

# 2014

## STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN

### Sudan



Photo © A. Gonzalez/UNAMID

December 2013

Prepared by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team

### PERIOD:

January 2014 - December 2014

100%

## 36.2 m

total population (source: Sudan  
Central Bureau of Statistics)

17%

of total population

## 6.1 m

number of people in need of  
humanitarian assistance



## US\$995 m

requested by 11 sectors:

EDU		65.5
ES/NFIs		19.8
FSL		387.7
HEA		68.0
NUT		110.3
PRO		57.6
RRR		39.9
RMS		80.0
WASH		109.3
CCS		20.6
LET		36.7

## SUMMARY

Substantial humanitarian action will be required in Sudan in 2014. Overall, a total of 6.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance including life-saving interventions, protection from conflict and violence, strengthening household and community coping mechanisms and, where conditions permit, supporting longer-term solutions to the plight of IDPs and Refugees.

### Strategic objectives

The UN and partners have agreed on the following strategic objectives for 2014:

**Saving Lives:** Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

**Protection:** Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

**Resilience:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

**Durable Solutions:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### Priority actions

As outlined in the individual sector response plans, the eleven sectors in Sudan have planned a set of complementary activities under each of the strategic objectives. Key priority actions for 2014 will include:

- Responding promptly to new crises of displacement.
- Addressing the extremely high levels of malnutrition and tackling the underlying public health issues driving these.
- Enhancing the security of conflict affected populations.
- Facilitating better access to essential services in camps and host communities.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Humanitarian Country Team.

For the full version of the 2014 Strategic Response Plan, please visit <http://www.unocha.org/Sudan>

- Reducing food insecurity and increasing household economic autonomy.
- Re-establishing humanitarian presence in currently inaccessible areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and the Darfur region initially to achieve comprehensive vaccination coverage.

## Parameters of the response

A total of 6.1 million people, or 17% of Sudan's population, have been identified as requiring some form of humanitarian assistance in 2014. Through a comprehensive needs assessment and prioritisation process, humanitarian partners are targeting 5.9 million people across the country. Approximately 4.7 million people in 100 localities will be targeted for life saving assistance, 3.9 million in 111 localities for protection, 4.7 million in 113 localities for resilience and 1.8 million in 52 localities for durable solutions. As far as possible, the plan has sought to meet all humanitarian needs in Sudan. However, significant gaps exist under each strategic objective, notably for "durable solutions", arising from a combination of access, capacity and security constraints.

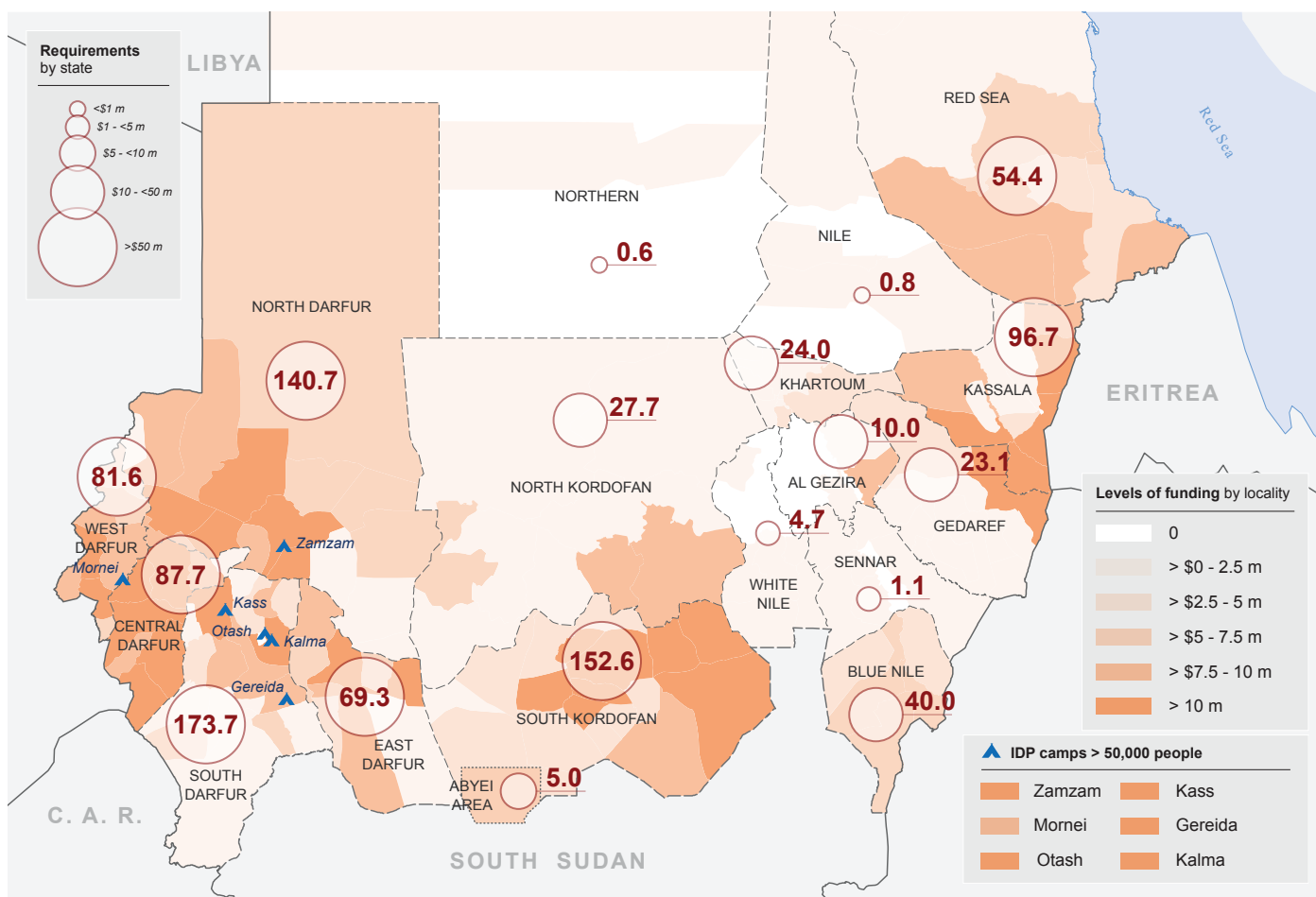
## PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) identified four priority needs:

- Life-saving assistance in terms of health, nutrition, access to clean water and sanitation, emergency shelter and food security.
- Protection for at-risk people against the effects of violent conflict, exploitation and legal uncertainty.
- Strengthened resilience of households and communities against shocks arising from conflict, displacement and natural hazards.
- Long-term solutions for the 2.6 million people who are either internally displaced or refugees in Sudan.

## Funding Requirements

Humanitarian partners are seeking US\$995 million for 395 projects in eleven sectors throughout Sudan. The map below highlights the distribution of required funds at both the state and locality levels.



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**LIBYA**

**EGYPT**

**CHAD**

**350,000**  
refugees in Chad (UNHCR)

**3.5 million**  
in Darfur, nearly **2 million** internally displaced people, **1.2 million** non-displaced severely affected people, **136,000** returnees and others

**347,000**  
people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan (UNHCR)

**258,000**  
in North Kordofan

**156,000**  
refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)

**230,000**  
in Red Sea

**325,000**  
in Kassala

**1.2 million**  
in South Kordofan & Blue Nile, **433,000** non-displaced severely affected people, some **400,000** IDPs and others

**35,000**

**5,000**  
refugees in C. A. R. (UNHCR)

**45,000**  
displaced people from Abyei in Agok/South Sudan

**208,000**  
refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR)

**33,000**  
refugees from Blue Nile in Ethiopia (UNHCR)

**800,000**  
SPLM-N estimates that in non-Government controlled areas of South Kordofan & Blue Nile there are **800,000** civilians either internally displaced or severely affected by conflict. No humanitarian access from Sudan.

**WEST DARFUR**  
Momei

**CENTRAL DARFUR**  
Kass  
Otash  
Kalma  
Gereida

**SOUTH DARFUR**

**EAST DARFUR**

**NORTH DARFUR**

**NORTHERN**

**NORTH KORDOFAN**

**SOUTH KORDOFAN**

**ABYEI AREA**  
Agok

**ERITREA**

**ETHIOPIA**

**RED SEA**

**KHARTOUM**  
Khartoum

**AL GEZIRA**

**SENAR**

**BLUE NILE**







**WHITE NILE**

**GEDAREF**

**C. A. R.**

**SOUTH SUDAN**

 IDP camps > 50,000 people

- |   |         |   |       |
|---|---------|---|-------|
|  | Zamzam  |  | Kalma |
|  | Mornei  |   |       |
|  | Otash   |   |       |
|  | Kass    |   |       |
|  | Gereida |   |       |

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.*



# STRATEGY

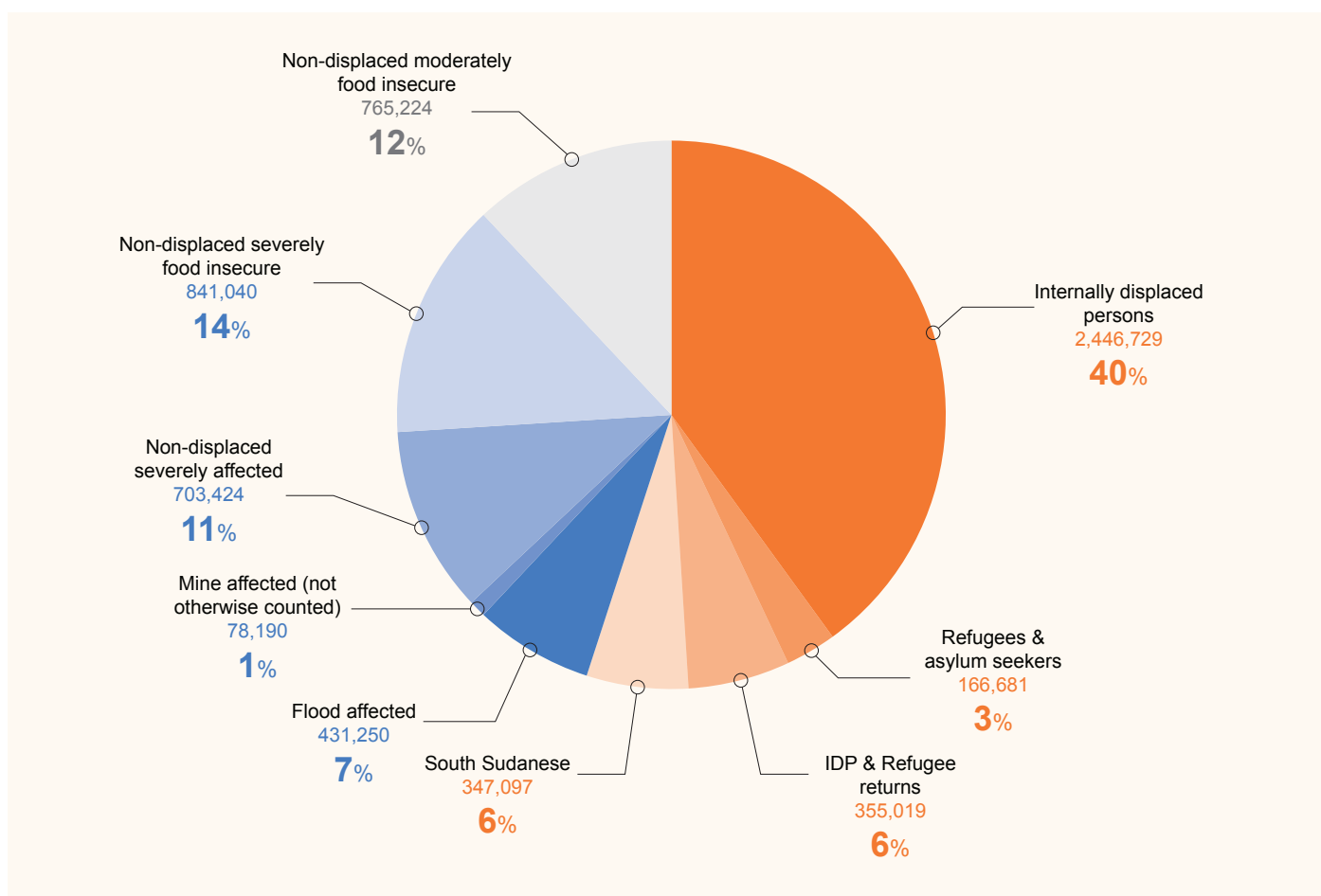
## Planning Assumptions

The strategic response plan is evidence-and needs based rather than defined by budgetary projections or access considerations. In that regard, the Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which preceded the strategic planning phase, is the foundation of the strategic plan. The HNO process involved nine of the eleven sectors<sup>1</sup> assessing the level of need across 178 geographical localities<sup>2</sup> in Sudan. The results of this exercise provide the basis from which the strategic objectives and the scope of the strategy have been set.

The Sudan HNO identified a number of key humanitarian trends which this plan will seek to address. The number of people recognised as needing humanitarian assistance has increased by 1.7 million people since the 2013 plan was prepared. The major reasons for this increase include the widening impact of conflict (in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile) and extensive flooding (particularly in Al Gezira, Khartoum and Nile states). As long as fighting, insecurity, and displacement continues, widespread humanitarian action will be required in Sudan. Meanwhile, the high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity across the country, as well as the consistent risk of flooding and other natural hazards, will also continue to generate humanitarian needs. Despite continued fighting, long-term solutions are needed more than ever so that displaced people and other affected populations can begin to rebuild their lives.

## People in need

As of November 2013, an estimated total of 6.1 million people were in need of assistance in Sudan. This represents a 37% increase compared to last year. The breakdown by population group is found in the chart below<sup>3</sup>.



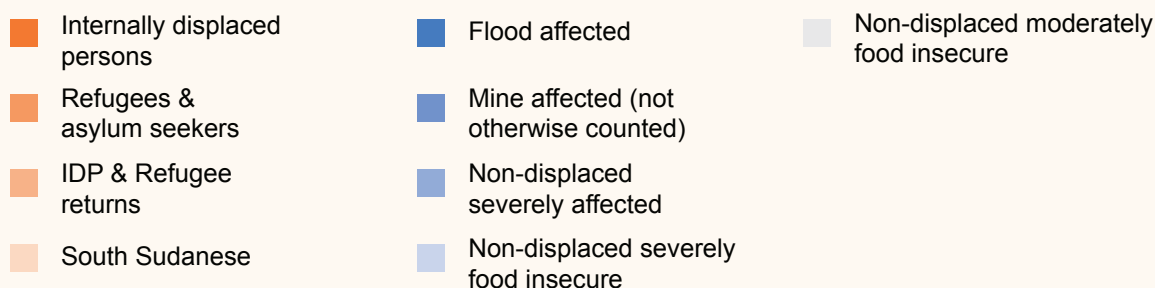
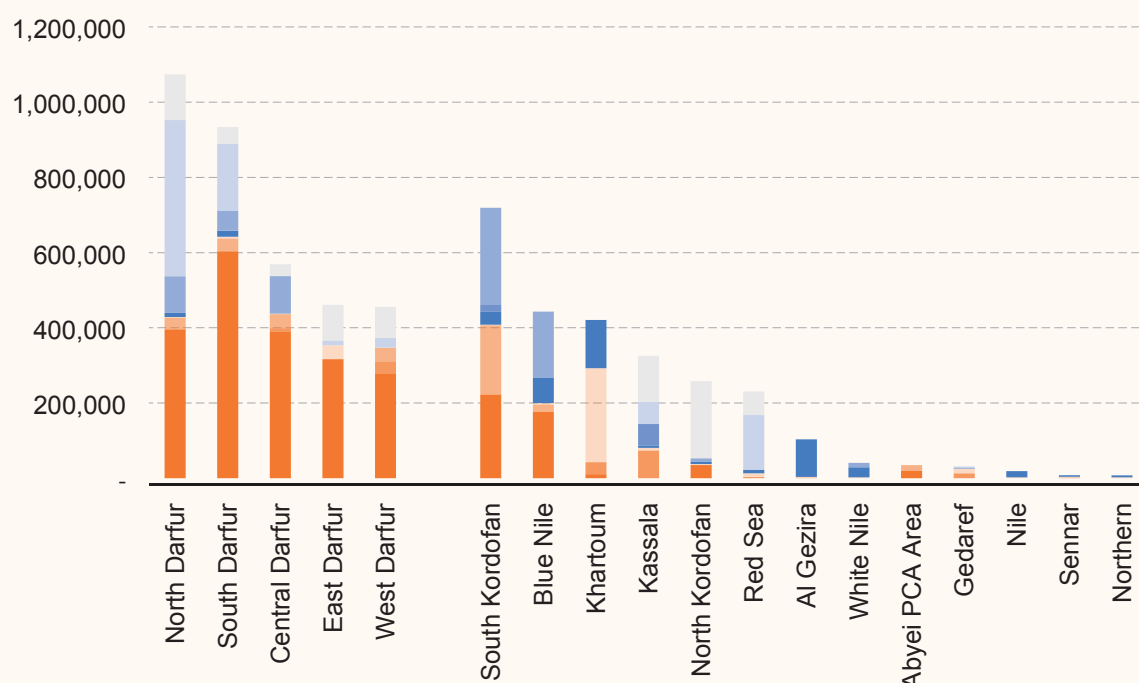
<sup>1</sup>The Coordination and Common Services (CCS) and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET) sectors did not assess needs since they are support sectors.

<sup>2</sup>The 178 geographical localities in Sudan comprise the country's 171 administrative localities, the Abyei PCA Area and the six largest IDP camps in Darfur (population > 50,000). The IDP camps were considered separately due to their size and unique profile.

<sup>3</sup>Sources: From Humanitarian Needs Overview. For Darfur, Eastern Sudan, Abyei, other states: OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM. South Kordofan and Blue Nile States: based on estimates from the Government of Sudan for Government controlled areas and the SPLM-N for rebel-held areas. Figures represent best planning estimates of 'unique' number of people in need as of November 2013.

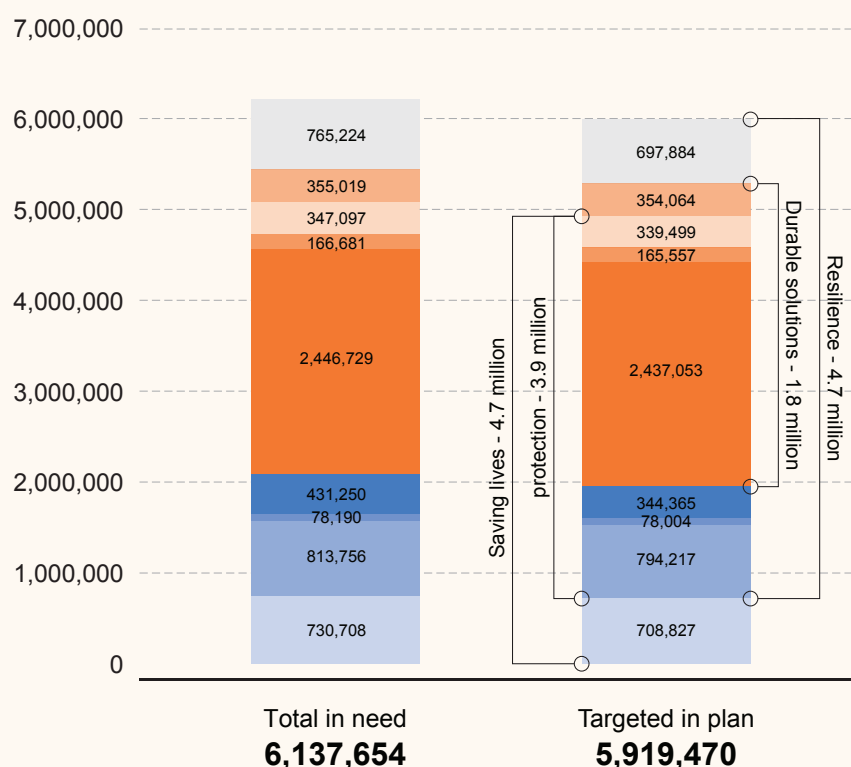
The chart below shows the breakdown of people in need by state.

### Distribution of people in need by state



Together, the sectors response plans' target a total of 5.9 million people for some form of humanitarian assistance. The precise nature of this assistance varies according to the "strategic needs" of each beneficiary group, and includes the combination of life-saving, protection, resilience and durable solutions activities that are applicable in their particular circumstances. This is illustrated in the graph below.

## People in need and people targeted, by group and by strategic objective



- Internally displaced persons
- Refugees & asylum seekers
- IDP & Refugee returns
- South Sudanese
- Flood affected
- Mine affected (not otherwise counted)
- Non-displaced severely affected
- Non-displaced severely food insecure
- Non-displaced moderately food insecure

The total number of affected people was estimated by a range of methods and organisations, as far as possible with verification and triangulation of results. Some of the numbers are agreed with the Government of Sudan, while others are based upon estimates provided by partners or state level officials that are not necessarily officially endorsed. Furthermore, the rapidity of population movements and constraints on access make it impossible to establish definitive numbers for all localities. However, the affected population verification exercise for Darfur carried out during the second half of 2013 greatly improved the accuracy and reliability of data from the region. While the figure of 6.1 million affected people has been used as the basis for planning, it is subject to revision at any time based on events on the ground.

### Strategic Objectives

The UN and partners have established the following strategic objectives for 2014:

**Saving Lives:** Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

**Protection<sup>3</sup>:** Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

**Resilience:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

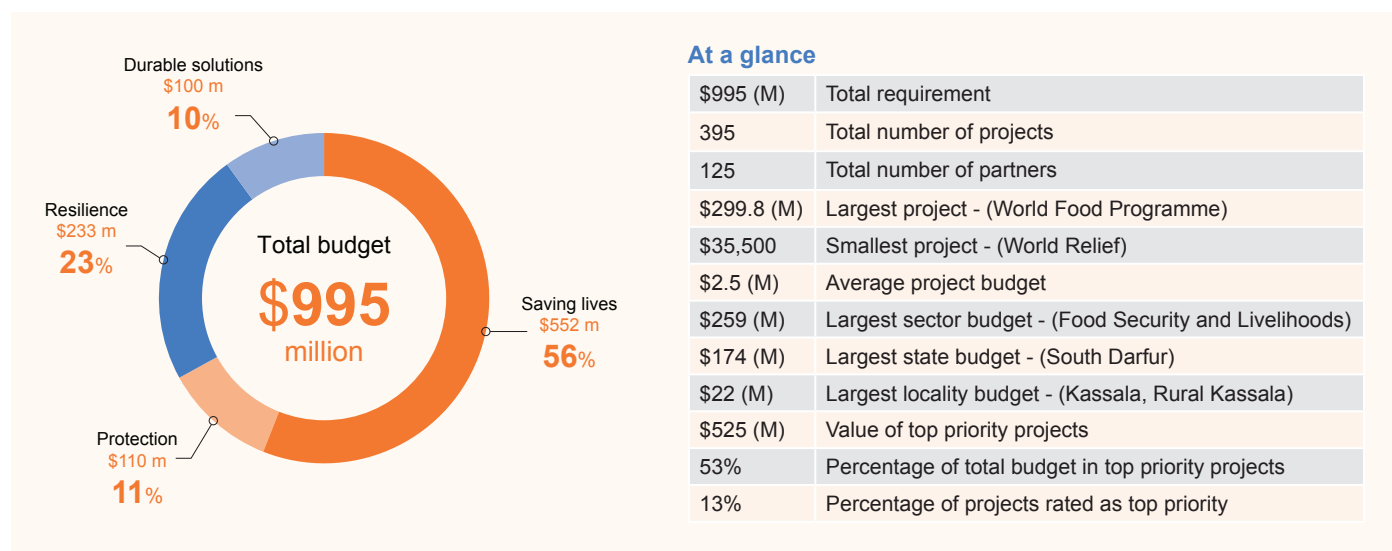
**Durable Solutions:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

The four strategic objectives provide a broad-based humanitarian framework that includes life-saving emergency relief, protection of people affected by conflict and crisis, support for the efforts of households and communities to cope with short-term shocks and stresses and humanitarian support for durable solutions where conditions permit. Essentially, the first two strategic objectives are 'mandatory' humanitarian responsibilities, while the third and fourth seek to ensure that humanitarian action also supports opportunities for early recovery and transition into longer-term development where possible. The latter two objectives also represent pathways for a responsible exit strategy for the international humanitarian system from Sudan, and reflect a lack of complacency with the status quo in spite of the persistence of the country's humanitarian crisis.

