

Report on Humanitarian Assistance provided by United Nations Agencies and Partners in South Kordofan (June 2011 – March 2012)

Introduction

Since the beginning of the armed conflict in South Kordofan State in June 2011, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners have been working closely with the Government of Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and national organizations such as the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to support humanitarian response. In spite of restrictions that have been placed on the movements of international staff, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners have maintained a continual presence in South Kordofan and have continued emergency response programmes. NGOs, both international and national, have also played an important role.

The projects of the United Nations and Partners for South Kordofan in 2012 come to a total of \$83 million in the Sudan 2012 Humanitarian Work Plan. However, without greater access and security, it will not be possible to implement all of these activities.

This document has been prepared at the request of HAC. It provides information about the role of United Nations agencies in supporting the overall Government-led humanitarian response in South Kordofan since June 2011. It should be noted that NGOs have provided considerable additional support, details of which are not included in this report. The United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (managed by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA) recently allocated \$2.5 million to Sudanese national NGOs for humanitarian response in South Kordofan, as part of an overall allocation of \$8 million for humanitarian response in South Kordofan.

Education

According to UNICEF, out of 279,826 students registered in South Kordofan, an estimated 137,900 student children have been affected by the conflict. Some schools have been reported damaged due to conflict, and others are being used by IDPs. Existence of land mines/UXO is suspected in some locations. The precise number of non-functional schools state-wide is not available due to lack of information from non-government controlled areas. However, the available information indicates that at least 104 Arabic medium schools (or around 10 % of total) are not functioning, affecting an estimated 21,700 students.

UNICEF has also received reports indicating that most of the 218 English-medium primary schools in non-government controlled areas are open, with 1,239 teachers being deployed, and over 40,000 children registered. Regular functioning of schools is challenged due to the ongoing security situation. Around 51,000 children in non-government controlled areas need support in education material. In these areas, UNICEF was only able to provide support to 1,312 children undertaking grade exams in Heiban locality.

The role of UNICEF:

- Out of the 137,900 children estimated affected, UNICEF has reached 87,250 (67%).
- Distribution of 598 pupils' kits, 80 classroom kits, 124 recreation kits, 126 preschool recreation kits, 4 classrooms tent, and other materials through Ministry of Education, benefiting 29,900 children.

- In three affected localities (Rashad, Al Qoz and El Abassiya) , education supplies including 20 pupils kits, 10 teachers kits, 20 recreation kits for approximately 4,000 children through national NGO partner Almassar. Additional emergency supplies (classrooms kits, pupil kits, recreation kits and black boards) were also distributed in Keilak, Kadugli, Dilling, Talodi and Al Qoz benefiting approximately 50,000 children.
- Supported 1,312 children (among these, 338 girls) in undertaking basic school examination of Group B English medium schools in Kauda through the provision of 10 pupils kits, 10 teachers kits, 11 recreation kits and 4 cartons of pencils and erasers.
- Supported education needs assessment in three localities—Kadugli, Al Qoz, El Abassiya.
- 55 emergency classrooms are being constructed that will benefit 2,200 children.
- 25 latrines are being constructed in education facilities that will benefit approximately 6,000 children.
- 300 PTAs, 200 teachers, and 60 head teachers are being trained, benefiting conflict-traumatized children.
- Training of 38 school supervisors and establishment of 50 school clubs is on-going.
- Training of 90 teachers on the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) curriculum, and conduct of 10 community mobilization and awareness sessions. A total of 2,037 students in Kadugli, Dilling, and Abyei/Muglad participated.
- 50 teachers, 36 of them female, participated in the psychosocial support training which will benefit more than 2,500 children.
- 30 teachers, 24 of them female, participated in ALP training, which will benefit more than 1,200 children and youth.
- A team from South Kordofan, successfully attended the school construction workshop on 25 January in Khartoum.
- Conduct of two sector coordination meetings in Kadugli, and for the first time the Education Sub Cluster Meeting for South Kordofan in Khartoum, in January 2012.
- The (State) Ministry of Education (MoE) and UNICEF “Education” conducted three joint visits.

