Highlights

- The 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was launched on 12 July, requesting US$952 million to support 4.6 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance. The plan is 22 per cent funded, with a further US$743 million still needed to support the 2016 humanitarian response.

- Sudan became the first country in the African meningitis belt to introduce meningitis A as part of routine immunisations. This will prevent vulnerable children from contracting the disease and reduce outbreaks.

- 80,175 people (40,889 children) in Sudan are estimated by the government to have been affected by heavy rains and flooding, with 26,418 houses reported to have been damaged. UNICEF and partners are responding with prepositioned supplies, but accessibility of affected areas is a challenge.

- 24,542 children (12,500 girls; 12,042 boys) were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) during the reporting month, bringing the total treated in 2016 to 96,872. This is 24,000 more children than treated during the same period last year, underscoring the increased burden of SAM this year following flooding and a poor harvest.

- Advocacy efforts in North Darfur have resulted in authorities granting permission to Education Sector partners to construct temporary learning spaces in Sortony to meet the education needs of 3,347 displaced children (1,740 girls; 1,605 boys) who fled the Jebel Marra conflict earlier this year.

- The UNICEF Sudan Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for 2016 is only 33 per cent funded. Child Protection and WASH are the most critically underfunded sectors, with more than a 75 per cent funding gap.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>UNICEF</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psycho-social support</td>
<td>139,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine</td>
<td>498,457</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 affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cluster reports as of mid-July.

Funds received to date: $29.4 m
Carry-forward amount: $8.8 m
Funding gap: $78.7 m

2016 Funds Available*

2,600,000 children
4,400,000 people
# of people affected
(Source: Humanitarian Action for Children 2016)

1,200,000 children
1,980,000 people
# of people displaced in Darfur
(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016)

171,345 children
244,779 people
# of South Sudanese Refugees since outbreak of conflict on 15 December 2013
(Source: UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, 31 July 2016. 66 per cent of refugees from South Sudan are children, this increased to 70 per cent for those living in the camps)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$117 million
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), launched this month, estimates that of the 5.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across Sudan, 2.23 million are internally displaced people (IDPs); 700,000 are refugees; 2.21 million are vulnerable people who are affected by the impacts of El Niño; and 1.46 million children are acutely malnourished. Sudan continues to be the largest recipient of South Sudanese refugees in the region with 244,779 South Sudanese refugees (171,345 children) registered as of July. In the first six months of 2016 alone, 92,670 South Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Sudan, making up 38 per cent of the total arrivals since the first outbreak of conflict in 2013. This large number is in part due to recent escalation of fighting in South Sudan as well as decreasing availability and increased price of food. This year, close to 81,000 people have been verified as newly displaced across Darfur. An additional 170,000 people have also been reported to be displaced in Darfur, with 50,000 said to have returned to their places of origin, however, these figures have not been verified.

Heavy rain and flooding have affected parts of Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North, South and West Darfur, Northern, and South and West Kordofan states. As of 31 July, the government has reported that 80,175 people in Sudan have been affected by the flooding with an estimated 26,418 houses damaged (10,463 of which were completely destroyed). According to the Ministry of Education (MoE), in Sennar and South Darfur states, there are 36 schools partially or fully damaged as a result of floods, affecting the education of over 6,500 children. There are reports of affected schools in other states, which are being verified by the MoE and partners. In En Nuhut, West Kordofan, support for latrine construction and the provision of water are urgently needed following heavy rains which reportedly destroyed 541 houses and damaged 698 others.

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### Estimated Affected Population

*Estimates calculated based on OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of humanitarian response: January 2016</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>5.8 million</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>2.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>0.7 million</td>
<td>70% children (0.5 million)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
<td>60% children (1.3 million)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The 2016 HRP was launched on 12 July requesting US$952 million in order to support 4.6 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance in Sudan. The plan is currently 22 per cent funded, with a further US$741 million needed to support the humanitarian response in Sudan in 2016.

Following flooding in Kassala, North Darfur and West Kordofan states, UNICEF has begun responding to urgent humanitarian needs of the affected populations. In En Nuhut, West Kordofan, UNICEF conducted an inter-agency assessment on 24-29 July following heavy rains and has responded with treatment of drinking water and disinfecting 129 collapsed latrines. Advocacy efforts in North Darfur State have resulted in authorities granting permission to Education sector partners to construct temporary learning spaces in Sortony to meet the needs of displaced children who have fled the Jebel Marra conflict this year. Construction was previously prevented whilst the authorities encouraged IDPs to return to their places of origin.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy in Sudan targets 4.4 million people for assistance (2.6 million children), alongside the 2016 HRP which targets 4.6 million people (2.76 million children). UNICEF has adopted an integrated approach to programme delivery and has prioritised 72 localities for assistance using an approach which is based on the vulnerabilities, rather than the status, of those targeted. Immediate life-saving assistance continues to focus on sustainable assistance programmes that promote resilience amongst affected populations and effective use of resources, including funding. UNICEF’s humanitarian actions are in line with humanitarian principles and adopt a principled approach with continued advocacy to reach children in the conflict affected areas of Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains and Jebel Marra in Darfur where there has been limited humanitarian access since 2011.

