo.com;0912620071

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- The ES and NFI Sectors ensured a rapid response to newly displaced people in North and South Darfur and in North and South Kordofan, displaced due to conflict during the reporting period, assisting 59,200 households (around 300,000 people) between January and May 2013. Of these, 51,858 households (approximately 260,000 people) were served from the NFI Common Pipeline in Darfur and the Rest of Sudan (RoS) contingency stock.
- In total, NFI and ES Sector partners have assisted 68,319 households (over 340,000 people), of which, 87% were newly displaced, 8% extremely vulnerable, 4% disaster affected (fire) and 1% received renewal NFIs. Approximately 30% of the target population in the work Plan has been assisted.
- Pre-positioning of further stocks in warehouses in Darfur for emergency and renewal distributions was completed: supplies are currently available for 24,000 households in North Darfur, 46,000 households in South Darfur and 24,000 households in West Darfur.
- The Shelter Working Group, through meetings held in Khartoum and discussions with communities in the field, has agreed on the type of transitional shelter that will be provided and identified the groups of beneficiaries that will be assisted within partner shelter projects. Based on

this an agreement has been signed with CRS for a pilot project to provide transitional shelters for some 250 returnee households in rural areas in West Darfur. Materials for the project have been procured and implementation is underway.

- UNHCR has completed 40 durable shelters in Dorty, West Darfur and Sakale North Darfur in partnership with UN-Habitat, whilst 100 brick shelters were completed in Kadugli for returnees/IDPs.

### Implementation challenges

- Requests for renewal distributions have been delayed, as partners did not fully understand the new criteria for targeting beneficiaries. Training is on-going for partners on the use of the UNHCR People with Special Needs (PWSN) criteria to select the most vulnerable beneficiaries for renewal distributions.
- A lack of funding has been a major barrier to some partner activities, in particular, for shelter projects. The recent disbursement of CHF funds will allow recipient partners to begin procurement of materials to start these projects. Despite the delay, many have already completed beneficiary selection and community mobilization.
- Some partners have reported delays in getting technical agreements signed and in finalizing project design and transitional project agreement with bilateral donors.
- Insecurity in various parts of Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan has limited partners' ability to conduct assessments, and post-distribution monitoring.

### Changes in needs

- Based on trends from the past three years, the planned number of newly displaced or disaster-affected households targeted for assistance in 2013 was 60,000 (300,000 beneficiaries). As a result of recent conflicts in North, South and East Darfur, the UNHCR ESNFI Project, as manager of the NFI Common Pipeline in Darfur and the RoS contingency stock, has already disbursed assistance for some 59,000 households. The NFI Core pipelines will therefore need to be replenished with some urgency to ensure that stocks are available for a rapid response to possible further large displacements.
- Blanket seasonal replenishment distributions of ES and NFIs in Darfur were discontinued this year. To ensure that the best use is made of the limited stock available for replenishment (50,000 households), PWSN will be targeted as a priority.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced	290,693	96,897	387,590	290,693	96,897	387,590	242,244	80,748	322,992	242,244	80,748	322,992
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290,693</b>	<b>96,897</b>	<b>387,590</b>	<b>290,693</b>	<b>96,897</b>	<b>387,590</b>	<b>242,244</b>	<b>80,748</b>	<b>322,992</b>	<b>242,244</b>	<b>80,748</b>	<b>322,992</b>
West Darfur	Displaced	242,346	80,782	323,128	242,346	80,782	323,128	201,955	67,318	269,273	201,955	67,318	269,273
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242,346</b>	<b>80,782</b>	<b>323,128</b>	<b>242,346</b>	<b>80,782</b>	<b>323,128</b>	<b>201,955</b>	<b>67,318</b>	<b>269,273</b>	<b>201,955</b>	<b>67,318</b>	<b>269,273</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced	111,378	37,126	148,504	111,378	37,126	148,504	92,815	30,938	123,753	92,815	30,938	123,753
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111,378</b>	<b>37,126</b>	<b>148,504</b>	<b>111,378</b>	<b>37,126</b>	<b>148,504</b>	<b>92,815</b>	<b>30,938</b>	<b>123,753</b>	<b>92,815</b>	<b>30,938</b>	<b>123,753</b>
South Darfur	Displaced	298,219	99,406	397,625	298,219	99,406	397,625	248,516	82,838	331,354	248,516	82,838	331,354
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>298,219</b>	<b>99,406</b>	<b>397,625</b>	<b>298,219</b>	<b>99,406</b>	<b>397,625</b>	<b>248,516</b>	<b>82,838</b>	<b>331,354</b>	<b>248,516</b>	<b>82,838</b>	<b>331,354</b>
East Darfur	Displaced	103,647	34,549	138,196	103,647	34,549	138,196	86,373	28,790	115,163	86,373	28,790	115,163
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103,647</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>138,196</b>	<b>103,647</b>	<b>34,549</b>	<b>138,196</b>	<b>86,373</b>	<b>28,790</b>	<b>115,163</b>	<b>86,373</b>	<b>28,790</b>	<b>115,163</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced	90,420	30,140	120,560	90,420	30,140	120,560	75,350	25,117	100,467	75,350	25,117	100,467
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,420</b>	<b>30,140</b>	<b>120,560</b>	<b>90,420</b>	<b>30,140</b>	<b>120,560</b>	<b>75,350</b>	<b>25,117</b>	<b>100,467</b>	<b>75,350</b>	<b>25,117</b>	<b>100,467</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced	7,140	2,380	9,520	7,140	2,380	9,520	5,950	1,983	7,933	5,950	1,983	7,933
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>7,933</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced	46,500	15,500	62,000	46,500	15,500	62,000	38,750	12,917	51,667	38,750	12,917	51,667
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>38,750</b>	<b>12,917</b>	<b>51,667</b>	<b>38,750</b>	<b>12,917</b>	<b>51,667</b>
Abyei	Displaced	3,263	1,087	4,350	3,263	1,087	4,350	2,719	906	3,625	2,719	906	3,625
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>3,625</b>
Khartoum	Displaced	19,148	6,382	25,530	19,148	6,382	25,530	15,956	5,320	21,276	15,956	5,320	21,276
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,148</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>25,530</b>	<b>19,148</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>25,530</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>21,276</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>21,276</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced	9,574	3,191	12,765	9,574	3,191	12,765	7,978	2,659	10,637	7,978	2,659	10,637
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>12,765</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>12,765</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>10,637</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>10,637</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,222,328</b>	<b>407,440</b>	<b>1,629,768</b>	<b>1,222,328</b>	<b>407,440</b>	<b>1,629,768</b>	<b>1,018,606</b>	<b>339,534</b>	<b>1,358,140</b>	<b>1,018,606</b>	<b>339,534</b>	<b>1,358,140</b>

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> To provide needs-based and timely emergency shelter and NFIs to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees and other vulnerable populations whilst reducing dependency and supporting early recovery.				
Households in need receive timely non-food and emergency shelter items.	Assessments, verification, distributions, management of pipelines, procurement, transport, and storage,	50,000 pre-existing IDP households in need receive timely NFIs and emergency shelter.	741 households. Partners have just begun assessments based on new criteria for beneficiary selection.	Major Gaps
		Number of newly displaced/ disaster-affected households in need receive NFIs and emergency shelter.	68,319 households of which 59,200 are newly displaced	On Track
		Returnees in need receive NFIs and emergency shelter	312 households	On Track

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2:</b> To 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 and coordination of solutions to gaps and overlaps in activities and geographical coverage, fund raising, training initiatives, distribution reporting, and stock reporting.	At least 50% of gaps identified and new partners identified to fill in the gaps.	New partners engaged for locations in North and South Darfur to cover recent emergencies	On Track
		Number of partners attending sector coordination meetings	At least 15 partners attend each sector coordination meeting. Minutes are shared with all for efficient information sharing	On Track
		At least 80 sector coordination meetings held.	31 sector coordination meetings held as of 15 May	On Track
		At least 30 training sessions for stakeholders.	CHF trained 170 community members. Many partners are awaiting CHF funding to begin training activities	Major Gaps
		At least 24 regular sector reports issued.	Eight regular sector reports issued	On Track
<b>Objective 3:</b> To expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable transitional shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.				
20,000 long-term IDPs and returnees are provided with environmentally friendly transitional shelters	Procurement and distribution of environmentally-friendly shelter materials, demonstration and/or training on alternative building techniques.	At least 10,000 long-term IDP and returnee households receive environmentally friendly transitional shelters	180 completed; project implementation delayed due to lack of funding. The recent disbursement of CHF funds will allow recipient partners to begin procurement of materials to start the project.	Major Gaps

## NUTRITION



- Emergency nutrition programmes have been established in North Darfur in response to the Jebel Amir crisis.
- 2,787,249 children have been reached in conflict-affected states with vitamin A. However, more effort is needed to reach children in areas that are insecure and where access is therefore restricted.

### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Government lead	Ministry of Health (MoH)
Implementing agencies	AMVO, ARC, CIS, COSV, CW, GOAL, HAI, IMC UK, JUH, KPHF, MERLIN, NCA, RI, SAN, SC, Sibro, Sudan RC, TEARFUND, TOD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Relief, WVS.
Projects	24
Beneficiaries	3,403,637
Original funds required	\$48,576,455
Funds required per priority level	High: 14 projects, \$57,591,731, 91 % Medium: 10 projects, \$5,684,928, 9%
Funding to date	\$29,389,854 (46.4 % of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$63,276,659
Contact info	Sector Coordinator: Susan Lillicrap, slillicrap@unicef.org, 0912303472 Sector Alternate: Mara Nyawo, mnyawo@unicef.org, 0917241566 Government counterpart: Dr. Wafaa Badawi, wafaabed@yahoo.com, 0122227869

### Implementation challenges

- The situation of impounding of ready-to-use therapeutic food by the authorities in East Darfur continues to be an enormous challenge to ensuring that good quality treatment services and sufficient supplies are available.
- Increasing insecurity has seen the closure of a number of feeding programmes, mainly in Darfur, and to the disruption of transport of supplies into Jebel Amir and South Darfur with trucks being stuck on the road due to poor security and a lack of convoys. The significant levels of new displacement are stretching many of the services in IDP camps in East and South Darfur.

### Changes in needs

- There has been an increase in the numbers of children being displaced in Darfur and in North and South Kordofan and this displacement has increased the risk of malnutrition to very fragile populations. Furthermore, this displacement could lead to a worsening of the rates of malnutrition if the nutritional needs of children and families are not adequately addressed in time.
- New displacement is occurring during the period when land is usually prepared ahead of the rainy season. There might therefore be a negative impact on the amounts of crops planted, which could lead to higher nutrition needs later in the year.

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- 44,022 children have been treated for acute malnutrition and 33 new feeding programmes have been established.

- There has been increasing concern raised by HAC at the federal about the nutritional situation in East Sudan. Furthermore, the east of Sudan has had chronically high rates of acute malnutrition and two recent surveys from Red Sea have shown worryingly high rates. More efforts will be undertaken in the second half of the year to assess the needs and options for delivery in this area.

### **Changes in planning**

- North Kordofan has been included in planning as a state that now requires an emergency response. This has contributed to an increase in the numbers of children requiring treatment, which the Sector will address through the targeting of an additional 500,000 beneficiaries. Increased support in areas of new displacement in Darfur and South Kordofan is required, including increasing the capacity of services in all nutrition programmes being affected by new arrivals.
- Funding was received to carry out a national level survey so few localized surveys are being carried out as many of these areas will be covered adequately by the national survey. There has been a change in survey planning towards a national level survey instead of small scale localized surveys. Funding has been secured for the national survey, which should allow for more detailed and efficient planning.



## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	SAM	19,809	19,809	39,617	9,000	9,000	18,000	19,809	19,809	39,617	9,000	9,000	18,000
	MAM	45,512	45,512	91,024	13,140	13,140	26,280	45,512	45,512	91,024	13,140	13,140	26,280
	PLW	105,681		105,681	105,681		105,681	105,681		105,681	105,681		105,681
	U5 children	189,153	189,153	378,305	189,153	189,153	378,305	189,153	189,153	378,305	189,153	189,153	378,305
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360,154</b>	<b>254,473</b>	<b>614,627</b>	<b>316,974</b>	<b>211,293</b>	<b>528,266</b>	<b>360,154</b>	<b>254,473</b>	<b>614,627</b>	<b>316,974</b>	<b>211,293</b>	<b>528,266</b>
West/Central Darfur	SAM	19,086	19,086	38,172	9,500	9,500	19,000	19,086	19,086	38,172	10,000	10,000	20,000
	MAM	33,770	33,770	67,539	31,231	31,231	62,462	33,770	33,770	67,539	31,231	31,231	62,462
	PLW	65,411		65,411	65,411		65,411	65,411		65,411	65,411		65,411
	U5 children	177,416	177,416	354,831	177,416	177,416	354,831	177,416	177,416	354,831	177,416	177,416	354,831
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295,682</b>	<b>230,271</b>	<b>525,953</b>	<b>283,558</b>	<b>218,147</b>	<b>501,704</b>	<b>295,682</b>	<b>230,271</b>	<b>525,953</b>	<b>284,058</b>	<b>218,647</b>	<b>502,704</b>
South/East Darfur	SAM	13,555	13,555	27,109	7,000	7,000	14,000	13,555	13,555	27,109	10,000	10,000	20,000
	MAM	69,405	69,405	138,809	21,900	21,900	43,800	69,405	69,405	138,809	21,900	21,900	43,800
	PLW	204,680		204,680	204,680		204,680	204,680		204,680	204,680		204,680
	U5 children	370,163	370,163	740,326	370,163	370,163	740,326	370,163	370,163	740,326	370,163	370,163	740,326
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>657,802</b>	<b>453,122</b>	<b>1,110,924</b>	<b>603,743</b>	<b>399,063</b>	<b>1,002,806</b>	<b>657,802</b>	<b>453,122</b>	<b>1,110,924</b>	<b>606,743</b>	<b>402,063</b>	<b>1,008,806</b>
South Kordofan	SAM	13,322	13,322	26,644	5,000	5,000	10,000	13,322	13,322	26,644	5,000	5,000	10,000
	MAM	39,242	39,242	78,483	12,500	12,500	25,000	39,242	39,242	78,483	12,500	12,500	25,000
	PLW	70,320		70,320	70,320		70,320	70,320		70,320	70,320		70,320
	U5 children	188,298	188,298	376,596	188,298	188,298	376,596	188,298	188,298	376,596	188,298	188,298	376,596
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311,182</b>	<b>240,862</b>	<b>552,043</b>	<b>276,118</b>	<b>205,798</b>	<b>481,916</b>	<b>311,182</b>	<b>240,862</b>	<b>552,043</b>	<b>276,118</b>	<b>205,798</b>	<b>481,916</b>
North Kordofan	SAM	24,616	24,616	49,232	5,000	5,000	10,000	24,616	24,616	49,232	7,500	7,500	15,000
	MAM	41,992	41,992	83,984			0	41,992	41,992	83,984			0
	PLW			0			0	93,867		93,867	93,867		93,867
	U5 children			0			0	244,768	244,768	489,535	244,768	244,768	489,535
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,608</b>	<b>66,608</b>	<b>133,216</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>405,243</b>	<b>311,376</b>	<b>716,618</b>	<b>346,135</b>	<b>252,268</b>	<b>598,402</b>
Blue Nile	SAM	18,717	18,717	37,434	3,500	3,500	7,000	18,717	18,717	37,434	5,000	5,000	10,000
	MAM	15,346	15,346	30,691	2,628	2,628	5,256	15,346	15,346	30,691	2,628	2,628	5,256
	PLW	41,606		41,606	41,606		41,606	41,606		41,606	41,606		41,606
	U5 children	80,463	80,463	160,925	80,463	80,463	160,925	80,463	80,463	160,925	80,463	80,463	160,925
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156,131</b>	<b>114,525</b>	<b>270,656</b>	<b>128,197</b>	<b>86,591</b>	<b>214,787</b>	<b>156,131</b>	<b>114,525</b>	<b>270,656</b>	<b>129,697</b>	<b>88,091</b>	<b>217,787</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	SAM	45,562	45,562	91,123	7,500	7,500	15,000	45,562	45,562	91,123	7,500	7,500	15,000
	MAM	70,331	70,331	140,661	11,878	11,878	23,756	70,331	70,331	140,661	11,878	11,878	23,756
	PLW			0			0			0			0
	U5 children			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,892</b>	<b>115,892</b>	<b>231,784</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>38,756</b>	<b>115,892</b>	<b>115,892</b>	<b>231,784</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>38,756</b>
Khartoum	SAM	28,725	28,725	57,449	2,500	2,500	5,000	28,725	28,725	57,449	3,500	3,500	7,000
	MAM	65,541	65,541	131,081			0	65,541	65,541	131,081			0
	PLW			0			0			0			0
	U5 children			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,265</b>	<b>94,265</b>	<b>188,530</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>94,265</b>	<b>94,265</b>	<b>188,530</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>
Rest of Sudan	SAM	30,763	61,525	123,050	1,000	1,000	2,000	30,763	61,525	123,050	10,000	10,000	20,000
	MAM	185,992	371,984	743,968			0	185,992	371,984	743,968			0
	PLW			0			0			0			0
	U5 children			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216,755</b>	<b>433,509</b>	<b>867,018</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>216,755</b>	<b>433,509</b>	<b>867,018</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,274,470</b>	<b>2,003,527</b>	<b>4,494,751</b>	<b>1,636,467</b>	<b>1,148,769</b>	<b>2,785,235</b>	<b>2,613,105</b>	<b>2,248,294</b>	<b>5,078,153</b>	<b>1,992,601</b>	<b>1,411,036</b>	<b>3,403,637</b>	