The strategic objectives have been chosen to ensure that the humanitarian community in Sudan is prepared for most eventualities: undertaking timely emergency responses as required, while not missing opportunities for facilitating progress towards long-term solutions where possible. Thus, the most important strategic choice is the balance of effort and resources that are devoted to each of these objectives. While humanitarian planning is not undertaken on the basis of a given budget with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in a position to control allocations to strategic objectives, each sector response plan has been developed within this strategic framework.

## Funding Requirements

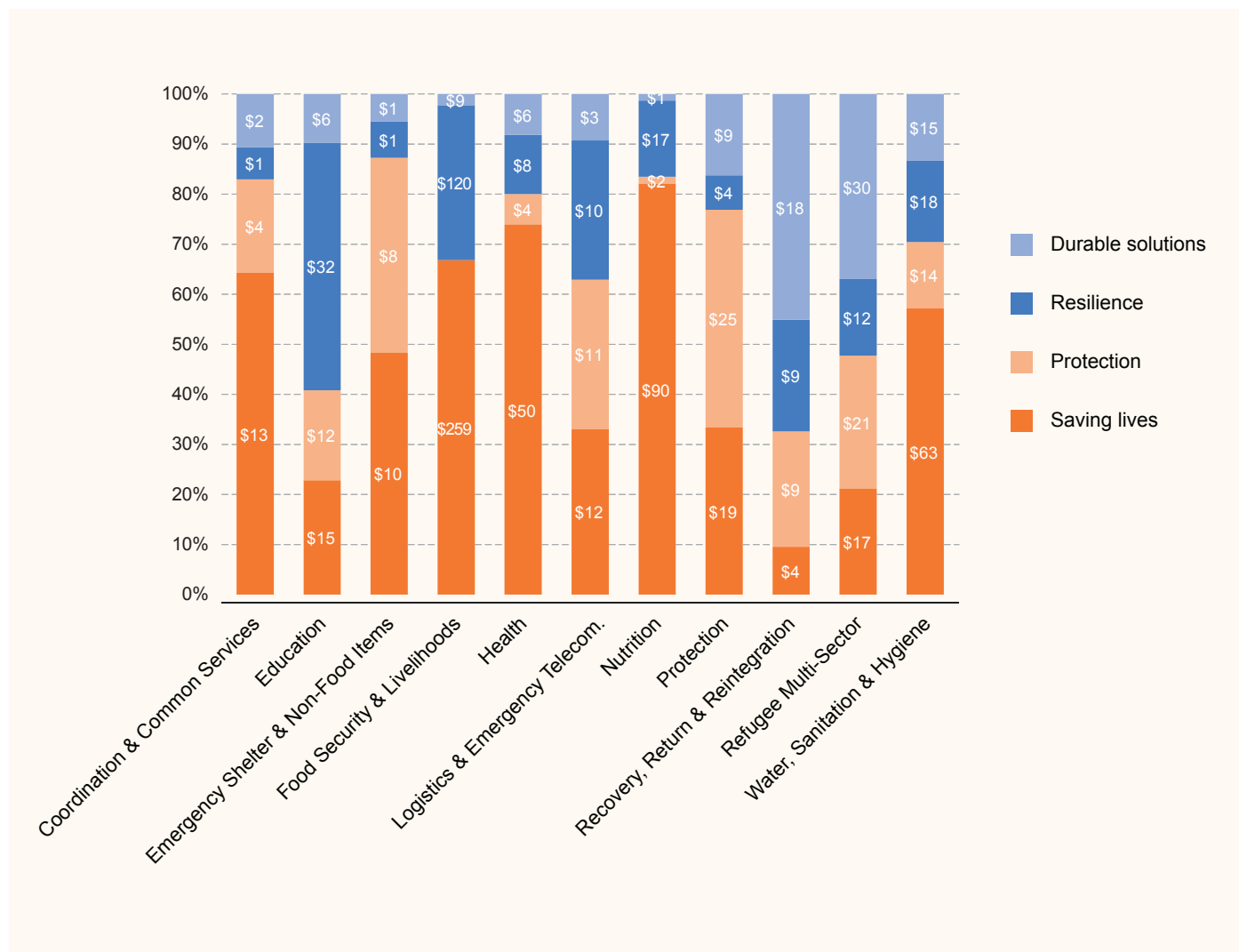
The 2014 strategic response plan is seeking US\$995 million for 395 projects throughout Sudan. This year, 125 international and national humanitarian partners have submitted projects.



<sup>3</sup> In correspondence dated 10 December 2013, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission noted that "physical violence is the prerogative of governments, not organizations or the United Nations". The Humanitarian Coordinator confirms that the humanitarian protection objective in this plan neither implies the use of force by humanitarian organisations in Sudan nor does it contest the responsibility of the Government of Sudan for the protection of civilians.

Partners were asked to assign project costs to the strategic objectives which they are designed to support and the outcome of this exercise is shown in the figure above. Two thirds of the \$995 million plan is devoted to saving lives (\$552 million) and protection (\$110 million) activities. Slightly under a quarter is devoted to resilience (\$233 million) and a tenth to durable solutions (\$100 million). The breakdown of the costs by sector and strategic objectives are shown in the chart below.

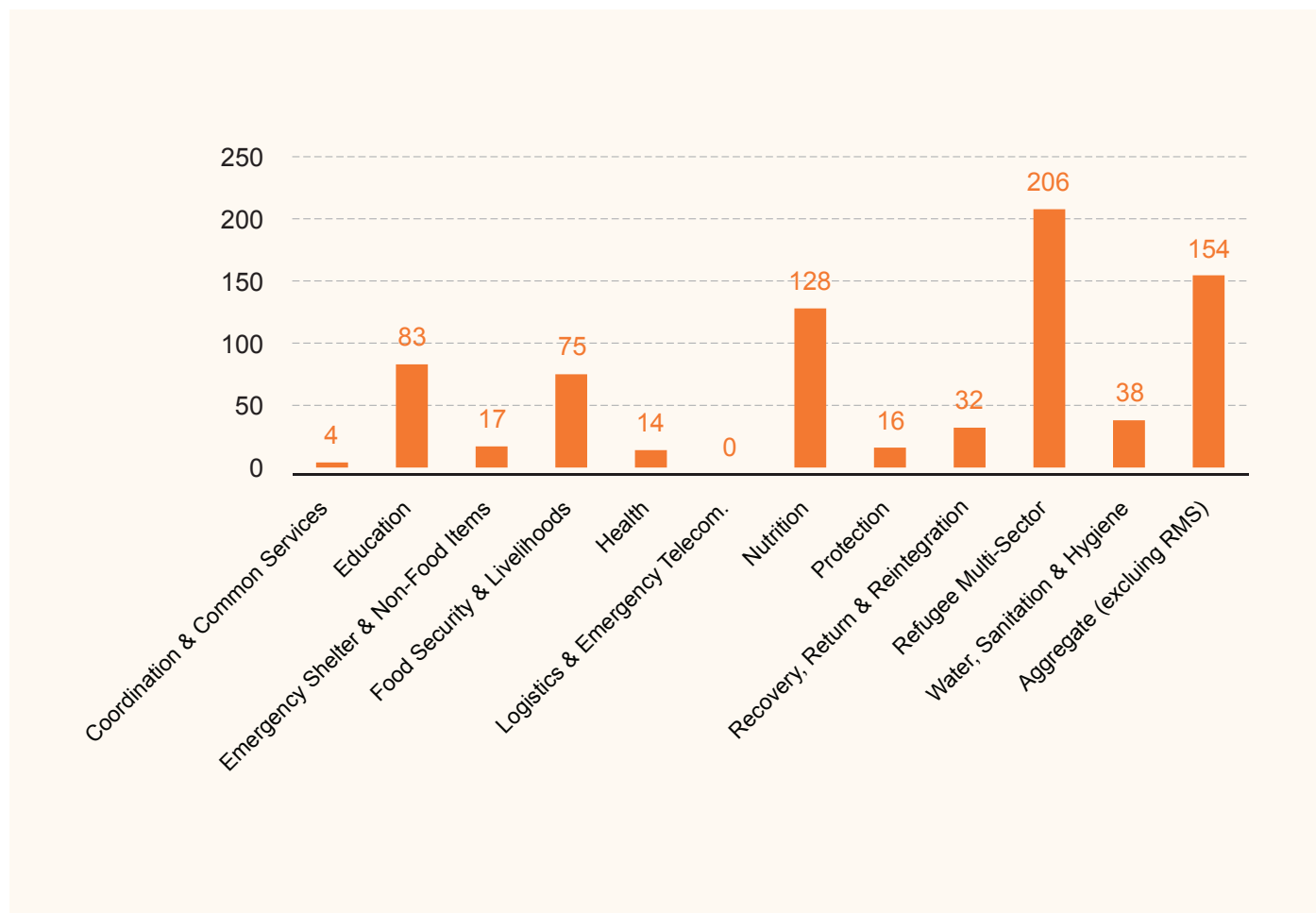
### Sector budgets by strategic objective (\$million)



The dominance of the life-saving objective, in terms of overall requirements, reflects the significant increase in the numbers of people facing life-threatening situations in 2013 due to conflict and displacement, growing food insecurity, natural hazards, and chronic vulnerability. Declining optimism in the prospects for a comprehensive peace settlement is reflected in the relatively small part of the budget devoted to durable solutions. However, this four pillared strategic framework allows for the volume of each strategic objective to be recalibrated at any time without the need to rewrite the strategic objectives themselves should a significant change in the humanitarian context take place.

If delivered in its entirety, the 395 projects in the plan would together deliver 91 million “value adding” humanitarian transactions of direct assistance to 5.9 million intended beneficiaries; 34% for children, 36% for women and 30% for ‘others’ at an overall cost per beneficiary of \$168. This is 27% lower than the 2013 Work Plan, although because sectors have different beneficiary targets, there are considerable variations in sector costs per beneficiary as shown in the chart below.

## Response per capita cost by sector (\$)



## Advocacy

The 2014 strategy recognises that an essential component of humanitarian leadership is advocacy, without which there is little chance of achieving the desired strategic outcomes. While previous plans have focused on the delivery of humanitarian projects as the primary means for realizing strategic goals, the 2014 strategy places advocacy at the centre of the plan. Without effective advocacy on humanitarian access, compliance with humanitarian principles, improving programme quality, resource mobilisation and peace-building, none of the strategic results set out in the plan are achievable.

## Explanation of the Strategic Objectives

This section contains an explanation of each of the strategic objectives, including information related to the scale and scope of the humanitarian response under each objective.

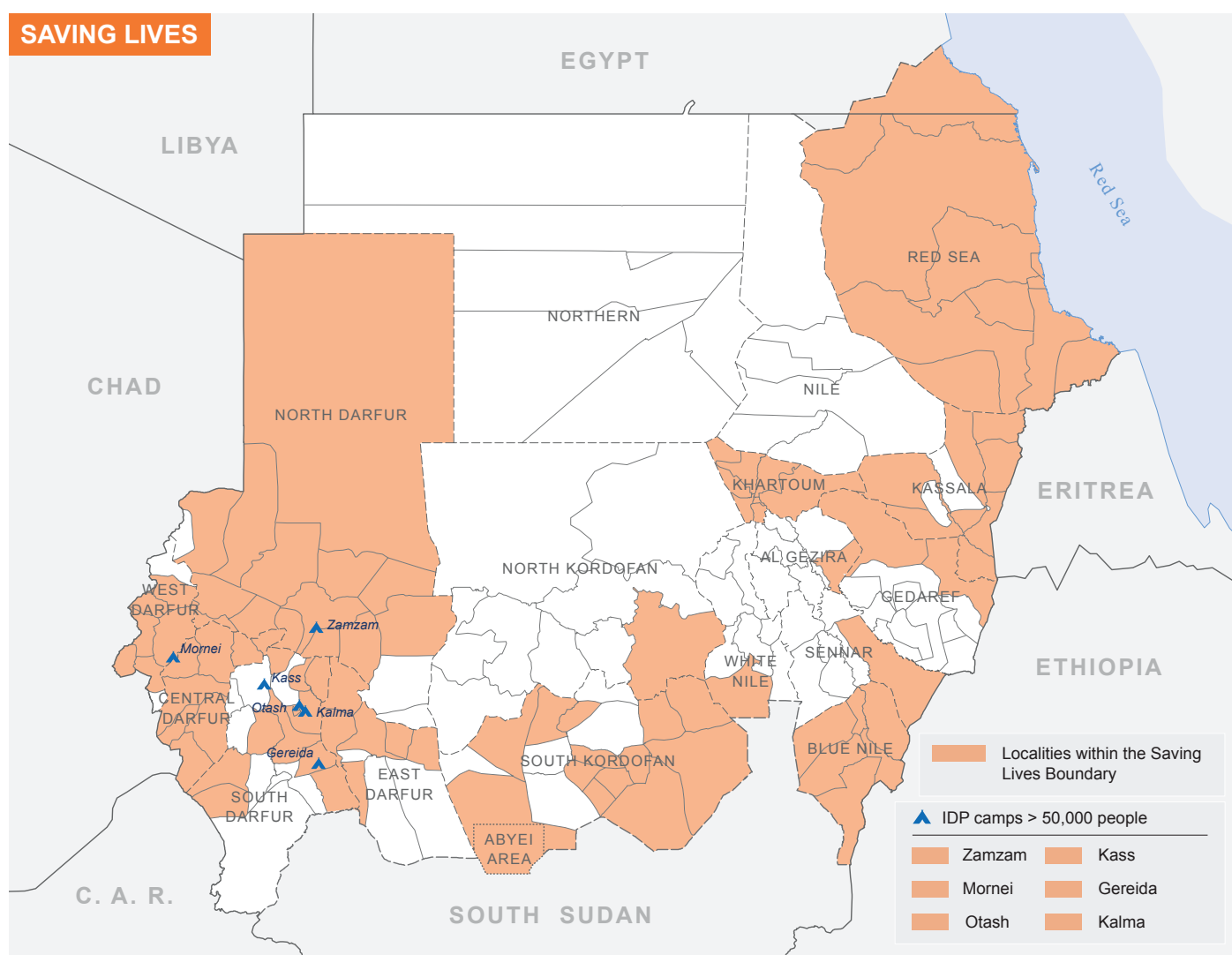
### **Saving Lives:** Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

Large scale and widespread life-saving humanitarian action will continue to be required in Sudan in 2014. Levels of vulnerability in IDP camps in Darfur have increased as basic supplies have been reduced and essential services have declined in quality or in some cases stopped altogether. This has resulted from a vicious circle of conflict, insecurity, economic hardship, lack of access, lack of capacity, mixed implementation performance and a large funding gap. The upsurge of new displacements in Darfur and increasing numbers of people in need in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, plus a substantial refugee case-load, the inclusion of recent flood-affected communities, and extremely high levels of severe malnutrition in Red Sea state, combine to produce an estimated 5 million people in need of life-saving support in 2014.

conflict affected communities. These population groups are distributed across 100 of the 178 geographical localities in Sudan, as shown in the map below.

Partners within the Education, Food Security and Livelihoods (FS&L), Health, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES&NFI), Nutrition, Protection and Refugee Multi-Sector (RMS), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, with support from Coordination and Common Services (CCS) and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET) will contribute to the life-saving effort in Sudan in 2014. The budget for this strategic objective is \$552 million, involving 355 projects of which 160 have at least 50% of the project's costs assigned to this strategic objective.

Population Groups targeted under Saving Lives	
IDPs	2,376,110
Refugees and Asylum Seekers	161,684
IDP and Refugee Returns	-
People of South Sudanese Origin	303,760
Flood Affected	318,420
Mine Affected	78,004
Non-displaced severely food insecure	666,657
Non-displaced moderately food insecure	817,489
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,722,118</b>



The advocacy priorities for the “saving lives” objective are set out in the table below.

### Advocacy Objectives: Saving Lives

<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Policy/practice issue</i>	<i>Desired outcome</i>
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect for humanitarian workers</li> <li>Cooperation with registration processes</li> <li>Feedback to sectors</li> </ul>	Improved safety Reduced corruption Improved services
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service delivery</li> <li>Integrated programming</li> <li>Compliance with humanitarian principles/code of conduct</li> <li>Incident reporting</li> <li>Project reporting</li> </ul>	Improved quality Improved quality Improved consent and access Improved security Improved transparency
Government of Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service delivery</li> <li>Respect for humanitarian principles</li> <li>Work/travel permit</li> <li>Project approval</li> <li>INGO/NGO registration</li> </ul>	Improved coverage/quality Improved access Improved services Improved services Improved services
Non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect for humanitarian principles</li> </ul>	Improved consent and access
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of funding</li> </ul>	Improved coverage
Peacekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of civilians</li> <li>Unhindered access and safety and security of humanitarian personnel</li> </ul>	Improved well-being Improved coverage/quality

### Protection: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

While responsibility for civilian protection is the primary duty of the Government of Sudan, supported by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), protection activities form a vital part of the humanitarian operation. In 2013, conflict has continued in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, with a marked increase in internal displacement. In this context, urgent intervention is required, in close coordination with the Sudanese Government to enhance the security of conflict affected populations;

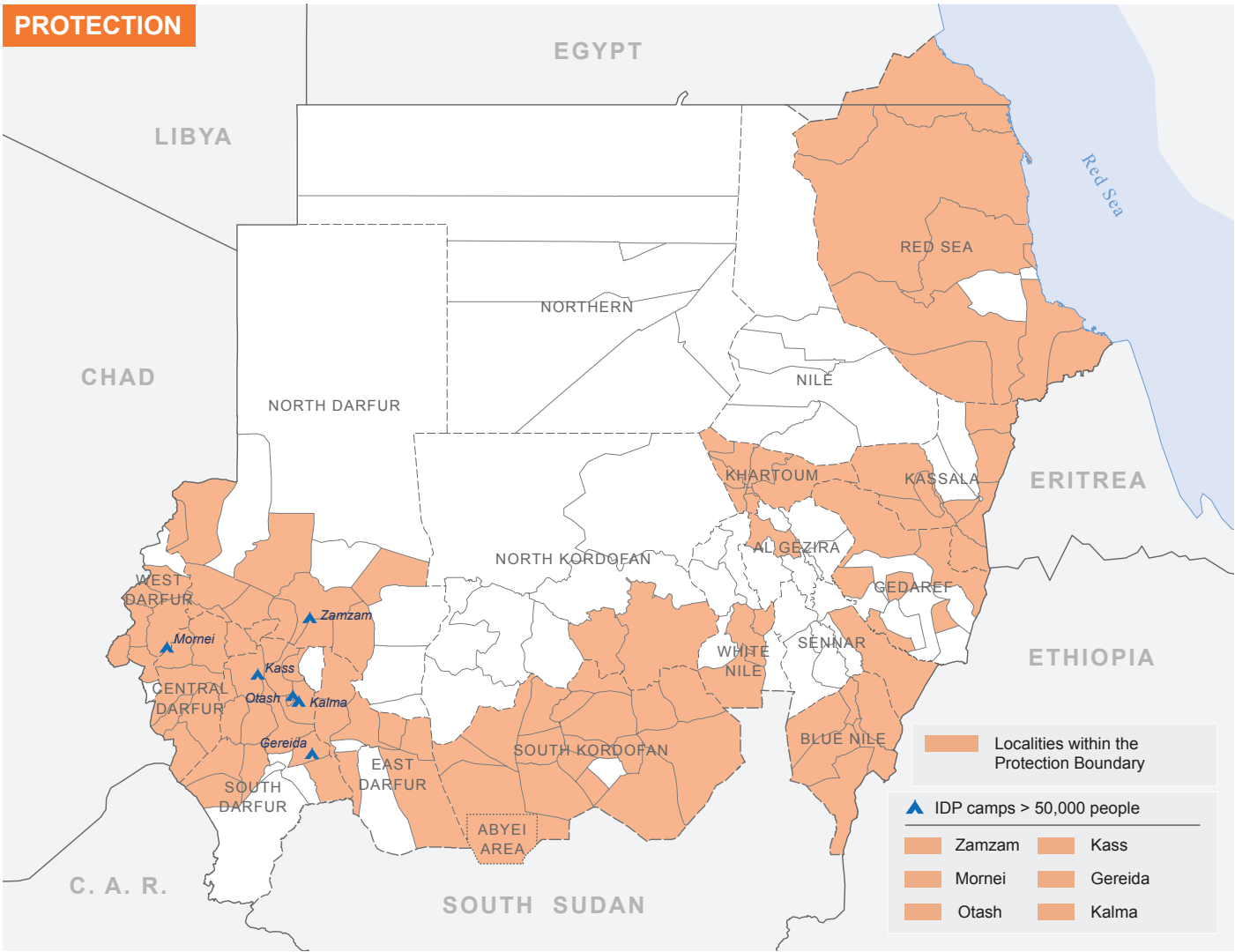
Population Groups targeted under Protection	
IDPs	2,368,000
Refugees and Asylum Seekers	165,463
IDP and Refugee Returns	320,772
People of South Sudanese Origin	323,826
Mine Affected	78,004
Non-displaced conflict affected	635,043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,891,108</b>

to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence; to promote special protection measures for girls and boys; to enhance access to justice for conflict affected populations; to address housing, land and property rights; reduce the risks of landmines/explosive remnants of war (ERWs); and promote measures to enhance the protection of South Sudanese populations in Sudan. It is estimated that 4.1 million people are in need of humanitarian protection.

The 2014 plan proposes protection activities targeted at 3.9 million (95% of this group) as shown in the table, comprising of IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers, IDP and refugee returnees,

mine affected communities and conflict affected non-displaced persons. These population groups are distributed across 111 of the 178 geographical localities in Sudan, as shown in the map below.

While protection has its own dedicated sector group, the strategic objective will also be delivered with support from the Education, Health, ES&NFI, Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR), RMS and WASH sectors, with additional support from CCS and LET. The budget for the “protection” objective is \$110 million, made up of 240 projects, of which 44 have at least 50% of the project’s costs assigned to this strategic objective.



Advocacy priorities in support of the “protection” objective are outlined in the table below.

