



A UNICEF-supported nurse assesses a child for malnutrition in a site for internally displaced persons in Bieh, Unity State, South Sudan.

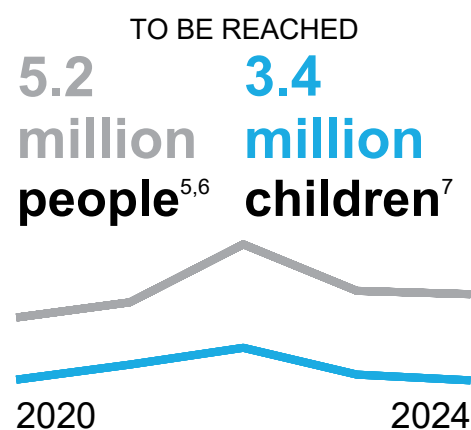
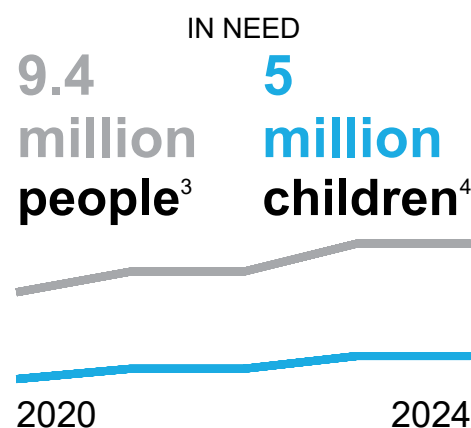
unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

South Sudan

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2024, South Sudan will face significant humanitarian needs alongside drastic cuts to aid budgets. In 2024, 9.4 million people,¹ including 5 million children,² 2.2 million women and 1.3 million people with disabilities will require humanitarian assistance.
- Conflict and insecurity, health epidemics, influxes of returnees and refugees, climate change and flooding and high levels of inflation are exacerbating needs of the most vulnerable, particularly children. South Sudan expects to host its first election as a new nation in December 2024.
- UNICEF's humanitarian strategy prioritizes the most acute needs and complements development programmes and resilience-building. UNICEF works through community structures and partnerships with a localized, adapted response, strengthening feedback and accountability with communities. Action is risk-informed and evidence-based and embraces climate adaptation, conflict-sensitive approaches and anticipatory action to mitigate the impact of disasters.
- Even though children in South Sudan are facing increasing levels of humanitarian need, the humanitarian response there has been significantly underfunded. In 2024, UNICEF will require \$238.9 million for nutrition, health, WASH, education and child protection interventions.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



720,000

people affected by health emergencies reached with primary health care services



350,000

children with severe wasting admitted for treatment



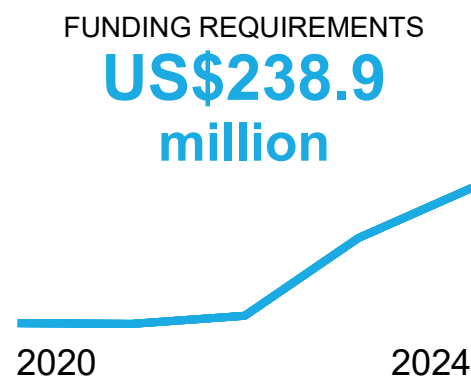
82,500

children/caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support



700,000

people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

South Sudan will face a complex year in 2024, with increasing vulnerability, growing humanitarian needs and severe aid budget cuts. The political environment is fragile, with attention focused on fulfilling the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan,¹¹ and on elections in December. In 2024, 9.4 million people¹⁰ and 5 million children¹² require humanitarian assistance and protection, 15 per cent of them estimated to have a disability.

Political instability, violence, widespread flooding, disease outbreaks and high inflation are compounding the complex, chronic needs of the most vulnerable people in the country, especially children. Livelihoods are severely impacted and access to education, nutrition, water, sanitation and health services hampered. Children are at a high risk of abuse, violence, exploitation and psychosocial distress; and 2.8 million children (52 per cent girls) out of school are especially vulnerable to risks. Women and children are the most vulnerable population to gender-based violence.