SAM = Children with severe acute malnutrition; MAM = Children with moderate acute malnutrition; PLW = Pregnant and lactating women; U5 children = Children under five years of age

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> Contribute to improved access to quality management of acute malnutrition for populations with critical nutrition situations or conflict-affected areas.				
Increased quality and coverage of feeding programmes treating both severe and moderate malnutrition.	100,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated. 396,044 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treated (SFP: 240,504; IBSFP:155,540).	Increased number of under-five children, pregnant and lactating women and older people with acute malnutrition treated during 2013.	28,882 SAM cases treated (Jan- April); 76,560 IBSFP children enrolled and 15,140 MAM cases treated (Jan- April)	On Track Admissions will increase due to approaching hunger season
Nutrition supplies supplied.	80% of supported feeding centres meeting performance indicators.	Number of states where supported feeding centres meet performance indicators in every month of 2013.	Nine states reaching performance indicators.	On Track
Supportive supervision and monitoring carried out.		Coverage is >50% in rural areas, >70% in urban areas, >90% in camps.	Three coverage surveys carried out; preliminary results 40-65%.	Minor Gaps
<b>Objective 2:</b> Contribute to strengthening of Ministry of Health (MOH) and partners capacity to identify, prepare for and mitigate nutrition problems in emergencies.				
Rapid nutrition assessments carried out.	More than 80% of nutrition surveys with quality score less than 15% plausibility.	Nutrition surveys with quality score less than 15% plausibility. (Baseline five during 2012).	Zero rapid assessments.	Major Gaps
Community nutrition surveillance operational.	Minimum five states with Community nutrition surveillance functioning and regularly reporting every two months.	Number of states with accurate nutrition surveillance data available during 2013, by type: Community nutrition surveillance functioning and regularly reporting six times per year. (Baseline: three Darfur states). Feeding centre data monthly available. (Baseline: nine during 2012).	Six states with community nutrition surveillance. 12 states with feeding centre data bases.	On Track
Training on nutrition both emergency, preventative and treatment carried out.	Feeding centre data monthly available for all states.	Number of project identified, implemented and monitored as per the international and national standards by all stakeholders.	848 emergency nutrition centres ( 305 supplementary feeding programme/SFP, 90 SC, 453 OTP).	On Track
Effective response for nutrition in emergencies. Increase in the number of emergency nutrition programmes.	25 nutrition projects implemented. Number of OTP; SC; SFP and IBSFP.	Number of feeding centres opened in response to nutrition situation during 2013, by type: OTP; SC; SFP; IBSFP.	48 New OTP's; one new SC; Four SFP; and 19 IBSFP	On Track
<b>Objective 3:</b> Increase access to evidence based and high impact preventative nutrition services by empowering communities and finding durable solutions.				
Infant and young children feeding counselling and behaviour change communication.	43,849 women reached in prevention programmes.	Number of women reached through prevention programmes.	Vitamin A to 6,204,059 children under five. 92,784 mothers received post-natal vitamin A. 118,191 mothers received fefol antenatal.	On Track
Provision of Vitamin A to children under five.	2% reduction in global acute malnutrition.	Reduction in malnutrition among children under two years as measured by community nutrition surveillance.	Not enough data available at present to show any changes	Minor Gaps
Provision of iron, folic acid and Vitamin A to women.				
Support nutrition education sessions.				
Multi-sectoral interventions to prevent malnutrition.				

## PROTECTION



### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Government lead	National IDP Centre (HAC)
Implementing agencies	Almassar, AMVO, A OCD, A ORD, A OSCD, Azza, Baladna, BPBSDA, BPWO, CDF, FDPO, GAH, GFO, GOAL, HAI, LAO, NIDAA, NRDO, Plan, REMCO, SC, TdH, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPO, WCH, WDPBN, WIGO, WVS, YCDO
Projects	37
Beneficiaries	4,301,831
Original funds required	\$49,079,049
Funds required per priority level	High: 17 projects, \$44,131,075, 90% Medium: 20 projects, \$4,997,866, 10%
Funding to date	\$7,487,295 (15.2% of requirements)
Revised fund requirements	\$49,128,941
Contact info	Sector Coordinator: Marti Romero, romero@unhcr.org, +249 912179233 Sector Alternate: Wael Ibrahim, ibrahimw@unhcr.org, +249 912144866 Government counterpart: Osman Khogali, osmankhogali2@hotmail.com, +249 123123655

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- 179 separated children registered, 942 reunified and 237 placed in interim care.
- 10 new CFS spaces constructed and 26 renovated. 24,734 children provided with recreational, learning and psychosocial support.
- The Sector prioritized the capacity-building of service providers to respond to gender-based violence and women's protection issues, including training for 437 health providers, medical students, police and child protection staff on the Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) and psychosocial support.
- During the first quarter of 2013, the Sector verified a total of 19,805 new individual, voluntary returns to various parts of Darfur: 37 villages were visited for return verification, with returns confirmed in 28 villages.
- Work continued with the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to improve the protection environment for people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan. 140 Government officials were trained on Protection and Human Rights in Khartoum and South Kordofan and the AU were provided with an advocacy paper in preparation for their mediation role between the two Governments.
- The Sector focused on protection mainstreaming within the HCT and trained ES/NFIs partners on age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) and PWSNs, in support of its strategy for improved targeted response.

### Implementation challenges

- Delays in finalizing NGOs' Technical Agreements with HAC, meant that organizations were unable to start implementation. Even those INGOs that have secured

funding are still unable to implement due to the delay in the approval of national implementing partners' Technical Agreements with HAC.

- While most of the international protection agencies have faced severe restrictions on movement in the field, the capacity of field-based national NGOs remains very limited to implement protection-related activities. Also there has been reluctance on the part of national NGOs to carry out protection activities. This has made it harder for UN agencies to establish partnerships with national NGOs on protection activities.
- Changing Government structure and the high turnover of Government officials means there some staff lack the experience and knowledge required to undertake FCPU and Violence Against Women committees.
- There is a limited presence of NGOs working with populations at risk of statelessness. This makes it difficult to implement monitoring and awareness raising sessions on documents and the new nationality legal framework following the secession of South Sudan.
- Related to protection missions recorded in Darfur, 54% of the missions were cancelled due to unavailability of escort with the majority of mission being cancelled in Central Darfur. 40% of the missions were cancelled due to change in the security situation or GOS access denials. Find attached a detailed info-graph on the same.

### Changes in needs

- The Protection Sector, together with other sectors is evaluating and revising protection/returnee monitoring and population movement tracking systems (including IDP tracking), in order to ensure proper coordination and oversight, which may result in a revised sector structure.
- The need for protection monitoring of newly displaced populations has significantly increased in Darfur during the reporting period. Individual care and protection for unaccompanied minors and survivors of gender-based violence is needed in conflict-affected areas. Protection mainstreaming is also urgently required for the NGOs involved in the humanitarian response to the new crises in Darfur.