Advocacy Objectives: **Protection**

<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Policy/practice issue</i>	<i>Desired outcome</i>
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community based protection</li> <li>Incident reporting</li> </ul>	Improved safety
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incident referrals</li> </ul>	Improved accountability
Government of Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule of law</li> <li>Compliance with IHL</li> </ul>	More accountability Improved security
Non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule of law</li> <li>Compliance with IHL</li> </ul>	More accountability Improved security
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HR and IHL advocacy practice</li> </ul>	Improved support
Peacekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of civilians</li> <li>Protection of humanitarian workers</li> </ul>	Improved well-being Improved access

**Resilience:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

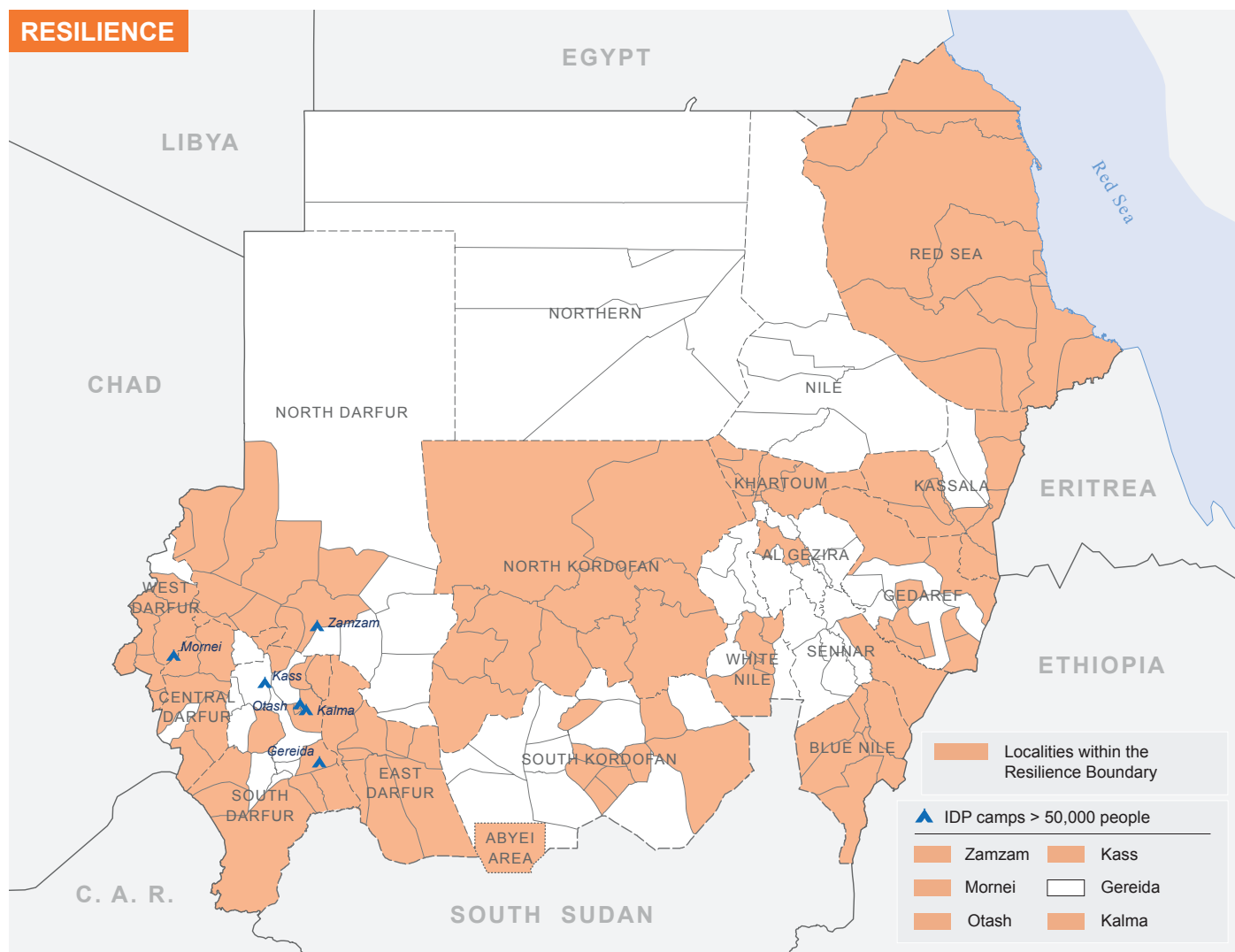
While the humanitarian operation has been active in Darfur for more than ten years, and the number of people in need has grown significantly in 2013, access challenges, high unit costs of delivery, inadequate delivery capacity and declining resources underline the imperative of achieving more with less. Households and communities in Sudan have a remarkable capacity to cope with shocks and stresses arising from events such as conflict-induced displacement, crop failures, animal disease, flooding, as well as austerity measures that curtail the delivery of essential services. However, their capacity to cope has been persistently challenged during the last decade and, as a result, some of the strategies that many people have been obliged to resort to are environmentally destructive, socially stigmatizing and economically unsustainable. When traditional short-term coping strategies become long-term behavioural norms, the consequences can also be damaging, for example to people's health, nutrition, livelihoods and education, and also expose people to grave security risks.

Population Groups targeted under Resilience	
IDPs	2,296,104
Refugees and Asylum Seekers	165,549
IDP and Refugee Returns	298,292
People of South Sudanese Origin	298,661
Flood Affected	288,240
Mine Affected	78,004
Non-displaced conflict affected	538,246
Non-displaced moderately food insecure	697,884
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,660,980</b>

However, humanitarian assistance can be provided in ways that reduce some of the recurrent costs that fall upon communities, such as the frequent repairs needed for temporary school buildings and clinics, and in ways that help to protect and build up household and community assets through, for example, protecting animal health or improving soil fertility. Support for community welfare self-help organisations can also strengthen resilience, while appropriate education and training can equip people with new skills and information that enable a more sustainable adaption to camp or urban life.

While the purpose of the “resilience” objective is not to shift the burden of humanitarian response onto crisis victims and their families and communities, substantive progress in strengthening the resilience of households, groups and communities will enable them to enjoy greater autonomy and dignity, and reduce the number of calls for short-term external assistance. It is estimated that 5.3 million people are in need of targeted support for strengthening their resilience across Sudan.

The plan targets 4.7 million people (78% of the total in need of enhanced resilience) composed of IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers, IDP and refugee returnees, South Sudanese, flood and mine affected communities, and non-displaced food insecure and severely affected by conflict, distributed across 113 localities in Sudan. Partners within the Education, FS&L, Health, ES&NFI, Nutrition, Protection, RMS, RRR and WASH sectors, with support from CCS and LET will contribute to “resilience” activities in Sudan in 2014. The budget for the “resilience” objective is \$233 million, made up of 331 projects, of which 93 have at least 50% of the project’s costs assigned to this strategic objective.



Advocacy priorities in support of the “resilience” strategy are outlined in the table below.

Advocacy Objectives: **Resilience**

<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Policy/practice issue</i>	<i>Desired outcome</i>
Affected people	• Autonomy/aid dependency	Greater autonomy Greater self-reliance
Partners	• Programme quality	SMARTer Improved efficiency
Government of Sudan	• Quality of planning decisions	Improved policies
Non-state actors	• Safe access	Improved coverage
Donors	• Flexibility	Address the relief-development “gap”
Peacekeepers	• Protection of civilians • Protection of humanitarian workers	Improved well-being Improved access

**Durable Solutions:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

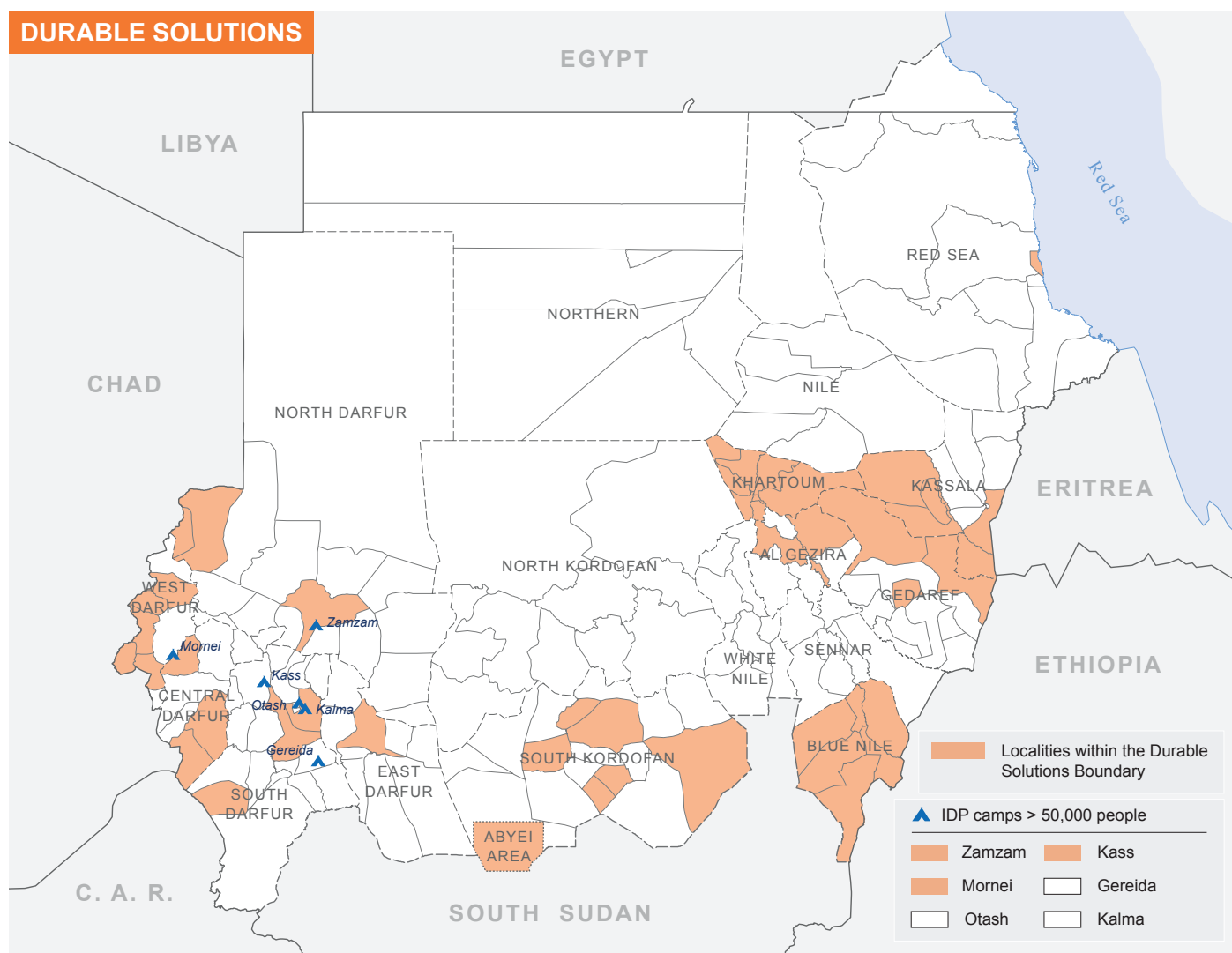
Sudan hosts many uprooted people all of whom urgently require a durable solution to their current situation. However, while conditions for implementing durable solutions may have deteriorated for many during 2013, opportunities for local integration and voluntary returns or repatriation do still exist. Coordinated efforts by humanitarian and development actors, in cooperation with local and national government, can help to end displacement conditions

for some. The estimated number of people in Sudan needing humanitarian support during the transition into a durable solution is 3.3 million, but many live in areas where conditions for durable solutions have not yet been realised.

Population Groups targeted under Durable Solutions	
IDPs	1,210,705
Refugees and Asylum Seekers	165,038
IDP and Refugee Returns	168,422
People of South Sudanese Origin	296,917
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,841,082</b>

The plan seeks to assist 1.8 million people (40% of this group) in 2014, comprising of IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers, IDP and refugee returnees and South Sudanese in 52 localities across Sudan, as shown in the map below.

Partners within the Education, FS&L, Health, ES&NFI, Protection, RMS, RRR and WASH sectors, with support from CCS and LET will contribute to “durable solutions” activities in Sudan in 2014. The budget for the “durable solutions” objective is \$100 million (10% of the total plan), made up of 267 projects, of which 24 have at least 50% of the project’s costs assigned to this strategic objective.



The advocacy priorities for the “durable solutions” strategic objective are summarised in the table below.

### Advocacy Objectives: Durable Solutions

<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Policy/practice issue</i>	<i>Desired outcome</i>
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement in project planning</li> </ul>	Improved consultation
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with humanitarian principles</li> <li>Consultation with affected people</li> <li>Transition to development partners</li> </ul>	Improved consent and safety Informed consent Coordinated service delivery
Government of Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolution of land-use issues</li> <li>Service provision</li> </ul>	Expanded opportunities Expanded service delivery
Non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement in peace process</li> </ul>	Expanded opportunities
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination</li> <li>Strategic coherence</li> </ul>	Clearer peace incentives Relief/development transition
Peacekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security of returns and reintegration</li> <li>Protection of aid workers</li> </ul>	Expanded opportunities Improved access
Regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for peace process</li> </ul>	Increased

### Scope of the strategy

As outlined above, the 2014 plan seeks to meet the “strategic needs” of specific population groups based on the detailed inter-sector assessment carried out for the 2014 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). This generated nine sector-specific locality assessment scores using a 0-5 scale, with “5” representing the most acute level of need. The next stage in scoping the plan was to analyse these scores in the “strategic boundary” setting process, the results of which are summarized in the table below.

The most relevant sector needs scores were used to select targeted localities under each strategic theme. The strategic response “boundaries” were set for each strategic objective as follows:

- **Saving Lives:** Localities with any of the seven targeted groups, recording average sector scores of 4 or above and a population weighted consolidated needs score of 2 or above, were selected for “saving lives”. In addition, any locality with a nutrition score of 4 or above was also targeted under this objective.
- **Protection:** Localities with any of the six affected groups with population weighted consolidated needs scores of 2 or above and average sector needs scores of 3 or above were selected for the “protection” objective. In addition, localities with scores of 4 or above for mine action or the refugee multi-sector were added to the target list.
- **Resilience:** Localities with any of the eight affected groups that had population weighted consolidated needs scores of 5 or above, or had scores of 4 or above from the Education, FS&L, NFI&ES, Nutrition, or Refugee Multi-Sector assessments were selected for the “resilience” objective.
- **Durable Solutions:** Locations with any of the four targeted groups and with RMS or RRR scores of 4 or above were selected for the “durable solutions” objective.

Strategic Need	BOUNDARY CRITERIA			BOUNDARY RESULTS
	Targeted populations	Proportion of the estimated total number in need (6.1 million people)	Locality selection criteria	
Saving Lives	IDPs Refugees and asylum seekers South Sudanese Flood affected Mine affected Non-displaced severely affected Non-displaced severely food insecure	5 million (82%)	Population adjusted needs score: $\geq 2$ Average needs score: $> 3$ Nutrition: $= 5$	Population: 4.7 million 77% of total 94% of targeted Geographical localities: 100/178 58%
Protection	IDPs Refugees and asylum seekers IDP & refugee returnees South Sudanese Mine affected Non-displaced severely affected	4.1 million (67%)	Population adjusted needs score: $\geq 2$ Average needs score: $> 3$ Mine Action: $\geq 4$ Protection: $\geq 4$ Refugee Multi-Sector: $\geq 4$	Population: 3.9 million 63% of total 95% of targeted Geographical localities: 111/178 65%
Resilience	IDPs Refugees and asylum seekers IDP & refugee returnees South Sudanese Flood affected Mine affected Non-displaced severely affected Non-displaced moderately food insecure	5.3 million (86%)	Population adjusted needs score: $\geq 5$ Education: $\geq 4$ FSL: $\geq 4$ NFI&ES: $\geq 4$ Nutrition: $\geq 4$ Refugee Multi-Sector: $\geq 4$	Population: 4.7 million 76% of total 88% of targeted Geographical localities: 113/178 66%
Durable Solutions	IDPs Refugees and asylum seekers IDP & refugee returnees South Sudanese	3.3 million (54%)	Recovery, Return & Reintegration: $\geq 4$ Refugee Multi-Sector: $\geq 4$	Population: 1.8 million 30% of total 56% of targeted Geographical localities: 52/178 30%

### Outline of “Strategic Boundary” setting process

The strategic boundary exercise delivered a coordinated and transparent basis for prioritising affected people and localities in the sectors’ response planning processes. The approach also provided new coordination benchmarks and controls as illustrated in the chart below.

## Proportion of budget within and outside targeted localities (\$million)

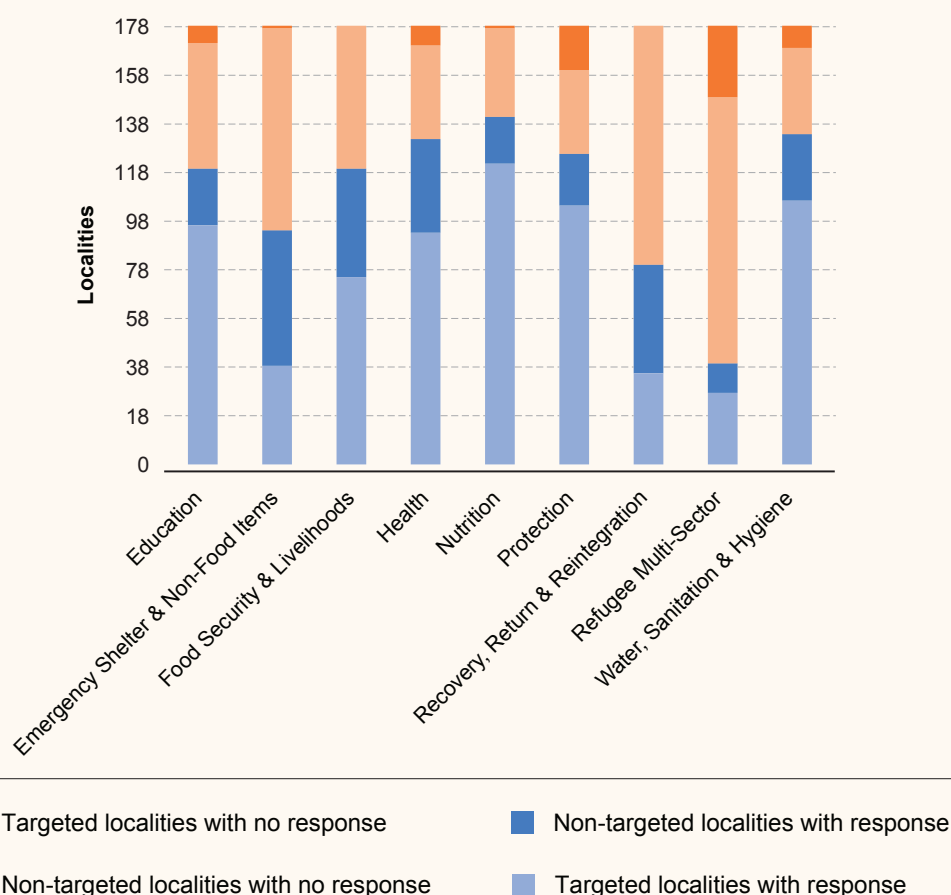


In summary, the targeting exercise indicated that 780 sector-specific locality-level interventions<sup>4</sup> would be required to meet all strategic needs based upon the intervention criteria above. Sectors were asked to plan their activities accordingly. However, as the boundary setting exercise revealed issues about the quality of some data, sector coordinators were not requested to automatically reject all project proposals falling outside the targeted localities. Instead, the sectors were asked to justify the inclusion of such projects, and an overview of these cases is provided in the sector response plans.

Overall, 91% of the locality level intervention target is covered by the planned response, leaving 9% of the intervention target which is not addressed by the plan, mainly as a consequence of capacity or access constraints. Of the 822 planned locality level sector responses, 71% fall within the strategic boundaries while 29% are outside. At the sector level, the analysis reveals a wide range of compliance levels with the strategic boundaries, as shown in the graph below.

<sup>4</sup>The Coordination and Common Services (CCS) and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET) sectors did not assess needs since they are support sectors.

## Sector alignment with targeted localities



As this is the first time this kind of boundary setting exercise has been conducted in Sudan, the results must be interpreted with care. However, the exercise has set a new benchmark in transparency and accountability that enables all interested parties to review the accuracy of sector level assessments at the locality level, as well as comparing the sectoral alignment with the strategic boundaries. The granularity of the data provides a major step forward in strengthening the evidence-base for the humanitarian plan, while the analysis of the data is providing new management and coordination tools that are already strengthening the focus of the operation. For example, during the project review process large numbers of projects were refocused onto targeted localities.

The effectiveness of the strategic boundary exercise in shaping the response should be greatly enhanced in future years as the quality of the data and experience with the approach increases.

### Priorities within the scope of the strategy

As described above, the first phase of the three stage prioritisation process was the strategic boundary exercise that identified the strategic needs of affected people at the locality level. The next stage in seeking to achieve greater focus on the strategic objectives was undertaken in the project selection and review phase.

Item	Project selection guidance
1	The appealing organization and its implementing partners should have the capacity to implement the project
2	The appealing organization should be a member of the sector
3	The appealing organization should be a legally recognized/registered body in Sudan
4	The project should be based upon evidence from first hand assessment and consultation with affected people
5	The project should contribute explicitly to one or more sector objectives
6	The project should fall within the list of prioritized localities for this sector or with a justification accepted by the sector

Item	Project selection guidance
7	The project should have a clear target population, planned outputs, expected outcomes and performance indicators
8	The project should identify and respond to the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men, or justify its focus on one group
9	The project should not duplicate activities implemented by other organisations
10	The project activities should be feasible within the 12 month timeframe of the plan
11	The project should be cost-effective in terms of the number of affected people assisted and the needs to which the project responds
12	The project should not have a gender marker score of 0 and should show evidence of responding to GENCAP advice
13	The project should have completed the environmental marker
14	The project should have strategic objective scores that add up to 100%

The generic project selection criteria above were provided for sector coordinators to use in addition to the sector specific criteria. The criteria reinforced the principle of working within targeted localities and addressing gender, environmental and accountability considerations.

In the final phase of the prioritisation process, the sector coordinators were asked to submit top priority rated projects to a maximum of 30% of the value of the sector budget. Sectors complied with this requirement to various degrees as outlined in the table below.

Eight sectors - CCS, Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection, RRR, RMS and WASH - submitted top priority rated project(s) close to or below the 30% target. Meanwhile, three sectors, LET, FS&L and ES&NFI, sectors significantly exceeded the target. In the case of FS&L, this is largely due to the inclusion of just one project (the largest in the plan) under the top priority rating. Nevertheless, the overall prioritization exercise has been far more incisive than in recent years with the total value of prioritized projects standing at \$525 million compared with \$787 million in 2012.

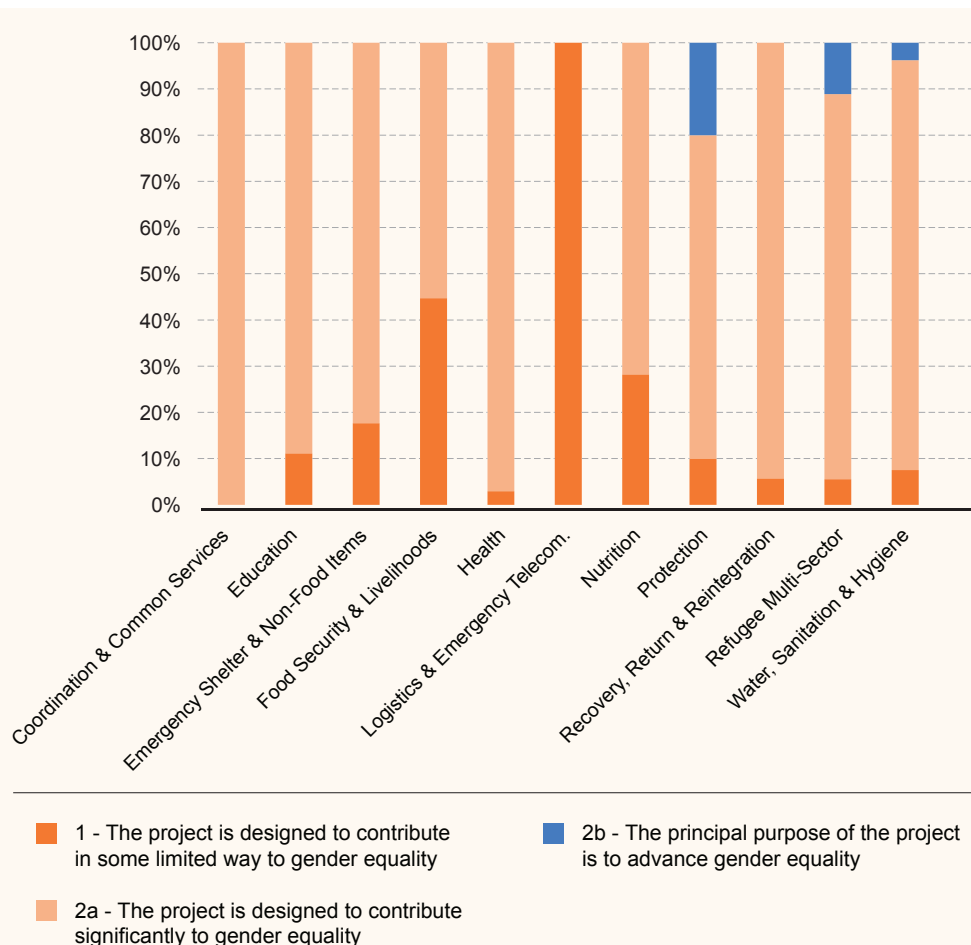
## Cross-cutting and context-specific issues

### Gender

Humanitarian actors in Sudan have committed themselves to ensuring and promoting gender equality in the humanitarian response through the application of the Gender Marker, a tool designed to ensure that all segments of the target population will benefit equally. The Gender Standby Capacity Advisor (GENCAP) for Sudan has worked with sectors and implementing partners on two aspects: first, to build capacity around the design of “gender equality programming” to ensure more equitable participation and an appropriate distribution of humanitarian assistance. Second, to ensure the monitoring of project implementation takes into account gender equality considerations.