Planned UNICEF activities:

- Develop the Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning (EPRP), procure and pre-position basic education supplies (150 recreation kits, 400 school-in-a-box, 200 black boards, and 2000 plastic sheets) to support continued education of 20,000 emergency-affected children.
- Provide planning workshops for the development and approval of the state strategic plan
- Coordination meetings, advocacy meeting and conduct monitoring visits
- Train 40 statistical officers, planners and supervisors on data processing and micro-planning to activate and make use of EMIS at locality level.
- Conduct 2 registration, enrolment & retention campaigns including peace building awareness in low enrolment localities to increase enrolment in grade 1 and retention of children, especially girls and nomadic children.
- Continue support to transformation of 24 schools into Child Friendly Schools (CFS); PTAs, child clubs, health/hygiene promotion, school gardens, GEM. Establish 100 Parent-Teacher
- Conferences (PTC) in nomadic schools and CFS, and train 75 members (50% women) in school co-management, School Improvement Plans, CFS, gender and peace building.
- Completion of all construction of classrooms started earlier.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The armed conflict in South Kordofan began during the peak of the agricultural season in June 2011, forcing farming communities to abandon their farm lands and discontinue crop production. Prior to the conflict, the season rainfall was erratic with prolonged dry spells that seriously affected the production of the cultivated land. These factors, coupled with the unstable security situation, seriously impeded the crop production and resulted in a much reduced harvest compared to the minimum food required for yearly consumption. In addition, the fighting deprived the affected communities of their production means, including agricultural inputs such as crop and vegetable seeds, farm tools and other assets. The fighting led also to a change in the traditional livestock migration patterns and pastoralists movements, causing huge number of livestock to concentrate in limited areas where they caused overgrazing and remain conducive and susceptible for various livestock diseases.

Since the beginning of the conflict, WFP was able to visit only a limited number of locations in Kadugli and Reif Alsharqi localities and Dilling town. The host communities in these locations had limited access to agriculture due to the ongoing conflict and the IDPs had no access to cultivation. For the upcoming agricultural season IDPs and host communities mainly in Dilling and Demik locations where WFP recently conducted a rapid assessment plan to cultivate and have requested support for agricultural inputs.

FAO support:

- Delivered a total of 129.6 MT of crop seeds, 521 Kg of vegetable seeds and 2,500 hand tools to 21,850 households.
- Trained 55 people to become Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW)
- Provided 3,012,000 doses of vaccines and 7,387 various drug units
- Vaccinated and treated 872,000 animals
- Undertook a livestock situation assessment in the western sector.
- Together with other partner organizations conducted a joint assessment on the situation of IDPs and host communities in Kadugli.
- Produced and planted 50,000 tree seedlings during the rainy season in July and August 2011.
- Established 2 water yards in Lagawa and Al Qoz localities
- Based on assessment results and information from the State Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), FAO is currently procuring agricultural inputs to benefit 55,200 households.

Planned FAO activities:

- Provide 203.9 MT of crop seeds, 2,040 kg of vegetable seeds and 19,950 hand tools to 27,750 households.
- Provide 200,000 vaccines and 3,436 drug units
- Vaccinate and treat 240,350 livestock
- Undertake livestock disease surveillance.

WFP support:

- Provision of food assistance to 194,414 displaced people throughout South Kordofan during the period of June to November 2011. This was mainly due to food that was prepositioned by WFP in Kadugli, Kauda, Talodi and Julud prior to the conflict.

- A total of 1,504 MT of mixed food items (cereals, pulses, oil, sugar, corn, soya blend and salt) were distributed – in close cooperation with partners - in 12 localities covering over 30 locations¹.
- WFP also assisted IDPs from South Kordofan in El Obeid, North Kordofan and Kharasana/Jabeleen locations, regularly sharing information, monitoring food distribution done by the government and complementing the Government's response.
- To date, WFP, in collaboration with HAC and SRCS, conducted joint IDP verification and rapid food security assessments in Kadugli and Reif Asharqi localities.
- Following the joint assessment conducted in February 2012, WFP assisted a total of 24,172 displaced populations with a total of 497 MT of food.
- During 10-11 April, WFP conducted rapid food security assessment jointly with HAC in Demik and Dilling, verifying a total of 5,913 IDPs in the two locations.
- Since November 2011, WFP continues to support health centers in Kadugli and El Kuwek through Supplementary Feeding Programs, assisting over 1,750 malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant/lactating women.