### Changes in planning

- Although it has not been clearly seen yet, the deterioration of security in Darfur may negatively impact on the number of returns during the remainder of 2013. The delay in the establishment of state-level Darfur Regional Authority-Voluntary Return and Rehabilitation Commission could also affect the implementation of durable solutions in Darfur.
- The need for protection monitoring and intervention to accommodate the newly displaced populations (i.e., in Darfur, Khartoum and North Kordofan) will oblige the sector to re-adjust its operational priorities.
- The original planning figure of 2,500,000 targeted beneficiaries has been increased to 2,800,000, mainly due to new IDPs in Darfur and North Kordofan. The discrepancy between the planning figure of 2,800,000 and the number of beneficiaries of protection services reported above is mainly due the fact that the same beneficiaries receive

multiple and diverse protection services, e.g. as a child, as a girl, as an IDP.

- Looking toward 2014, the Sector, in particular the Child Protection Sub-Sector, is looking to enhance its relationship with the Mine Action Sector.

### Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced			0	632,936	655,214	1,288,150			0	425,456	436,044	861,500
	Other			0	2,600	1,600	4,200			0	2,600	1,600	4,200
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>635,536</b>	<b>656,814</b>	<b>1,292,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>428,056</b>	<b>437,644</b>	<b>865,700</b>
West Darfur	Displaced			0	272,618	280,981	553,599			0	222,938	227,161	450,099
	Other			0	1,365	1,660	3,025			0	1,365	1,660	3,025
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,983</b>	<b>282,641</b>	<b>556,624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224,303</b>	<b>228,821</b>	<b>453,124</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced			0	149,205	160,295	309,500			0	144,405	155,095	299,500
	Other			0	1,945	1,945	3,890			0	1,945	1,945	3,890
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151,150</b>	<b>162,240</b>	<b>313,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146,350</b>	<b>157,040</b>	<b>303,390</b>
South Darfur	Displaced			0	765,195	784,305	1,549,500			0	525,195	524,305	1,049,500
	Other			0	5,500	5,300	10,800			0	5,500	5,300	10,800
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>770,695</b>	<b>789,605</b>	<b>1,560,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>530,695</b>	<b>529,605</b>	<b>1,060,300</b>
East Darfur	Displaced			0	79,277	74,223	153,500			0	76,877	71,623	148,500
	Other			0	18,500	18,500	37,000			0	18,500	18,500	37,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,777</b>	<b>92,723</b>	<b>190,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,377</b>	<b>90,123</b>	<b>185,500</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced			0	272,618	280,981	553,599			0	222,938	227,161	450,099
	Other			0	1,365	1,660	3,025			0	1,365	1,660	3,025
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,983</b>	<b>282,641</b>	<b>556,624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>224,303</b>	<b>228,821</b>	<b>453,124</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0			0	2,700	2,300	5,000
	Other			0	7,850	4,154	12,004			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>12,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced			0	126,640	142,860	269,500			0	110,320	125,180	235,500
	Other			0	30,972	19,540	50,512			0	30,972	19,540	50,512
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157,612</b>	<b>162,400</b>	<b>320,012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,292</b>	<b>144,720</b>	<b>286,012</b>
Abyei	Displaced			0	26,000	29,000	55,000			0	14,000	16,000	30,000
	Other			0	1,000	1,750	2,750			0	1,000	1,750	2,750
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>30,750</b>	<b>57,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>17,750</b>	<b>32,750</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other			0	40,713	36,046	76,759			0	38,092	36,139	74,231
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,713</b>	<b>36,046</b>	<b>76,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,092</b>	<b>36,139</b>	<b>74,231</b>
Khartoum	Displaced			0	96,684	104,314	200,998			0	48,684	52,314	100,998
	Other			0	241,142	240,160	481,302			0	241,542	240,160	481,702
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>337,826</b>	<b>344,474</b>	<b>682,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290,226</b>	<b>292,474</b>	<b>582,700</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced			0	19,200	20,800	40,000			0	9,600	10,400	20,000
	Other			0	10,741	7,132	17,873			0	3,031	4,555	7,586
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,941</b>	<b>27,932</b>	<b>57,873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,631</b>	<b>14,955</b>	<b>27,586</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,774,125</b>	<b>2,844,488</b>	<b>5,618,613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,136,394</b>	<b>2,165,437</b>	<b>4,301,831</b>	

MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status		
<b>Objective 1:</b> Enhance protection of civilians and the promotion of their rights, particularly for those at-risk, to strengthen a timely and effective, protection-focused humanitarian response.						
1.1 Humanitarian access to all vulnerable populations and areas affected by conflict and natural disasters	1.1.1 Timely advocacy and action to ensure delivery of assistance responding to identified needs.	Per cent of surveyed sites in which international and or national humanitarian organizations' access to affected populations has been limited by duty bearers or armed actors.	In Darfur 30% of the vulnerable population was reached by international or national humanitarian actors.	Major Gaps		
	1.1.2 Timely advocacy and action to ensure continued access and presence in identified priority areas.		In Khartoum, 40 per cent of the sites hosting South Sudanese in open areas have been regularly visited by UNHCR. Government has retained access restrictions for other humanitarian partners.	Major Gaps		
			In South Kordofan, access to IDPs and affected people for international humanitarian organizations was seriously restricted.	Major Gaps		
			In Blue Nile access has slightly improved and humanitarian organizations including the UN managed to access some locations of IDPs and affected populations.	Major Gaps		
1.2. Monitoring and reporting on grave violations and other serious human rights and protection concerns are systematically undertaken, triggering an appropriate response.	1.2.1 Periodic reports and trend analysis on grave violations and other serious human rights and protection concerns are produced	Per cent of surveyed sites where there are reported attacks directed at the civilian population.	In Darfur, 30% of sites with reported attacks on the civilian population were monitored.	Major Gaps		
	1.2.2 Timely and strategic advocacy and programme interventions to ensure that identified protection concerns are addressed.					
1.3. Access to protection services and assistance for children and women exposed to neglect, violence, exploitation and/or abuse, including GBV	1.3.1 100% of the population of conflict-affected women and children, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), having access to quality protection services.	Per cent of surveyed sites, with conflict-affected populations, where there are functioning protection services for women and children, including those survivors of GBV.  Per cent of unaccompanied and separated children for whom family tracing has been successful.	It is estimated that less than 30% of the conflict-affected areas in Darfur have at least one quality protection service for women and children-based on capacity-building and support given to existing service providers.  Outside of the state capitals of BNS (40%) and SKS (60% for Kadugli and Delling) , the percentage of sites with services is negligible  479 new children registered, 1,242 reunified and 297 placed in interim care	Major Gaps		
	1.3.2 100% of identified unaccompanied and separated children are reunited with their families, communities or given appropriate alternative care.			Minor Gaps		
	1.3.3. All children recruited associated with armed state or non-state actors are demobilized and released.			Number of children newly released from armed forces and groups.	107 child soldiers verified and registered from different armed groups.	Minor Gaps
1.4. Conditions for durable solutions through the establishment of a protective environment guaranteeing human dignity are created.	1.4.1 Peaceful co-existence and peace-building mechanisms are supported to enhance the protective environment	Per cent of surveyed sites where there is a functioning dispute resolution mechanism to address housing, land and property grievances.	70% of surveyed returnee sites visited in Darfur have Crop Protection Committees or Peace Recognition Committees, in place to reduce crop destruction and to support land allocations in areas return. 45% of those with established committees function, due to police support to enforce the committee's decisions.	Major Gaps		
	1.4.2 Reports on durable solutions are produced regularly and discussions with Government authorities are held on identified concerns.			Per cent of sites visited based on return information received from the Government and other actors.	Darfur: 60% of major return villages were visited by UNHCR team based on the information provided by local Governments and by HAC.	Minor Gaps
	1.4.3. Advocacy conducted to ensure South Sudanese have access to local integration and legal protection in the Republic of Sudan.			Per cent of surveyed sites without active denial or obstruction of adequate justice mechanisms	0% -- There have been no new developments in the implementation of the Four Freedoms Agreement, despite continued Protection Sector advocacy and awareness raising.	Minor Gaps

