UNICEF SUDAN SITUATION REPORT - OCTOBER 2016

SUDAN Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

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)

178,330 children
254,757 people
# of South Sudanese Refugees since outbreak of conflict on 15 December 2013 (Source: UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, 15 October 2016. Up to 70% of South Sudanese refugees are children)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$ 117 million

Highlights

- For the first time in six years, UNICEF secured access to Golo, Jebel Marra (Central Darfur) to undertake an education assessment from 19-22 October 2016. The initial report indicates urgent assistance is needed for 3,739 children in five schools and 9,000 out of school children. This area has been inaccessible to humanitarian interventions since 2010.
- In response to suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) UNICEF provided lifesaving water supplies to some 108,740 people in Blue Nile, Kassala and Sennar states. Safe water is also being provided through chlorination of the existing water supply, water trucking as well as the installation of 13 bladders and the rehabilitation of 12 hand pumps.
- From January to September, a total of 173,973 children (86,980 girls and 86,993 boys) suffering from severe acute malnutrition have been treated across Sudan. These children represent 70% of the targeted 250,000 children to receive treatment by the end of the year.
- Children represent 60 per cent of the total 90,516 refugees who have arrived from South Sudan since January this year.
- UNICEF participated in an inter-agency mission in South Kordofan on 16-21 October to 12 villages and Abu Kershola town identifying some 4,400 IDPs in need of assistance

The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2016 is just 44% funded. Most affected are WASH (65% underfunded) Child Protection (62% underfunded), and UNICEF’s cluster coordination role (81% underfunded), which affects the achievement against targets.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Cluster Target</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psycho-social support</td>
<td>139,430</td>
<td>81,935</td>
<td>358,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>79,933</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 5 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine</td>
<td>523,179</td>
<td>302,709</td>
<td>462,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>173,973</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>44,339</td>
<td>660,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Sudan is host to over a quarter of a million (254,757) South Sudanese refugees (178,330 children). This represents some 25% of all South Sudanese that have been forced to flee conflict in search of refuge outside their country since 2013. Since January, nearly 55,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in East Darfur, fleeing conflict and food insecurity. This represents 60 per cent of the total 90,516 refugees who have arrived from South Sudan since January this year.

In Tawilla locality, North Darfur, 1,600 people\(^1\) were reported to be displaced by inter-communal violence across 13 villages and farms near Kosa. The most urgent identified needs are access to healthcare, water, food, essential household items, protection and education services. At least 4,400 IDPs in Abu Kershola locality, South Kordofan, who fled their homes in 2014 and have since been displaced several times, are in need of nutrition services, rehabilitation of water sources, medication and new sanitation structures. In Darfur more than 200,000 people\(^2\) are thought to have been internally displaced in 2016, of which at least 120,000 are estimated to be children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People with Humanitarian Needs in Sudan in 2016</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimates calculated based on Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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>

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In an effort to strengthen field coordination and transfer of knowledge and skills of national implementing partners, the UNICEF-led Education, Nutrition and WASH sectors, as well as the UNICEF-led Child Protection sub-sector, delivered a capacity building workshop in North Darfur State covering humanitarian coordination and financing. Over 30 participants including the state level Ministry of Education (MoE), NGOs and state level UNICEF sector coordination teams participated from across all five Darfur states.

The Nutrition sector together with Ministry of Health (MoH) conducted an orientation workshop covering monitoring, evaluation and accountability frameworks for emergency nutrition initiatives. The sector-led technical working group has been working on this framework since April this year. The main purpose of the framework is to establish a system that ensures the effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of nutrition partners. Staff from the MoH, Nutrition Directors from all 18 states in Sudan, as well as 24 sector partners, participated in the workshop. Sub national rollout training workshops will be conducted in all eight sector coordination hubs in November.

WASH sector partners, together with the MoH and the Water, Environment and Sanitation Department (WES), jointly celebrated Global Hand Washing day across Sudan in which school children, and their communities, took part in activities focusing on using soap in hand washing at critical times.