South Sudan is home to a displacement crisis: 2.3 million people are internally displaced,¹³ 148,000 existing returnees¹⁴ require durable solutions and 337,000 refugees from other countries are living in camps. Further, conflict in neighbouring Sudan has exacerbated the situation: in 2023, from April to September 281,129¹⁵ individuals (including 67,826 girls and 67,286 boys) crossed into South Sudan in immediate need of assistance and protection.¹⁶ Displacements have further strained existing services; 46 per cent of health facilities are moderately operational,⁸ and less than 10 per cent of the population has access to improved sanitation.⁹ These conditions increase the risk of disease outbreaks, already contributing to record high rates of malnutrition, with more than 2.2 million people in need of nutrition assistance. In 2023, there was an increase in preventable childhood diseases, including 5,503 measles cases,¹⁷ a 52.5 per cent increase compared with 2022.¹⁸

South Sudan is ranked the second most susceptible nation to the effects of natural hazards, including droughts and flooding,¹⁹ and recorded the most child displacements due to floods globally, at 11.8 per cent of the child population.²⁰ Regional El Niño effects in late 2023 will worsen floods, which have already displaced more than 1 million people and hampered people's access to services. Drought in neighbouring countries, as well as depreciation of the South Sudanese pound²¹ may further drive up food costs, which have increased by 122 per cent since 2022 for some staples, contributing to food insecurity.²² In 2024, more than 60 per cent of the population is expected to be acutely food insecure,²³ and 2 million lactating women and children under age 5 are expected to suffer from wasting.²⁴

SECTOR NEEDS



6.1 million
people in need of
health assistance²⁵



2.2 million
people in need of
nutrition assistance²⁶



3.7 million
children in need of
protection services²⁷



3.4 million
children in need of
access to school²⁸



6.1 million
people lack access to
safe water²⁹

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Juma, 12, is reunited with his mother in June 2023 in Bentiu, South Sudan, with the support of UNICEF and partners. The family was separated when fleeing conflict in the Sudan.

Between mid-April and mid-June 2023, hundreds of thousands of women, children and their families fled to South Sudan to escape war in the Sudan. UNICEF deployed social workers and set up child-friendly spaces at border points to screen and identify extremely vulnerable children and those who were unaccompanied or separated from their families. UNICEF provided specialized services, family tracing and reunification.

One of these children was Juma, 12, who was separated from his family and had fled his home in Khartoum under shelling. He experienced a long, harrowing journey to find his mother in South Sudan. At a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space, Juma was registered, given counselling and support and reunited with his mother on the same day. "I didn't know if he was alive or not," said Nyambeng, his mother.

UNICEF will assist the most vulnerable women and children in the hardest-to-reach areas, aligned to the country's Humanitarian Response Plan. Innovative, multi-sector approaches to assistance are expected to save lives, alleviate suffering, maintain dignity and protect children's rights. Priority will be given to programmes addressing the needs of children and women experiencing the most severe consequences of multiple vulnerabilities.

UNICEF will reinforce risk-informed approaches, promoting climate adaptation and strengthening the population's resilience to shocks. At the same time, UNICEF will address underlying drivers of vulnerability and instability. Linkages between humanitarian, development and peace approaches will be enhanced by understanding the complex interrelatedness of compounding risks and by applying a critical conflict-sensitive lens to tailor interventions. A key focus, complementing the priority on acute needs, is to expand innovative, durable, community-led solutions that can reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF's risk-based preparedness promotes community-based anticipatory action to mitigate the impact of hazards and enable a timely, quality response. The organization will reinforce localization by strengthening local systems and capacities and expanding partnerships with local actors, prioritizing women-led organizations.

Services for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and the reduction of gender-based violence will be scaled up in all interventions. Disability- and gender-sensitive approaches will ensure responses are targeted and designed to meet the distinct needs of women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities. Accountability to affected populations will be key,³³ encompassing enhancing feedback and participation, again prioritizing children, women, youth and persons with disabilities.

WASH action includes climate-resilient, safe water supply and sanitation services with a focus on disease and malnutrition reduction. Education efforts will identify the most at risk out-of-school children and provide formal/non-formal education in the hardest-to-reach areas. With an expanded social work workforce, child protection interventions will provide tailored, specialized services for the most vulnerable children, youth and adolescents to break cycles of violence and trauma, provide gender-based violence support and risk reduction, and mental health and psychosocial services. To reduce childhood mortality and morbidity, nutrition³⁴ and health efforts will focus on child survival, scaling up life-saving treatment and prevention for children with severe wasting and at high risk of moderate wasting, outbreak response, malaria prevention and immunization.

UNICEF's strengthened field presence and monitoring, in partnership with civil society organizations and the Government, promotes quality, dynamic mobile responses that can adapt to rapidly changing needs. UNICEF is committed to strengthening coordination – with dedicated capacities – as lead agency of the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, and as co-lead of the Education Cluster.