Planned WFP activities:

- WFP plans to conduct assessments jointly with HAC in 10 localities and will provide assistance accordingly to identified IDPs and vulnerable host populations. The agency has over 40,000 MT of food in stock main hubs throughout Sudan, as well as required staffing and logistics which is on stand-by, to respond to needs.
- WFP will continue to engage with the Government of Sudan to have access throughout the state to conduct assessments to determine the needs and carry out distributions and monitoring.
- WFP plans to expand the Supplementary Feeding Program throughout the state in partnership with the SMOH and Save the Children-Sweden.

Planned IOM activities:

- IOM contracted Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA) to implement a Goat Restocking activity for 100 vulnerable households (returnees, IDPs, host community members) in Algoz Locality.

Health

In close collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), WHO has been working to secure a functioning Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) amidst the challenges faced by the surveillance system such as inaccessibility of communities, weak communication system as well as lack of health workers. Malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection and hemorrhagic fever were the main diseases reported from South Kordofan and were timely investigated. However, none of them was confirmed as epidemic.

¹ Kadugli, Elsalamat, Al Mesanie, Hazar Elmak, El Kuz – North, Kulba, Gardod/Bangadid, Hajar Elnar, Gaar Elhajar, Murta South, Almeshash, Um Battah North, Kelemo, Kurum/Alrisaris, Kega, Damik, Bardab, Kielak Al Kharasana, Keilak, Umadara, El Harazaya, Kurtala, Al Himir, Al Shat (shat damam and shat sufiya), Rashad, Abu Korshola, Dilling, Dibebat, Al Hamra, Talodi, El Abasiya, Julud, El Buram & W.Kadugli, Delami, Hieban and Umdrin.

UNICEF has also played an important role in terms of child health. Well before the crisis, South Kordofan had worrying health indicators. A survey showed prevalence of chill/malaria among under

five-year-old children at 18.4 per cent and diarrhea incidence at 19.7 per cent². The annual SK Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) routine coverage for 2011 indicated that only 74.6% (59,099 children < 1 year of age) are fully immunized, compared to 93% (69,652) in 2010. This means that over 10,500 children missed out on critical vaccinations due to the conflict.

EPI cold chain capacity has been reduced from at least 85% (before the conflict) to below 65% in war-affected localities. EPI reported loss or damage of 21 solar fridges from several locations in SK. Many EPI vaccinators fled their work areas, and two vaccination technicians were reported killed during this conflict. EPI reported that over 30% of SK state children have no access to EPI services because of inability to get approval to send vaccines to non-government controlled areas, despite the availability of trained vaccination personnel in these areas.

South Kordofan remained a polio-free state for several years. This could only be maintained with frequent polio immunization campaigns, where, at least 95% of all children <5 years of age must be vaccinated to ensure sustainability of polio-free status. This is far from being maintained, considering results of the most recent National Immunization Day (NID) campaign in SK, where EPI could barely reach and vaccinate 74.4% of children <5y. If we could not ensure high polio vaccination coverage through NIDs, polio virus may re-circulate again in South Kordofan.

The SMOH report indicates that Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) services coverage is below 30%. The conflict and limited health services are likely to severely affect children. Some reports indicate that health facilities in non-government controlled areas are in a dire state, with shortage of medication and medical personnel. In El Buram locality, for example, no health facilities are functional, and in Um Durein only one clinic is working.

WHO support:

- Continued provision of technical guidance, operational and logistical support to the SMOH, partners as well as civil society organizations to ensure public health preparedness.
- In collaboration with SMOH and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), WHO ensured basic health services for more than 450 returnees stranded more than a week in the Nyama area, and some 1,000 returnees stranded for more than three weeks in the IOM way station in Kadugli. WHO supported the SMOH to provide fixed PHC services, a mobile clinic with medical specialists, ambulance and referral services. All health services, including consultations, investigations and medication were provided free of charge.
- Support of SRCS volunteers to enable them to provide first aid services and support on triage.
- Coordination with SRCS to deploy volunteers to the temporary camp near UNMIS in July, 2011. The volunteers assisted in health awareness activities, mainly on issues regarding basic personal hygiene, malaria and diarrheal diseases. Due to the lack of medical cadres, WHO medical staff participated in provision of first aid services, consultation and provision of essential medication. WHO supported SRCS and Mubadiroon in the establishment of three clinics at the IDPs site and provided essential supplies and technical support. All services were provided free of charge. The number of beneficiaries was more than 10,000, and from 10 – 23 June, more than 25,000 consultations were made.
- Support of UNMIS hospital (after Kadugli hospital closed down due to the outbreak of fighting) as it agreed to accept the emergency and referred cases from the camp. SRCS provided the ambulance service with the support from WHO. WHO provided blood units and

² Nutrition survey 2009

oxygen cylinders to cover the gaps created by the rush of cases to the UNMIS hospital. The number of consultations during the same period was more than 1,000, including 87 major operations.