UNICEF participated in an inter-agency mission in South Kordofan on 16-21 October to 12 villages and Abu Kershola town identifying some 4,400 IDPs in need of assistance. The mission recommendations include carrying out a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening in all the IDP areas, opening nutrition centres in Hijer village, as well as sending medication and micronutrient supplies to nutrition centres in Umbaraka, Kaling and Abu Kershola. Existing water sources need to be rehabilitated and new sanitation structures are required. The Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) plans to create a gender-based violence (GBV) working group in the state with the aim of raising awareness on the protection of women and children. MoSW staff in Abu Kershola will be trained in the provision of psychosocial support.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy in Sudan targets 4.4 million people for assistance (2.6 million children), as a part of the 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (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 based on vulnerabilities criteria, 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 interventions 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.

---

\(^1\) According to community leaders

\(^2\) According to verified and unverified reports from partners and government.
Summary Analysis of Programme response

Child Protection

In 2016, 63,668 children (31,009 girls and 32,659 boys) received psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (CFS) and home-based visits by social workers. Of these, 8,144 children (3,290 girls and 4,854 boys) have received psychosocial support for the first time this month. In White Nile children’s participation in CFS decreased by 4.6% since the last month, where only 1,709 children (897 girls and 812 boys) have been reported to have received psychosocial support (PSS) due to children and their families working in the fields as short term labour for the harvest seasons. We could expect a similar fall in numbers as the harvest season progresses.

In October, a total of 145 children (68 girls and 77 boys) were immediately reunified or placed in alternative care. Some 22 unaccompanied children from Rajah refugee site in East Darfur are being provided psychosocial support through regular home visits by the mobile PSS team and social workers. UNICEF, UNAMID and the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) continue to monitor, report and advocate to end grave violations against children. 21 children who were detained for alleged association with JEM since 2015 and released last month were pardoned by the President and all charges against these children were dropped. This was a result of extensive advocacy by UNICEF, UNAMID and RC/HC. Currently these children are receiving psychosocial support in the transit centre managed by National Council for Child Welfare and supported by UNICEF, family tracing and reunification is ongoing, and children will be provided with reintegration support when returning to their families and communities.

Education

UNICEF was able to conduct an assessment in Golo, situated in the conflict affected Jebel Marra area of Central Darfur where education interventions benefitted 3,002 children (1,499 girls; 1,502 boys) after a six year period of restricted access. Conflict in the area has left 9,000 children out of school with many schools abandoned or having been used for military activities.

In October, UNICEF and partners increased access to quality basic education for 17,885 children (8,914 girls; 8,971 boys) by supporting teaching and providing essential learning and recreational materials in White Nile, West Kordofan, Blue Nile and Central and North Darfur states. This is a 75% increase compared to the last month where 13,377 conflict affected children were reached with essential learning supplies. This achievement is attributable to the continuous distribution of education materials following clearance by customs as well as utilisation of recently allocated funds.

For this reporting period, rehabilitation of 39 classrooms in White Nile and the construction of 8 semi-permanent classrooms in West Kordofan benefited 4,436 children (2,127 girls; 2,309 boys) with improved child-friendly learning environments. Additionally, 3,618 displaced children (1,654 girls; 1,964 boys) benefited from the provision of seven gender sensitive WASH facilities in schools in the refugee sites in White Nile. 150 teachers and volunteers (51 females and 99 males) received training to improve the quality of education for the refugee children in Assalam and Jabalain localities of White Nile.

During a field visit from 25 to 27 October, UNICEF staff were able to provide immediate assistance to children in Omer Ibin El Khatab School in Jebel Marra, North Darfur. The school is currently accommodating 2,716 children (1,266 girls; 1,450 boys) who have been displaced from 10 different villages. The school was situated in an open area where there were no temporary structures or dedicated learning materials. The children were sitting under direct sunlight but their passion to learn kept them engaged even in these conditions. UNICEF, together with the local Ministry of Health, was able to use locally prepositioned supplies to erect two tents as well as provide learning, teaching and recreational materials within a few hours.

Health

UNICEF continues to support the response to outbreaks of AWD across Sudan. In Blue Nile support is being provided to the management of 10 oral rehydration therapy centres and health promotion activities, in Sennar UNICEF is supporting three treatment centres run by the MoH and intensifying health campaigns and in West Kordofan support includes the provision of four cartons of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and 450 sets of ringer lactate solution as well as support to case management. UNICEF also promptly responded to reports of AWD in Sennar and Gezira states with the immediate release of communication materials to support the response, as well as deploying staff. The communication materials included 23,000 copies of the AWD information flyer, 3,500 booklets on handwashing with soap, 2,900 booklets on how to use ORS, 700 ORS posters, 2,200 handwashing with soap posters and 1,800 posters on hygienic latrine use.