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Summary Analysis of Programme response

Child Protection

In July, a total of 55,146 children (27,162 girls; 27,984 boys) benefited from psychosocial support (PSS), of which 3,897 children (1,666 girls; 2,231 boys) were first time recipients of PSS services. A significant number of children previously attending child friendly spaces missed out on PSS services in July. This was primarily due to a lack of access during the rainy season. Other reasons included children accompanying their families for seasonal farm work and increased enrolment in schools with children enrolled in schools often not attending after school sessions. Lack of funding meant 48 child friendly spaces (CFS) in Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur were not able to continue operating in July affecting 15,860 children (8,045 girls; 7,815 boys).

A total of 303 children (112 girls; 191 boys) who were separated or unaccompanied (UASC) due to conflict benefited from UNICEF supported family tracing and reunification (FTR) with their families, or were placed in long-term alternative care arrangements. UNICEF provided immediate support and referred 91 child survivors of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) to medical, and other, services.

In East Darfur, UNICEF has provided humanitarian assistance to children crossing the border from South Sudan, particularly UASC. 65 UASC have been identified in Khor Omer camp since the start of 2016 and are currently placed in alternative care. In addition, 60 children have been supported through cash assistance provided to partners which is flexible and enables the reduction of hardship and vulnerabilities faced by children, for example, due to lack of material possessions, food, transportation and adequate shelter. The children selected came from families of more than seven children, and many of them were girls.

In order to prevent death and injury to children 4,035 people were provided with mine risk education in North Darfur (Tawilla, Shangil Tobay, Korma) and West Darfur (Sirba, Jabal moon and Kulbus).

Education

UNICEF’s advocacy with government officials and senior community members in Sortony IDP camp, North Darfur, this month resulted in the approval of education in emergency initiatives in the camp. This includes the construction of 30 temporary learning spaces with 12 gender sensitive WASH facilities. 3,347 children (1,815 girls; 1,532 boys) displaced following the Jebel Marra conflict are expected to benefit from this intervention. In the meantime, children in Sortony continue to receive education through integrated child friendly and learning spaces with 100 school-in-box kits, 30 recreational kits, 50 seating mats and 40 blackboards already provided.

A total of 11,039 school-aged children (4,960 girls; 6,079 boys) have received emergency education support in July. This includes 2,125 children (625 girls; 1,500 boys) in West Darfur and 1,550 children (806 girls; 744 boys) in Blue Nile. Furthermore, 7,346 children (3,511 girls; 3,835 boys) in White Nile have been provided with access to learning spaces that include gender sensitive sanitation facilities. 840 children (300 girls; 540 boys) have also gained access to education through the construction of six semi-permanent classrooms and the rehabilitation of eight temporary classrooms in Tawilla.

Health

UNICEF in partnership with the MoH, GAVI and WHO introduced the meningitis A vaccine as part of routine immunisation. As Sudan is located in the African meningitis belt, introduction of this vaccine will help protect children from contracting the disease and reduce the risk of meningitis outbreaks. Sudan is the first country in the African meningitis belt, which spans 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, to introduce this vaccine as part of routine immunisation.

In response to a measles outbreak in El Lait and Al Tweisha localities of North Darfur, UNICEF supported the vaccination of 2,000 South Sudanese refugees (aged below 30 years) against measles. In order to increase the coverage of immunisation services across North Darfur, UNICEF supported basic training for 30 vaccinators (25 women; five men) from El Fasher locality. In El Lait, El Twesisha, Shangil Tobay, and Tawilla, UNICEF provided 10 primary health care (PHC) kits to meet the needs of some 100,000 people for a three month period in response to increasing caseloads in these localities.

In East Darfur, UNICEF continued to support South Sudanese refugees through the provision of basic health services. This will cover the needs of 150,000 children aged under-five for a two month period in Khor Omer camp and Abu Sinderra. 250 South Sudanese refugee children under one year have been vaccinated against measles whilst 3,820 outpatient consultations for children under five have been recorded. In Central Darfur, UNICEF provided 60 PHC kits to
the MoH for health response in the Jebel Marra area. To support the provision of quality health services to children under five in West Darfur, UNICEF has supported the training of 24 community health workers on integrated community case management of childhood diseases. In Blue Nile, UNICEF supported the distribution of 5,200 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs) to pregnant women attending antenatal care in all five localities of the state. UNICEF also distributed 600 LLITNs to 300 flood affected households in En Nuhut, in West Kordofan. UNICEF has provided 50 PHC kits which will meet the needs of 50,000 affected people across Sudan for one month to address increased health needs during rainy season.

