



## Sudan

Although the security situations in the Darfur states, Blue Nile State and South and West Kordofan states improved in 2017,<sup>2</sup> humanitarian needs in the Sudan remain significant, with children affected by epidemics, displacement and natural disasters. The conflict in Darfur may flare up in 2018 with the Government's forced collection of arms to eliminate illegal weapons in conflict-affected areas.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the protracted conflict, the Sudan has been experiencing three evolving emergencies—the influx of refugees from South Sudan (186,002 people, including 11,701 children, in 2017);<sup>4</sup> the outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea;<sup>5</sup> and the malnutrition crisis in Jebel Marra.<sup>6</sup> Across the country, some 3.5 million people, including 2.1 million children, are in urgent need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support,<sup>7</sup> which will be key to preventing future outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and other epidemics.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> The out-of-camp refugee settlements in the five states bordering South Sudan,<sup>10</sup> as well as North Darfur and Khartoum, are also in urgent need of child protection, education, health, nutrition and WASH services.

### Humanitarian strategy

In line with the Sudan's Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019, Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 and Integrated Strategic Framework 2017-2019, UNICEF will strengthen the linkages between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in the Sudan. UNICEF support will target vulnerable children affected by conflict, epidemics and natural disasters in the context of chronic poverty and underdevelopment. An integrated approach will be taken to implement child protection, education, health, nutrition and WASH programmes, and investments will be made in building the long-term resilience of communities and sustainable peace. UNICEF will work closely with governments and humanitarian and private sector partners to bring life-saving support to underserved children in Jebel Marra, Blue Nile and South/West Kordofan. To prevent epidemics, including acute watery diarrhoea, UNICEF and partners will expedite co-planning efforts and integrated response at high-risk hotspots.<sup>11</sup> A key focus will be on increasing accountability to affected populations, including by involving affected people in decisions that impact their lives. UNICEF will advocate with the Government to develop and strengthen social protection policies that prevent and reduce humanitarian need. UNICEF will also continue to provide leadership for the coordination of the education, nutrition and WASH sectors, as well as the child protection sub-sector.

### Results from 2017

As of 31 October 2017, UNICEF had US\$44.3 million available against the US\$96.5 million appeal (46 per cent funded).<sup>12</sup> In 2017, UNICEF and partners supported the responses to the refugee influx, the outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea and the malnutrition crisis, especially in newly accessible areas. More than 279,000 people, including some 145,000 children, gained access to an improved drinking water source with UNICEF support. More than 1.4 million people received key hygiene messages and benefitted from sensitization activities. UNICEF reached nearly 2.3 million people with primary health care services. A total of 165,618 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted for treatment. All 3,934 unaccompanied and separated internally displaced and refugee children identified 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<sup>13</sup> and the Government of the Sudan concluded monitoring and verification missions to military barracks in all conflict affected states. Due to the shortage of dedicated funding for emergency education activities, only 22,411 school-aged children, out of the 150,000 targeted, were accessing safe learning spaces by the end of October.

# Humanitarian Action for Children

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#### Total people in need:

4.8 million<sup>1</sup>

#### Total children (<18) in need:

2.3 million

#### Total people to be reached:

4.06 million

#### Total children to be reached:

2.11 million

#### 2018 programme targets<sup>14</sup> :

##### Nutrition

- 250,000 children under 5 with SAM admitted for treatment
- 423,615 caregivers having received infant and young child feeding counselling

##### Health<sup>15</sup>

- 483,000 children immunized against measles
- 1 million conflict-affected people accessing primary health care services

##### WASH

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

##### Child protection

- 157,397 children received psychosocial support
- 2,700 unaccompanied and separated children having received long-term alternative care arrangements

##### Education

- 150,000 school-aged children accessing safe learning spaces
- 345,000 children provided with education-in-emergencies supplies and recreational materials