- With the expansion of the conflict to other areas, WHO supported the SMoH to run health facilities in 9 locations in Rashad, Talodi, Alreef Alsharqi, Kadugli, Alquz and Dilling.
- WHO also supported SRCS to run 12 health facilities and mobile clinics in 4 localities, namely Kadugli, Rashad, Talodi and Dilling. All clinics carried out a total of 70,836 consultations.
- Close cooperation with PANCARE, an NGO, to provide basic health services in 10 permanent (30,000 consultations) and 60 mobile health facilities (45,000 consultations). In addition, WHO supported Mubadiroon, a local NGO, to run two health facilities (10,000 consultations) and 10 mobile clinics (5,000 consultations).
- Support of Kadugli hospital with essential supplies, laboratory reagents and Oxygen cylinders.

UNICEF support:

- Over 10,000 IDPs from Elshaeer camp (around the UNMIS compound in Kadugli) were supported with essential drug supplies, including PHC kits, oral re-hydration salt (ORS), IMCI kits, etc.
- Over 210,000 IDPs and other conflict affected people in various parts of war-affected localities benefited from essential drugs support donated by UNICEF. Main items included PHC kits (a full package of various kinds of essential drugs), ORS, IMCI drug kits (medicines for children <5 years of age), and Sodium lactate IV fluids.
- Distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets for 80,000 people (12,000 in non-government controlled areas) through partners.
- EPI Vaccines and essential drug supplies sent for the routine program to Kauda, Julud and Talodi. 2,500 doses from each of the EPI vaccines, disposable syringes and vaccination cards were sent through UNICEF to vaccinate children <1 year of age in localities of Heiban, Um Durein, Buram and Dalami, and Julud area.
- A functional cold chain was maintained in Kauda.
- Support of mobile clinic services of SMoH, SRCS and Pancare to provide health care services to IDPs and other conflict affected populations in Kadugli, Reif Asharqi, Al Qoz and Rashad localities.
- Supported the SMoH with USD 144,000 to cover running cost of its emergency operations, including support to emergency response teams/unit, EPI, primary health care, PHC and reproductive health.
- UNICEF supported IDPs in different parts of the state with essential drugs including PHC kits, IMCI kits (drugs for children <5), ORS and sodium lactate infusions (for treatment of diarrheal diseases). Details of essential drugs support as follows:
 - 23,616 IDPs, including women and children, concentrated in Rashad, Tarawa, Talodi, Al Qoz and Umdual supported through SRCS.
 - 15,000 IDPs and other affected populations in Kalogi, El Liri, Um Dahaleib and Murunj in Talodi locality, supported through the SMoH.
 - 8,500 IDPs, including women and children, in Rashad, Abukarshola, Elfaidh, Khor El Daleib, Tandik and Umbaraka, supported through SMoH
 - 10,000 IDPs, including women and children, in El Daraja altalta and Elsaraf, Elmasani and other locations in Kadugli town, through SRCS mobile health posts
 - 2,000 IDP children in Elsa Hal and other locations in Abu Jubaiha locality through SMoH
 - 2,000 IDP children in Kadugli town and outskirts through SMoH mobile clinic.
 - 8,000 IDP children in Dilling locality through Save the Children-Sweden and Almanar

- Support of the Elrujool EPI center in Habila locality with a new solar fridge, and EPI cold chains in two conflict-affected localities (Abu Jubaiha and Rashad) with two new ice liner refrigerators.
- Supported of the EPI central unit in Kadugli with five solar fridges, four ice liner refrigerators, solar panels, batteries and other cold chain spare parts to enable EPI replace/maintain lost cold chain equipment in war-affected localities.
- Dispatch of vaccines for 3,000 children to western parts of non-government controlled areas in March 2012.

