Armed conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics and economic underdevelopment have been negatively impacting children’s lives and their opportunity to reach their full potential. In addition to the current protracted crisis, Sudan faces three evolving emergencies related to the influx of South Sudanese Refugees, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak and the high rates of malnutrition in Jebel Marra in 2017. Across the country, 2.2 million Sudanese children under 5 are acutely malnourished and 573,000 of these children are severely malnourished\(^5\). Malnutrition and food insecurity are exacerbated by conflict-related displacements, floods and droughts. Continued tribal clashes in Central Darfur have led to over 4,000 newly displaced persons in May 2017. Among these are 2,400 children, many of whom have been separated from their families and affected by violence. As a result of renewed conflict and high levels of food insecurity in South Sudan, an increasing number of refugees are seeking protection in Sudan, which is overstretching already limited host community capacities. By end of May, nearly 152,000 South Sudanese refugees including around 100,000 children have arrived to Sudan since the beginning of 2017. Arrival of 180,000 refugees in total is anticipated by the end of the year, a threefold increase from the estimation made at the start of the year\(^6\).

### Humanitarian strategy

In line with the Sudan Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019, and the associated Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017, UNICEF continues to support children affected by conflict, floods, drought and epidemics in a context of chronic underdevelopment, particularly in hard-to-reach areas where children’s needs are most acute. The current priority areas are:

- (a) the response to Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak with case fatality ratio (1.9% by May 2017)\(^7\) almost doubling the WHO standard;
- (b) severe malnutrition in the Jebel Marra area; and
- (c) the influx of South Sudanese refugees of which an estimated 65 per cent are children. UNICEF and partners will continue to deliver an integrated response, including scaling up interventions in conflict-affected areas for internally displaced and refugee populations, and working with national and state governments to strengthen systems. In February and March 2017, UNICEF has been allowed access to a few hard-to-reach areas in Blue Nile, West Kordofan and Jebel Marra. UNICEF will continue to advocate to reach more children in these areas as well as the Nuba Mountains, which have been partly inaccessible since 2011. This will involve close coordination with the Government and other partners. UNICEF is the sector lead for education, nutrition and WASH and sub-cluster lead for the child protection.

### Results by June 2017

As of June 2017, UNICEF has received US$32.2 million against the revised US$96 million appeal (33 percent funded)\(^12\). There remains a significant funding shortfall to meet existing and emerging needs of affected populations. However, with the available resources, UNICEF and partners, in collaboration with the Government of Sudan, have been supporting the response of the three evolving emergencies. Hygiene messages and sensitisation activities have reached 1,246,859 emergency affected people. This achievement is mainly attributed to efforts around the Acute Watery Diarrhoea response. In addition, all 2,130 unaccompanied and separated internally displaced and refugee children\(^13\) who were identified, were reunified with their families or placed in alternative care arrangements. Continuous achievements have been made in protecting children in armed conflict. The Government of Sudan and the United Nations agreed at the end of March to extend the Action Plan to prevent the recruitment and use of children, originally signed in March 2016, for a period of six months. Since early 2017, some 68,763 children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM were admitted for treatment. Only 3 per cent of the target for school-aged children accessing safe learning spaces was met by June. However, the number of children who access safe learning is expected to increase in the coming months. Education remains a crucial lifesaving intervention in the short to medium term response to the current emergencies, by providing stability and a protective environment for children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine</td>
<td>504,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling</td>
<td>423,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results achieved by June reflect the data collection methodologies from the 2016 HRP. Sector results are smaller than UNICEF results as refugees were covered by the Refugee Multi-Sector response and were not included 2016 HRP sector response, while UNICEF results include refugee populations. The 2017 HRP now includes refugees in its sector targets. The data collection methods of the sectors will be revised in the coming months to reflect refugee populations.

(i) Education targets include refugee children. However, due to the data collection mechanism, the current sector results do not include support to refugees.
(ii) Results reported on this indicator are from May due to partner reporting mechanisms.
(iii) Sector results reported reflect only UNICEF achievements, excluding results achieved for refugee children, whereas UNICEF results include both refugee populations and the wider population. Full sector results will be reported in future Sitreps upon receipt from the World Health Organization who is the sector lead.
(iv) Results reported on this indicator are from May due to partner reporting mechanisms.
(v) 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 sector targets became the same for each sector indicator, because the sector decided to take an approach to deliver a comprehensive package which encompasses improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services.

**Funding requirements**

UNICEF is revising its humanitarian requirements from US$110,247,169 to US$96,544,326 (including US$ 21,787,065 for refugee response) to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children in 2017. The 11% reduction of the appeal is a result of the reduced targeted population in the 2016 HRP which is a result of strict prioritization based on vulnerability rather than status. Additionally, efforts in reducing procurement costs have further contributed to a reduction in the appeal amount.
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Sector	| Original 2017 Requirements (US$) | 2017 Revised Requirements (US$) | Funds available* as of 30.06.2017 (US$) | Funding gap |
---|---|---|---|---|
Child Protection	| 8,712,200 | 9,505,536 | 3,983,858 | 5,521,678 | 58% |
Education	| 21,663,727 | 17,774,239 | 4,226,073 | 13,548,166 | 76% |
Health	| 10,877,972 | 13,316,857 | 2,864,406 | 10,452,451 | 78% |
Nutrition	| 36,776,073 | 24,886,896 | 10,101,719 | 14,785,177 | 59% |
Water, sanitation and hygiene	| 32,217,197 | 31,060,798 | 7,455,393 | 23,605,405 | 76% |
Total	| 110,247,169 | 96,544,326 | 32,181,722 | 64,362,604 | 67% |

* The funding available listed as ‘other’ includes earmarked funds which are not linked to specific sectors, including the funding for cluster/sector coordination.

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1 2017 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview
2 Comprised of 1.1 million girls and 1.2 million boys. 2017 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview.
3 2017 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview
4 Children to be reached are as per Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (53% children of 4.6 million to be reached).
5 2017 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview
6 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, South Sudan information sharing portal, <data.unhcr.org> until 31 May
7 Humanitarian Bulletin OCHA Sudan Issue 13 | 22 May – 4 June 2017
8 The targets include the target number of refugees which was not included previously, except Health targets. This is because refugee targets are included in Sudanese Humanitarian Response Plan from 2017 due to the high influx of South Sudanese refugees.
9 The two mentioned targets on health do not include refugees target numbers because UNICEF prioritizes different indicators as the focus of the refugee response based on their needs.
10 The target is calculated from 90% of the children under one year in targeted state
11 UNICEF is targeting 250,000 non-refugee children under 5 with SAM for treatment and 8,483 refugees in 2017. To ensure consistency with the Annual Working Plan 2017 between the Government of Sudan and UNICEF, the target of 250,000 was retained in this HAC revision.
12 Available funds included US$22.15million received against the current appeal year and US$10.03million carried forward from the previous year.
13 The number of unaccompanied and separated children increase due to the increase in South Sudanese refugees.
14 The target population was 4.6 million in 2016. The previous appeal was calculated based on the target population.