The 2014 Humanitarian Work Plan includes no “gender-blind” projects. The proportion of projects contributing significantly to gender equality (codes 2a and 2b) has increased from 74% in 2013 to 80% in 2014. Moreover, projects contributing in a limited way to gender equality (code 1) have decreased from 25% in 2013 to 19% in 2014. The table below displays the gender marker codes by sector.

## Gender marker results by sector



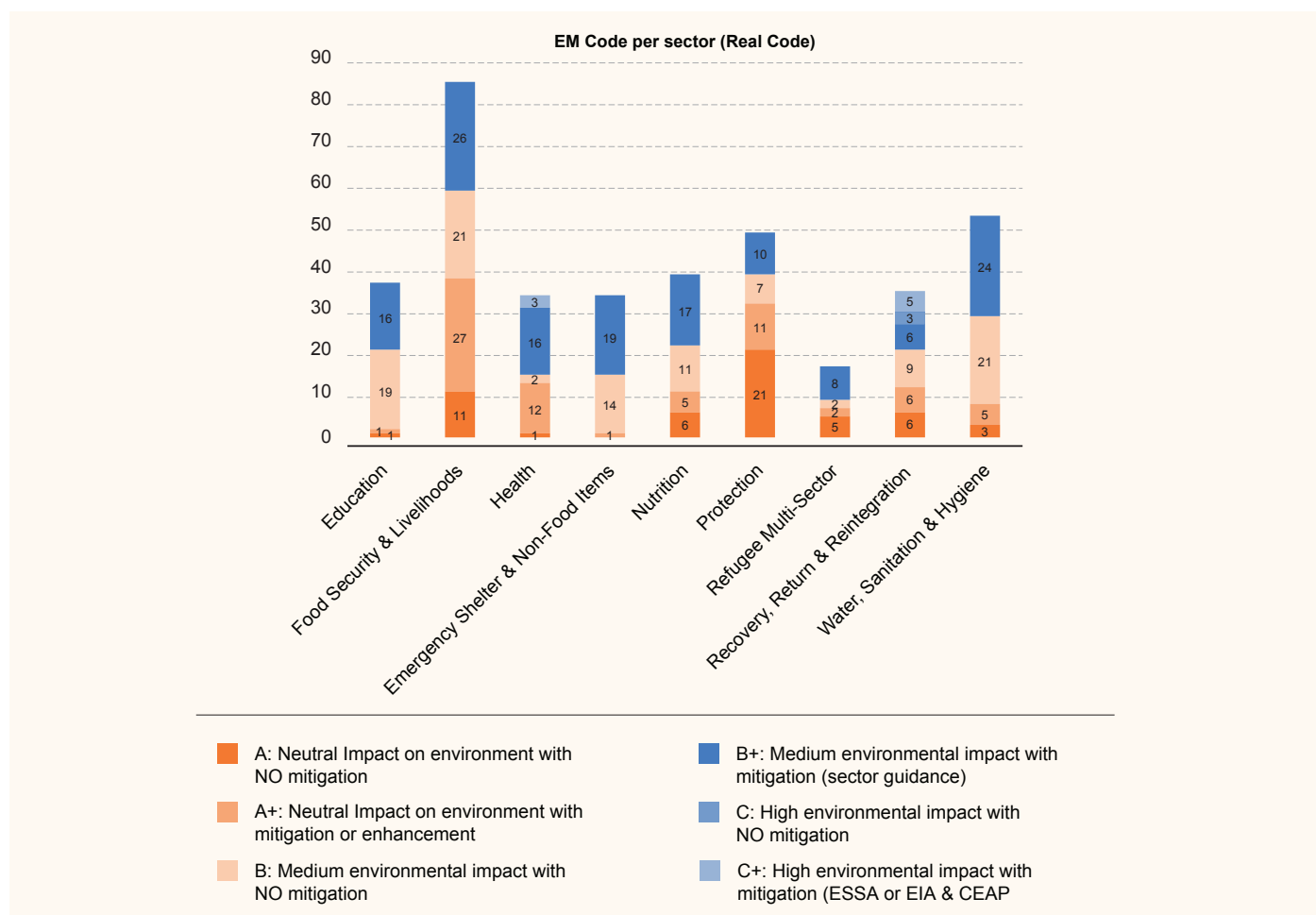
Despite no project in this year's plan being "gender blind", most partners can do more to ensure the distinct needs of men, women, boys and girls are incorporated throughout the project cycle. Further capacity building is needed to promote the collection, use and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data, fielding gender-balanced assessment teams, consulting with both women and men on their needs and to provide a gender analysis of the roles of men, women, boys and girls in relation to the needs identified and the activities proposed. These steps will ensure a commitment to equity that can be monitored.

### Environment

Sudan faces a number of environmental challenges, including environmental degradation and the over-exploitation of natural resources, especially the unsustainable use of forests and groundwater resources. As a result, the design and implementation of humanitarian interventions needs to take such challenges into account, with the aim of reducing negative impact while promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. Integrating environmental concerns within humanitarian action can have a tangible impact in terms of improving access to basic services, ensuring strengthened community resilience and enabling durable livelihoods.

Environmental concerns are integrated in the plan through the application of the Environment marker. In this process, all 395 projects have been coded according to the potential environmental impact of the proposed activities. Although used in previous years, the environment marker has been revised for this year's plan; the new coding system takes into account both the potential environmental impact of a project and any planned mitigation measures. This new coding system will enable a more comprehensive evaluation of progress.

## Projects by environmental marker scores



### Early Recovery

Early recovery is an approach that should be integrated into the work of all humanitarian actors to ensure the dividends of humanitarian response are sustainable and interventions link to longer-term development processes and goals. Although life-saving support remains the first priority, early recovery approaches aim to restore services, livelihoods and governance capacity: in the process, establishing an environment where the displaced have the opportunity to access essential services, have viable livelihoods, and live in safety and dignity. Early recovery approaches also seek to involve the local authorities and communities in the planning as much as possible.

Early recovery-centred approaches are not new to Sudan; they have been developing in concert with concrete evolutions in global policy and implementation. Sudan's National Strategic Plan, the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and the 2013-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) all reflect a policy-driven emphasis on opportunity-based transitions from relief to development. Particularly in light of the protracted crisis in Darfur, early recovery is a key conceptual underpinning of the Darfur Development Strategy, a multi-year strategy created in support of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) that was endorsed by international partners in April 2013.

### HIV/AIDS

Inter-agency guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings views HIV as an emergency priority and a multi-sectoral responsibility. During a humanitarian crisis, it is well documented that people may adopt new cultural norms that increase the rate of HIV infection. As a result, it is necessary to consider the impact of the humanitarian situation on the vulnerability of people to HIV and their capacities to cope with it.

Sudan is located in a region of the world where HIV incidence is growing quickly. HIV in Sudan is mainly transmitted through unprotected sex between men, between sex workers and their clients and from HIV positive adults to their children during conception or pregnancy. It is estimated that between 56,000 and 84,000 people live with HIV and around 20 individuals are infected each day. Treatment and prevention coverage is low and vulnerability is high to HIV both in the more stable areas and in the areas of humanitarian need.

## Constraints and how the HCT and sectors will address them

The major constraints to implementation are:

- building consent to work in all critical and insecure areas.
- strengthening compliance of partners with humanitarian norms, in particular the principles of neutrality and impartiality.
- establishing operational modalities to gain secure and safe access to affected people.
- retaining and building sufficient specialised human resource capacity that will enable partners to deliver with professionalism and integrity.
- establishing more effective inter-sector coordination plans to address key challenges, most notably the high rates of malnutrition.
- translating good intentions on the gender and environmental markers into good practice on the ground.
- building a culture of accountability, most notably to affected people.
- maintaining donor support and building confidence in the humanitarian programme cycle management process.

While all of these represent formidable challenges, the main tool for addressing them will be through more coherent, constructive and focussed advocacy, seeking specific changes in the policies and practices of key actors and stakeholders.

## Response monitoring

The HNO and the strategic boundary exercises have greatly enhanced the evidence-base and coherence of strategic response plan, and will also be used as the basis for strategic and operational monitoring of the operation. The HNO exercise has built up the overall picture of humanitarian needs based upon three dimensions consisting of 178 geographical localities, nine groups of affected people and nine sector needs assessments. Data on needs and affected people was only accepted when disaggregated to the locality level, and through this approach, it was possible to design a detailed response plan, tailored to the needs of each affected group.

Each strategic objective in the response plan has a specific blend of sectoral components, depending upon the affected group, the particular locality and the sector needs assessment. This information was consolidated into a single data sheet, but unfortunately the detail of this cannot be fully represented here because it contains 200 columns of data and analysis broken for each of the 178 geographical localities, and would cover over 30 pages if printed legibly. However, as the most important product of the planning process, it is illustrated below, and it is available to any interested parties from OCHA Sudan.

## Single Data Sheet: Annotated illustration

178 localities

9 affected population groups

Localities	Total in need	IDPs (000s)	Refugees and asylum seekers	IDPs/refugees/battle victims	People of South Sudanese Origin	Flood Affected	Minor Affected (not otherwise captured)	Non-displaced internally affected
Abeyi PCA Area, Abeyi PCA Area	35,000	20,000		15,000				
Al Gazira, El Hasabessa	4,200		800			3,300		
Al Gazira, El Kambesi	10,657		7			10,650		
Al Gazira, El Mangasol								
Al Gazira, Israh El Gecira (S. El Gecira)	10,000		0			10,000		
Al Gazira, Madani El Kobra (Greater Wad Madani)	17,500				2,500	15,000		
Al Gazira, Shang El Gecira (E. El Gecira)	26,000		0			26,000		
Al Gazira, Um El Gera	25,000					25,000		

Targeted groups  
by locality

Targeted population

South Sudan Origin	Food insecure	Minor Affected (not otherwise counted)	Non-displaced internally affected	Non-displaced severely food insecure (poor coping mechanisms)	Non-displaced severely food insecure (poor coping mechanisms)
1,700 210					2,700
1,900 1,510	1,200		1,670		
400 380					
900			20,000		2,0
1,000 1,000	1,500	9,277	6,210	13,640	20,0

## Locality level summarized data

Total Targeted	Sector needs scores (average)	Project budgets in \$million	Total number of projects per locality
25,078	3.13	\$8.5	31
51,304	3.00	\$13.2	37
44,960	3.50	\$8.5	31
113,000	3.57	\$2.4	22

Sector  
needs  
scores by  
localityLocality  
and sector  
targeted by  
strategic  
objectiveResponse  
gap (in  
red)

Project count	Health				Logist Tele			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

Response in  
non-targeted  
locality (in  
yellow)Number of  
sector  
projects in  
the locality

This single data sheet allows for the numbers in each affected group, the sector needs assessment, and the targeting decisions to be verified at the locality level. In due course, the impact of project responses can be assessed against this data too, and additional information on partners, budgets and intended beneficiaries that is not shown on the data sheet can be identified by drilling into the data.

The value of this for accountability and monitoring purposes is considerable. However, further work is required to finalise several strategic outcome indicators, and a key challenge is that the strategic objectives are not “owned” or led, either by individual agencies or by sectors (with the possible exception of the Protection Sector). Sector monitoring also requires strengthening, and in several cases, adapted to take on the strategic monitoring role. The development of a detailed monitoring strategy is the next stage in the new humanitarian programme cycle management system, and this will provide an ideal opportunity for taking these matters up and for building multi-sectoral leadership and monitoring teams around the strategic objectives.

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline and target</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility &amp; method</i>
Crude mortality rate.	Baseline: 16.7/1,000 Target: 8.37/1,000	Sector: Health. Method: Sudan Census, Health Information Systems, Ministry of Health.
Infant mortality rate.	Baseline: 57 (per 1,000 live births) Target: 52 (per 1,000 live births)	Sector: Health. Method: Sudan Household Survey 2014, Health Information Systems, Ministry of Health.
Number of disease outbreaks.	Baseline: 80% Target: 100%	Sector: Health. Method: Early Warning and Response Network System (EWARNs), National Surveillance System, Health Information Systems, Ministry of Health.
Global acute malnutrition.	Baseline: 16.4% Target: <15% (1.5% reduction in 2014)	Sector: Nutrition sector. Method: National-level Surveys
Level of food security.	Baseline: 90% Target: 80%	Sector: Food Security and Livelihoods. Method: food security monitoring system and food security assessments.
Perceptions of vulnerable people regarding their dignity and well-being.	Baseline: To be set. Target: To be set.	Sector: Coordination and Common Services. Method: to be set.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline and target</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility &amp; method</i>
Conflict induced mortality rate	Baseline: To be assessed Target: To be set	Sector: Protection. Method: UNAMID, Protection Monitoring, Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
Number of persons reported to be directly affected by protection incidents.	Baseline: 34,000 Target: No target	Sector: Protection. Method: Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) /Most At Risk Adolescence (MARA) systems, Protection monitoring recorder, IMSMA.
% of individuals who achieve protection remedies based on reported incidents.	Baseline: 70% Target: 85%	Sector: Protection. Method: MRM/MARA systems; Protection monitoring recorder, monthly sector partner reports, IMSMA Database.
Number of key protection policies/standards put into practice by relevant actors in priority areas	Baseline: 2 Target: 10	Sector: Protection. Method: MRM/MARA systems, Protection Working Group and partner reports.
% of targeted communities who report positively on their safety and security in their communities.	Baseline: 30% Target: 60%	Sector: Protection. Method: Focused Group Discussions, Protection Monitoring reports, IMSMA Database, Surveys.












**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline and target</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility &amp; method</i>
Level of food security.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Food Security and Livelihoods. Method: Food security monitoring system and food security assessments.
Level of economic self-reliance: accumulation of household assets; analysis of debts and savings: evolution of market prices (FEWS)	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Recovery, Return and Reintegration. Method: Household Survey 2014, Targeted Survey / Gender Specific Mini-survey, Most Sought Change (MSC).
Targeted groups' engagement in community emergency preparedness, mitigation, prevention and response activities.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Coordination and Common Services. Method: to be set.
Humanitarian action capacity in targeted localities.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Recovery, Return and Reintegration. Method: to be set.
Environmental sustainability of water, wood and waste management practices.	Baseline: to be set during 2014. Target: to be set for 2015 HWP.	Sector: Food Security and Livelihoods. Method: to be set.
Targeted groups' perceptions of their own resilience.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Coordination and Common Services. Method: to be set.












**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline and target</i>	<i>Monitoring responsibility &amp; method</i>
Level of food security.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Food Security and Livelihoods. Method: Food security monitoring system and food security assessments.
Level of economic self-reliance: accumulation of household assets; analysis of debts and savings: evolution of market prices (FEWS)	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Recovery, Return and Reintegration. Method: Household Survey 2014, Targeted Survey / Gender Specific Mini-survey, Most Sought Change (MSC).
Basic needs provision during transition from humanitarian to development actors.	Baseline: to be set Target: to be set	Sector: Coordination and Common Services. Method: Opinion survey.
Environmental sustainability of water, wood and waste management practices.	Baseline: to be set during 2014 Target: to be set for 2015 HWP	Sector: Food Security and Livelihoods. Method: to be set.
% of affected people who report having expressed informed consent in the process of agreeing to durable solutions.	Baseline: 80% Target: 100%	Sector: Protection. Method: Protection (returnee) monitoring.
% of affected people who report having found a durable solution in a safe, dignified and equitable environment.	Baseline: 80% Target: 100%	Sector: Protection. Method: Protection (returnee) monitoring.

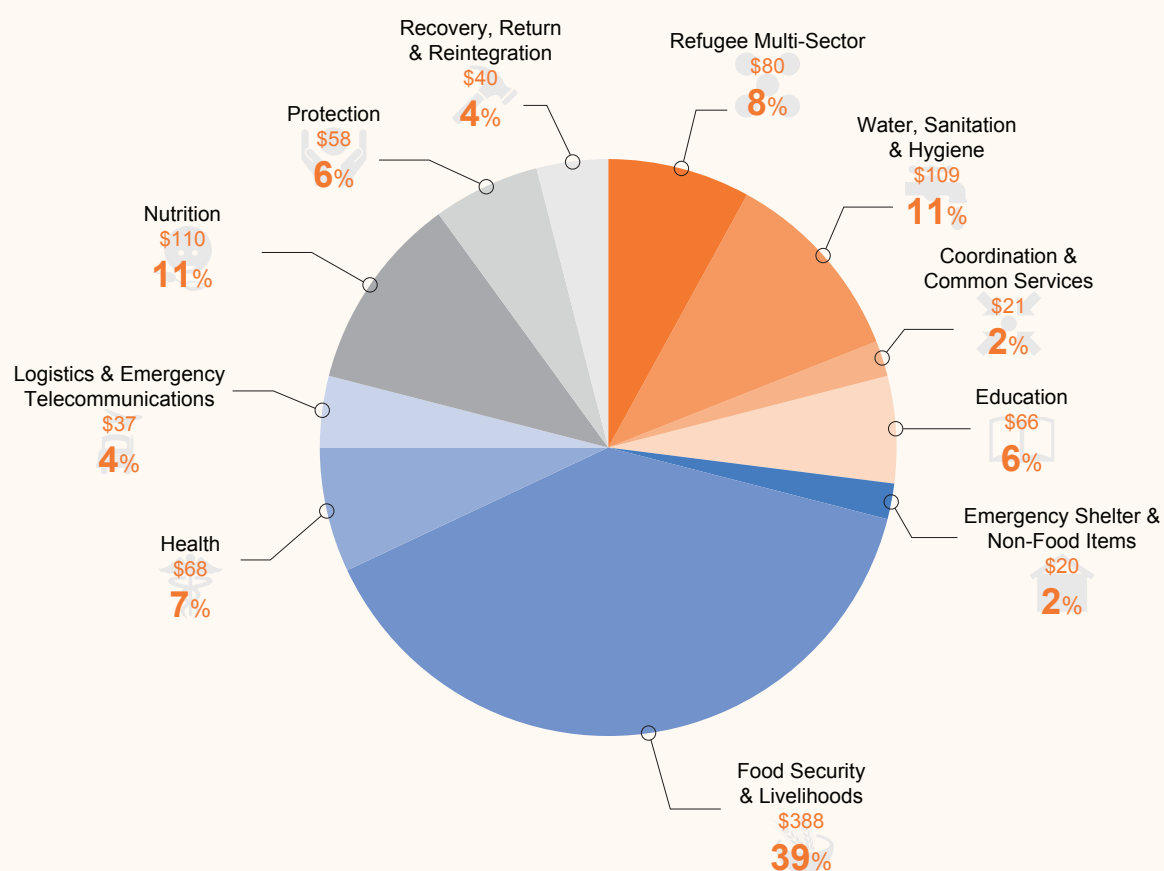
# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sector	Government lead	Lead agency (UN and Partners)	Organizations
 Education (EDU)	Ministry of Education.	UNICEF	Al Rahma, Almassar, AMAL, AORD, ACT/UMCOR, CAFOD, CRS, DRC, ERRADA, FPDO, GFO, HRCSN, INTERSOS, IRD, IRW, LAO, MHI, PBA, Plan Sudan, SAG, SC, SOLO, Sudan RC, Tearfund, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPO, WFP, WVI, ZOA Refugee Care.
 Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES&NFIs)	Humanitarian Aid Commission.	UNHCR	ACT/NCA, AORD, AOSCD, ARC, Badya, CRS, CW, DDA, GAH, HelpAge, INTERSOS, IOM, IRW, JASMAR, KCSC, LABENA, NIDAA, Oxfam America, Plan, PODR, RDN, RODHA, SAG, SC, SSO, Sudan RC, Tearfund, UNHCR, UPO, World Relief.
 Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Animal Resources.	FAO/WFP	ACT/NCA, ACT/UMCOR, ACTED, ADO, Almassar, ARC, ASSIST, Badya, BPWO, CAFOD, CIS, COOPI, CRS, CW, DDA, DRC, FAO, FAR, FPDO, GOAL, GPBC, HelpAge, IOM, IRD, IRW, ISRA, JVC, MC Scotland, Mubadiroon, NEF, NIDAA, Oxfam America, PA (formerly ITDG), PODR, RI, SC, SECS, Sibro, SOLO, Sudan RC, TEARFUND, TGH, TOHD, UNHCR, UPO, VCO, VSF (Germany), WCC, WFP, World Relief, WVS, YCDO, ZOA Refugee Care.
 Health (HEA)	Ministry of Health.	WHO	ACT/NCA, Almassar, APDHW, ARC, COSV, CW, FPDO, GAH, SC, GOAL, HAD, HRF, IMC UK, IRW, KPHF, MERLIN, Mubadiroon, Mulraney International, Muslim Aid, NIDAA, PANCARE, RI, Sudan RC, TOD, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Relief, WVS, ZPDO.
 Nutrition (NUT)	Nutrition Department, Ministry of Health.	UNICEF	ACT/NCA, Almassar, AMVO, ARC, ASSIST, CIS, COSV, CRS, CW, GAH, GHF, GOAL, HelpAge, IMC UK, KPHF, MERLIN, Plan, RI, SC, Sibro, Spain RC, Sudan RC, TEARFUND, TOD, TOHD, UNICEF, VSF (Germany), WFP, World Relief, WVS.
 Protection (PRO)	Humanitarian Aid Commission and National IDP Centre.	UNHCR	AAR JAPAN, Almassar, AMAL, AMVO, AOCD, AORD, ASSIST, CRI, DDA, FPDO, GAH, GFO, GOAL, HelpAge, JASMAR, NIDAA, PLAN, RHF, RUCODO, SAG, SC, SEEMA, Sibro, SSDHA, SSO, TACO, TdH, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS, UPO, WHOD, WVI, YAB, YCDO, ZAWD.
 Recovery, Return, and Reintegration (RRR)	Humanitarian Aid Commission and National IDP Centre.	IOM/UNHCR/CRS	ACT/UMCOR, ACTED, ADRA, AORD, BPWO, CRS, FAR, FPDO, IOM, LABENA, MC Scotland, NIDAA, OXFAM America, PA (formerly ITDG), SAAG, SC, SUDIA, TOHD, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS, UPO, YCDO, ZAWD.
 Refugee Multi-Sector (RMS)	Commission for Refugees (COR).	UNHCR	AORD, INTERSOS, IOM, JRS, RADA, SC, SEEMA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP.
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Public Water Corporation (Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation).	UNICEF	ACT/NCA, ACT/UMCOR, ACTED, ADRA, Almassar, AORD, APDHW, ARC, ASSIST, Badya, CAFOD, COOPI, CRS, CW, DDA, FPDO, GFO, Goal, HAD, IAS, IMC UK, IOM, IRD, IRW, JVC, KSCS, LABENA, LAO, MC Scotland, Muslim Aid, Oxfam America, PA (formerly ITDG), Plan Sudan, RUCODO, SC, SECS, Sibro, Sudan RC, SWGU, TAKE, TEARFUND, TGH, UNICEF, WHO, World Relief, WVI, ZAO Refugee Care, ZAWD.
 Coordination and Common Services (CCS)	Humanitarian Aid Commission.	UNOCHA	CIS, DDA, IOM, OCHA, Plan Sudan, RedR UK, Sudan RC, UNDSS.
 Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET)	Humanitarian Aid Commission.	WFP	UNHCR, IOM.