Non-Food Items

UNHCR has increased coordination with relevant sector partners, like IOM, to assess and potentially increase response capacity to emergency Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Emergency Shelter (ES) needs in SKS. Sector coordination meetings are currently held on a weekly basis to ensure a well coordinated response to the emergency to address gaps and overlaps in response. NGO partners on the ground have indicated NFI and ES needs for displaced populations in areas they are able to access and in which they still have a presence. However, assessments and verifications continue to be a challenge. Implementing partners in SKS include SRCS, Save the Children-Sweden, El Ruhama, Oxfam America, SOS Sahel and JASMAR.

Support from UNHCR and the NFI/ES Sector:

UNHCR and the NFI/ES Sector provided NFIs to some 70,000 people in some 30 locations in South Kordofan and North Kordofan States through various implementing partners, such as IOM.

IOM NFI Distribution Southern Kordofan									
Date of distribution	Location/ Village	Plastic Sheets	Sleeping Mats	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mosquito Nets	Soap (cartons of 36 pcs)	Total (Pcs of NFIs)
6/15/2011 onwards	Kadugli (UNMIS caseload)		1,662		320			1,666	3,648
12-Aug-11	Kadugli				62				62
14-Aug-11	Kadugli				171	171			342
17-Aug-11	Higiarat				60	154			214
20-Aug-11	Higiarat & Farshaya			384	40	200	256		880
24-Aug-11	Farshaya			69					69
7-Sep-11	Rashad & Abu-Giebaiha	885		885			500		2,270
20-Sep-11	Ref-Elshargi						300	100	400
26-Sep-11	Abu-Giebaiha		94	94				50	238
2-Oct-11	Kadugli	36	36	36		72		10	190
6-Oct-11	West Kordofan (floods)	560	200	440				100	1,300
9-Oct-11	West Kordofan (floods)	20					200	150	370
20-Oct-11	West Kordofan (floods)		100	409			209	100	818
25-Oct-11	Kadugli		5	5	2		5	1	18
20-Dec-11	Um-Hiatan			38		500	20	40	598
									11,417

Nutrition

According to UNICEF, malnutrition rates were already a concern prior to the outbreak of conflict in South Kordofan in June 2011. According to the 2010 Sudan Household Survey, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) stood at 17.4%, and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at 4.4%. The conflict has negatively impacted malnutrition levels, further putting children at risk of morbidity and mortality

related to nutrition. The agricultural season and also the seasonal migratory routes have been adversely affected by the conflict.

UNICEF support:

- Nine Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) have been established in Kadugli and Reif Asharqi by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) with UNICEF support.
- 78 staff SRCS staff members have been trained on screening, management of SAM and distribution of emergency high-energy biscuits (BP-5), in order to increase their capacity and allow program expansion.
- Malnutrition screening is on-going in four locations in partnership with SRC, SCS and Almanar.
- 729 cartons of BP-5 for 4,522 children have been distributed. Release of therapeutic milk and plumpy nut for treatment of 500 severely malnourished children in five localities of Kadugli, Reif Asharqi, Heiban, Al Qoz and Abu Jubaiha.
- Provision of nutrition supplies to Therapeutic Feeding Centers in seven localities: Kadugli, Talodi, Dilling, Abasyia, Rashad and Abu Jubaiha.
- Distribution of BP-5 to children of the newly displaced people.
- In Kadugli: a number of 110 cartons of BP-5 were distributed to 447 children, before the distribution SMOH used to measure the MUAC for all under five children and actually few children were referred to OTP and SFP in Kadugli town.
- In Babanusa: 100 BP-5 cartons were distributed to 869 children of South Sudanese returning to South Sudan by train but who were stranded at Babanusa railway station for 5 days.
- In Abu Jubaiha: 500 cartons were distributed for 2,438 newly displaced children inside the town and surrounding villages.
- UNICEF supported the establishment of 21 new OTPs through partnership with SMoH, SC-Sweden, Almanar, SIBRO and Care International-Switzerland (CIS).
- In partnership with SC-Sweden, Almanar, CIS and SMoH, UNICEF distributed plumpy nut to severely malnourished children through established OTPs for almost 2,000 children.
- Distribution of therapeutic milk and routine medicines to malnourished children through the established stabilized centers managed by SMoH for almost 200 children.
- Support of the training of 30 nutrition staff on Nutrition in Emergency.

