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Sudan

Although the security situations in the Darfur states, Blue Nile State and South and West Kordofan states improved in 2017², humanitarian needs in the Sudan remain significant, with children affected by epidemics and forced displacement due to conflicts and natural disasters. In addition to the protracted emergencies, the Sudan has been experiencing continued influx of refugees from South Sudan, the early outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea in two states³ and recent armed conflict in Jebel Marra.⁴ Across the country, some 4.4 million people, including 2.6 million children, are in urgent need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support,⁵ which is key to preventing future outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and other epidemics.⁶ Improvements in humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas in Jebel Marra and Blue Nile State have revealed the need for a multi-sector response to address the malnutrition crisis.⁷ The out-of-camp refugee settlements in the five states bordering South Sudan,⁸ as well as North Darfur and Khartoum, are also in urgent need of child protection, education, health, nutrition and WASH services.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF's approach is aligned with the Sudan's Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019, Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 and Integrated Strategic Framework 2017-2019. In addition to service delivery focusing on vulnerable children affected by conflict, epidemics and natural disasters, UNICEF's approach is to strengthen linkages between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in the context of chronic poverty and underdevelopment. UNICEF, along with partners, is implementing an integrated child protection, education, health, nutrition and WASH response, also investing in community resilience and sustainable peace. Working with government, humanitarian and private sector partners, UNICEF is providing life-saving support to vulnerable children in Jebel Marra, Blue Nile and South/West Kordofan. To prevent epidemics, including acute watery diarrhoea, UNICEF and partners are expediting co-planning efforts and integrated response in high-risk hotspots.⁹ A key focus is on increasing accountability to affected populations, including by involving affected people in decisions that impact their lives. UNICEF is also advocating with the Government to develop and strengthen social protection policies to prevent and reduce humanitarian need. UNICEF continues to provide leadership for the coordination of the education, nutrition and WASH sectors, as well as the child protection.

Results from 2018

As of April 2018, UNICEF had US\$24.1 million available against the US\$115.1 million appeal (21 per cent funded). Since the beginning of the year to 30 April 2018, UNICEF and partners supported the response to the refugee influx, outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea and complex emergency response in and around the newly accessible areas. With UNICEF support, 66,548 people, including 32,000 children, gained access to an improved drinking water source. 251,351 children (under 5 years) accessed integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services. UNICEF reached over 157,000 people with primary health care services. A total of 48,696 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment. 2,465 unaccompanied and separated internally displaced and refugee children were reunified with their families or placed in alternative care arrangements. As part of the action plan to protect children from grave violations, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan signed a Standard Operating Procedure on the release and hand over of children associated with armed groups. Funding constraints led to limited emergency education activities, only 8,638 school-aged children, out of the 99,080 targeted, gained access to safe learning spaces in first quarter of the year.

Humanitarian Action for Children

unicef 

Total people in need:

5.5 million¹

Total children (<18) in need:

2.6 million

Total people to be reached:

2.48 million

Total children to be reached:

1.13 million

2018¹⁰ programme targets:

Nutrition

- 250,000 children under 5 with SAM admitted for treatment
- 564,000 caregivers having received infant and young child feeding counselling

Health

- 519,066 children immunized against measles
- 884,412 children under 5 accessing integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services

WASH

- 290,000 affected people accessing safe drinking water
- 270,000 affected people accessing safe means of excreta disposal
- 780,000 affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities

Child protection

- 128,000 children received psychosocial support
- 5,500 unaccompanied and separated children having received long-term alternative care arrangements

Education

- 99,080 school-aged children accessing safe learning spaces
- 249,080 children provided with education-in-emergencies supplies and recreational materials

	Sector 2018 targets	Sector total results	UNICEF 2018 target	UNICEF total results
NUTRITIONⁱ				
Children aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted to treatment	225,000	46,428	250,000	48,696
Caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	500,000	193,370	564,000	203,364
HEALTH				
Boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine			519,066	402,713
Children under 5 to access integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services			884,412	251,351
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
Affected people with access to safe drinking water	660,000	100,096	290,000	66,548
Affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal	370,000	43,819	270,000	6,148
Affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities	1,800,000	133,499	780,000	58,003
CHILD PROTECTIONⁱⁱ				
Boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	443,461	26,376	128,000	30,770
Separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements	5,600	1,384	5,500	2,465
EDUCATIONⁱⁱⁱ				
School-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	114,000	10,478	99,080	8,638
Children who have received education-in-emergencies supplies and recreational materials	384,800	2,898	249,080	1,389

Results are through 30 April 2018 unless otherwise noted.