## SECTOR PLANS

Sector	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (\$m)
 Education (EDU)	2.7 (m)	826,100	65.5
 Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES&NFIs)	1.8 (m)	1.2 (m)	19.8
 Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	6.1 (m)	5.4 (m)	387.7
 Health (HEA)	6.1 (m)	5.1 (m)	68
 Nutrition (NUT)	4.6 (m)	899,000	110.3
 Protection (PRO)	4.2 (m)	3.7 (m)	57.6
 Recovery, Return, and Reintegration (RRR)	1.3 (m)	1.3 (m)	39.9
 Refugee Multi-Sector (RMS)	368,800	359,800	80.0
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	3.3 (m)	3.0 (m)	109.3
 Coordination and Common Services (CCS)	6.1 (m)	5.9 (m)	20.6
 Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (LET)	6.1 (m)	1.6 (m)	36.7

### Budget by sector (\$million/percentage)



## EDUCATION (EDU)



**Government lead:** Ministry of Education

**Contact information:** Nahid Idris (Anwer671@hotmail.com); Atafa Abdallah Badri (hisham381@gmail.com)

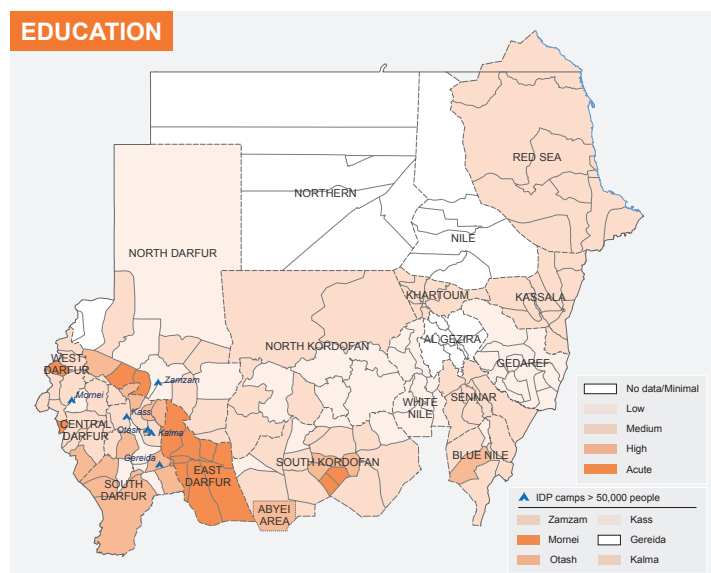
**Lead agency:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) / Save the Children

**Contact information:** Lyndsay McLaurin (lmclaurin@unicef.org); Wigdan Adam Ahmed (wigdanaa@ecaf.savethechildren.se)



In Sudan 2.7 million children aged three to 18 are in need of life-saving education. During 2013, new displacement affected over 55,000 primary school-aged children and flooding affected over 140,000 primary school-aged children. Meanwhile, low enrolment rates have persisted in localities in areas of conflict and long-term displacement. Girls,

nomadic communities, and children with disabilities are particularly at risk of losing access to education due to social norms that undervalue education for girls and minority groups. Existing education facilities in areas of displacement and flooding are overcrowded and learning environments are often extremely poor, with classrooms either at full capacity or not in condition to use.



## Needs by locality

The education sector will focus on providing children and adolescents with safe, inclusive and quality educational opportunities that ensure they are protected from harm and equipped with life-saving and life sustaining skills and knowledge. Sector activities will focus on the following key areas: (1) provision of safe learning spaces (including gender-sensitive latrines); (2) provision of education in emergency (EiE) and recreational supplies; (3) training of teachers on psychosocial support and EiE; (4) training of local educational authorities on EiE, school management and risk reduction; (5) provision of school feeding; and (6) supporting schools to incorporate risk reduction strategies into school plans.

Emphasis is placed on the specific needs of girls and boys to ensure that all children and adolescent learners are provided with equal access to quality education while minimizing the risk of psychological and physical harm. The sector will utilise environmentally-friendly and locally produced materials such as soil stabilised/concrete stabilised bricks and incorporate the planting of school green spaces to mitigate deforestation. Above all, the sector response will be targeted and specific, concentrating on emergency-affected localities facing the lowest enrolment rates and poorest educational conditions, within areas of greatest humanitarian need.

The two major reasons for inclusion of education projects lying outside the boundary areas are:

1. The project is part of a larger humanitarian campaign (i.e. enrolment campaign / school-feeding campaign) in several low-enrolment localities undertaken by large agencies.
2. The project serves specific pockets of IDPs (i.e. in North Kordofan) that the HNO exercise did not accurately capture.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### Education objective 1A:

Increase access to inclusive and protective life-saving education (formal and non-formal) for children and youth affected by emergencies.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage of targeted children by age and gender (preschool aged, primary school aged, and adolescents) supported to access protective learning spaces.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide access to safe learning spaces for emergency-affected children.	North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum.	# of children (% male and female; % preschool, primary school, adolescents) accessing safe learning spaces provided through construction, rehabilitation, or emergency repair or temporary learning spaces.	175,000 (50% girls).
Ensure provision of gender-sensitive WASH facilities in schools/learning spaces.	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, North Kordofan, Khartoum.	# of children (% male and female) with access to gender-sensitive WASH facilities (in line with INEE and SPHERE minimum standards) accessible also to children with disabilities.	175,000 (50% girls).
		# of gender-sensitive latrine units provided or rehabilitated.	
		# of hand washing facilities and safe drinking water points provided or rehabilitated.	
Ensure provision of life-skills, hygiene and health education for girls and boys in targeted communities.	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, North Kordofan, Khartoum.	# of children accessing the life-skills, hygiene and health education.	
<b>All other:</b> Conduct targeted community enrolment campaigns in emergency-affected localities.	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of children enrolled in schools in targeted localities (% male and female; % preschool, primary school and adolescents) that are accessible to children living with disabilities.	200,000 (50% girls).
		# of community enrolment campaigns conducted.	200
Provide school aged children with school meals.	North Kordofan, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of children provided with school meals (% male and female).	826,100 (50% girls).

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

### Education objective 2A:

Improve the quality of education (formal and non-formal) to ensure continuity of relevant education during and after emergencies for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pre-school and primary school aged children and adolescents.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage of targeted children (by age and gender) receiving improved quality learning through provision of teaching, learning materials, and quality teaching.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide emergency-affected children with education in emergency and recreational materials.	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, North Kordofan, Khartoum.	# of children who have received education in emergency and recreational materials (% male and female; % preschool, primary school, adolescents).	400,000 (50% girls).
		# of children provided with appropriate seating (desks, benches, and chairs) (% male and female; % preschool, primary school, adolescents).	
Equip teachers to provide an improved teaching and learning experience for emergency-affected children.	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of teachers who have been trained on core subjects and various topics according to need including life skills, inclusive education and health and hygiene education.	8,000 (50% women).
		# of teachers who have received teaching materials.	

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

### Education objective 3A:

Promote life-saving and life sustaining messages and psychosocial support in schools/temporary learning spaces to children and youth affected by emergencies.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage of targeted children reached with life-saving and life sustaining messages and psychosocial support in schools/temporary learning spaces.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Training of teachers on psychosocial support.	North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum.	# of teachers trained on psychosocial support and providing support sessions to children.	5,000 (50% women).
Undertake school hygiene campaigns.	North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur, Khartoum.	# of children participating in school hygiene campaigns.	200,000 (50% girls).

### All other:

Support the establishment of child clubs focusing on health, hygiene, and peaceful coexistence.	North Kordofan, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of child clubs established.	650
		# of children (% male and female, % preschool, primary school, adolescents) regularly attending child clubs.	-

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### Education objective 4A:

Promote mainstreaming of risk reduction strategies into Educational Programmes and strengthen capacity of local education actors (PTA, headmasters, government officials, and CBOs) on school management and education in Emergencies.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage of targeted children attending schools that have adopted risk reduction strategies into their school management plan.
2. Percentage of targeted children attending schools that have local education actors (PTA, headmasters, and government officials) that have been trained on education and school management in emergencies

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Undertake training for local education actors on school management and Education in Emergencies (EiE).	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of local education actors (by PTA members, headmasters, and government officials) who have been trained on school management and Education in Emergencies.	3,500 (50% women)
Support schools to incorporate risk reduction strategies into their education/school plans.	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of schools with risk reduction strategies incorporated into their education/school management plans.	200
		# of communities sensitized on risk reduction and importance of Education in Emergencies.	
Establish green spaces in schools.	Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Red Sea, South Darfur, West Darfur.	# of schools supported to undertake tree planting or provision of school gardens.	325

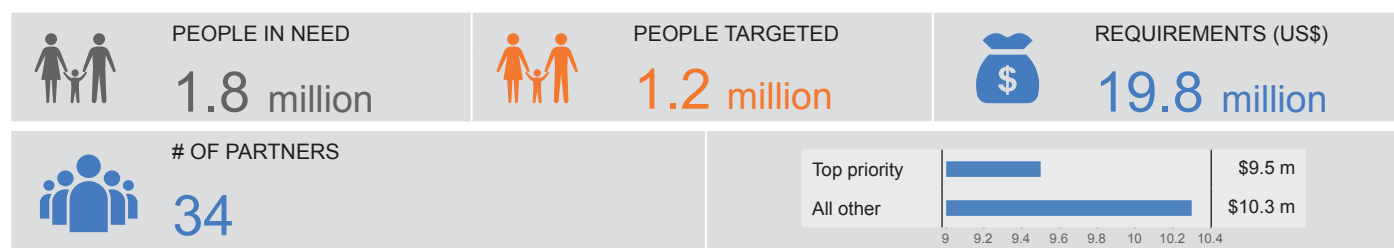
### All other:

## Table of planned coverage per location

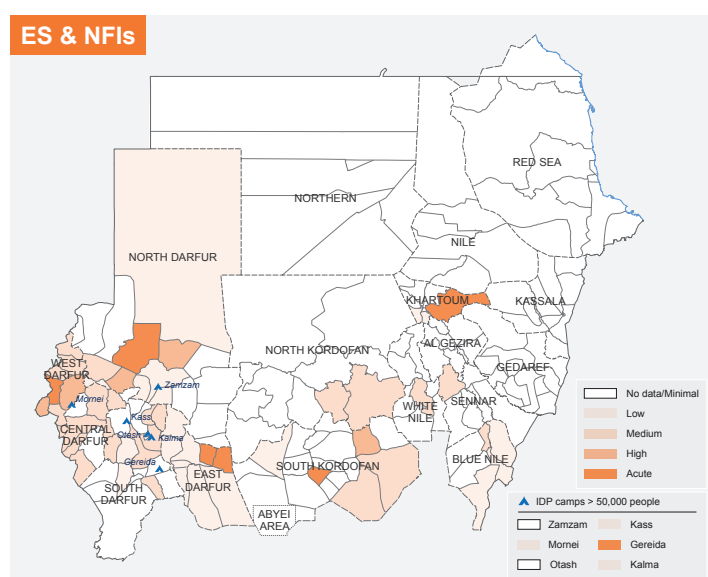
EDUCATION		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	UNICEF, SC	<b>2</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	UNICEF, IRW, SOLO, WVI, AORD, SC, FPDO	<b>7</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	UNICEF, WFP, IRW, INTERSOS, CRS, SC, DRC, TEARFUND	<b>8</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, UNICEF, ACT/UMCOR, UNOPS, WFP, UPO, ERRADA, Almassar, TEARFUND	<b>9</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	UNICEF	<b>1</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	UNICEF, WFP, SOLO, Plan Sudan	<b>4</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	Al Rahma, PBA, CAFOD, SOLO, WVI, IRD, AMAL	<b>7</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, UNICEF, SAG, WFP, PBA, Plan Sudan, DDA, Almassar, SC, FPDO	<b>10</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	CAFOD, WFP, IRW, SC	<b>4</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	UNICEF, WFP, SC	<b>3</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	HRCSN, ZOA Refugee Care, UNICEF, WFP, GFO, UPO, SOLO, MHI, WVI, ERRADA, TEARFUND	<b>11</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	UNICEF, IRW, SOLO, MHI, LAO, Almassar, SC, FPDO, NIDAA	<b>9</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	Sudan RC, UNICEF, Maman, WFP, GFO, WCC, IRW, HRF, CRS, SC, NIDAA	<b>11</b>

## EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (ES&NFIs)

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The sector will focus on saving lives and providing protection to conflict and disaster-affected populations through the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items (ES&NFIs) from the NFI common Pipeline and partner stocks. The sector plans to assist some 1,125,000 people in need in 2014. Early funding for timely procurement and prepositioning is critical for an effective response, since local procurement is not always a suitable option and international procurement lead time ranges from three to six months.



Since NFI items are not intended for long-term use, the Sector will provide needs-based renewal of NFIs for 350,000 vulnerable long-term IDPs, targeting people with specific needs (PWSNs) that qualify under protection vulnerability criteria. In that regard, the sector will focus on the provision of environmentally friendly transitional shelters (EFTS) to protracted internally displaced families to reduce the need for renewal distributions. Such transition shelters will also be provided to returnees. Meanwhile, training on alternate building techniques and technical guidance will help to strengthen the resilience of communities.

The Sector will continue to reiterate the importance of mainstreaming gender and the environment in sector activities, including during assessments, distributions of NFIs, and in the provision of environmentally friendly shelters.

### Needs by locality

Sector coordination through regular meetings is important to avoid overlaps and gaps in the provision of assistance. The meetings serve as a forum for identification of additional partners in priority areas that lack implementing partners, and for sharing technical knowledge on alternative building technologies for environmentally friendly shelter, and learning lessons from experienced sector partners.

The sector will strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that ES&NFI items are appropriate for men, women, girls, boys and other vulnerable groups; are of sufficient quality; and have the desired impact on beneficiaries' ability to mitigate health threats and protect their families. An M&E database system will be introduced to partners in 2014 to track response activities, better measure the sector's impact and performance, and ensure the efficient use of funding.

The inclusion of ES&NFI projects outside the targeted localities is a result of UNHCR ES&NFI project's preparedness to provide ES&NFIs from the core pipeline to all localities in certain states.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### ES&NFIs Objective 1A:

To provide needs-based and timely emergency shelter and non-food items to people affected by conflict and disaster, returnees and other vulnerable populations.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Procurement.	Supplier (local/international).	Procurement process in place at the beginning of every quarter.	225,000 NFI kits.
Warehousing and Pre-positioning.	El Obeid, Nyala, El Fasher, El Geneina.	Common Pipeline ES & NFIs stored in UNHCR ESNFI project warehouses and partner warehouses. Effective Management of NFI common Pipeline.	225,000 NFI kits.
Assessment, verification and distribution of ES & NFIs to newly displaced households.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area.	# of newly displaced households in need receive non-food items and emergency shelter. # of returnees in need receive non-food items and emergency shelter.	775,000 beneficiaries.

#### All other:

100% of identified gaps and overlaps are addressed through effective coordination and timely information sharing.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area.	Identification of gaps and overlaps in geographical coverage.	At least 50 % of gaps identified and new partners identified to fill in the gaps.
		Coordination of solutions.	At least 80 sector coordination meetings held.
		Fund raising.	
		Training initiatives.	At least 30 training sessions for stakeholders.
		Distribution and stock reporting.	At least 20 Sector reports issued.

### ES&NFIs Objective 1B:

Renewal of ES&NFIs for People with Specific Needs (PWSNs).

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Assessments to identify vulnerable PWSNs in need of renewal NFIs.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of most vulnerable pre-existing IDP households reported to be in need of renewal NFIs.	100,000 households (500,000 people).
Distribution of renewal ES & NFIs to identified PWSNs.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of most vulnerable pre-existing IDP households identified receive required renewal ES & NFIs.	70,000 households (350,000 people).

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

### ES&NFIs Objective 2A:

Timely provision of ES&NFIs to reduce the risk of exploitation of vulnerable people.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Procurement.	Supplier (local/international).	Procurement process in place at the beginning of every quarter.	225,000 NFI kits.
Warehousing and Pre-positioning	El Obeid, Nyala, El Fasher, El Geneina.	Common Pipeline ES & NFIs stored in UNHCR ESNFI project warehouses and partner warehouses.	225,000 NFI kits.
		Effective Management of NFI common Pipeline.	
Assessment, verification and distribution of ES & NFIs to newly displaced households.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Kordofan.	# of newly displaced households in need receive non-food items and emergency shelter.	775,000 beneficiaries.
		# of returnees in need receive non-food items and emergency shelter.	

#### All other:

100 % of identified gaps and overlaps are addressed through effective coordination and timely information sharing.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area.	Identification of gaps and overlaps in geographical coverage.	At least 50 % of gaps identified and new partners identified to fill in the gaps.
		Coordination of solutions.	At least 80 sector coordination meetings held.

### ES&NFIs Objective 2B:

Timely provision of renewal of ES & NFIs for People with Specific Needs (PWSN) to reduce the risk of exploitation of vulnerable long-term IDPs.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Assessments to identify vulnerable PWSNs in need of renewal NFIs.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of most vulnerable pre-existing IDP households reported to be in need of renewal NFIs.	100,000 households (500,000 people).
Distribution of renewal ES & NFIs to identified PWSNs.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of most vulnerable pre-existing IDP households identified receive required renewal ES & NFIs.	70,000 households (350,000 people).

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

#### ES&NFIs Objective 3A:

To train vulnerable protracted IDPs and returnees on construction of suitable environmentally friendly transitional shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Identification of long-term IDP and returnee families that will be provided with environmentally-friendly shelter in targeted locations	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of long-term IDP and returnee families identified for the construction of suitable environmentally friendly transitional shelters.	16,000 families (80,000 people).
Training communities on alternative building techniques for environmentally-friendly shelter.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of communities trained on the construction of suitable environmentally friendly transitional shelters.	50 communities.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

#### ES&NFIs Objective 4A:

To expand the provision of environmentally-friendly and locally acceptable transitional shelter, using regionally produced and/or externally sourced materials.


#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Identification of long-term IDP and returnee families that will be provided with environmentally-friendly shelter in targeted locations.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of long-term IDP and returnee families identified for the construction of suitable environmentally friendly transitional shelters.	16,000 families (80,000 people).
Procurement and distribution of environmentally-friendly shelter materials.	North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of long-term IDP and returnee families provided with suitable environmentally friendly transitional shelters.	16,000 families (80,000 people).

### Table of planned coverage per location

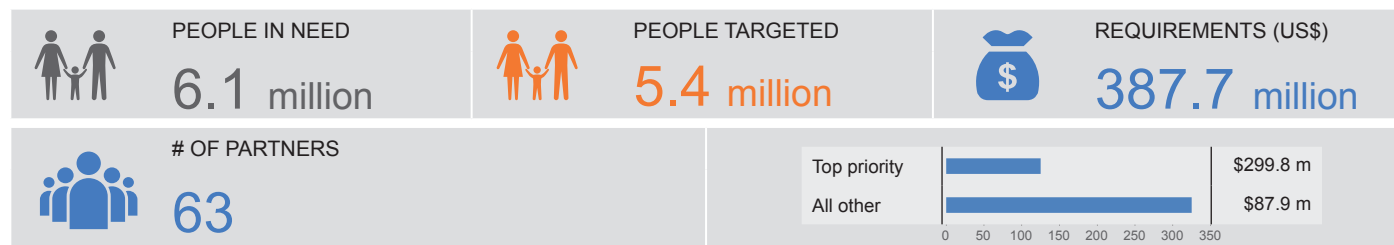
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		
Blue Nile	JASMAR, Sudan RC, SC, AORD, UNHCR	5
Central Darfur	INTERSOS, CRS, ACT/NCA, TEARFUND, UNHCR	5
East Darfur	AOSCD, Sudan RC, ACT/NCA, TEARFUND, UPO, SSO, ARC, UNHCR, GAH, RODHA	10
Khartoum	UNHCR	1
North Darfur	Plan, SAG, Sudan RC, KSCS, OXFAM America, UNHCR, DDA, IOM	8
North Kordofan	AORD, UNHCR	2
South Darfur	RDN, AOSCD, Sudan RC, GFO, ACT/NCA, TEARFUND, UPO, SSO, ARC, UNHCR, GAH, PODR, IOM, CIS, RODHA	15
South Kordofan	Sudan RC, CW, SC, Bayda, LABENA, NIDAA, UNHCR	7
West Darfur	World Relief, Sudan RC, INTERSOS, CRS, HelpAge, UNHCR, IRW	7

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

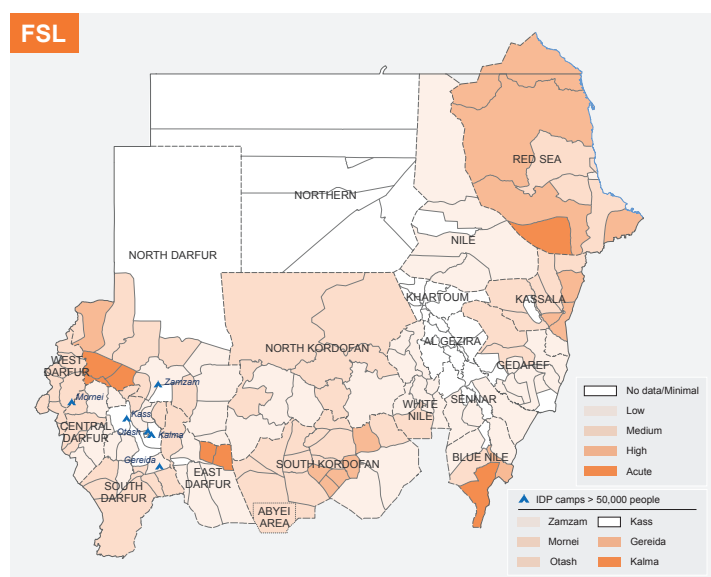


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The sector will contribute towards increased food security, reduced malnutrition rates, and strengthened livelihoods. The sector seeks to improve the dignity and well-being of the targeted population through improved economic self-reliance and environmentally sustainable activities. The sector response plan will guide partners in planning and implementing their activities in sector-defined localities in 2014.



### Needs by locality

The sector objectives will contribute mainly towards three of the four strategic objectives: saving lives, resilience and durable solutions. Sector activities will address targeted beneficiaries' immediate life-saving humanitarian needs whilst strengthening resilience and building livelihoods capacity to cope with future emergencies and shocks.

Emphasis will be put on the promotion of both gender and environment mainstreaming in partners' projects, ensuring that planned activities are actually implemented on the ground through active monitoring of partners' projects. During monitoring, beneficiaries' perception on the assistance and support (in terms of quality, quantity and timeliness) provided by partners will be assessed and feedback provided to partners in order to improve on future support.

Rigorous attempts have been made by the sector coordinator to eliminate all "out of targeted localities" projects, but the OPS may not have been fully updated to reflect these changes.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### FSL Objective 1A:

Reduce acute food insecurity and save lives of vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Increased food consumption scores of food insecure people.	3,469,640 IDPs, returnees, vulnerable and severely food insecure persons provided with in-kind and voucher-based food assistance.	Food consumption score.	80% of targeted households have at least borderline consumption.
		Daily average dietary diversity.	80% of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day.
	400,000 households (mainly the 2.4 million IDPs) provided with livestock services and short term quick maturing agriculture inputs to respond to short term needs.	% of food insecure people in target areas.	5-10% reduction in the number of food insecure people in target areas.

### Top-priority activities:

General Food Distribution (GFD) (Food, vouchers, or a combination of food and vouchers).	Countrywide.	# of people covered through GFD.	2,370,000 beneficiaries.
		Quantity (MT and US\$) of GFD provided.	200,000 MT in-kind; US\$35.9 million in vouchers.
Provide seeds and tools to the most vulnerable households.	Countrywide.	# of households supported with agriculture inputs and services.	900,000 households.
		Quantity of seeds (MT) provided.	9,000 MT of seeds.
		Quantity of assorted tools (Pcs) provided.	900,000 pieces of assorted tools.
Vaccinate and treat livestock against epidemic and endemic diseases in conflict and along border areas.	Countrywide.	# of livestock vaccinated/treated.	8,000,000 animals.
		Quantity of vaccines, equipment and drugs.	12 million doses of vaccines, 400 units of drugs and 100 sets of equipment.
Rehabilitate/construct water points in or near IDP settlements.	Countrywide.	# of water points rehabilitated/constructed (cash for work).	10 water points.
Make animal concentrate feed and mineral licks available in IDP settlements.	Countrywide.	# of the most vulnerable households having access to livestock supplementary feed.	1,000 HHs
		Quantity of animal feed and mineral licks provided.	625 MT of animal feed and 2.5 MT of mineral licks.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

#### FSL Objective 3A:

Restore and improve food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei, and eastern Sudan.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improved access and availability of food for targeted households.	900,000 households or 5.4 million people supported to improve their crop production capacity.	% of food insecure households able to meet their food needs from own production and purchase.	At least 70%, i.e., 630,000 households.
	468,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households owning 11.7 million animals supported to strengthen their livestock production capacity.	Reduction in animal diseases outbreaks (focus on TAD and ticks).	50% reduction in animal diseases outbreaks.
		Improved milk production, body condition and fertility.	Improved as compared to the same period in 2013.
	90,000 households (10% of 900,000 households) supported to engage in diversified livelihoods activities.	% of targeted households who have reported increase in income.	At least 70%, i.e., 63,000 households.