Health (including public health emergencies)

- **454,963** children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose³⁶
- **832,393** pregnant women and children provided with insecticide-treated nets in malaria-endemic areas³⁷
- **720,000** people affected by health emergencies reached with primary health care services³⁸



Nutrition

- **1,692,386** children 6-59 months screened for wasting³⁹
- **350,000** children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment⁴⁰
- **1,811,338** primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling⁴¹
- **2,844,362** children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation⁴²
- **40,964** children aged 5 to 59 months with high risk moderate acute malnutrition (HRMAM) admitted for treatment⁴³



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

- **82,500** children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support⁴⁴
- **100,000** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions⁴⁵
- **261,658** people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations⁴⁶
- **4,950** children who have received individual case management⁴⁷



Education

- **574,088** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning⁴⁸
- **5,741** teachers received training on EiE and child centered teaching⁴⁹
- **574,088** children receiving individual learning materials⁵⁰



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **700,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs⁵¹
- **223,000** people accessing safe, gender sensitive sanitation⁵²
- **1,400,000** children using safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces⁵³
- **1,400,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies⁵⁴



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

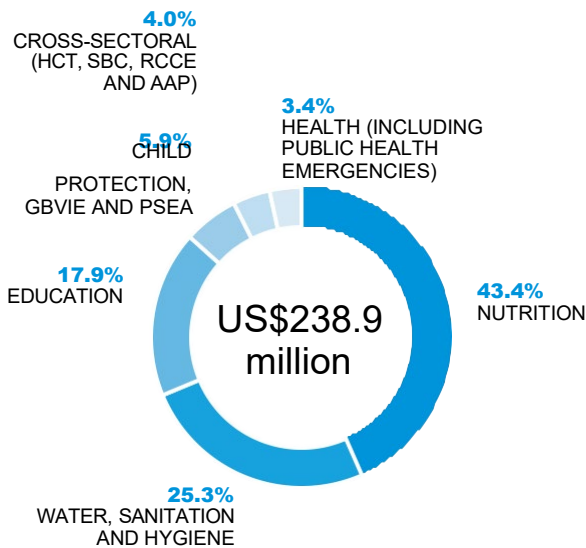
- **2,574,660** affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services⁵⁵
- **1,000,000** people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms⁵⁶
- **250,000** people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms⁵⁷
- **6,400** households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers⁵⁸

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2024

In 2024, UNICEF will requires \$238.9 million to deliver life-saving assistance for women, men, girls and boys – especially those living in hard-to-reach places – who are impacted by multiple shocks, including conflict, flooding, disease outbreaks and displacement. Funds will enable UNICEF to protect child rights, alleviate suffering, deliver life-saving assistance and expand opportunities for children to reach their full potential.

The total ask also includes a three per cent commitment to support gender-based violence programmes, and the prevention of sexual exploitation across sectors. The largest requirements are for nutrition, WASH and education, a necessity due to escalating stressors, including floods and the crisis in the Sudan. Another factor is UNICEF's inclusion of high-risk moderate wasting treatment. Requirements are also a reflection of the rising cost of materials and the cost of safely delivering supplies across the country while ensuring appropriate measures are in place during transportation and storage to mitigate the risk of diversion, especially in remote field locations. The strategic shift to expand durable and sustainable strategies to build resilience has also shifted resources, while at the same time protecting and maximizing aid contributions in a climate of reduced funding. The cost of full-time cluster coordinators and cluster information management specialists are included in the budget: these positions are essential to coherent, evidence-informed sector strategies and to avoiding duplication for nutrition, child protection, education and WASH sectors.

The 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for South Sudan was severely underfunded,⁵⁹ particularly the education and health sectors. As a result, highly vulnerable children were excluded from education and exposed to severe protection risks, including child marriage. Additionally, without full funding of the appeal, UNICEF will be unable to sustain the achievements to date that have improved the lives of children, and will be unable to implement programmes designed to make positive changes enduring and to help children thrive.