For this reporting period, UNICEF continued to support the delivery of integrated health services to South Sudanese refugees in West Kordofan, reaching 382 sick children under five, 25 pregnant women and 142 children under-one with
In White Nile, UNICEF support helped to reach 870 children under-one with routine vaccinations in the South Sudanese refugee sites while 1,164 children aged 9 months to 15 years were vaccinated at the Joda entry point. 3,500 bed nets were distributed to 7,000 refugee households in Alwaral refugee site. In East Darfur, essential drugs were delivered to run a mobile clinic serving a total of 5,000 South Sudanese refugees in El Ferdous locality.

In South Darfur, six primary health care (PHC) kits, six kits for Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) and four ORS cartons were delivered to the MoH4 and other key partners to cover 60,000 IDPs and conflict affected people in Kalma camp, Sakali, Shattaya and Elmalaam.

To improve treatment of childhood illnesses at the community level and increase the uptake of new-born care services, UNICEF supported a nationwide training of 116 health workers on the integrated management of childhood illnesses, 115 health care providers on early essential new-born care and 60 community health promoters in several states affected by emergencies.

Nutrition

During the reporting month, the Ministry of Health released the results of the national mass-MUAC screening campaign which was carried out between August and September. Over four million children aged 6-59 months were screened across all 18 Sudanese states, representing 75% of the total under five population in the country. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was detected among 53,545 children of the children screened.

A total of 31,177 children (15,701 girls; 15,476 boys) suffering from SAM were admitted for treatment in outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) in September. From January to September, a total of 173,973 children (86,980 girls; 86,993 boys) suffering from SAM have been treated across Sudan. The number treated so far represents 70% of the quarter million children targeted for treatment in 2016. Among the children treated for SAM, 13,500 (6,800 girls; 6,700 boys) are IDPs in North Darfur (Sortony, Kebkabiya, Tawilla), Central Darfur (West, Central and North Jebel Marra) and South Darfur (Kass, Ottash and Mershing). This figure includes 4,700 South Sudanese refugees (845 girls; 855 boys) treated in East Darfur and White Nile states.

405,861 mothers and caregivers have received counselling on recommended infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices through 660 mother support groups established in 22 localities. Recommended IYCF practices help in the prevention of malnutrition among children under the age of two years.

UNICEF continued to pioneer initiatives for programme efficiency and sustainability. This month, mothers of children with severe acute malnutrition in three localities of Abukarinka, Shariya and Yasin in East Darfur have begun identifying other malnourished children living within their neighbourhoods. Through UNICEF support, these mothers have received orientation and MUAC tapes to help identify severely malnourished children in their communities in order to refer them for treatment in the OTPs where their own children have been admitted. The mothers have screened a total of 201 children and referred 41 children (18 boys; 23 girls) suffering from SAM. The initiative promotes community participation and empowerment and is planned to be scaled up throughout East Darfur and other states in the coming months.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving water supplies to 108,740 people in three AWD affected localities in Blue Nile State, to 269,605 people in 13 flood affected locations in Kassala State, and to 6,000 people in two AWD affected localities in Sennar State. Safe water is being provided through chlorination of the existing water supplies, water trucking and through the installation of 13 bladders and the rehabilitation of 12 hand pumps. 122,400 pieces of soap were distributed to 15,975 families in AWD affected localities (North Delta and Aroma in Kassala States and Sennar, Sinja, Abu Hogar and Elsoki in Sennar State) benefiting 73,440 children. Hygiene promotion interventions which focused on clean up campaigns, household visits, hand washing, and the distribution of soap were expanded to reach the flood and AWD affected areas. Additionally, UNICEF and partners continued to sustain the provision of lifesaving water (9.6 litres of water per person per day) for displaced people in Sortony, North Darfur.