Protection

As lead UN agency for the Protection Sector, UNHCR led the Protection Sector in South Kordofan from June to September, involving all the humanitarian actors present in Kadugli.

UNHCR response:

- The State Ministry of Social Development (SMoSD) - as protection sector lead - concluded an agreement with UNHCR, co-lead of the sector, enabling the training of 100 monitors of six Community Based Organisations (CBOs), including youth organisations and community leaders. The community monitors assisted in the identification of vulnerable groups and individuals among the local population and the IDPs in the state. In coordination with HAC surveys in accessible areas were prepared.
- As a result, the immediate needs of the displaced in Kadugli, including the approximately 10,000 IDPs temporarily gathered near the UNMIS compound, were addressed. UNHCR

distributed NFIs to 14,411 persons (2,285 households). In a response to recent displacements, UNHCR provided NFIs to cover the needs of 4,500 IDPs.

- At the request of the Governor of South Kordofan UNHCR transported 132 Southern Sudanese, stranded in Kadugli as a result of the conflict, to El Obeid and coordinated their onward travel.
- NMIAD, a national NGO and a local partner of UNHCR, trained 45 field monitors who provided quantitative and qualitative data on IDPs and affected communities in South Kordofan to HAC and humanitarian agencies.
- With UNHCR support, NMIAD's field monitors carried out more than 160 missions in South Kordofan. The organisation further tracked 10,642 Southern Sudanese returning through South Kordofan and provided assistance when needed. 4,600 returnees temporarily stranded in Babanusa were assisted with food, water, health and sanitation. Unaccompanied children were identified and reported for family reunification. In addition, a total of 164 Southerners stranded in Kharasana were transported by NMIAD to Khega. NMIAD, in partnership with UNHCR, trained five animators to provide 60 Mine Risk Education sessions to school children, returnees and IDPs.

UNICEF child protection response:

- 11 child friendly spaces established in Kadugli, Dilling, Al Qoz, Rashad and Abu Jubaiha, reaching approximately 2,700 children.
- 60 social welfare officers and volunteers from areas affected by violence were trained on CP in emergencies.
- 15 teams of social welfare officers dispatched to crisis areas to register displaced, identify vulnerable families and conduct family tracing and reunification and to report on violence and violation against children in 15 sites throughout the state.
- 12 social workers are engaged in psychosocial and recreation activities reaching 4,669 children in the outskirts of Kadugli town and Reif Asharqi localities.
- 4,945 IDP families registered and supported with NFI, Food and other referral services via social welfare system.
- Four teams of three social welfare officers assigned to provide support to the Southern Sudanese returnees in South Kordofan. Some 10,500 people were assisted.
- Coordination system is in place to integrate information on unaccompanied and missing children from different areas, including non-government controlled areas and South Sudan. 112 separated and unaccompanied children have been reunified with their families or placed in foster care. Follow up on restoring family links and tracing are carried out for separated/unaccompanied children, while FTR in SPLM-N areas remains very challenging.
- Conduct of Mine Risk Education (MRE) for 34,776 pupils and other members of school communities. Additional 50 teachers and 36 SRCS volunteers are currently being trained on MRE.
- In partnership with the MoSD, social welfare teams registered 36,221 displaced people (5,989 households) in Tadamon (in Blue Nile State), Abu Jubaiha, Kalogi and Talodi localities. Some 1,175 families were supported with NFIs.
- In partnership with the MoSD/SCCW 22 spontaneously released/fled children from JEM and SPLA were reunified with their families or the extended family members. The children were taken back to schools.
- The social welfare teams have reached 20,360 vulnerable children throughout the state with reunification packages, psychosocial support and play.
- In partnership with MoSD and SCCW, UNICEF supports the registration of families fleeing and missing and unaccompanied children from Torgi (south of Kadugli). Since January 2012, the

total number of reported missing children is 125 (75 males and 50 females) and 47 unaccompanied children. (34 males and 13 females.)