UNICEF supported provision of immunisation services to South Sudanese refugees in White Nile where 130 children under one year received measles vaccines in refugee sites. 346 children (nine months to 15 years) also received measles vaccinations at border entry points.

Nutrition
UNICEF supported nutrition screening of 35,535 children under five (17,530 girls; 18,005 boys) across the five Darfur states and White Nile. Of these children 2,611 (1,253 girls; 1,258 boys) were found to have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) initiative. The screening included 1,451 children (720 girls; 731 boys) who arrived from South Sudan last month in Abu Sinedira, East Darfur. 65,064 children (32,421 girls; 32,643 boys) were screened in 50 communities in Blue Nile state with 943 children with SAM (470 girls; 473 boys) referred for treatment at CMAM centres as a result.

The total number of children treated for SAM during the reporting period was 24,542 (12,500 girls; 12,042 boys) bringing the total number to 96,872 children as of July. This is 24,000 more children than those treated during the same period last year, underscoring the increased burden of SAM cases. The children treated also received integrated primary health care services including measles immunisation and integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) services while their mothers or caregivers received counselling on recommended family practices (hand washing with soap, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), bed net utilisation, immunisation interventions, care for acute respiratory infections, and diarrhoea management).

The total number of mothers who received IYCF counselling during the month was 36,445. This was achieved through a network of 660 mother to mother support groups in 22 localities across 11 states.

UNICEF also supported the restoration of CMAM services (including reconstruction of the centre) in Thur, West Jebel Marra after the centre was burnt down during an escalation of conflict in the area as reported in last month’s situation report. 264 children with SAM were treated following reconstruction of the centre.

A nutrition committee (comprised of four males and three females from the refugee sites) established in the camp to follow up on absentees and reduce high defaulter rates among South Sudanese refugee children receiving lifesaving nutrition services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
UNICEF and partners have continued supporting 30,100 displaced people and refugees in North Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile through the daily provision of 325,000 litres of safe drinking water (170,000 litres in Sortony of North Darfur, 64,000 litres in Al Waral of White Nile, 60,500 litres in Meriam of West Kordofan, 30,500 litres in Kailak of West Kordofan). This has been achieved using water trucking services providing 7.5-15 litres per person, per day in adherence to Sphere standards for emergencies. Further, UNICEF has supported the provision of vital operation, maintenance and water chlorination services for the existing water facilities used by 969,356 displaced people, refugees and other emergency affected populations.

With UNICEF support, 14,850 new and underserved IDPs and refugees, mainly in the Jebel Marra and Azum areas of Central Darfur State gained access to new sanitation facilities through the construction of 947 household and communal latrines. Those reached included 810 people in Beliel and Nyala, South Darfur, 11,200 people in Jebel Marra and Azum, Central Darfur, 1,640 people in Al Abasya and Al Reif Al Shargi, South Kordofan and 1,200 people in Yasin, East Darfur. Further, around 44,550 displaced people and refugees in Central, East and South Darfur as well as South and West Kordofan, Blue Nile and White Nile states were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with a focus on the distribution of soap for 13,257 affected house-holds and instruction on handwashing with soap at critical times.
Communications for Development (C4D)
In North Darfur, UNICEF supported capacity development initiatives aimed at strengthening the knowledge and skills of community health and hygiene promoters of partners. In Sortoni 70 hygiene promoters from OXFAM, 30 community health providers from MSF, 10 from Anhar as well as 10 community leaders received UNICEF supported training. In addition, UNICEF assisted these partners in updating their hygiene promotion plans and supported engagement with caregivers of children under five.

In West Darfur capacity enhancement efforts have strengthened the skills of 13 community mobilisers from Nertiti, South Darfur, as well as nine nutrition staff from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the MoH and community volunteers.

UNICEF provided 2,000 copies of assorted communication support material on handwashing with soap, breastfeeding, use of bednets and other key practices this month in Nertiti, Central Darfur, reaching 7,500 people (4,500 women; 900 men; 1,125 girls; 975 boys). In Tur, Geldo, Singsong, Dorgo, Tala and Nertiti, material was distributed to 36 social workers and staff at CFS in order to enhance communication on key child care practices.

In White Nile, promotion of household responsibility and care of latrines to improve hygiene behaviours in the South Sudanese refugee sites was successfully implemented in Al Redeis camp where 480 latrines were assigned to 2,400 households. Each five households were presented with a padlock and keys to their latrine, while 2,500 illustrated hand-washing booklets with key messages on handwashing with soap practice were distributed to the households.