Sector	2024 requirements (US\$)
Health (including public health emergencies)	8,156,369 ^{60,61}
Nutrition	103,708,703 ⁶²
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	14,114,223 ⁶³
Education	42,838,436 ⁶⁴
Water, sanitation and hygiene	60,455,154 ⁶⁵
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	9,584,148 ⁶⁶
Total	238,857,033

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. A total of 15 per cent of all people in need are estimated to have a disability, and 24 per cent of the people in need are women.
2. A total of 5 million children (including 4.9 million children, per the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, and 180,000 child refugees) are estimated to need humanitarian assistance. This figure includes 2.4 million girls and 2.5 million boys. When the Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 is finalized, the figures will be revised.
3. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. The total people in need figure includes 337,000 refugees, and excludes 212,000 people in need in Abyei Administrative Area. A total of 15 per cent of all people in need are estimated to have a disability, and 24 per cent of the people in need are women. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities. The figure of 9.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services in 2024 is based on the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 and the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023.
4. A total of 5 million children (including 4.9 million children per the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, and 180,000 children refugees) are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. This figure includes 2.4 million girls and 2.6 million boys. This figure is taken from the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023.
5. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
6. This target is calculated based on the highest programmatic targets of 2,844,362 million children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation; 574,088 children aged 5–18 years accessing formal or non-formal education; and 1,811,338 million primary caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling. The total number of people to be reached includes 50 per cent women/girls, 50 per cent men/boys and 15 per cent people/children with disabilities.
7. This target is calculated using the highest programmatic targets of 2,844,362 million children aged 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation and 574,088 children aged 5–18 accessing formal or non-formal education. Of the target, 49 per cent are girls and 51 per cent are boys. Fifteen per cent are estimated to have a disability.
8. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. At the time of producing this Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024 had not been issued. This figure will be revised after its release.
9. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. At the time of producing this Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, the Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 had not been developed. This figure will be revised after the release of that plan.
10. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. The 9.4 million people in need figure is based on the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 and the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. The total people in need figure includes 337,000 refugees, and excludes 212,000 people in need in Abyei Administrative Area. A total of 15 per cent of all people in need are estimated to have a disability, and 24 per cent of all people in need are women. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
11. This peace agreement, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, was finalized in September 2018. It marked an attempt to quell violent conflict in South Sudan and ushered in a 'transitional period' that would lead to elections in 2024.
12. A total of 5 million children (including 4.9 million children per the Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, and 180,000 children refugees) are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. This figure includes 2.4 million girls and 2.6 million boys.
13. OCHA, South Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot, August 2023. At the time of producing this Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, the Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 had not been developed. This figure will be revised after the release of that plan.
14. Around 148,000 out of 672,490 spontaneous refugee returnees who returned to South Sudan from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda between the signing of the revitalized peace agreement in October 2018 to 31 July 2023 remained displaced inside the country.
15. Of these, 91.33 per cent are South Sudanese and 7.08 per cent are refugees.
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – International Organization for Migration (IOM), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Population movement from Sudan to South Sudan, dashboard, as of 25 September 2023.
17. Republic of South Sudan Ministry of Health, Republic of South Sudan Measles Outbreak and Response Weekly Situation Update, Issue no. 26, 23 August 2023 (Week 33).
18. Republic of South Sudan Ministry of Health, Republic of South Sudan Measles Outbreak and Response Weekly Situation Update, Week 32.
19. European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, INFORM Risk Index 2023.
20. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Figures Analysis 2021: South Sudan, 2021.
21. The South Sudanese pound has depreciated against the United States dollar by about 50 per cent since the beginning of 2023. United Nations Mission in South Sudan, September 2023.
22. Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, South Sudan Inter Agency Cash Working Group, August 2023.
23. Famine Early Warning System Network, South Sudan: Food security outlook update, June 2023 – January 2024, 14 July 2023. At the time of producing this Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) for South Sudan had not yet been updated. The estimate of those expected to be acutely food insecure will be revised when the 2024 IPC is released.
24. OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. At the time of producing this Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024 had not been issued. This figure will be revised after its release.
25. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. Of the 6.1 million people in need of health services, an estimated 1.8 million are children and 835,000 women, while 15 per cent are estimated to have a disability.
26. Ibid. Of those in need of nutrition assistance, 53 per cent (1.2 million) are children, 24 per cent (528,000) are women, and 15 per cent are estimated to have a disability.
27. Ibid. An estimated 15 per cent of the children in need of protection services have a disability.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid. Of the 6.1 million people who lack access to safe water, 53 per cent (3.2 million) are children, 24 per cent (1.5 million) are women, an estimated 15 per cent with disabilities.
30. This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.
31. UNICEF is committed to supporting the leadership and coordination of humanitarian response through its leadership or co-leadership of cluster coordination for the WASH, Nutrition and Education Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. All cluster coordinator costs are included in sectoral programme budgets.
32. UNICEF is committed to empowering local responders in humanitarian crises in a variety of ways. The revised Core Commitments made investing in strengthening the capacities of local actors in the humanitarian response a mandatory benchmark for UNICEF action. A more localized response will improve humanitarian action and is fundamental to achieving better accountability to affected populations.
33. UNICEF's accountability to affected populations strategy has seven pillars: information and communication; feedback and complaints; protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; strengthening local capacity; evidence-based advocacy; and coordination and partnerships.
34. Targeted multisectoral action to improve household conditions and health, including in the areas of WASH, health, child protection, education and gender-based violence in emergencies is essential to contribution to reduction in malnutrition trends.
35. Beyond the UNICEF targets for these interventions, other humanitarian partners are expected to reach the remaining children/families in need.
36. There is no nationwide measles campaign planned for 2024, therefore targets are reduced compared with 2023. Targets is total surviving infants <1Yr (4%) - Infant Mortality rate 102/1000) of total children in 2024. Target derived from 2024 population estimates from the 2008 population and housing census (<1Yr (4%) - 506,640 - Infant Mortality rate 102/1000) 51.677* growth rate 0.103).
37. The total number of estimated pregnant mothers is 832,393 (5.6 per cent of the total population, estimated at 14,864,171 for 2024), an estimated 15 per cent of whom have disabilities. The insecticide-treated nets will be given during antenatal visits.
38. Includes new public health emergencies (hepatitis E virus, cholera) and new displacements (floods, conflict, refugees) outside of regular health systems support.
39. Eighty per cent of all children aged 6–59 months (2,115,483) are targeted for malnutrition screening.
40. A 21 per cent increase in the burden of severe wasting is estimated due to deteriorating food security, floods and the impact of the crisis in the Sudan. This will be revised after the integrated food security phase classification for 2024 is complete. An additional 40,964 children aged 5–59 months with high-risk moderate wasting are also targeted.
41. The target is subject to change when the August 2023 Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Report is made available in October 2023.
42. Estimated number of children aged 6–59 months according to the total population, 2024 mortality rate.
43. SMART survey data from 2020–2022 were used to calculate the prevalence of high-risk moderate wasting (1.4 per cent of total under-five population), with mid-upper arm circumference of 11.5–11.9 cm. A correction factor of 3.6 and projected under-five population in 2024 (812,569).
44. The target will reach specific groups of children, prioritizing their unique needs with a 10 per cent increase compared with the 2023 target, to account for the influx of people fleeing the crisis in the Sudan. The target breakdown for this year is as follows: 9 per cent of the overall target is composed of children under 5 years old; 33 per cent is composed of children aged 5–18 years. Additionally, 7 per cent of the overall target is allocated to address the needs of adults and 1 per cent of the needs of people living with disabilities.
45. The 25 per cent increase in this target reflects the following: the growing needs of women and girls affected by the crisis in the Sudan during transit and displacement, an expansion of gender-based violence response services at more women- and girl-friendly spaces, gender-based violence prevention services through social norms programming and an increased focus on gender-based violence risk mitigation in WASH, nutrition, health and education programming in 2024.
46. Twenty-five per cent of the total number of people targeted by all UNICEF-supported community engagement and awareness interventions. Populations are informed of what constitutes sexual exploitation and abuse, their responsibilities as right-holders and the channels for reporting incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse.
47. The target for 2024 remains consistent with that of 2023, with a 10 per cent increase to account for the response to the Sudan crisis. The breakdown of the target for 2024 is as follows: 3 per cent is allocated for children under 5 years of age; 30 per cent is allocated for boys aged 5–18 years; 27 per cent for girls aged 5–18 years; 18 per cent for adult males; 19 per cent for adult females; and 1 per cent for children living with disabilities.