- In partnership with the MoY, MoSD and SCCW, UNICEF rolls out a psychosocial support project in Talodi, Kadugli and Elreef Alshargi localities, benefiting 9,938 children and youth (6,524 males and 3,414 females) have had a sustained participation in various activities conducted in 34 schools, centers and open spaces.
- Child protection partners, including MOSD, SCCW, SC Sweden, SRCS, and Mubadiroon streamlined their family tracing and reunification efforts in one single database managed in collaboration with the SCCW. The FTR list of separated, unaccompanied and missing children has substantially increased to 390 children. Efforts are ongoing to trace the families of unaccompanied children and find out the missing ones.
- 65 members from national NGOs and government partners were trained in child protection in Emergencies. The training aimed to provide basic skills for humanitarian actors to respond to the war affected population.
- Formation of a committee headed by a prosecutor and composed of MOSD, SCCW, FCPU, SRCS, Kadugli locality police to review the status of vulnerable children in Kadugli town. The committee is tasked to plan and recommend actions for the government to address the needs of the children living in the streets. After the crisis there are 4,552 vulnerable children (2,402 females and 2,150 males) been reported with households fleeing the violence in their places of origin in Al Buram and Um Durein localities. Efforts to provide food, enrollment in the schools, clothes and uniforms, psychosocial support are ongoing.
- In Partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE), 2,037 vulnerable children were enrolled and, exemption from examination fees is granted to 118 children previously in the separated and unaccompanied social welfare caseloads currently preparing to sit for examination to secondary level. 101 IDPs children were referred to schools in Kadugli and Kiwaik and had been assisted with education materials and uniforms.
- In partnership with CFCI, MoSD and SCCW, Elmonawara community celebrated their collective abandonment of FGM/C practice. Over 1500 people, including State authorities, attended the celebration.
- 80 community welfare volunteers and CBCPN members from 40 communities of FGM/ C high prevalence were trained in Saleema positive messaging in Dilling locality.

Planned protection activities:

- Continue and expand the sub-agreements with the SMOsD as the sector lead to assist and train the Ministry's social workers as well as local CBOs to ensure the identification of vulnerable groups and individuals and provide the assistance needed.
- Continue to support NMIAD, assuring the monitoring and assistance to affected populations in South Kordofan, returnees, and IDPs.
- UNHCR, as the NFI/Emergency Shelter Sector lead, will coordinate and support NFI requests submitted by humanitarian actors in South Kordofan to cover the needs to the IDPs and the affected populations.
- Construction of permanent shelters for approximately 4,200 individuals in South Kordofan. Beneficiaries to be identified in coordination with HAC.
- UNHCR, in coordination with the Reconciliation and Peaceful Co-Existence Mechanism (RCPM) and in partnership with WFP, will lead a project to construct 14 grain storages in seven localities—Heiban, Dalami, East Rural, El Buram, Um Durain, Lagawa and Abu Jubaiha; six enhanced hafirs in El Sunut/Lagawa, Rashad, Dilling, Kadugli through the Food for Work

modality; and three earth dams to be constructed in Lagawa, El Buram and Um Dorain localities. The project is currently suspended, pending access to the areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

A large IDP population in Kadugli town, Rashad, Talodi and Dilling has no adequate water provision, and is using untreated water. UNICEF has also received reports indicating that there is inadequate water provision in non-government controlled areas. During the rainy season water (although dirty) was available to some extent, but this will not be the case in the dry season. This may force people to go to the valleys and to concentrate in larger numbers around water points, exposing them to increased protection risks. Some IDP locations are facing severe sanitation constraints making population susceptible to diarrhea, cholera and other water-borne diseases. The dilapidated water infrastructure will present a critical challenge for water access in the dry season. UNICEF is also concerned about reports of inadequate water infrastructure in non-government controlled areas where normal maintenance has not been possible.

Needs for safe drinking water and proper sanitation services is increasing with the continuing displacement in Kadugli town and other localities, given the fact that there are only few partners with limited capacity on the ground. UNICEF is working with its partners to improve the poor sanitation conditions faced by many displaced people in Kadugli, in collaboration with government authorities, SRCS and NMIAD.

Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF has supported the rehabilitation of 38 hand pumps to provide safe drinking water for the displaced population in Kadugli, Rashad and Abu Jubaiha localities. In Talodi and Kalogi locality, UNICEF provides 1,500 displaced people with safe drinking water through the drilling and installation of five hand pumps.