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 2:</b> Contribute to a protective environment in communities, building their capacity to protect their most vulnerable and achieve appropriate durable solutions and advance early recovery processes.				
2.1. Law enforcement agents, social service providers and the judiciary enabled to provide protection to affected population particularly those who are marginalized and with specific needs.	2.1.1 Government institutions have improved knowledge, guidelines and procedures in place on GBV, CP, HR abuses, in accordance with state obligations.	Per cent of surveyed sites without active denial or obstruction of adequate justice mechanisms.	0% of sites monitored have limitations with respect to access to justice. Darfur: A climate of impunity remains in Darfur and access to justice is significantly limited.	Major Gaps
2.2 International humanitarian actors improve preparedness and response to affected population.	2.1.2 Family Child Protection Unites (FCPU) operational in all states and outreach desks established in rural areas providing services benefiting women and children.	Per cent of surveyed sites existing FCPU contingency plans in place.	50%. Darfur: Contingency plans are in the process of finalization for all Darfur states. Protection capacity building started for local NGOs under NFIs Sector. Eight FCPUs are operational in different states including 13 outreach desks.	On Track
	2.1.3 Functional and effective protection coordination mechanisms established at national and state level.	Per cent of activities implemented within existing work plans, at a state, regional and national level.	30% implementation of Sudan Protection Sector work plan, as well as an ongoing process to produce 2013-2014 Sudan Protection Sector Strategy by July 2013. 35% implementation of DPC work plan. DPC is also updating DPC Strategy.	Minor Gaps

**Objective 3:** Strengthen preparedness and the capacity of national actors to fulfil their protection obligations within the overall humanitarian response.

3.1. Communities and individuals actively contributing to a protective environment for vulnerable groups.	3.1.1. 50% of targeted communities establish referral pathways for GBV and promote services for survivors.	Per cent of health facilities equipped to respond to GBV survivors.	Darfur: 45% of the facilities have been provided with emergency management of cases for GBV survivors. However, gaps still remain in the referral pathway. 43% of the hospitals and health facilities in Khartoum, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile were equipped with GBV tool kits for survivors.	Minor Gaps
	3.1.2 Community-based child friendly space (CFS), women and youth centres operational.	Number of children with safe access to community spaces.	24,734 children engaged in recreation and psychosocial activities.	Minor Gaps
	3.1.3 Communities have access to information on human rights and protection concerns.	Number of people with improved awareness of protection/human rights and access to information.	14,374 people have access to information on human rights and protection concerns, as per reports received from protection partners. Outreach has been affected by access or security restriction of field mission.	Minor Gaps

## RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION



### Summary of updated sector response plan

Lead agencies	International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
Government lead	IDP Centre and Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works (CVHW)
Implementing agencies	ADRA, FAR, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR
Projects	8
Beneficiaries	197,500.
Funds required	\$23,410,658
Funds required per priority level	High: six projects, \$6,848,337, 29 % Medium: two projects, \$16,562,321, 71%
Funding to date	\$2,903,106 (12.4% of requirements)

Revised fund requirements	\$23,410,658
Contact info	Sector Co-coordinator: Diana Cartier Co-coordinator: FilizDemir (dcartier@iom.int) Sector Co-coordinator: Wycliffe Nyongesa (nyongesa@unhcr.org / 0912170883) Government counterpart: Osman Khogali (osmankhogali2@hotmail.com / 09121333732)

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- The sector secured access to Kosti railway station, where returnees were living without any assistance and FAR began implementing emergency services for those living there from 7 April. They will not have access beyond 30 June; however, the sector is working hard to fundraise for emergency transportation assistance for this group.

Advocacy efforts will be stepped up with both the Government of Sudan and of South Sudan, encouraging them to take responsibility for these people.

- Community mobilization and construction of basic services in return villages in Beida locality has begun. This is the first project focusing in an area of high return in Darfur which will provide multi-sectoral support to returnees in order to ensure returns are sustainable.
- The pilot phase of the tracking of returnees system in North Darfur was launched during the first half of the year. Once the pilot phase is finalized, the project will be revised according to lessons learned and a comprehensive system covering the whole of Darfur will be established.
- Closer engagement with Arab NGOs working on returns in Darfur.

### Implementation challenges

- Delay of funding disbursements meant that a project to provide basic services in Beida locality was delayed and it will therefore be tight to complete construction before the rainy season. Also because of delays in funding disbursement, emergency assistance at Kosti railway station only began in April.
- Funds are required to assist those still stranded at Kosti with transportation support and/or provision of humanitarian supplies beyond June. The authorities in White Nile State have also indicated that there will be no access to the railway station by humanitarian actors beyond this date. This will cause hardship for returnees stranded there as the rainy season approaches and they are left unsupported.
- There continues to be a lack of clarity over how activities related to returns in Darfur should be addressed within the current sector system with the Darfur Return Work Groups falling under the Darfur Protection Sector, and returns across Sudan, including Darfur, covered under the Returns and Early Reintegration Sector.
- Insecurity has prevented teams from travelling to some areas of return in North Darfur to undertake tracking and monitoring.
- There have been no major North-South returns movements in 2013, apart from a Government-organized convoy in March which transported about 1,000 returnees by road from Khartoum open areas to Malakal and a privately-sponsored movement undertaken in May of about 700 people from Khartoum open areas through the same route. Lack of clarity on numbers, routes and final destinations of returnees have made it difficult to undertake an information campaign ahead of the movement as well as notify colleagues in advance so they are prepared to receive the returnees in South Sudan.
- The closure of border areas between Sudan and South Sudan continue to severely limit the options available for people of South Sudanese origin to travel to South Sudan.
- The implementation of a project related to reproductive health for returnees was delayed due to the adoption of the new country programme of UNFPA, which introduced a new strategy in work planning processes as well as new implementing partners.

### Changes in needs

- Regarding North-South returns, we expect that people of South Sudanese origin living in Kosti railway and Khartoum open areas will continue to require humanitarian assistance and basic services. Those in Kosti railway station will be particularly vulnerable as the Government has informed sector partners that access will be restricted from July.
- While the two Governments have agreed on a number of border crossings to be opened between Sudan and South Sudan which may enable spontaneous returns, insecurity along the border is likely to continue hampering movements of South Sudanese returnees.
- Needs continue to remain the same for Darfur with access to basic services, livelihoods and reintegration support key for sustainability of returns of IDPs. Tracking of these movements will continue in order to address the need for more accurate and up to date data on movements.
- In South Kordofan, we may see a reduction in the numbers of returnees given the recent insecurity in the area.

### Changes in planning

- The workplan for a FAR-implemented project in Beida locality has been revised to better take account of the impacts of the rainy season as well as a late disbursement of funds.
- Concerted advocacy efforts by humanitarian stakeholders should be accelerated to increase access to populations of concern, particularly those in Kosti railway station.
- Increased insecurity in the first half of the year in Darfur has led to a reduced rate of returns.
- The total sector planning figure of targeted beneficiaries has fallen from around 260,000 people to 200,000 for the remainder of 2013.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
	HWP people in need			HWP targeted beneficiaries			MYR people in need			MYR targeted beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Khartoum open areas (SS returnees)	N/K	N/K	40,000	N/K	N/K	40,000	N/K	N/K	40,000	N/K	N/K	40,000
White Nile State, Kosti railway (SS returnees)	N/K	N/K	4,500	N/K	N/K	4,500	1,052	2,471*	3,500	1,052	2,471	3,500
White Nile State – (South –North returnees)	N/K	N/K	38,000	13,800	13,200	27,000	N/K	N/K	38,000	13,800	13,200	27,000
Darfur IDP returnees	N/K	N/K	100,000	N/K	N/K	110,000	N/K	N/K	70,000	N/K	N/K	70,000
South Kordofan	N/K	N/K	N/K	N/K		35,000	N/K	N/K	35,000	N/K	N/K	35,000
Abyei	N/K	N/K	40,000	N/K	N/K	40,000	N/K	N/K	22,000	N/K	N/K	22,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>222,500</b>			<b>256,500</b>	<b>N/K</b>	<b>N/K</b>	<b>208,500</b>	<b>N/K</b>	<b>N/K</b>	<b>197,500</b>

\*Includes 1,125 children for whom no breakdown by gender is available

## Reasons for amendments in figures

**Kosti:** At the time of the HWP there was not an accurate figure available for the number of people stranded at Kosti railway. It had previously been estimated that between 3,000 and 4,500 people were there. However during the first half of the year, the Sector was able to obtain an accurate number of those stranded.