48. The target is based on 5 per cent of the population under age 5 (3–5 years early childhood education), 5–18 (40 per cent girls, 60 per cent boys) primary- and secondary-level children. 3) 10 per cent of over 18 years of age (11 per cent female, 89 per cent male). 4) 15 per cent children with disabilities (Early Childhood Education, Primary, Secondary and Youth (15–24)). The Education Cannot Wait-funded multi-year resilience programme targets 139,000 children.
49. The teacher-to-pupil ratio is at 1:100, considering children aged 3–17 years (574,088); at least 50 per cent of the teachers will be female.
50. The target is children aged 3–17 years and includes 86,000 children with disabilities.
51. This is calculated using the estimated number of people to be reached per water facility. This includes handpumps, solar motorized water points and surface water treatment plants at Sphere standards. Boys under 18 years of age account for 23 per cent, girls under 18 years of age account for 25 per cent, men over 18 years of age account for 24 per cent and women over 18 years of age account for 28 per cent. People with disabilities make up 15 per cent of the total target.
52. Using the WASH cluster standard of estimated people per latrine stance constructed or repaired (Sphere standards). Boys under 18 years of age account for 23 per cent, girls under 18 years of age account for 25 per cent, men over 18 years of age account for 24 per cent and women over 18 years of age account for 28 per cent. Persons with disabilities make up 15 per cent of the total target.
53. It is estimated that all children in the learning and safe spaces will have access to WASH services, including hygiene promotion.
54. This figure is informed by WASH items distribution reports from partners and by end-user monitoring reports from the WASH cluster. The figure includes men, women, boys and girls and persons with disabilities.
55. Thirty-three per cent of children over age 5 among the population in need (7,802,000) will be reached through radio coverage with risk communication messages, including during outbreaks (50.4 per cent female and 49.6 per cent males; 15 per cent persons with disabilities.) Twenty per cent of men and women over 18 years of age will be reached with risk communication messages.
56. Two thousand community mobilizers will each reach 100 households (500 individuals total) each by conducting community engagement through interpersonal communication activities (50.4 per cent of the target population is females and 49.6 per cent male). Twenty per cent of men and women over 18 years of age will be reached with risk communication messages.
57. Two thousand community mobilizers will reach 100 households each; 50,000 people (8 per cent of the social and behaviour change target population) will call through the hotline 2222. Twenty per cent of people over 18 years of age of the social and behaviour change targets. Target population for social and behaviour change interventions is 50.4 per cent females, 49.4 males; 15 per cent of the target population are persons with disabilities.
58. Focused on pregnant women and families of children under 2 years of age, targeting caregivers, most notably women with children in need of nutrition services.
59. As of end-August 2023, there was a 55 per cent funding gap for the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for South Sudan.
60. Unit cost per long-lasting insecticidal nets is \$4.5 per net; the unit cost of a measles vaccine is \$2 per child; 250 emergency medicines kits at \$3,300 per kit; 100 high-performance tents at \$3,100 per tent; \$200,000 for last-mile distribution; \$300,000 for operating mobile clinics. Requirements are reduced compared with 2023 because there is no nationwide measles campaign planned in 2024; the number of vaccines is based on total surviving infants (<1Yr (4%) - Infant Mortality rate 102/1000) of the total children in 2024.
61. Funding from the World Bank and health multi-donor trust funds will help support integrated health services (primary health care) and systems resilience efforts that complement the humanitarian response (estimated at \$143.3 million for 2024, as of September 2023).
62. Includes costs per child of \$1 for screening and referral, \$226 for treatment of severe wasting, \$176 for treatment of high-risk moderate wasting, \$1.5 for counselling, \$0.16 for vitamin A; also includes supply, freight, logistics, workforce and \$611,964 for cluster coordination technical assistance.
63. Includes \$6,997,350 for child protection, an increase compared with from 2023 to cover critical gaps in the sector and meet increased needs due to the crisis in the Sudan; \$4,920,000 for gender-based violence in emergencies (a 25 per cent increase compared with 2023 to better respond to growing needs of women and girls affected by the crisis in the Sudan and to expand gender-based violence response services at higher number of women- and girl-friendly spaces, gender-based violence prevention through social norms programming and an increased focus on gender-based violence risk mitigation in WASH, nutrition, health and education programming for 2022); \$965,518 for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (an increase compared with 2023 to respond to need to strengthen action in this area), and \$565,847 for the Child Protection Area of Responsibility technical assistance.
64. Includes \$42,367,694 for education in emergencies, access to formal or non-formal education, including early learning, learning materials and teacher training, in addition \$470,742 for cluster coordination technical assistance.
65. Calculated using WASH Cluster standard costing; includes \$39,179,190 for provision of safe water and sanitation in emergency settings and learning spaces, \$20,664,000 for critical WASH supplies and \$611,964 for cluster coordination technical assistance.
66. This includes \$1,845,000 for humanitarian cash transfers, \$4,750,248 for risk communication and community engagement and social and behaviour change, \$1,143,900 for accountability to affected populations and \$1,450,000 for social behavior change for gender-based violence responses and protection from sexual abuse and exploitation.