#### Top-priority activities:

Food and/or Vouchers for Assets (FFA).	Countrywide.	# of people covered through FFA.	1,085,000 people.
		Quantity (MT and US\$) of provided through FFA.	40,100 MT in-kind; US\$ 1.0 million in vouchers.
Rehabilitate/construct water points along livestock migratory routes.	Countrywide.	# of water points rehabilitated/constructed (cash for work).	10 water points.
Rehabilitate and protect pasture/rangeland.	Countrywide.	Hectares of pasture/ rangeland rehabilitated.	1,000 Ha.
Make animal concentrate feed and mineral licks available.	Countrywide.	# of households having access to livestock supplementary feed.	1,000 HHs.
		Quantity of animal feed and mineral licks provided.	625 MT of animal feed and 2.5 MT of mineral licks.
Demarcate livestock migratory routes.	Countrywide.	Kilometres of livestock routes demarcated.	2,500 Km.

#### All other:

Upgrade animal health services and strengthen durable operational capacity of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).	Countrywide.	# of vet clinics and labs rehabilitated and equipped	10 vet clinics and labs
		# of CAHWs provided with training (on cost recovery and refresher trainings) and equipped	200 CAHWs
Mainstreaming Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) in livestock emergency interventions.	Countrywide.	# of humanitarian workers trained in LEGS.	200
Rebuild lost small ruminant assets.	Countrywide.	# of households provided with small ruminants.	2,000

**FSL Objective 3B:**

Restore and improve natural resources around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Reduced environmental degradation around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas.	45,000 households (5% of the 5.4 million people) using energy saving technologies (70% of whom will be women).	% of targeted households using energy saving technologies.	At least 80 percent, i.e., 36,000 households.
	1,570 hectares planted with 1,500,000 local multi-purpose tree seedlings species.	Hectares of seedlings planted.	At least 70 percent, i.e., 1,099 hectares.
		Seedlings survival rate after one year.	At least 50 percent survival, i.e., 750,000 seedlings.

**Top-priority activities:**

Produce and plant multi-purpose tree seedlings around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas (focus on local species).	Countrywide.	# of seedlings planted (focus on local species).	1,500,000 seedlings
Train on production and use of energy saving technologies, environmental degradation practices.	Countrywide.	# of households trained.	45,000 households

**FSL Objective 3C:**

Strengthen coordination of interventions and capacity of partners to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Improved coverage of food security and livelihoods needs in target states.	Functional coordination mechanism at federal and state level.	Coverage of sector needs.	At least 70 percent coverage of needs.

**Top-priority activities:**

Organize regular sector coordination meetings at state and federal levels.	Countrywide.	# of meetings conducted.	12 meetings.
Conduct needs assessments.	Sampled localities.	# of assessments conducted.	5 assessments.
Train partners (national actors and institutions) on food security and livelihoods topics.	Countrywide.	# of partners trained.	1,500 partners.
Support Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) response analysis at both state and federal levels.	Countrywide.	# of response analysis conducted.	2 response analyses.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.**
**FSL Objective 4A:**

Restore and improve food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and eastern Sudan.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Improved access and availability of food for targeted households.	900,000 households or 5.4 million people supported to improve their crop production capacity.	% of food insecure households able to meet their food needs from own production and purchase.	At least 70%, i.e., 630,000 households.
	468,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households owning 11.7 million animals supported to strengthen their livestock production capacity.	Reduction in animal diseases outbreaks (focus on TAD and ticks).	50% reduction in animal diseases outbreaks.
		Improved milk production, body condition and fertility.	Improved as compared to the same period in 2013.
	90,000 households (10% of 900,000 households) supported to engage in diversified livelihoods activities.	% of targeted households who have reported increase in income.	At least 70%, i.e., 63,000 households.

**Top-priority activities:**

Food and/or Vouchers for Assets.	Countrywide.	# of people covered through FFA.	1,085,000 people
		Quantity (MT and US\$) of provided through FFA.	40,100 MT in-kind; US\$ 1.0 million in vouchers
Rehabilitate/construct water points along livestock migratory routes.	Countrywide.	# of water points rehabilitated/constructed (cash for work).	10 water points
Rehabilitate and protect pasture/rangeland.	Countrywide.	Hectares of pasture/ rangeland rehabilitated.	1,000 Ha
Make animal concentrate feed and mineral licks available.	Countrywide.	# of households having access to livestock supplementary feed.	1,000 HHs
		Quantity of animal feed and mineral licks provided.	625 MT of animal feed and 2.5 MT of mineral licks.
Demarcate livestock migratory routes.	Countrywide.	Kilometres of livestock routes demarcated.	2,500 Km

**All other:**

Upgrade animal health services and strengthen durable operational capacity of CAHWs.	Countrywide.	# of vet clinics and labs rehabilitated and equipped.	10 vet clinics and labs.
		#of CAHWs provided with training (on cost recovery and refresher trainings) and equipped.	200 CAHWs.
Mainstreaming LEGS in livestock emergency interventions.	Countrywide.	# of humanitarian workers trained in LEGS.	200
Rebuild lost small ruminant assets.	Countrywide.	# of households provided with small ruminants.	2,000

**FSL Objective 4B:**

Restore and improve natural resources around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Reduced environmental degradation around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas.	45,000 households (5% of the 5.4 million people) using energy saving technologies (70% of whom will be women).	% of targeted households using energy saving technologies.	At least 80 percent, i.e., 36,000 households.
	1,570 hectares planted with 1,500,000 local multi-purpose tree seedlings species.	Hectares of seedlings planted.	At least 70 percent, i.e., 1,099 hectares.
		Seedlings survival rate after one year.	At least 50 percent survival, i.e., 750,000 seedlings.

**Top-priority activities:**

Produce and plant multi-purpose tree seedlings around IDP/refugee settlements and return areas (focus on local species).	Countrywide.	# of seedlings planted (focus on local species).	1,500,000 seedlings
Train on production and use of energy saving technologies, environmental degradation practices.	Countrywide.	# of households trained.	45,000 households

**FSL Objective 4C:**

Strengthen coordination of interventions and capacity of partners to prepare and effectively respond to emergencies.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Improved coverage of food security and livelihoods needs in target states.	Functional coordination mechanism at federal and state level.	Coverage of sector needs.	At least 70 percent coverage of needs.


**Top-priority activities:**

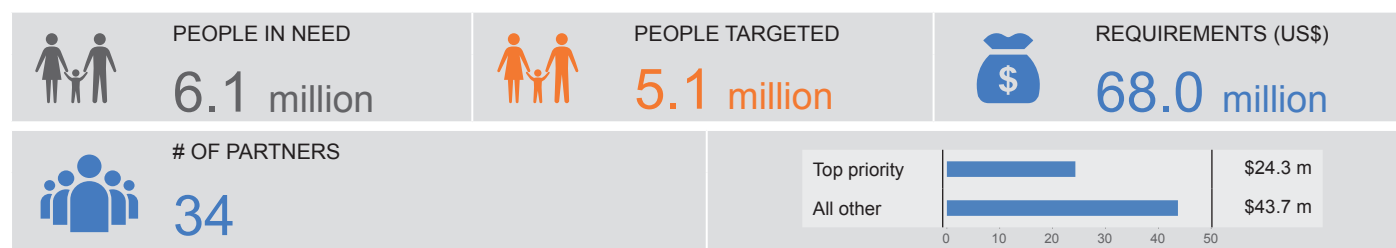
Organize regular sector coordination meetings at state and federal levels.	Countrywide.	# of meetings conducted.	12 meetings.
Conduct needs assessments.	Sampled localities.	# of assessments conducted.	5 assessments.
Train partners (national actors and institutions) on food security and livelihoods topics.	Countrywide.	# of partners trained.	1,500 partners.
Support Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) response analysis at both state and federal levels.	Countrywide.	# of response analysis conducted.	2 response analyses.

## Table of planned coverage per location

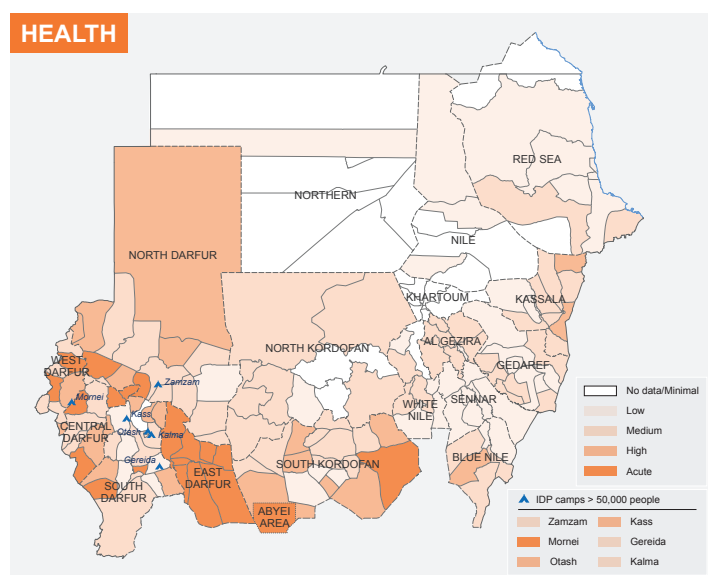
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	FAO, SC	<b>2</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	FAO, VSF (Germany), IOM, SOLO, PA (formerly ITDG), WFP, ISRA, MC Scotland, GPBC, IRW, SC, WVS, TOHD	<b>13</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	Sudan RC, WFP, SC, DRC, ACT/NCA, FAO, IRD, TEARFUND, THG, ACTED, IOM, UNHCR, NEF	<b>13</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	ACT/UMCOR, WFP, IRD, Almassar, ARC, FAO, UPO, ADO, TEARFUND, IOM, UNHCR	<b>11</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	FAO, ZOA Refugee Care	<b>2</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	FAO, SOLO, PA (formerly ITDG), WFP, CIS, FPDO	<b>6</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, COOPI, OXFAM America, PA (formerly ITDG), SAG, WFP, GOAL, RI, FAO, DDA, VCO, IOM	<b>12</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	FAO, VSF (Germany), CAFOD, WFP, IRW, VCO	<b>6</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	FAO, SOLO, VSF (Germany), WFP, SC, FPDO	<b>6</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	YCDO, Mubadiroon, PODR, OXFAM America, WFP, CIS, MC Scotland, ARC, ACT/NCA, FAO, UPO, TEARFUND, WVS, IOM, UNHCR	<b>15</b>
<b>South kordofan</b>	FAO, ASSIST, VSF (Germany), PBA, IOM, SOLO, JVC, WFP, SECS, CIS, VCO, ISRA, GPBC, MC Scotland, NIDAA, IRW, OXFAM America, NEF, FAR, CW, TOHD, Bayda	<b>22</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	CRS, World Relief, Sudan RC, VSF (Germany), Sibro, BPWO, WFP, ISRA, SC, IRW, FAO, IRD, WCC, TGH, FAR, IOM, UNHCR, CW, HelpAge	<b>19</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	FAO	<b>1</b>

## HEALTH (HEA)

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The provision of improved access to quality primary and secondary health care is essential for beneficiaries in conflict affected areas. The health sector will target 95 of the most vulnerable localities identified as the most vulnerable and in need of urgent life-saving intervention in the HNO. Although 69% of populations have access to health services, only



Needs by locality

8% of health facilities in these localities are providing the full package of basic/minimum health services. More than 77% of facilities have been affected by the ongoing conflict. For example, out of 415 primary health care facilities in East Darfur and South Darfur around 25% are inaccessible due to tribal conflicts, insecurity and poor road conditions. Disease outbreak remains a major health challenge in Sudan; for example, Darfur is facing the re-emergence of vaccine-preventable diseases such as diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and meningitis.

The three health sector objectives will contribute to the strategic objectives as follows. Ensuring better access for vulnerable populations to quality health care services, with an emphasis on maternal and child morbidity and mortality, will contribute to saving lives. Strengthening national and local capacity in early detection, preparedness and response to emergencies and public health threats will contribute to the resilience, protection and durable solutions strategic objectives.

The sector integrates gender mainstreaming into its plan through ensuring equity and equality of health service provision to different categories of the population. Meanwhile, several sectoral activities will contribute to protection related issues such as training on Clinical Management of Rape Survivors, the establishment of confidential corners in health facilities, and health prevention activities for affected populations. In terms of environmental impact, medical waste management, hygiene education sessions, usage of fuel efficient cooking technologies for autoclaves in HFs, promotion of tree planting around health facilities and general solid waste management will contribute to the reduction of environmental hazards.

Within health sector, close monitoring and supervision of health projects will be ensured throughout the year by using standard quality monitoring tools and, regular reporting, assessment and gap identification to ensure all needs are met. Based on the result of last HNO assessment by the health sector, the main challenges are due to the limited number of health partners covering all areas of needs, and eight localities have not been covered by a response. However, health service provision will be supported by FMOH and UN agency implementing partners on the ground, mainly by national NGOs.

Some 38 localities are not targeted but support will be emphasized in order to maintain and strengthen the available services, although these areas were ranked low in the health sector needs assessment due to the presence of humanitarian actors on the ground. Generally, for health service provision, all localities are considered to be important due to the nature of the different disease outbreaks which require timely preparedness and response for containment.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### Health objective 1A:

To ensure better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary health care services and strengthen referral services.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

- 80% of the vulnerable population in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and in eastern Sudan have increased access to quality primary health care services.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Maintain functionality of essential health services in affected states and localities mainly focusing on primary health care and first level referral services.	Countrywide.	% of population having access to health services.	75%
		% Health facilities providing minimum basic package of primary health care services (treatment of common diseases, Immunization, ante natal care, provision of essential drugs, nutrition).	20%
Strengthen and expand HIS at state, locality and community level.	Countrywide.	Completeness and timeliness of reporting. (Baseline: 70%).	85%
Support health workforce development by training, mentoring and coaching.	Countrywide.	% coverage of midwives per village (Baseline: 34%).	40%

### All other:

Build institutional capacity at the different levels of the health system (Federal/ State/ Locality).	Countrywide.	Increased availability of trained health workforce.	10%
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### Health objective 1B:

To strengthen national and local capacity in early detection, preparedness and response to emergencies and public health threats.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

- Potential emergencies including diseases outbreaks assessed and response initiated within 72 hours after reporting.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Support the review, update and development of health policies, strategies, SOPs and guidelines for emergency risk reduction preparedness.	Countrywide.	# of health policy papers, guidelines produced and distributed to the partners.	15%
Provide and ensure availability of reagents, drugs, medical supplies, equipment and diagnostic tools.	Countrywide.	% of HFs without stock out of selected essential drugs by locality.	0%
Establish and/or continue to support emergency information system including communicable disease surveillance and early warning system at locality level.	Countrywide.	Completeness and timeliness of reporting.	85%

### All other:

Prevent, mitigate and response to communicable diseases.	Countrywide.	% of communicable disease outbreaks investigated and responded to within 72 hours after reporting. (Baseline: 80%)	100%
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**Health objective 1C:**

To contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

1. Increased availability of quality maternal and child health services.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Capacity building of health staff by providing in service training, and increase the number of trained midwives and health professionals.	Countrywide.	Number of trained health personnel and midwives in targeted states.	400 midwives.
Support availability of quality services targeting women and children and by focusing and strengthening the priority health services for emergency obstetric care, essential new-born care, and blood transfusion.	Countrywide.	% of HF facilities providing basic EMOC (Baseline: 40%).	50%

**All other:**

Increase uptake of maternal and child health services by community through health education including family planning.	Countrywide.	% birth assisted by skilled birth attendants (Baseline: 45%).	60%
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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.**
**Health objective 2A:**

To contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

1. Percentage of HF facilities providing reproductive health services including EMOC.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Increase uptake of maternal and child health services by community awareness and health education immunization, IMCI, and management of STI/ HIV/AIDS.	Countrywide.	% of birth assisted by skilled birth attendant (Baseline: 45%)	60%
		Coverage of measles vaccine in children below one year of age/ state (Baseline: 70%).	85%
		# of selected HFs without Stock out of essential drugs, supply including CMR Kits.	78 HFs.
Capacity building of MCH-care providers by supporting in service training, midwifery schools and academies of health sciences.	Countrywide.	# of staff trained or retrained divided by type of RH trainings including CMR (one per each locality).	205 staff

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

#### Health objective 3A:

To strengthen national and local capacity in early detection, preparedness and response to emergencies and public health threats.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Emergency Preparedness and Response plans developed and implemented.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Prevent and control communicable diseases outbreaks and vaccine preventable diseases and enhance community participation in disease reporting and prevention.	Countrywide.	Percentage of communicable disease outbreaks investigated and responded to within 72 hours (Baseline: 80%).	100%
Build institutional capacity at state and locality level in disaster risk reduction, mass casualty management, emergency preparedness, early detection, and response.	Countrywide.	% of states with Emergency preparedness and response plans developed and implemented (Baseline: 85%).	100%
		Number of trained Rapid Response teams in states and localities (Baseline: 49 teams).	90 teams.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

#### Health objective 4A:

To ensure better access for vulnerable populations to quality primary health care services and strengthen referral services.


#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Build institutional capacity at the different levels of the health system (federal/state/locality).	Countrywide.	# of trained personnel including midwives.	595 staff.
Strengthen coordination mechanisms at national and state level to include all stakeholders	Countrywide.	% of action points from the coordination meetings implemented or addressed	80%
Establishment of health facilities to fill gaps of health services at areas of IDPs and returnees to meet minimum standards of health coverage.	North Darfur, Kassala.	# of health facilities constructed or/ and rehabilitated and equipped.	34

## Table of planned coverage per location

HEALTH		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	WHO, UNFPA, GAH, SC	<b>4</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	Sudan RC, PANCARE, WHO, WVS, GOAL, KPHF, FPDO, UNFPA, GHF, UNICEF	<b>10</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	ACT/NCA, WHO, IRW, UNFPA, NIDAA, IMC UK, SC, UNICEF	<b>8</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	Mubadiroon, ACT/NCA, WHO, ARC, MERLIN, UNFPA, Almassar, UNICEF	<b>8</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF	<b>3</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	PANCARE, WHO, GOAL, UNFPA, TOD, UNICEF	<b>6</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	WHO	<b>1</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	Mulrany International, WHO, RI, GOAL, KPHF, HAD, UNFPA, Almassar, APDHW, ZPDO, UNICEF	<b>11</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	SC	<b>1</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	WHO, UNICEF	<b>2</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	Sudan RC, Mubadiroon, CIS, Muslim Aid, ACT/NCA, WHO, ARC, MERLIN, WVS, KPHF, UNFPA, IMC UK, UNICEF	<b>13</b>
<b>South kordofan</b>	Sudan RC, PANCARE, CIS, WHO, KPHF, UNFPA, GHF, SC, UNICEF, CW	<b>10</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	World Relief, WHO, IRW, MERLIN, UNFPA, COSV, NIDAA, IMC UK, HRF, SC, UNICEF, CW	<b>12</b>

## NUTRITION (NUT)



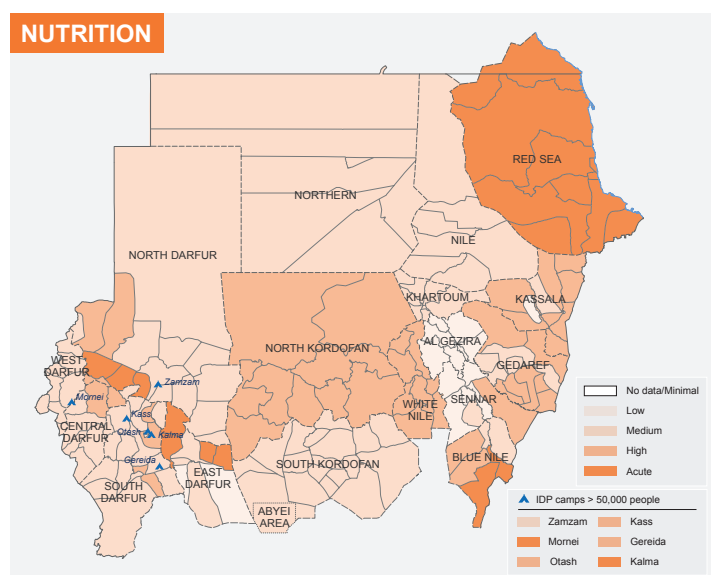
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The nutrition sector's focus for 2014 is to increase the coverage and quality of treatment of acutely malnourished children through the maintenance and establishment of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes. The sector will also focus on improving multi-sectoral coordination in emergencies with the overall goal

of reducing Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates. Together, these two objectives will contribute to the saving lives strategic objective in terms of reducing mortality and morbidity related to malnutrition.



The sector will provide emergency life-saving nutrition services for children and women identified in areas of greatest needs. Most programmes will be implemented in close collaboration with the MOH; where this is not possible, NGO's will implement directly. Meanwhile, in close collaboration with the MOH, UNICEF will continue to coordinate the nutrition sector at all levels to ensure a high quality response is maintained. Capacity building efforts will focus on improving the delivery of life-saving nutrition response and ensuring that all programs meet national performance standards. In addition, improving support to prevention of malnutrition programs will promote greater self-reliance among households and communities.

## Needs by locality

The sector is encouraging partners to adopt mitigating environmental measures including appropriate solid waste management, tree planting, homestead gardens, and promoting fuel efficient stoves. The sector is also encouraging partners to take gender mainstreaming into consideration throughout the project cycle. Nutrition partners will also employ participatory and community based approaches in planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OPT), Stabilisation Center (SC) and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) at the community level. The following localities have projects and fall outside the high priority localities:

State/locality	Justification
East Darfur – El Ferdous	Fighting in this area, displacement.
Nile – Abu Hamed	People displaced from homes due to flooding/recurring damage.
Sennar Abu Houja, El Dali, Shurg Sennar (E.Sennar)	People displaced from homes due to flooding/recurring damage.
South Darfur - Kass (without Kass camp), Kubum, Shattai, Tullus,	Kass – high levels of IDP's. Kubum – very isolated plus influx of people during April/May 2013 due to fighting and people displaced. Tullus – New IDP's (8000) during April/May 2013, increase in population. Dimsu – 3000 IDP's being hosted within the community.
South Kordofan - Al Qoz, Babanusa, Habila, Keilak, Lagawa,	Habila, Keilak and Lagawa are adjacent to areas of conflict, therefore disruption of livelihoods/movement of people.
West Darfur - Kulbus	Very isolated area with unpredictable/varying levels of SAM.
White Nile - Tendalti, Umm Ramtta	Flooding displaced from homes due to flooding/recurring damage.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### Nutrition objective 1A:

Reduction and maintenance of mortality to below the emergency threshold.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Under 5's mortality.
2. Feeding centres meeting national standards.
3. Percentage of high risk localities with OTP/SFP's services.
4. Percentage of high risk localities with Sever Acute Malnutrition (SAM) below 2%.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Maintain and expand existing feeding centres (OTP, SC, SFP).	All high risk states.	# of new nutrition treatment programs opened OPTs and SFPs.	72 OPTs; 46 SFPs.
		# of children treated for severe acute malnutrition (# of children treated for SAM and MAM, and # of PLW treated for MAM).	200,000 SAM children treated.
			214,500 MAM children treated.
			60,500 PLW treated.
Assuring the quality of service delivery (better treatment services and outcome, availability of drugs/therapeutic/ supplementary food, adherence to the guidelines/adequately trained staff/community linkages/monitoring).	All high risk states.	# of SAM treatment programs meeting national performance indicators	100 % service delivery units meet National standards
		# of MAM treatment programs meeting national performance indicators	
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (database management).	All high risk states.	# of M&E activities including surveys	Four surveys
		# of bulletin/publications	Four Quarterly sectorial bulletins.
		# of complete and timely reports	80% of reports completed timely
All other:			
Treatment of older people.	El Geneina, Habila, Kereinik, Mornie Camp, South Kordofan.	# of older people treated for malnutrition.	75% of older people treated.

**Nutrition objective 1B:**

Improved multi-sectorial emergency planning and implementation to maintain and reduce GAM in all disaster affected populations.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

1. Percentage of high risk localities with coordinated WASH/FSL/Health/protection emergency plans to reduce GAM.

**Top-priority activities:**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Multi sectorial planning and activities.	All high priority states.	# of multi-sectorial assessments and responses	4 multi-sectorial emergency assessments conducted and implemented.
Integrated prevention of malnutrition programs (WASH/FSL/Health).	All high priority states.	Proportion of project sites with an integrated prevention of malnutrition programs.	75% of project sites with an integrated prevention of malnutrition programs.