**Darfur IDP returnees:** Increased insecurity in the first half of the year in Darfur has led to a reduced rate of returns.

**Abyei:** In January, a verification assessment was undertaken north of the Bahr El Arab/ Kiir River in Abyei and it was found that about 22,000 people had returned. The previous estimate had taken into account people that had returned shortly after they had been displaced – and who should no longer be considered returnees but part of the host community.

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1:</b> Provide timely and coordinated humanitarian response to vulnerable and stranded returnees.				
Stranded and Vulnerable returnees (including IDPs, and South Sudanese returnees) receive adequate emergency services in one or more of the following sectors: basic medical care; education in emergencies; water and sanitation support; food assistance; transportation; nutrition and protection.	Enhancing access to healthcare (through mobile clinics/ambulance services etc.	Number of returnees in need receive emergency assistance (target at least 50 per cent)	3,500 returnees in Kosti received health assistance. In Darfur, three Reproductive Health Taskforces established to assist stranded/vulnerable returnees and 25 health cadre trained on management of reproductive health for returnees. Kits distributed to 20-30% of returnees in Khartoum open areas. HCR conducted protection monitoring for 20% of population in Khartoum.	Kosti railway assistance <b>On Track</b>  Minor Gaps with regard to returnees in Khartoum - particularly on protection monitoring.
	Building/rehabilitation of water points/latrines or distribution of water to stranded returnees.	At least 50% of returnees in need receive emergency assistance.	3,500 people in Kosti received Water and Sanitation assistance.	<b>On Track</b>
	Food distribution where necessary and tied to registration.	At least 50% of returnees in need receive emergency assistance.	none	<b>Major Gaps</b>
	Enhancing access to education in emergencies/CFS for stranded children.	At least 50% of returnees in need receive emergency assistance.	none	<b>Major Gaps</b>
	Settlement coordination where large numbers are stranded in one area.	At least 50% of returnees in need receive emergency assistance.	3,500	<b>On Track</b>
	Assisted transport services for the most vulnerable.	At least 50% of returnees in need receive emergency assistance.	none	<b>Major Gaps</b>



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
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**Objective 2:** Provide basic services to returning and host populations at return sites.

Returnees and host communities receive adequate basic services in areas of return where there is a lack of basic services, including in: basic medical care; education; water and sanitation support; food assistance; nutrition; livelihoods and protection.	Provision of basic services.	Number of returnees and host communities who receive basic services.	In process for eight communities in Beida locality in West Darfur.	On Track
	Data gathering through tracking and monitoring of return movements and village assessments (Darfur).	Number of stranded returnees verified and registered (at least 50% of stranded population).	31,752 returnees tracked.	Major Gaps
	Timely reporting and information sharing.		Regular emails shared with the sector on returns movements, issues and trends.	Minor Gaps
	Timely multi-sector needs assessments and registration of returnees at return sites.	Number of needs assessments undertaken.	31,752 returnees tracking, monitoring and needs assessments of populations on going.	Major Gaps
	Information campaigns for people who are considering returning to area of origin or settlement.		Informal information dissemination undertaken with South Sudanese returning to South Sudan, however no such activities carried out in Darfur or Three Areas.	Minor Gaps

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

National actors are able to plan for and implement return and reintegration programmes.	Training programmes in return and reintegration planning; the principles of return; registration and returnee profiling; convoy management and transportation assistance; protection, safety and security issues.	Number of people trained in planning for return and reintegration assistance including on operations.	No organized convoy management training undertaken. However, regular sector meetings held on basic guidelines. On protection monitoring in Khartoum, 30% of targeted people were trained including 40 members of South Sudanese community and 30 members of government partners.	Minor Gaps
	Support and drafting of movement plan for South Sudanese in Sudan.	Movement plan for South Sudanese drafted by June 2013.	First draft prepared and shared with colleagues in South Sudan for inputs. Once received, will be shared with two governments for their comments and finalized.	On Track

## REFUGEE MULTI-SECTOR



## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- The number of deportations has decreased by 70% compared to the same time last year. While the environment for refugees remains difficult, sustained advocacy, capacity building and open dialogue with the authorities may have contributed to this improvement.
- On trafficking and smuggling, the full UNHCR trafficking team is now in place in east Sudan, leading to improved cooperation with law enforcement authorities and increased provision of psycho-social services. IOM conducted border assessments in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala states and a joint IOM/UNHCR strategy is being drafted to address trafficking, kidnapping and smuggling in east Sudan and Khartoum.
- In the area of Income Generation Activities, community sensitization on different microfinance packages was undertaken. Furthermore, a rapid market assessment was undertaken to determine the most marketable activities and to identify product demand and services. Beneficiary selection for the different loan products (crop production, livestock production, trade, small business and vocational training for graduates) is on-going.
- The enrolment rate of refugee children at the primary level in east Sudan improved from 69% (2012) to 83% (2013). 50% of the children attending primary schools are girls.
- A newly established border screening centre in Hamdayet in Kassala State started operating. This will allow safe entry

### Summary of updated sector response plan

<b>Lead agencies</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>Government lead</b>	Commissioner for Refugees (COR)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	AORD, INTERSOS, IOM, JRS, SC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, Windle Trust, World Bank
<b>Projects</b>	14
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	157,600
<b>Original funds required</b>	\$92,393,970
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: 12 projects, \$86,357,276 Medium: two projects, \$5,197,577
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$9,535,134 (10.4% of requirements)
<b>Revised fund requirements</b>	\$91,554,853
<b>Contact info</b>	Sector Coordinator: Tomoko Fukumura, fukumura@unhcr.org 0183471101(ext 2400) Sector Alternate: Joyce Munyao-Mbithi, munyao@unhcr.org 0183471101 (ext 2106) Government counterpart: Abdallah Soleiman, COR CONTACT DETAILS

to Sudan for asylum-seekers as well as onward transport to a reception centre.

- An assessment to help strengthen the urban refugee policy and programme in Khartoum has been initiated.
- The pilot stage of a programme to register asylum-seekers and refugees in Khartoum started in late April.

### Implementation challenges

- Late disbursement of CHF funds delayed the implementation of projects for most NGOs as they did not manage to secure alternative resources.
- Delays finalising technical agreements with Government authorities led to implementation delays for some projects, for example those being implemented by an Italian NGOs INTERSOS and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS).
- Difficult conditions for refugees, including restricted freedom of movement and problems securing work permits, continue.
- Limited staffing capacity has hampered child protection activities, including foster care in Khartoum and

management of an unaccompanied minors' centre in Shagarab camp in east Sudan.

- Adequate and timely assistance for vulnerable refugees remains challenging, especially in Khartoum, due to the lack of a comprehensive urban refugee policy as well as limited human and financial resources.
- Victims of trafficking are reluctant to speak of their experiences out of fear of possible reprisals.
- Access to basic services including education, livelihood and health in Khartoum remains limited due to insufficient resources and capacity compared to the need.

### Changes in planning

- Partners have found that advocacy and liaison with the Government has taken longer than expected due to the number of agencies and departments that are involved in tackling trafficking issues. The implementation plan has therefore been adjusted accordingly.

### Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
West Darfur	Refugees	13,600	13,000	26,600	13,600	13,000	26,600	13,600	13,000	26,600	13,600	13,000	26,600
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>26,600</b>
Central Darfur	Refugees	4,100	3,300	7,400	4,100	3,300	7,400	4,100	3,300	7,400	4,100	3,300	7,400
	Asylum-seekers	100		100	100		100	100		100	100		100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>7,500</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Refugees	42,800	41,200	84,000	42,800	41,200	84,000	42,800	41,200	84,000	42,800	41,200	84,000
	Asylum-seekers	6,300	3,200	9,500	6,300	3,200	9,500	6,300	3,200	9,500	6,300	3,200	9,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>93,500</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>93,500</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>93,500</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>93,500</b>	
Khartoum	Refugees	12,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	24,000
	Asylum-seekers	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>157,600</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>157,600</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>157,600</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>157,600</b>	

MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1: Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups.</b>				
1.1 Access to and quality of refugee status determination (RSD) procedures improves and level of individual documentation increases. Risks of detention and deportation reduced and freedom of movement increased.	1.1.1 RSD outside camps implemented by COR, including in Khartoum and Darfur. 1.1.2. Advocacy with authorities to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers are not deported based on immigration law.	Number of deportations reduced. Number of training and advocacy activities conducted.	1.1. Detention intervention in eastern Sudan and Khartoum for 226 individuals. Eight individuals deported from eastern Sudan. 27 Sudanese officials received training on refugee law.	On Track
1.2. Reduce human trafficking and kidnapping with a focus on eastern Sudan.	1.2.1 Legal framework to address trafficking and smuggling is improved through training and advocacy conducted with relevant authorities. 1.2.2 Support mechanism for the victims of smuggling and trafficking established.	Number of training and advocacy activities conducted. Number of victims supported, disaggregated by gender.	Khartoum: Two training sessions conducted for local authorities and leader of border tribes. Two security meetings with local law enforcement. Several meetings with leaders of border tribes in Eastern Sudan for coordination in combatting human trafficking. Supported 97 victims of trafficking (72 M25 F).	On Track
1.3. Access to protection services and assistance for vulnerable groups with specific needs e.g. children, women, the elderly and the disabled increased, and their specific needs are appropriately addressed.	1.3.1 Community outreach activities conducted for sensitization, GBV, child protection (CP) response mechanism established. 1.3.2. Family tracing and best interest determination (BID) fully conducted to all under-age minors (UAMs) and separated.	Number of victims supported, disaggregated by gender. 100% of identified unaccompanied and separated children [boy and girls] are registered and BID undertaken.	274 UAM/SC (101F 173M) registered, 21 SGBV victims supported (19F, 2 M). 65 elderly people supported (35F, 30M ). 21 people with disabilities supported (6F, 15M).	Major Gaps
<b>Objective 2: Facilitate durable solutions including voluntary repatriation, improving self-reliance and resettlement, as well as strengthening self-reliance opportunities.</b>				
2.1. Refugees are able to voluntary repatriate where possible.	2.1.1 Voluntary repatriation for Chadian refugees in Darfur is ensured through information campaign and go-and-see visits. 2.1.2 Voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees in Chad is facilitated through return and re-integration.	Number of refugees returned voluntarily to their countries of origin by gender. Number of refugee returnees [by gender] who received return packages.	Darfur: Facilitated discussion with refugee population in the camp for durable solution including voluntary repatriation. Intention survey will be conducted. East: 13 UAC (11 boys and 2 girls) returned to Eritrea.	Minor Gaps
2.2. Self-reliance and livelihood for refugees improved.	2.2.1 Quality life skills, handicrafts and vocational training for female and male refugees, particularly youth, are provided. 2.2.2 Increased self-reliance of refugees in Khartoum through Income-generating activities.	Number of beneficiaries [men and women] who have access to quality life skills and vocational training and micro-finance/IGAs.	10,000 people living in camps and from host community in east Sudan benefitted from food for assets and food for training programmes. In Darfur 280 women were enrolled for vocational training.	Minor Gaps
2.3 Refugees are identified and processed for resettlement.	2.3.1 Identification of resettlement needs of refugees is ongoing.	1,500 refugees [by gender] submitted for resettlement to third countries.	2.3. Applications for 488 individuals have been submitted to different resettlement countries. Male: 252, female: 236.	Minor Gaps
<b>Objective 3: Ensure access of refugees and asylum seekers to basic needs and essential services.</b>				
3.1 Access to primary education for refugee children is ensured and school drop-out rates reduced. Opportunities for secondary and tertiary education increased.	3.1.1 Refugee schools mainstreamed into the national public education system and services in refugee schools improved.	Per cent of refugee children enrolled in primary education by gender and age.w	East: 84% of children at primary level enrolled in school, including at a UNHCR run school with equal male and female enrolment. Khartoum: 89% of children enrolled at primary level. (54% male 46% female).	Minor Gaps
3.2 Food security for vulnerable refugees in the camps is strengthened.	3.2.1. Adequate quantity and quality of food provided.	Number of vulnerable refugees provided with full food ration or cash-voucher by gender and age.	25,570 individuals assisted with food rations. (1,404 female heads of household; 6,070 male).	Minor Gaps
3.3 Access to health care and its quality improves.	3.3.1 Increased number of refugees accessing quality health service.	Per cent of refugees by gender covered by functioning health facilities.	East Sudan and Darfur: 100% of refugees have access to PHC. Referral made to secondary care for those in need.	On Track
3.4 Access to and quality of water and sanitation facilities improves.	3.4.1 Water system in camps expanded/ upgraded.	Latrines in camps meet minimum standards for all refugee households in the camps.	East: 56 household latrines and eight communal latrines constructed at refugee camps. Two km of pipelines extended, three km rehabilitated and two water stations were upgraded to be operated by electricity power.	On Track

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



### Summary of updated sector response plan

<b>Lead agencies</b>	Water Environmental Sanitation Project (WES)
<b>Government lead</b>	United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, Almassar, Concern Worldwide, CIS, CRS, GOAL, IAS, InterSOS, IOM, IRW, MC-S, NCA, OXFAM-A, SC-S, SWGU, UNICEF, WHO, WVS, , ZOA, UNEP, UMCOR, PWC-WES, TRIANGLE, Practical Action, FAR (Fellowship for African Relief), TEARFUND, CIS, APDHWO, FPDO, GFO, Muslim Hands, NMIAD, SRCS, Blady,, COOPI, ARC, AORD, Labena, Plan Sudan, IMC, UPO, AOSCD
<b>Projects</b>	50
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,494,065
<b>Original funds required</b>	\$65,722,409
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: 24 projects (\$44,578,450, 68%) Medium: 26 projects (\$21,291,327, 32 %)
<b>Funding to date</b>	25,154,440 (38.2% of requirements)
<b>Revised fund requirements</b>	\$65,869,777
<b>Contact info</b>	Sector Coordinator/Government Counterpart: Hisham Elamir Yousif, (hisham381@gmail.com; 0122048300) Sector Alternate: David Bikaba (dbikaba@unicef.org; )

## IV Explanatory comments

### Achievements as of 15 May 2013

- The WASH Sector has reached about 85% of the targeted population largely achieved through the operation and maintenance of existing facilities and support to the large influx of new arrivals in North Central, South and East Darfur.
- Reported sanitation achievements are well behind target, which is attributed to underfunding, delays in receiving pledged funds such as CHF as well as to inadequate reporting updates from partners.
- The target for hygiene promotion activities has been exceeded largely because of new arrivals in different IDP camps within the Darfur region. Hygiene promotion also covered host communities within areas hosting new IDPs.

### Implementation challenges

- The influx of new IDPs due to recent conflicts, in particular in Darfur and North and South Kordofan has put pressure on existing WASH services and given rise to new needs that must be met. For example in Salam Camp in South Darfur, ground water levels are reported to be depleting due to increased water demand resulting from the influx of new arrivals.
- Activities under the Sector Plan are only 39% funded and there have also been delays in the disbursement of funds (e.g. CHF) to WASH partners. This has resulted in delayed implementation of WASH sector activities.
- Limited accessibility due to insecurity to areas of new displacement affected programme implementation and monitoring, which often results in poor reporting and implementation updates from partners.

- Inflation and fluctuating dollar exchange rates means costs of construction change regularly and therefore that budgets and activities must constantly be revised.

### Changes in needs

- There have been a number of changes to the overall number of people in need of WASH support, largely due to new arrivals of conflict-affected people to IDP camps. These changes are based on figures provided by OCHA and HAC as well as on field assessment reports.
- For example, according to the OCHA humanitarian bulletin of 8 May, 62,000 new IDPs in South Kordofan need life-saving WASH services, while the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRRA) has reported that 700,000 IDPs in South Kordofan require humanitarian assistance, including WASH services.

