Sudan

Although the security situations in the Darfur states, Blue Nile State and South and West Kordofan states improved in 2017, 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. 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); the outbreak of acute watery diarrhea; and the malnutrition crisis in Jebel Marra. Across the country, some 3.5 million people, including 2.1 million children, are in urgent need of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, which will be key to preventing future outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and other epidemics. 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. The out-of-camp refugee settlements in the five states bordering South Sudan, 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 will support and target vulnerable children affected by conflict, epidemics and natural disasters in protracted 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. 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). 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 benefited 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 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.
### 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 2017 targets | Sector total results | UNICEF 2017 target | UNICEF total results
---|---|---|---
NUTRITION
- 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

HEALTH
- 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

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
- 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

CHILD PROTECTION
- 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 5,600 | 1,897 | 2,700 | 3,934

EDUCATION
- 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

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

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1. 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.
2. For example, conflict-related displacement declined 10-fold in Darfur between 2016 and 2017.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Results are through 30 September 2017.