ⁱ Results reported for the Nutrition sector indicators are one month prior to the UNICEF Sitrep's published in the month due to partner reporting mechanisms. The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload.

ⁱⁱ The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload. The number of supported refugees are included in the refugee multi-sector response target and not in the Child Protection sub-sector target.

ⁱⁱⁱ Results reported for the Education Sector indicators are one month prior to UNICEF Sitrep's published in the month due to partners' reporting mechanism.

Funding requirements

In line with the Sudan 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) published in March 2018, UNICEF has increased its appeal from US\$96.5 million to US\$115.1 million to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in the country for 2018. Without adequate, timely and flexible funding, UNICEF will be unable to provide life-saving support, respond to the continuing nutrition crisis and reach the most vulnerable children with critical health and WASH services. Basic supplies for primary education are also urgently needed.

Appeal Sector	Original 2018 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Revised 2018 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds Available (US\$)	Funding Gap	
				US\$	%
Nutrition	24,886,896	35,305,681	10,696,571	24,609,110	70%
Health	13,316,857	17,406,564	2,512,327	14,894,237	86%
WASH	31,060,798	32,851,617	2,501,146	30,350,471	92%
Child protection	9,505,536	9,578,087	1,590,464	7,987,623	83%
Education	17,774,239	19,999,784	4,283,329	15,716,454	79%
Funds not allocated ¹¹	-	-	2,543,778		
Total	96,544,326	115,141,733	24,127,615	91,014,118	79%

¹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, '2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview', OCHA 2018

² For example, conflict-related displacement declined 10-fold in Darfur between 2016 and 2017.

³ An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea that began in August 2016 experienced a resurgence in 2017, with more than 36,000 suspected cases and an average of 30 fatalities per week across the 18 states of the Sudan.

⁴ Approximately 20,000 new displaced in North and East Jabel Marra during April 2018, with an additional possible 60,000 unverified displaced in East Jabel Marra.

⁵ 4.4 million represents 3.8 million people in need of WASH for non-refugees and 640,000 for refugees. 60 percent are children. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, '2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview', and '2018 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan', OCHA 2018.

⁶ Including meningitis, measles, yellow fever and malaria.

⁷ New needs are continuously being identified in newly accessible areas of Jebel Marra. In Blue Nile, an intensive community mobilization campaign in newly accessible areas was conducted in November. A total of 3,101 children were screened and 441 SAM cases were identified. Many of the severely malnourished children were in critical condition and in need of inpatient care.

⁸ South Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan and White Nile states.

⁹ As part of prevention efforts, UNICEF leads the identification of acute watery diarrhoea hotspots with high-risk factors in collaboration with the Government and partners.

¹⁰ UNICEF programme targets are aligned with the 2018 Sudan HRP for all sector except for some results/indicators for health, nutrition and child protection. In view of the economic crisis the 2018 HRP is under review and revisions are expected. UNICEF will align all programmes targets with the Sudan revised HRP once published.

¹¹ Available resources pending allocations by sector, based on the needs.

Who to contact for further information:

Abdullah Fadil
Representative - Sudan
Tel: + 249-183156553670
Email afadil@unicef.org

Grant Leaity
Deputy Director, Office of
Emergency Programmes (EMOPS)
Tel: +1 212 326 7150
Email: glaity@unicef.org

Carla Haddad Mardini
Director, Public Partnership
Division (PPD)
Tel: +1 212 326 7160
Email: chaddadmardini@unicef.org