**All other:**

Programs with stronger FSL activities with weaker linkages to nutrition.	South Kordofan, Red Sea.	Proportion of programmes with strong FSL that had initiated linkages to nutrition.	75 % of programs with strong FSL that had initiated linkages to nutrition.
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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

**Nutrition objective 3A:**

Improved multi-sectorial emergency planning and implementation to maintain and reduce GAM in all disaster affected populations.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

1. Percentage of high risk localities with coordinated WASH/FSL/Health/protection emergency plans to reduce GAM.

**Top-priority activities:**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>
Multi sectorial planning and activities.	All high priority states.	# of multi-sectorial assessments and responses.	4 multi-sectorial emergency assessments conducted and implemented.
Integrated prevention of malnutrition programmes (WASH/FSL/Health).	All high priority states.	Proportion of project sites with an integrated. prevention of malnutrition programmes.	75% of project sites with an integrated prevention of malnutrition programs.

**All other:**

Programmes with stronger FSL activities with weaker linkages to nutrition.	South Kordofan Red Sea.	Proportion of programmes with strong FSL that had initiated linkages to nutrition.	75 % of programmes with strong FSL that had initiated linkages to nutrition.
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## Table of planned coverage per location

NUTRITION		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	UNICEF, SC, WFP, GAH	<b>4</b>
<b>Al Gezira</b>	WHO	<b>1</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	UNICEF, Sudan RC, GOAL, WHO, SC, WVS, GHF, WFP	<b>8</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	UNICEF, Sudan RC, IMC UK, CRS, SC, TEARFUND, WFP, ACT/NCA	<b>8</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	UNICEF, ARC, MERLIN, TEARFUND, WFP	<b>5</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	Spain RC, UNICEF, Sudan RC, WFP	<b>4</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	KPHF, UNICEF, TOD, Sudan RC, GOAL, WFP, TOHD	<b>7</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	UNICEF, Sudan RC, AMVO, GHF	<b>4</b>
<b>Nile</b>	WHO	<b>1</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	KPHF, RI, UNICEF, APDHW, GOAL, Almassar, WFP	<b>7</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	UNICEF, Plan, SC	<b>3</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	Spain RC, UNICEF, Sudan RC, VSF (Germany), WHO, WFP	<b>6</b>
<b>Sennar</b>	Sudan RC, WHO	<b>2</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	KPHF, UNICEF, CIS, IMC UK, ARC, WVS, GHF, MERLIN, TEARFUND, WFP, ACT/NCA	<b>11</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	CW, UNICEF, CIS, SC, AMVO, GHF, ASSIST, WFP, Sibro	<b>9</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	World Relief, UNICEF, Sudan RC, IMC UK, CRS, SC, HelpAge, CW, COSV, MERLIN, WFP	<b>11</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	UNICEF, WHO	<b>2</b>

## PROTECTION (PRO)

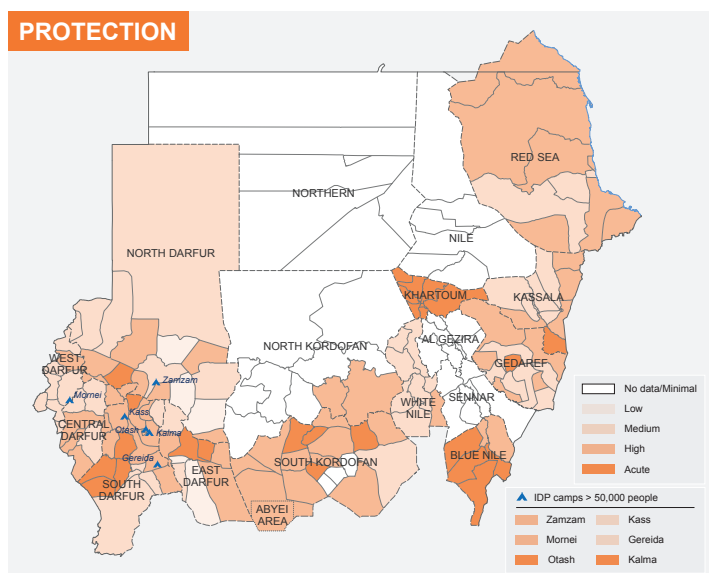


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The protection sector response plan identifies a number of priority areas requiring urgent intervention, to be undertaken in close coordination with the Sudanese Government and relevant protection actors. These include: (1) enhancing the physical, legal and material security of conflict affected populations; (2) preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; (3) promoting special protection measures for girls and boys; (4) enhancing access to justice for conflict affected populations; (5) addressing housing, land and property (HLP) rights; (6) reducing the risks of landmines/ explosive remnants of war (ERWs); and (7) promoting measures to enhance the protection of South Sudanese populations in Sudan. These priorities are directly linked to each of the strategic objectives.



### Needs by locality

beneficiaries of the protection response often extend beyond the people in need and targeted population stated above and cover many more of the total 6.1 million people in need.

Given the difficult operational environment and the gravity of protection concerns, the plan also includes support for, and coordination with, protection partners, both national and international, including state level protection working groups, to seek viable and creative avenues to delivering protection.

The sector will also ensure that rights based and age-gender-diversity approach is ensured throughout the project cycle. Equally, the plan emphasizes that due consideration is given to environmental factors in the implementation of projects thus ensuring a neutral impact on the environment and the adoption of mitigation measures where necessary.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### Protection objective 1A:

Enhance emergency monitoring and response services to protect accessible newly displaced persons and extremely vulnerable populations, promoting free and safe movement .

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Timely emergency protection services and assistance provided to IDPs and EVIs exposed to neglect, violence, exploitation and/or abuse, including GBV.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of service providers providing effective and timely protection services in priority areas	280,000
		# of newly displaced received timely protection services and assistance.	
		# of hazardous areas surveyed and released.	
		# of individuals receiving MRE and victim assistance intervention.	
		# of emergency mine/ERW clearance intervention.	
Emergency Response Teams are trained and deployed to assist newly displaced populations.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of ERT training conducted and ERT missions deployed to the field	40
Effective Family Tracing & Reunification System (FTR) services for SUAMs, especially in emergency settings and critical areas, as well as for cross-border interventions.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudanese States and Khartoum.	# of SUAMs who are identified, and documented, interim care provided and reunified	5,330

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

### Protection objective 2A:

Reduce incidents and effects of violence, abuse and exploitation, in areas of conflicts and displacement based on reported cases, particularly addressing the special protection needs of extremely vulnerable population.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Enhance protection monitoring of accessible newly displaced and other conflict affected populations.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of protection monitoring missions conducted.	600
		# of protection monitoring reports produced and protection issues identified.	48
Protection services available to conflict affected populations.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	% of affected individuals having access to protection services.	60%
Community-based protection networks strengthened to identify and respond to protection incidents.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of communities with active community based protection networks identifying and responding to protection incidents.	325
Extremely vulnerable population provided with assistance.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of vulnerable people provided with assistance.	30,000
Emergency mine survey and clearance in support of humanitarian aid operations.	South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Darfur, eastern Sudan and Khartoum state.	# of humanitarian interventions possible due to clearance (including roads).	-
		# of people benefitting from clearance	1,600,000
People in areas of high hazard of land mines/ERW provided with MRE	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of people benefited from MRE activities.	1,600,000

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

### Protection objective 3A:

Support and strengthen the management and operational capacities of national authorities and partners, regarding protection and human rights in adherence to the national legal framework and international protection standards.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Training and capacity building for national institutions on human rights protection.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of training and workshop conducted with national institutions.	24
		National institutions have increased knowledge, guidelines and procedures in place on GBV, child protection and human rights standards.	000
Advocacy in support of National IDP Policy is conducted.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	% of adherence to national IDP policy.	50%
Establishment and strengthening of Referral mechanisms.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of referral mechanism established and supported.	55
		# of FCPUs in priority areas providing services to girls and boys in line with agreed norms and standards	5

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### Protection objective 4A:

Empower communities & national institutions to actively participate in durable solutions processes to ensure voluntariness, safety and dignity in priority areas.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Protection monitoring and assessments missions aimed at identifying safe and dignified durable solutions options.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	% of areas with durable solutions processes ongoing that are safe and secure.	100%
Support provided to communities to enable their participation in durable solutions processes.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	% of durable solutions processes on-going with participation of affected communities.	100%
Information is made available to ensure informed consent on durable solutions options.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	% of communities who have expressed informed consent in relation to a given durable solution.	100%
Information management systems established to guide durable solutions interventions.	Darfur States, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern Sudan, and Khartoum.	# of return monitoring reports issued addressing prioritized areas for durable solutions.	12

### Table of planned coverage per location

PROTECTION		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	GAH, SC	<b>2</b>
<b>Al Gezira</b>	CRI, UNHCR	<b>2</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	TACO, AAR Japan, FPDO, JASMAR, SC, UNMAS, WVI, UNICEF, GAH, NIDAA, AMAL, GOAL, UPO, AORD, RHF, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>17</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	SC, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>4</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	GAH, WHOD, Almassar, SSO, UNICEF, UPO, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>8</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	TACO, JASMAR, UNMAS, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>5</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	TACO, JASMAR, AAR Japan, FPDO, UNMAS, GAH, GOAL, UNHCR, YAB, Plan, UNFPA	<b>11</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	TACO, AMVO, AAR Japan, FPDO, SC, UNMAS, SEEMA, CRI, WVI, AMAL, GOAL, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>13</b>
<b>Nile</b>	UNHCR	<b>1</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	TACO, SC, SAG, DDA, Almassar, UNICEF, GOAL, SSDHA, UNHCR, Plan, UNFPA	<b>11</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	SC, AMAL, AORD, Plan	<b>4</b>
<b>Northern</b>	UNHCR	<b>1</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	JASMAR, SC, UNMAS, CRI, UNHCR	<b>5</b>
<b>Sennar</b>	AMAL, UNHCR	<b>2</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	YCDO, AOCD, DPI, GAH, WVI, SSO, UNICEF, UPO, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>10</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	TACO, ASSIST, GAH, AMVO, AAR Japan, FPDO, ZAWD, Sibro, SC, UNMAS, UNICEF, NIDAA, UPO, UNHCR, UNFPA	<b>15</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	TACO, TdH, SC, UNICEF, GFO, HelpAge, SSDHA, UNHCR, UNFPA, RUCODO	<b>10</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	AMAL, Plan, UNFPA	<b>3</b>

## RECOVERY, RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (RRR)

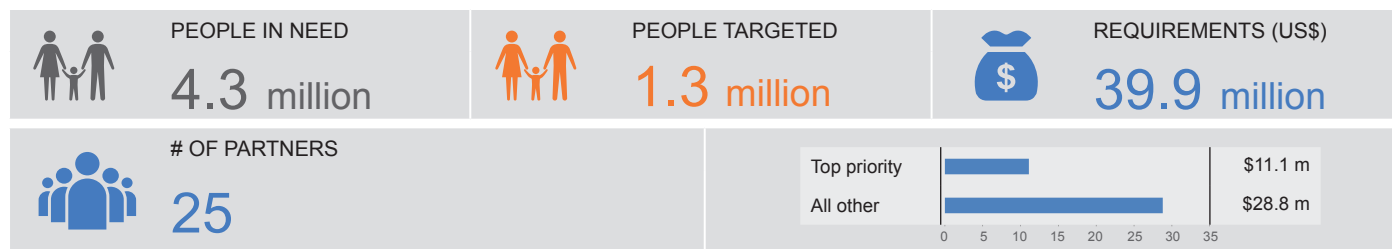


**Government lead:** Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and IDPs Center

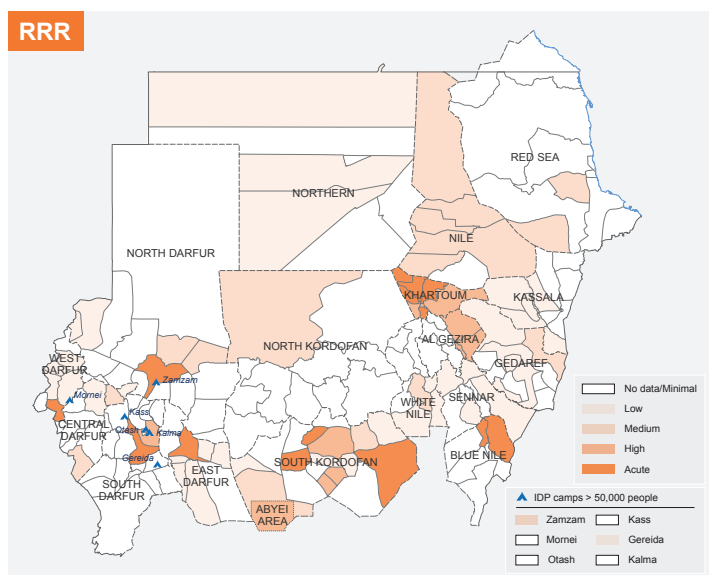
**Contact information:** Badrelddeen Abdalla ([Muhanad\\_emg@yahoo.com](mailto:Muhanad_emg@yahoo.com))

**Lead agencies:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

**Contact information:** Pontus Ohrstedt ([pontus.ohrstedt@undp.org](mailto:pontus.ohrstedt@undp.org)); Carolyn Fanelli ([carolyn.fanelli@crs.org](mailto:carolyn.fanelli@crs.org)); Diana Cartier ([dcartier@iom.int](mailto:dcartier@iom.int))



Though it is not possible to pursue robust recovery in all contexts in Sudan, it is critical to begin to restore self-reliance of affected populations wherever possible. Using an early recovery approach will help build expertise, best practice, and evidence regarding interventions that most effectively support the transition from relief-centred to recovery-oriented assistance.



### Needs by locality

in Darfur and Abyei; (2) over 400,000 people in communities affected by flooding in 2013; (3) between 300,000 to 350,000 South Sudanese remaining in Sudan; and (4) an estimated 62,000 returning Sudanese migrants fleeing conflict and crisis in Libya.

Accountability to affected populations is a core tenant of the sector as initiatives are primarily designed to strengthen beneficiary participation in enhancing community resilience, and to facilitate their intentions for integration, reintegration, or return. The sector will work with the protection sector with regard to tracking of the return population and in ensuring that the conditions of voluntariness, dignity and security are met in actions that aim to support progress towards durable solutions. Ensuring women's active participation and voice in durable solutions-focused assistance will achieve the protection objective of the sector response plan. Proactive action to empower women will be pursued through sector projects and all indicators will be disaggregated by gender.

All projects will have an environmental impact review prior to implementation; those involving site selections will combine the environmental review with a social impact assessment. Appropriate environment-friendly technology will be used as much as possible. Multiple sector projects aim to improve urban and regional planning, including natural resource management and integrated water resource management.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

### RRR objective 2A:

Affected populations (IDPs, returnees, host communities) are engaged in timely and coordinated return and (re)integration assistance.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage of affected population that report that they have been involved in the returns and reintegration process in participatory ways.
2. Number of IDP household/families that receive timely coordinated return and reintegration assistance.
3. Number of host communities participating in (re)integration processes.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Identify areas of return/reintegration or potential local integration.	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Al Gezira, Gedaref, Nile State, North Darfur, Northern State, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, Abyei PCA Area, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile.	% of localities identified (breakdown by 'permanent' returns, 'seasonal' returns or no returns).	100%
		# of returnees verified and registered en-route or at return sites.	at least 50%
Coordinate and facilitate provision of adequate basic services in areas of return where there is a lack of services.	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Al Gezira, Gedaref, Nile State, North Darfur, Northern State, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, Abyei PCA Area, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile.	% of State / Local operational coordination mechanisms for local integration and return assistance.	70%
		# of needs and village assessments of return sites.	7,700
Provide information to IDPs on return routes, options of integration, services available in areas of return, resettlement or integration (campaigns; go and see visits etc.)	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Al Gezira, Gedaref, Nile State, North Darfur, Northern State, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, Abyei PCA Area, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile.	# of campaigns provided.	10
		% of information dissemination with participation of IDP committees.	80%
Provide assistance to returnees and migrants requiring support (transportation, food, medical examination, and reintegration).	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Al Gezira, Gedaref, Nile State, North Darfur, Northern State, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, Abyei PCA Area, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile.	# of returnees identified in need of assistance and assisted.	100% in need.
		# of returnees/host community assisted with tailored reinsertion / reintegration support.	60% in need.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

#### RRR objective 3A:

Improved economic self-reliance of vulnerable communities.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Percentage change in Household income level / poverty level (food-energy intake method).
2. Percentage increase in household income of sampled populations

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improve basic productive assets and tools for target population.	Blue Nile, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur.	% of households supported with agriculture inputs (productive assets and tools, etc.)	50%
Generate cash-for work and short-term employment.	West Darfur, Central Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, South Darfur.	# of workforce (male and female) employed.	2,500
Rehabilitate markets and basic economic infrastructure.	Blue Nile, West Darfur, South Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area.	# of markets rehabilitated.	7 market centres.
<b>All other:</b>			
Vocational and business skills training.	South Darfur, South Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area, Blue Nile, West Darfur.	# of beneficiaries benefited from the skills development, disaggregated by gender.	12,000 (40% women).

#### RRR objective 3B:

Improved infrastructure for better access to basic services for affected and at-risk populations.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Number of affected and vulnerable population get safe and access to basic infrastructure
2. Percentage increase of population with safe access to basic social services.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Road network and bridges constructed, rehabilitated and maintained.	Blue Nile, East Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Khartoum, South Kordofan.	# of km of roads constructed/rehabilitated.	80 km roads.
		# of crossing points constructed/rehabilitated.	13 crossing points.
		# of bridges constructed/rehabilitated.	10 Irish bridges
Rehabilitation and construction of community basic service infrastructure.	Khartoum, West Darfur.	# of community basic services structures constructed or rehabilitated, disaggregated by type.	10 community centres.
			40 community basic infrastructures in 30 communities.
Implementation of flood prevention and DRR community action plans.	Khartoum, West Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur.	# of action plans implemented.	25
Improve infrastructure to prevent, reduce risk of flooding.	Khartoum, West Darfur.	# of constructed/rehabilitated emergency drainage links/systems.	60 km of canal rehabilitated.
			150 culvert links.
			5 emergency drainage systems.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### RRR objective 4A:

Foundations for durable solutions in place for targeted voluntary return and local (re)integration processes.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. Number of IDPs supported through durable solutions processes.
2. Number of voluntary return operations conducted/supported and percentage completed within determined timeframe.
3. Percentage of affected population has access to livelihood activities.
4. Number of affected IDPs working on durable solutions activities.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Strengthen analysis and planning capacity of State and Local Governments for recovery, return and local integration.	Central Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur.	# of State and Locality Strategic Plans incorporating return and local integration priorities	5
Road network and bridges constructed, rehabilitated and maintained.	South Kordofan, Abyei PCA Area, East Darfur, North Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of km of roads constructed/rehabilitated	35km
		# of crossing points constructed/rehabilitated	5 crossing points.
		# of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	3 bridges.
Rehabilitation and construction of community basic service and economic infrastructure.	North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan.	# of community basic services structures constructed or rehabilitated, disaggregated by type.	4 hafirs.
			9 markets.
			60 community basic infrastructures in 30 communities.
Improve basic productive assets and tools for target population.	Blue Nile, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur.	% of households supported with agriculture inputs (productive assets and tools, etc.).	50%
Advocate for identifying solutions for South Sudanese in Sudan.	Khartoum, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Al Gezira, Gedaref, Kassala, Nile, North Darfur, Northern, North Kordofan, Red Sea Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, White Nile.	# of South Sudanese assessed and registered.	300,000
		Who what where table developed to identify gaps in assistance.	Complete overview.


### All other:

Improve urban and regional planning including sustainable natural resource management.	South Kordofan.	# of urban and regional plans developed	5
Logistics support for South Sudanese – return support (registration, EVI support etc.).	Khartoum, North Kordofan, South Kordofan.	# of people assisted to return.	55,000
		# of way stations constructed or rehabilitated.	2
Cash-for work and short-term employment to generate income.	North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Blue Nile.	# of workforce (male and female) employed.	10,000 (40% women).
Vocational and business skills training.	North Darfur, East Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile.	# of beneficiaries benefited from the skills development, disaggregated by gender.	1,000 (40% women).
Improved access to micro-finance.	East Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Central Darfur.	# of trainees/entrepreneurs accessed the micro financing, disaggregated by gender	150 (40% women). 140 males. 290 females.

## Table of planned coverage per location

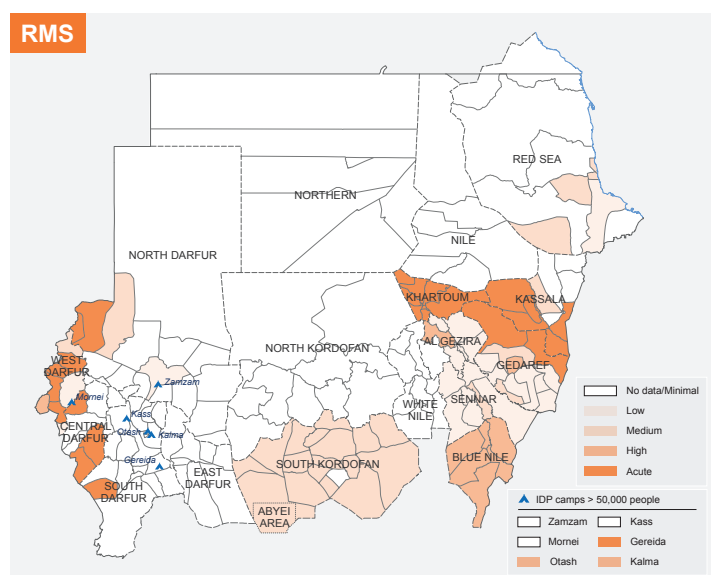
RECOVERY, RETURN AND REINTEGRATION		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	ZAWD, UNDP	<b>2</b>
<b>Al Gezira</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	SUDIA, IOM, ADRA, MC Scotland, PA (formerly ITDG), AORD	<b>6</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	IOM, SC, LABENA, ACTED, UNHCR	<b>5</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	ACT/UMCOR, UNOPS, IOM, UPO, UNHCR	<b>5</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	UNOPS, IOM, CRS, UN-HABITAT	<b>4</b>
<b>Nile</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	SAG, OXFAM America, IOM, FPDO, UNHCR	<b>5</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	IOM, UNOPS	<b>2</b>
<b>Northern</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>Sennar</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	YCDO, OXFAM America, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UPO, UNHCR	<b>6</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	ZAWD, UNOPS, IOM, FAR, MC Scotland, UNDP, TOHD	<b>7</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	IOM, BPWO, UN-HABITAT, FAR, CRS, SC, NIDAA, UNDP, UNHCR	<b>9</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	IOM	<b>1</b>

## REFUGEE MULTI-SECTOR (RMS)

	<b>Government lead:</b> Commissioner of Refugees (COR) <b>Contact information:</b> Abdalla Suliman ( <a href="mailto:Abdalla.suliman@outlook.com">Abdalla.suliman@outlook.com</a> )
	<b>Lead agency:</b> United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) <b>Contact information:</b> Tomoko Fukumura, ( <a href="mailto:fukumura@unhcr.org">fukumura@unhcr.org</a> ); Joyce Wayua Munyao-Mbithi, ( <a href="mailto:munyao@unhcr.org">munyao@unhcr.org</a> )



Sudan hosts some 166,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Chad, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and Syria. The majority of refugees and asylum seekers live in eastern Sudan (91,000), with the remaining residing in Khartoum (32,000) and in Darfur (43,000). In addition, based on current trends, some 600 Eritrean asylum-seekers will continue to arrive on average each month from Eritrea and will require protection and emergency assistance. Host communities make up the remaining number of beneficiaries under the refugee multi-sector.



## Needs by locality

Sudan, UNDP and the World Bank) to establish a self-reliance program for refugees and host communities, with the overall aim of promoting development-oriented activities for targeted populations.

All projects are underpinned by a gender and age participatory approach in order to ensure accountability to beneficiaries. Environmental considerations will be an integral part of the way the sector plans the delivery of assistance in camps and urban environment, with particular attention to ensuring that projects aimed at enhancing the quality of life of affected populations do not adversely affect the environment.

The sector will strengthen operational coordination through improving information management mechanisms, ensuring regular dialogue with partners, and enhancing protection mainstreaming and an Age, Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) approach throughout project cycle. In the development of an urban refugee program in Khartoum and other urban areas in Sudan, an Advisory Committee has been established aimed at ensuring close consultations with all relevant partners.