### Changes in planning

- Response plan figures for Blue Nile and South Kordofan have been revised downwards based on verification carried out by HAC and OCHA as well as inadequate capacity and under-funding of WASH Sector partners.
- The Sector will place increased focus on WASH lifesaving activities to ensure the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities for new IDPs.
- Some of UNICEF's development funds (from the Netherlands) have been diverted to support emergency response activities in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocated to these areas will therefore be used to respond to increasing needs due to recent conflict in the Darfur region.
- The WASH Sector has strengthened emergency preparedness by prepositioning emergency WASH supplies, especially in Darfur, by establishing emergency response teams and by increasing field support by the Khartoum offices.
- For response in new emergency areas, more emphasis is being put on building the capacity of national WASH partners, who are able to easily access the affected areas.

## Categories of people in need and targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and state: 2013 HWP vs. 2013 MYR

State	Category	2013 HWP planning						2013 HWP Mid-Year Review planning					
		People in need			Targeted beneficiaries			People in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
North Darfur	Displaced	188,190	180,810	369,000	93,575	89,906	183,481	209,100	200,900	410,000	249,237	239,463	488,700
	Other	270,810	260,190	531,000	11,730	11,270	23,000	270,810	260,190	531,000	14,535	13,965	28,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459,000</b>	<b>441,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>105,305</b>	<b>101,176</b>	<b>206,481</b>	<b>479,910</b>	<b>461,090</b>	<b>941,000</b>	<b>263,772</b>	<b>253,428</b>	<b>517,200</b>
West Darfur	Displaced	129,285	124,215	253,500	64,286	61,765	126,050	129,285	124,215	253,500	64,286	61,765	126,050
	Other	202,215	194,285	396,500	11,220	10,780	22,000	202,215	194,285	396,500	10,200	9,800	20,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331,500</b>	<b>318,500</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>75,506</b>	<b>72,545</b>	<b>148,050</b>	<b>331,500</b>	<b>318,500</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>74,486</b>	<b>71,565</b>	<b>146,050</b>
Central Darfur	Displaced	112,200	107,800	220,000	55,790	53,602	109,392	117,300	112,700	230,000	117,300	112,700	230,000
	Other	142,800	137,200	280,000	9,180	8,820	18,000	142,800	137,200	280,000	6,885	6,615	13,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>64,970</b>	<b>62,422</b>	<b>127,392</b>	<b>260,100</b>	<b>249,900</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>124,185</b>	<b>119,315</b>	<b>243,500</b>
South Darfur	Displaced	318,240	305,760	624,000	158,241	152,035	310,276	379,440	364,560	744,000	379,440	364,560	744,000
	Other	293,760	282,240	576,000	12,750	12,250	25,000	293,760	282,240	576,000	16,830	16,170	33,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612,000</b>	<b>588,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>170,991</b>	<b>164,285</b>	<b>335,276</b>	<b>673,200</b>	<b>646,800</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>	<b>396,270</b>	<b>380,730</b>	<b>777,000</b>
East Darfur	Displaced	73,440	70,560	144,000	36,517	35,085	71,602	98,940	95,060	194,000	99,450	95,550	195,000
	Other	79,560	76,440	156,000	6,120	5,880	12,000	79,560	76,440	156,000	4,845	4,655	9,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>42,637</b>	<b>40,965</b>	<b>83,602</b>	<b>178,500</b>	<b>171,500</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>104,295</b>	<b>100,205</b>	<b>204,500</b>
South Kordofan	Displaced	303,450	291,550	595,000	193,035	185,465	378,500	303,450	291,550	595,000	117,810	113,190	231,000
	Other	53,550	51,450	105,000	12,750	12,250	25,000	53,550	51,450	105,000	4,590	4,410	9,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>343,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>205,785</b>	<b>197,715</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>343,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>117,600</b>	<b>240,000</b>
North Kordofan	Displaced			0			0	10,200	9,800	20,000	10,200	9,800	20,000
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Blue Nile	Displaced	216,750	208,250	425,000	163,965	157,535	321,500	216,750	208,250	425,000	81,761	78,554	160,315
	Other	38,250	36,750	75,000	11,220	10,780	22,000	38,250	36,750	75,000	3,825	3,675	7,500
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>175,185</b>	<b>168,315</b>	<b>343,500</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>85,586</b>	<b>82,229</b>	<b>167,815</b>
Abyei	Displaced	9,180	8,820	18,000	14,280	13,720	28,000	9,180	8,820	18,000	9,180	8,820	18,000
	Other	36,720	35,280	72,000	6,120	5,880	12,000	36,720	35,280	72,000	2,550	2,450	5,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>11,270</b>	<b>23,000</b>
E. Sudan (Gendaref, Kassala, Red Sea)	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	255,000	245,000	500,000	158,100	151,900	310,000	255,000	245,000	500,000	35,700	34,300	70,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>158,100</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>35,700</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>70,000</b>
Khartoum	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	51,000	49,000	100,000	10,200	9,800	20,000	51,000	49,000	100,000	5,100	4,900	10,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Rest of Sudan	Displaced			0			0			0			0
	Other	178,500	171,500	350,000	62,321	59,878	122,199	178,500	171,500	350,000	17,850	17,150	35,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178,500</b>	<b>171,500</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>62,321</b>	<b>59,878</b>	<b>122,199</b>	<b>178,500</b>	<b>171,500</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>35,000</b>
Not specified	Displaced	30,600	29,400	60,000	30,600	29,400	60,000	30,600	29,400	60,000	30,600	29,400	60,000
	Other			0			0			0			0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2,983,500</b>	<b>2,866,500</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>	<b>1,122,000</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>3,096,210</b>	<b>2,974,790</b>	<b>6,071,000</b>	<b>1,271,973</b>	<b>1,222,092</b>	<b>2,494,065</b>

## MID-YEAR MONITORING OF ACHIEVEMENTS VERSUS OBJECTIVES (15 MAY 2013)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (with targets)	Achieved to date (15 May)	Status
<b>Objective 1: Sustain and expand access to WASH services to vulnerable and under-served populations in areas affected by conflict or disaster.</b>				
2.1 million people have access to sufficient water supply.	Water points constructed.	Number of people with access to 15 litres per day of safe water within 1 km of their home.	1,848,851 IDPs (942,914 female; 905,937 male) provided with new or sustained access to 15 litres per day of safe water.	On Track
	Water points operated and maintained.			
500,000 people have access to adequate sanitation.	Latrines constructed.	Number of people with access to adequate sanitation.	23,498 IDPs (11,984 female and 11,514 male) provided with new or sustained access to safe means of excreta disposal.	Major Gaps
	Latrines repaired.			
	Environmental sanitation campaigns conducted.			
500,000 people demonstrate improved hygiene practices.	Hygiene education training conducted.	Reduced incidence of acute watery diarrhea in IDP camps.	1,030,900 IDPs (525,759 female; 505,141 male) reached with hygiene messages.	On Track
<b>Objective 2: Support early recovery processes and durable solutions for IDPs and refugees in conflict and disaster affected areas with Environment, HIV/AIDS and Gender considerations.</b>				
100,000 spontaneous and planned returnees have access to basic WASH services.	Water points constructed in return localities.	Number of returnees with access to 15 litres per day of safe water within 1 km of their home.	80,000 individuals (40,800 female; 39,200 male) from vulnerable communities provided with new or sustained access to 15 litres per day of safe water.	On Track
	Latrines constructed in return localities.	Number of returnees with access to adequate sanitation.	11,900 individual (6,069 female; 5,831 male) from vulnerable communities provided with new or sustained access to safe means of excreta disposal.	On Track
<b>Objective 3: Strengthen disaster preparedness in Sudan by building the capacity of communities, government and partners to anticipate and respond to critical WASH needs interventions.</b>				
Enhanced capacity of community members, and the WASH Sector to operate and maintain water, sanitation and hygiene services.	1,000 community committees trained to sustain and manage WASH services.	Number of community members (disaggregated by gender) trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	344 community members (175 female; 169 male) trained on WASH services management and hygiene promotion.	On Track
	Number of WASH Sector staff trained to improve the quality of WASH service delivery.	Number of WASH Sector staff (disaggregated by gender) trained.	43 staff (12 female; 31 male) trained on delivery and scale up of WASH services.	On Track



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