Supply and Logistics
Supplies arriving to Port Sudan have not been released for 3 – 4 months. To-date, there are 60 containers in 30 consignments held at the port with supplies worth US $3.5 million. Alongside ongoing advocacy efforts, UNICEF is also pursuing options for local procurement of supplies.

Access restrictions and additional bureaucratic controls have also been affecting the timely inland distribution of supplies to West Kordofan state. A contracted truck delivering medical supplies, micro-nutrients, tarpaulins and plastic mats to the MoH and two NGOs in El Fula was impounded by authorities for lack of a permit which was not previously a requirement. Efforts to secure the return of these supplies has not been fruitful, despite assurances to the contrary. Implementing partners had to suspend activities as they depend on these supplies.

The first orders procured under new long term local procurement arrangements have been received by UNICEF. These includes, 6,700 Aziza (personal hygiene) kits for girls, 600 branded tarpaulins with hygiene messages for temporary latrine shelters and 4,000 plastic sitting mats for 12,000 children in 300 emergency classrooms. The second phase for school-in-a-box kits and recreation kits is underway. This will improve the efficiency of response and mitigate the delays and demurrage charges.

Media and External Communication
Mr Abdullah A. Fadil was appointed and accredited as the new UNICEF representative for Sudan on 3 July. The Sudan Country Office, on his appointment, issued an announcement which was shared with local and regional media and UN agencies.

On 28 June, UNICEF released the 2016 State of the World’s Children report (SOWC). The report reflected the inequities and obstacles to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key highlights of the report included the need for education to continue in emergencies and the needs in protracted crises, such as Sudan. The report highlighted an innovative UNICEF initiative in Sudan that educates children using electronic tablets in hard to reach and remote villages in North Kordofan State, where traditional modes of education are not available.

With Sudan becoming the first country in the African meningitis belt to introduce the meningitis A vaccine alongside routine immunisations UNICEF, WHO, GAVI and State Ministry of Health issued a joint press release. This was picked up by a number of local dailies.
Funding
UNICEF Sudan would like to extend our continued appreciation to all our donors, including the states which contribute to the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF, formerly CHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Over US$137,000 is urgently needed in order to respond to child protection, health, nutrition and WASH needs following flooding in White Nile State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds available* (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/Sector Coordination</td>
<td>1,279,593</td>
<td>461,061</td>
<td>809,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,299,923</td>
<td>2,427,642</td>
<td>6,872,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
<td>5,210,172</td>
<td>10,588,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12,423,805</td>
<td>4,255,220</td>
<td>8,168,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,776,073</td>
<td>11,967,149</td>
<td>24,808,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>10,473,238</td>
<td>30,879,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>116,921,577</td>
<td>34,794,482</td>
<td>82,127,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,444,127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funding available*</td>
<td></td>
<td>38,238,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>116,921,577</td>
<td>38,238,610</td>
<td>78,682,967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The amount under “funds available” reflects funds received as of 30 July 2016 as well as the carry forward from the previous year. Figures are rounded up.

**The amount listed as Other includes funds which are currently unallocated (US$3,444,127).**

***The funding available includes funds received against the HAC appeal in 2016 and carry-forward from 2015.***

Next SitRep: 10 September 2016

UNICEF Sudan: [www.unicef.org/sudan](http://www.unicef.org/sudan)
UNICEF Sudan Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123](https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123)

Who to contact for further information:

Abdullah Fadil
Representative
UNICEF Sudan
Email: afadil@unicef.org
Tel: +249 (0)156 553 670 ext. 300

Alison Parker
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Sudan
Email: aparker@unicef.org
Tel: +249 (0)156 553 670 ext. 310
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Needs</th>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>358,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>3,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces</td>
<td>1.6 million</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>
<td>49,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine</td>
<td>3.9 million</td>
<td>462,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>2,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>214,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>5.4 million</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>295,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>753,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8 Sector targets and UNICEF targets reflect the Sudan HRP 2016.

6 The Overall Needs column represents the overall figure of people with humanitarian needs by sector as per the HRP 2016. Please note, refugees are covered by the Refugee Multi-Sector and their needs are not included in the technical sectors.

7 UNICEF targets include targets in technical sectors and the Refugee Multi-Sector. As a result, in some cases UNICEF targets may be higher than sector targets.

8 Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

9 Results reported on this indicator under the Health Sector currently only reflect UNICEF contributions. Full results from all sector participants will be included once published by the sector lead, WHO.

10 For this indicator the UNICEF target is based on partner targets, including the Ministry of Health target, which represent 95% of the HRP 2016 targeted population. This is higher than the Health Sector target which is 85% of the HRP 2016 targeted population.

11 Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

12 WASH results report against the provision of new water facilities and new latrines. Operation and maintenance of existing water facilities and the rehabilitation of existing latrines are not reflected.