	Sector 2017 targets	Sector total results	UNICEF 2017 target	UNICEF total results
<b>NUTRITION<sup>i</sup></b>				
Children aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted to treatment	250,000	165,618	250,000	165,618
Caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	423,615	609,858	423,615	609,858
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving the first dose of measles vaccine			483,001	402,713
Conflict-affected people having access to primary health care services			1,000,000	2,280,000 <sup>ii</sup>
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE<sup>iii</sup></b>				
Affected people with access to improved drinking water	2,560,000	512,556	290,000	279,260
Affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal	2,560,000	174,318	270,000	67,375
Affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities	2,560,000	1,813,200	780,000	1,420,140
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
Boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	360,000	111,855	157,397	96,096
Separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements <sup>iv</sup>	5,600	1,897	2,700	3,934
<b>EDUCATION<sup>v</sup></b>				
School-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	180,000	48,844	150,000	22,411
Children who have received education-in-emergencies supplies and recreational materials	400,000	242,528	345,000	223,446

Results are through 31 October 2017 unless otherwise noted.

<sup>i</sup> Results are through 30 September 2017.

<sup>ii</sup> Over-achievement against the target is mainly due to the use of lower-cost interventions in response to the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak.

<sup>iii</sup> WASH results report against the provision of new water facilities (water trucking is not reflected) and new latrines. Operation and maintenance of existing water facilities and the rehabilitation of existing latrines are not reflected. The hygiene achievement reflects the acute watery diarrhoea response. Sector results reported reflect only UNICEF achievements, excluding results achieved for refugee children, whereas UNICEF results include both refugee populations and the wider population.

<sup>iv</sup> The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload. The number of supported unaccompanied and separated refugee children are included in the Refugee Multi-sector Response target and not in the child protection sub-sector target.

<sup>v</sup> Results are through 30 September 2017.

## Funding requirements

In 2018 UNICEF requires US\$96,544,326 to meet the humanitarian needs of children. As the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is not released, the funding requirement will be revised after the official release of the 2018 HRP. 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.

Sector	2018 requirements (US\$)
Nutrition	24,886,896
Health	13,316,857
Water, sanitation and hygiene	31,060,798
Child protection	9,505,536
Education	17,774,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,544,326</b>

<sup>1</sup> People in need (including children), targets and budget requirements are the same as in 2017, and are subject to change upon the release of the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Assessment and HRP. The total number of children to be reached is calculated as 53 per cent of 4.06 million.

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

<sup>3</sup> The disarmament campaign organized by the Government of the Sudan, which began on 19 October 2017 in North Darfur, has raised tensions between the Government's paramilitary forces and the Arab militia led by Musa Hilal.

<sup>4</sup> The numbers are cited from 'Sudan: Refugees from South Sudan as of 31 October 2017' issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The number of children was calculated based on South Sudanese refugee children under 18 making up 66 per cent of the total population of South Sudanese refugees.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Approximately 200,000 displaced or newly returned people, including an estimated 120,000 children, were in need of WASH, nutrition, health and protection support in Central Darfur. So far, 115,428 children have been screened and 1,133 SAM cases were identified. All identified malnourished children were admitted for treatment.

<sup>7</sup> This is 2017 data, subject to change upon the release of the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Assessment and HRP.

<sup>8</sup> Including meningitis, measles, yellow fever and malaria.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> South Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan and White Nile states.

<sup>11</sup> As part of prevention efforts, UNICEF is currently leading the identification of acute watery diarrhoea hotspots with high-risk factors in collaboration with the Government and partners.

<sup>12</sup> Available funds include US\$34.3 million raised against the current appeal and US\$10 million carried forward from the previous year.

<sup>13</sup> The co-chairs of the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting are the Deputy Joint Special Representative for the African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNICEF Representative. UNICEF also leads technical implementation.

<sup>14</sup> 2018 programme targets are subject to change, including the funding requirements, upon the release of the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Assessment and HRP.

<sup>15</sup> The two mentioned targets on health do not include refugee target numbers because UNICEF prioritizes different indicators as part of the refugee response.

### Who to contact for further information:

**Abdullah Fadil**  
Representative - Sudan  
Tel: + 249-18315653670  
Email [afadil@unicef.org](mailto:afadil@unicef.org)

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

**Carla Haddad Mardini**  
Director, Public Partnership  
Division (PPD)  
Tel: +1 212 326 7160  
Email: [humanitarian.ppd@unicef.org](mailto:humanitarian.ppd@unicef.org)