The coverage of non-targeted localities of eastern Sudan and Darfur in UNHCR's projects reflects capacity building of government or general protection activities, but with lower costs compared to other top priority localities.

Apparent gaps in the sector's response in targeted localities in South Kordofan and Blue Nile are due to the high RMS assessment scores for these localities being based upon projections for planned returns from neighbouring countries, which have so far not materialised.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.**
**RMS objective 1A:**

Ensure access of refugees, asylum-seekers and refugee returnees to basic needs and essential services.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Provision of food for newly arrived asylum-seekers and vulnerable refugees.	Kassala, Gedaref, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	% of new arrivals and vulnerable refugees receiving food assistance.	100%
Improve access to and quality of health care services.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	# of individuals having access to health services including reproductive health care. % of refugee children having access to vaccinations services.	100%
Improve access to safe water and sanitation.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	% of WASH facilities in refugee camps and in urban settings (schools) meeting standards.	100%

**RMS objective 1B:**

Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum-seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups including children, youth, women at risk, survivors/victims of trafficking and kidnapping and SGBV.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Prevention of arrests and deportations through protection monitoring and visit of detention and border screening centres.	Kassala, Khartoum.	# of successful interventions in detention and border screening centres.	600

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.

### RMS objective 2A:

Ensure effective protection for refugees and asylum-seekers with particular attention to vulnerable groups including children, youth, women at risk, survivors/victims of trafficking and kidnapping and SGBV.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Enhance the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers through registration and documentation.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur, Al Gezira.	# of refugees and asylum-seekers that have access to registration and documentation.	40,000
Improve the identification of survivors /victims of sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking/kidnapping and facilitate access to health, psycho social and mental health, legal services	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	# of identified survivors /victims of SGBV and trafficking/kidnapping receiving assistance	100%
Strengthen the protection of UAMs through registration, best interest determination and the identification of appropriate solutions.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	% of identified UAMs/SC receiving assistance	100%
Enhance the availability of refugee status determination in urban areas.	Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Al Gezira.	# of refugee status determination procedures available in urban areas.	2
Training and capacity building on international refugee law and trafficking/smuggling.	Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of trainings (% of female and male participants)	15 (30% female 70 % male)
Establishment /strengthen Community based protection networks.	Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Blue Nile.	# of gender-balanced community based protection networks established and functioning.	15

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

### RMS objective 1A:

Ensure access of refugees, asylum-seekers and refugee returnees to basic needs and essential services.

### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improve access to and quality of primary and secondary education and reduce drop-out rate.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur.	% of refugee children enrolled and retained in primary and secondary education.	80% at primary and 60% at secondary.
Promote livelihood and self-reliance of refugees and refugee-returnees.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur.	# of beneficiaries by gender and age having access to livelihood activities.	3,450 people.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

**RMS objective 4A:**

Facilitate durable solutions including promoting self-reliance and livelihood, resettlement and voluntary repatriation where possible.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Promote livelihoods and self-reliance of refugees and refugee returnees in the context of durable solutions.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, Central Darfur, West Darfur, Blue Nile.	# of beneficiaries by gender and age having access to livelihood activities.	24,200
Identification and submission of refugees with protection needs for resettlement.	Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea, Khartoum.	# of individuals by gender and age submitted for resettlement consideration.	1,500
Facilitate the voluntary Repatriation of Sudanese refugees from neighbouring countries through return and re-integration.	West Darfur, Central Darfur, North Darfur, Blue Nile.	# of refugee by gender and age who avail themselves of return options and who are assisted to reintegrate.	52,000

**All other:**

Voluntary repatriation of refugees, where possible.	Kassala, Gedaref, Khartoum, West Darfur, Central Darfur.	# of refugees returning voluntarily to their countries of origin.	50
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**Table of planned coverage per location**

REFUGEE MUTLI-SECTOR		
<b>Al Gezira</b>	UNHCR	<b>1</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	AORD	<b>1</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	SC, WFP, UNHCR	<b>3</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA	<b>4</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA	<b>5</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	SEEMA, SC, JRS, INTERSOS, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA	<b>7</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	UNHCR	<b>1</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	UNHCR, IOM	<b>2</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	UNHCR	<b>1</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	RADA, UNHCR	<b>2</b>

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



**Government lead:** DWSU, Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity; Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) at State Level

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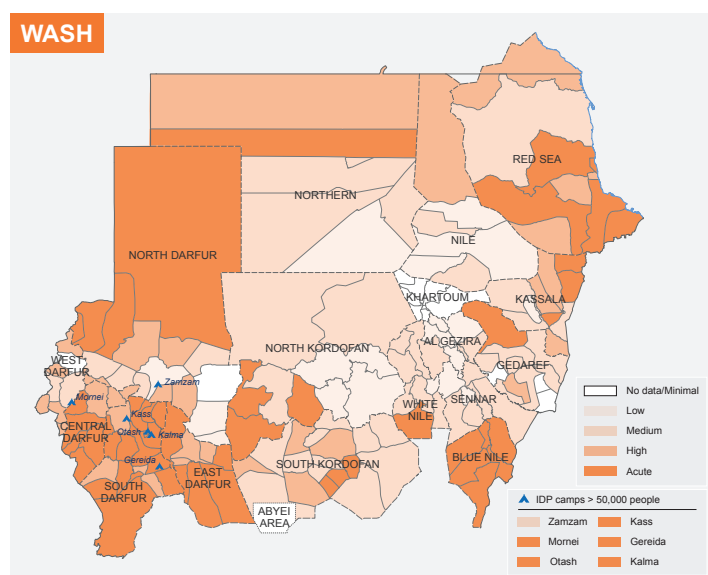
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The WASH sector is planning to sustain water, sanitation and hygiene services in IDP camps and host communities, as well as in other high-risk areas, to prevent disease outbreaks. The sector is focused on constructing and

rehabilitating WASH facilities in IDP camps, areas of IDP concentration, high risk areas, areas of return and conflict affected areas. During 2014, the sector will target critical needs based on the multi-sector humanitarian needs overview, with special emphasis on engaging communities for operation and maintenance of WASH services in camps as well as on hygiene education and promotion, especially targeting children and women.



### Needs by locality

The sector objectives contribute to each of the four strategic objectives. However, WASH partners will mainly focus on addressing life-saving humanitarian needs. Almost two out of every three WASH projects has a life-saving component of more than 50% in the proposed activities. Given the incidence of flooding and displacement due to conflict and insecurity, the WASH sector is also planning to maintain core-pipeline supplies of critical WASH items to meet any additional needs that may emerge in 2014.

The scores of the gender marker indicate that more than 92% of WASH projects are either rated 2a or 2b. No project is rated as “gender blind”. With respect to the environment marker, no project was coded as having a high environment impact. Almost 40% of the projects had a “medium” environmental impact; in such cases, mitigation measures have been recommended. The WASH sector will facilitate the sharing of best practices to mitigate environmental impacts so that partners can better design and implement future programming. In order to ensure accountability to affected populations, all partners have been asked to involve the target population during all stages of the project cycle.

There are seven localities which are outside the targeted localities, but WASH partners have submitted proposals to cover these localities as these are either critical (rated 5) or high (rated 4) in terms of WASH needs. Since sector partners have submitted proposals for multiple localities, fourteen localities have been included that do not fall within the targeted locality list.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement in well-being.

### WASH objective 1A:

To Sustain and expand WASH services to 2,100,000 IDPs and seriously affected population in Sudan.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

- 1,300,000 people have access to sufficient and sustained safe drinking water.
- 400,000 people have access to adequate sanitation.
- 2,100,000 people demonstrate improved hygiene practices.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Water trucking.	Darfur region, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, eastern States.	# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe water supply	2,100,000
Construction of water points.			
Rehabilitation of water points.			
Operation and maintenance of water points.		# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe means of excreta disposal.	
Water quality test conducted.		# of people (men, women and children) reached with hygiene messages.	
Construction of latrines.		# of schools and health facilities provided with WASH facilities.	
Rehabilitation/Replacement of latrines.		# of people (men, women and children) served by solid waste disposal activities.	
Organizing environmental sanitation campaigns.			
Hygiene promotion.			

### WASH objective 1B:

Strengthen disaster preparedness in Sudan for 500,000 affected people to anticipate and respond to critical WASH needs interventions through core pipeline.

#### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

- Core emergency WASH supplies are pre-positioned to respond the needs of 500,000 affected people and enhanced capacity of community members & WASH sector to manage and take care of water, sanitation and hygiene services.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Water trucking.	All states.	# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe water supply	500,000
Construction of water points.			
Rehabilitation of water points.			
Operation and maintenance of water points.		# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe means of excreta disposal.	
Water quality test conducted.		# of people (men, women and children) reached with hygiene messages.	
Construction of latrines.		# of schools and health facilities provided with WASH facilities.	
Rehabilitation/Replacement of latrines.		# of people (men, women and children) served by solid waste disposal activities.	
Organizing environmental sanitation campaigns.			
Hygiene promotion.			

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.

**WASH objective 3A:**

Strengthen disaster preparedness in Sudan for 500,000 affected people to anticipate and respond to critical WASH needs interventions through core pipeline.

**Outcome-level indicators and targets:**

1. Core emergency WASH supplies are pre-positioned to respond the needs of 500,000 affected people and enhanced capacity of community members & WASH sector to manage and take care of water, sanitation and hygiene services.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Water trucking.	All states.	# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe water supply	500,000
Construction of water points.			
Rehabilitation of water points.			
Operation and maintenance of water points.		# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe means of excreta disposal.	
Water quality test conducted.		# of people (men, women and children) reached with hygiene messages.	
Construction of latrines.		# of schools and health facilities provided with WASH facilities.	
Rehabilitation/Replacement of latrines.		# of people (men, women and children) served by solid waste disposal activities.	
Organizing environmental sanitation campaigns.			
Hygiene promotion.			

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

### WASH objective 4A:

To support WASH needs for early recovery processes, and durable solutions for 400,000 IDPs, returnees and refugees communities in conflict- and disaster-affected areas of Sudan.

### Outcome-level indicators and targets:

1. 240,000 people have access to sufficient safe drinking water.
2. 100,000 people have access to adequate sanitation.
3. 400,000 People demonstrate improved hygiene practices

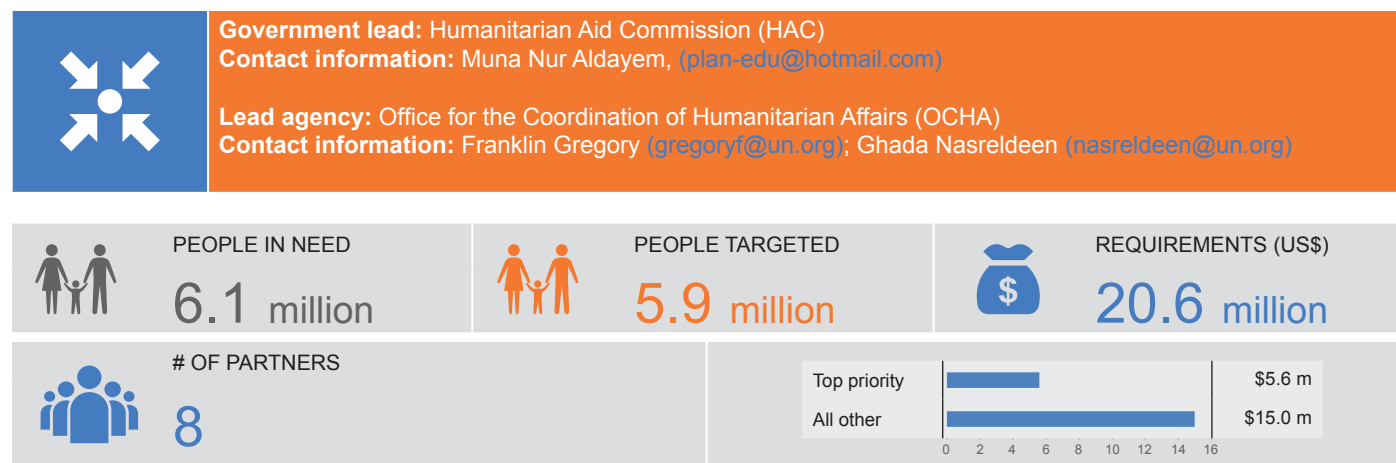
### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Water trucking.	All localities within Durable Solution strategic objective boundary.	# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe water supply	400,000
Construction of water points.			
Rehabilitation of water points.			
Operation and maintenance of water points.		# of people (men, women and children) has access to safe means of excreta disposal.	
Water quality test conducted.		# of people (men, women and children) reached with hygiene messages.	
Construction of latrines.		# of schools and health facilities provided with WASH facilities.	
Rehabilitation/Replacement of latrines.		# of people (men, women and children) served by solid waste disposal activities.	
Organizing environmental sanitation campaigns.			
Hygiene promotion.			

### Table of planned coverage per location

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
<b>Abyei PCA Area</b>	SC, IOM	<b>2</b>
<b>Blue Nile</b>	Sudan RC, SC, TAKE, Sibro, IRW, WVI, FPDO, IOM, MC Scotland, PA (formerly ITDG), HAD, ADRA, UNICEF, AORD	<b>14</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	SC, WHO, ACT/NCA, IRW, CRS, LABENA, ACTED, SWGU, TGH, TEARFUND, IMC UK, UNICEF	<b>12</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, ACT/UMCOR, WHO, IRD, ARC, TEARFUND, UNICEF, Almassar	<b>8</b>
<b>Gedaref</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, WHO, IOM, UNICEF	<b>4</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	Sudan RC, WHO, Muslim Aid, IOM, PA (formerly ITDG), UNICEF	<b>6</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	Sudan RC	<b>1</b>
<b>Nile</b>	UNICEF	<b>1</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, COOPI, SC, OXFAM America, WHO, APDHOW, DDA, GOAL, Plan Sudan, FPDO, KSCS, IOM, SWGU, PA (formerly ITDG), SAG, UNICEF	<b>16</b>
<b>North Kordofan</b>	SC, CAFOD, IRW	<b>3</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	WHO, IAS, FPDO, IOM, UNICEF	<b>5</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	ZOA Refugee Care, AOCD, GFO, OXFAM America, WHO, IAS, ACT/NCA, Muslim Aid, CIS, WVI, ARC, MC Scotland, TEARFUND, IMC UK, UNICEF	<b>15</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	Sudan RC, ASSIST, SC, OXFAM America, SECS, ZAWD, IAS, CIS, FPDO, FAR, IOM, SWGU, MC Scotland, HAD, JVC, LAO, UNICEF, CW, Badya	<b>19</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	Sudan RC, World Relief, GFO, SC, WHO, IAS, IRW, TGH, IMC UK, ADRA, UNICEF, CW, RUCODO	<b>13</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	Sudan RC, Plan Sudan, ADRA	<b>3</b>

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES (CCS)



The CCS sector will focus its efforts on improving the overall operating environment for humanitarian action through coordination support, including resource mobilisation and advocacy. In addition, the sector will support the humanitarian community with security services, beneficiary identification and verification, complaints handling, and capacity development of national partners.

The sector contributes to the four strategic objectives indirectly through the provision of coordination and critical common services to the other sectors and their partners. The sector also contributes directly to the cross-cutting issue of improving the operational environment.

The sector has prioritized the integration of the gender perspective into all stages of the project cycle. As a result, all CCS sector projects received a '2a' Gender Marker score. Meanwhile, the Environmental Marker was not applicable to the sector. The sector will contribute to mainstreaming protection concerns through strategic advocacy efforts. The sector will promote accountability towards affected people through the roll out of a camp services referral system. The system, which has been established in West Darfur already, will allow people to report shortcomings in the provision of basic services in camp settings, gatherings, and alert the relevant sectors to ensure an appropriate and timely response.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:** The CCS sector is a support sector and therefore the sector objectives are applicable to all strategic objectives.

**CCS objective 1A:**

Improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian action through coordination, resource mobilisation and advocacy.

**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Coordinate through HCT, ISCG, sector meetings, coordination with GoS/HAC, including participating in joint missions.	All states with humanitarian operations.	% user satisfaction regarding coordination mechanisms (survey).	80%
		% of humanitarian agencies participating in the common humanitarian programme cycle planning.	80%
		HCT advocacy strategy developed, endorsed and rolled out.	4 strategic advocacy campaigns conducted.
Mobilize resources through donor working group, CHF and CERF pooled funds.	All states with humanitarian operations.	% of required 2014 HWP resources mobilized.	50%
		% user satisfaction regarding humanitarian financing (survey).	80%
Monitoring of CHF and CERF funded projects. (Modalities to be defined in forthcoming strategic monitoring plan).		% of CHF funded projects are systematically and regularly monitored and appropriately altered when/if needed.	At least 50%
Share humanitarian information.	All states with humanitarian operations.	% user satisfaction regarding information products (survey).	80%
		# of communication and information products developed and distributed among humanitarian partners.	

**CCS objective 1B:**

Improve the quality of humanitarian programmes by providing common services and strengthening of national capacity to respond to existing and unforeseen humanitarian needs.

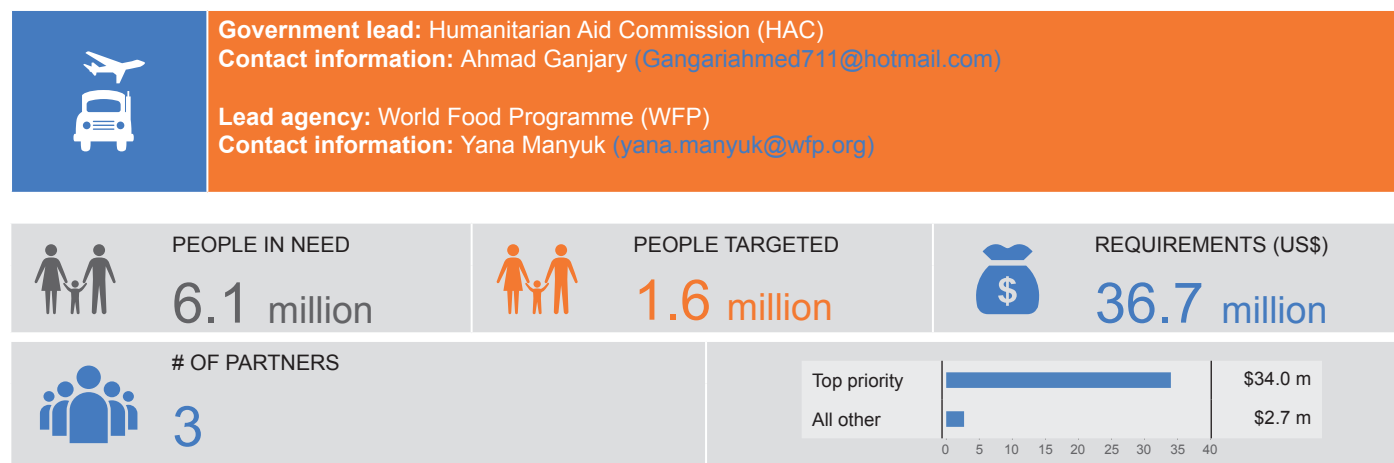
**Top-priority activities:**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Target</i>
Provide security services.	All states with humanitarian operations.	# of assessments, advisories and trainings.	-
		% of user satisfaction regarding security services (survey).	80%
Profile beneficiaries [Registration, verification].	Darfur states and South Kordofan.	% of new IDPs and affected population profiled.	80%
Establish basic services referral system for targeted populations in camps, gatherings and host communities.	Darfur states and South Kordofan.	# of camps and gatherings with activated referral system.	100 camps and gatherings.
Respond to complaints submitted to the referral system.		% of complaints appropriately and timely addressed.	80%
Develop humanitarian response capacity of national and local humanitarian actors.	All states with humanitarian operations.	# of national and local humanitarian actors trained.	2,000 persons.

## Table of planned coverage per location

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES		
<b>Blue Nile</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>5</b>
<b>Central Darfur</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>5</b>
<b>East Darfur</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>5</b>
<b>Kassala</b>	OCHA, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>3</b>
<b>Khartoum</b>	OCHA, IOM, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>4</b>
<b>North Darfur</b>	OCHA, Plan Sudan, Sudan RC, IOM, DDA, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>7</b>
<b>Red Sea</b>	OCHA, RedR UK	<b>2</b>
<b>Sennar</b>	OCHA	<b>1</b>
<b>South Darfur</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, CIS, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>6</b>
<b>South Kordofan</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, CIS, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>6</b>
<b>West Darfur</b>	OCHA, Sudan RC, IOM, UNDSS, RedR UK	<b>5</b>
<b>White Nile</b>	OCHA	<b>1</b>

## LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (LET)



Humanitarian operations in Sudan are constrained by a wide range of factors, including political, security, environmental and socio-economic issues. These constraining factors generate the need to facilitate and coordinate logistics solutions, such as logistics common services, logistics information management, geographical information system and mapping, supply corridors, and cross border processes.

The LET sector strives to build up inter-agency interoperability and collaboration to enhance the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response in order to best meet the needs of beneficiaries. It identifies and addresses logistics gaps, bottlenecks and duplication in humanitarian operations to ensure an appropriate response within targeted localities defined by strategic objective boundaries.

Sectoral activities are demand driven, based on the expressed requirements of the humanitarian community. Comprehensive surveys of the humanitarian community are used to define the strategic direction of activities and to substantiate the continued need for logistics services. Activities and functions are customized to meet the varying demands across the full range of field operations.

The UN and partners' existing security telecommunications infrastructure in Sudan falls under 'business as usual' activities and, as such, is covered by existing inter-agency cost shares. It therefore lies outside of the emergency telecommunications (ETC) remit. However, ETC services will provide data and telecommunication services when new emergencies occur and where there are gaps in existing telecommunications infrastructure.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:** The LET sector is a support sector and therefore the sector objectives are applicable to all strategic objectives.

#### LET objective 1A:

Provide logistics services to support the humanitarian community's response within the 2014 strategic response plan boundaries and to fill identified gaps in the logistics capacity.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS): to provide and facilitate vital access to field and deep field locations and support on-going humanitarian operations through the provision of air transport.	Blue Nile, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Khartoum, North Kordofan.	Continuation of semi scheduled air service in Sudan, linking the major towns in Sudan using fixed wing aircraft and helicopters serving remote locations.  Provision of medical and/or security evacuation air transport services to all agencies with access to the service.	43,200 passengers.

#### All other:

Provide surface transport for the NFI Common Pipeline from the main hub in El Obeid to ES/NFI project warehouses in Darfur and to designated distribution locations as advised by UNHCR ES/NFI Project for further distribution by partners.	Blue Nile, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Khartoum, North Kordofan.	Approximately 200,000 targeted households (1,000,000 individuals) in the five Darfur States and other affected locations in Sudan receive life-saving NFIs in a timely fashion, as assessed by need.	1,000,000 beneficiaries.
Provide ad hoc transportation services for pre-positioned stocks of NFIs to distribution locations designated by UNHCR ES/NFI Project.		Minimal human dignity and privacy restored to newly displaced conflict and disaster affected women, men, girls and boys and health threats mitigated by the timely distribution of ES & NFIs for protection from the elements.	
To support approx. 600,000 people affected by the natural disasters and conflicts, especially in remote areas by transporting urgently relief items to them.	East Darfur, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur.	# of requests made (by type of stakeholder and needs). # of requests granted and assisted. MT of relief items transported each time by affected areas.	ad hoc 80% of requests granted and assisted. 2,500 MT (truck capacity).

#### LET objective 1B:

Provide logistics information and emergency telecommunication services to enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response within the HWP 2014 strategic objectives' boundaries and under the Sector approach.

#### Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide logistics and ET information services to enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response.	All within targeted localities defined by strategic objective boundaries.	# of inter-agency logistics coordination meetings held. # of information management products shared, such as maps, situation reports, bulletins, snapshots, dashboard, procedures, and meeting minutes. # of operations and assessments conducted to enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian response.	

## Table of planned coverage per location

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Blue Nile	UNHCR, IOM	2
Central Darfur	UNHCR, IOM	2
East Darfur	UNHCR, IOM	2
Khartoum	UNHCR	1
North Darfur	UNHCR, IOM	2
North Kordofan	UNHCR	1
South Darfur	UNHCR, IOM	2
South Kordofan	IOM	1
West Darfur	UNHCR, IOM	2