UNICEF response:

- WASH interventions to 10,000 displaced people who took refuge near UNMIS compound in Kadugli, through water tankering, supply provision, latrine construction, and hygiene campaign.
- 48 hand pumps have been rehabilitated in Kadugli and Rashad localities, serving up to 24,000 people.
- 40 water sources are being regularly chlorinated, benefiting 12,000 people in 8 localities.
- UNICEF supported the SMoH on an integrated hygiene campaign in Kadugli and 6 additional cleaning campaigns in 2 affected localities.
- Construction of 209 latrines in 2 localities, to provide affected people with safe means of excreta disposal.
- 25 latrines are being constructed to benefit approx. 6,000 children.
- Distribution of soap and jerry cans for over 36,000 people (40,680 pieces of soap, 5350 jerry cans), 750 plastic sheets and provision of chlorine tablets for household water treatment and water yards (300 tins chlorine tablets and 10,000 chlorine strips).
- Distribution of 95 pieces of soap to 95 IDP households assessed in Kadugli town.
- 5,470 IDPs in Abu Jubaiha, Alsaah, Alsurajia, Al karim Jawad and Um Hashima were supported with 2,165 soaps and 305 jerry cans, 2 cartons of chlorine strips 33 mg, and 10 tin chlorine tablets 1.67 mg.
- 10 hand pumps rehabilitated in Kadugli, Tafari, Abu Jubaiha localities providing safe drinking water to more than 2,500 people.
- Training of 40 hygiene promoters from IDPs to disseminate proper hygiene and sanitation messages among IDPs in Kadugli town.

- UNICEF supported cleaning campaigns in Kadugli town (Daraga Eltalta, Al Naseij, Hay Alsoug, Algrdod) for more than 1,232 IDPs and more than 3,000 residents and distributed 50 cartons of soap to 1,232 IDPs.
- With UNICEF support WES-SKS provided access to safe drinking water for 1,500 affected IDPs in Talodi locality through drilling & installation of 5 PHs.

Planned UNICEF activities:

- Intensify collaboration with government and humanitarian partners to expand activities to areas with identified needs.

IOM response:

- Rehabilitated 54 hand pumps, mainly in Kadugli locality to provide alternative water sources for conflict-affected population
- Rehabilitated 2 water yards in Muglad locality to cater for the Misseriya tribes
- Constructed 8 new hand pumps in Kadugli, Dilling and Algoz localities
- Constructed 1 new water yard in Keilak locality to mitigate the communal tensions.
- Rehabilitated 5 hand-dug wells in Dilling and El-goz localities
- Trained 39 communities from Almuqlad and Kadugli localities on management of water committees and maintenance of their water facilities.
- Constructed 180 household latrines in Kadugli locality
- Conducted hygiene awareness and clean-up campaigns in Kadugli Town, involving 33,280 students and community members.
- Conducted house to house awareness visits including distribution of 756 soaps, which reached 5,520 beneficiaries
- Organized 18 hygiene awareness sessions , which reached 990 beneficiaries

Planned IOM activities:

- IOM contracted WES for the drilling of boreholes in 5 villages, namely Fatah Alrhman, Halayed, Alweday and Malahia in Dilling Locality and Halat Dilick in Algoz locality.
-
- 80 beneficiaries will be trained in water resources planning and management.
- Water Management Committees will be established and trained 31 villages.

Conclusion

Since the start of the conflict, UN agencies - in close collaboration with state government authorities, line ministries and with humanitarian organizations (in particular national NGOs) - have supported the Government of Sudan to assist people in South Kordofan affected by the armed conflict. Given current developments in the state, it is anticipated that there will be a further increase of needs for life-saving humanitarian assistance (food, water and sanitation, health, emergency shelter and non-food items as well as education, protection and livelihoods), particularly in areas currently not accessible to humanitarian actors.

To ensure that aid can be delivered in a timely and efficient manner to those affected, there is a need to address the issue of limited access to areas of concerns, particularly those not under government control, where humanitarian needs are anticipated to be of a critical degree.

In addition, another priority is to request the Government of Sudan to revisit the current procedure for travel permits of UN international staff as the current modus operandi does not allow a continuous presence of key staff in the state.

Approval from the authorities to dispatch urgent supplies is required before the start of the rainy season where logistical arrangement to some areas in South Kordofan will be challenging.