An additional 3,462 displaced people (444 in South Darfur and 3,018 in West Kordofan) and 7,463 South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur benefited from the construction of 69 shared household latrines (cleaned and maintained by the families) and 429 communal latrines (cleaned and maintained by the community). Hygiene promotion interventions which focused on household visits, hand washing, and the distribution of soap were expanded to reach 32,775 IDPs and South Sudanese refugees in the same locations.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continues to provide support for hygiene promotion in the South Sudanese refugee sites in White Nile and supported the declaration of Jouri village as open defecation free. In Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, Umsangor, Alwaral sites over
31,495 children (16,961 children, 9,182 women and 5,352 men) were reached through household hygiene awareness sessions. In addition, 80,606 people made up of 35,868 men and 44,928 women participated in 28 cleaning campaigns organised across all the sites.

In Blue Nile State the communication support for the AWD response continued with over 3,229 people reached with information on AWD in schools, markets and other public venues. In addition, 994 people participated in group discussions, while 79,230 household visits were conducted in the seven localities of the state. Radio messages also have continued to be broadcast four times daily in four different languages supported with the dissemination of assorted communication materials to enhance knowledge and adoption of positive practices.

Supply and Logistics

In response to the AWD outbreak in states across Sudan, UNICEF has been able to respond with supplies through established long term arrangements with suppliers. This enabled the timely procurement and dispatch of 360,000 pieces of laundry soap worth $39,600 for distribution to 175,500 households for one month's use. 190 drums worth $43,648 of chlorine for water treatment from pre-positioned warehouse stocks were also dispatched, and a replacement order of 120 drums has been procured for pre-positioning in the warehouse. Additionally, 842 household level life-straw water filters targeting affected families in the three states have been dispatched. To reinforce behavioural change, printed hygiene promotion posters, flipcharts and booklets worth $34,092 were distributed to the MoH in the affected states.

The MoH through WES have facilitated the urgent clearance of $117,130 worth of chlorine tablets, squatting plates and collapsible water tanks donated by UNICEF Lebanon, another 5.8 million tablets worth $27,185 and another 1,700 squatting plates worth $74,562 which have been delivered from Port Sudan. This also led to the release of 35,700 cartons of RUTF worth $1.8 million which are being distributed in North and Central Darfur states (where there have been serious nutrition pipeline shortages). A total of 58 containers in 18 shipments of programme supplies valued at $2.8 million are still being held at ports of entry pending Ministry of Finance approval despite advocacy at office, UN and line ministry levels. Further delays in the release of shipments will increase demurrage charges which would otherwise have been used for implementation.

Inspection of temperature-controlled ware-house facilities by the National Medical & Poisons Board, endorsed the facilities as satisfactory for storage of medical and nutrition supplies. Agreement was reached on improvements to the facility as well as plans for distribution of supplies using dedicated temperature-controlled transportation next year.

Media and External Communication

As part of the 70-day count down towards the UNICEF's 70 year anniversary, UNICEF Sudan launched 70 voices, a social media campaign to celebrate childhood in line with the global theme For every child – Hope. It also highlights the contribution of UNICEF in Sudan towards advancing the rights and promoting the well-being of every child including those affected by conflicts and natural disasters. Themes around the Global Handwashing Day (15 October) and the Global Polio week (24 October), amongst others, were covered during the course of the month. For more, follow us on face-book: https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123/.

On 5 October, the Ministries of Health and Education launched the National School Health Strategy 2017-2020 in collaboration with UNICEF and other relevant UN agencies. The strategy enables children in Sudan, including conflict-affected areas, to enjoy their rights to education and health using a multi-strategic and multi-partner approach.

UNICEF facilitated a workshop reviewing the Education Management Information System (EMIS) which took place at the Ministry of Education on 8 October. This programme was a collaboration between UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and the National Information Centre (NIC) and was funded by the European Union. It upgrades the EMIS software from a paper-based to a web-based system and will be instrumental in informing the Education Cannot Wait initiative, which highlights the need for education and protection of learning spaces in humanitarian crises.

On 9 October, UNICEF joined the World Biggest Lesson on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) held at Khartoum Secondary School for Girls. UNICEF emphasised the importance of gender equality and quality education for all children in Sudan regardless of whether they are conflict affected or not. There are over three million out of school children in Sudan, half of whom are affected by conflict. Others include those from nomadic populations and rural communities.

The UNICEF Representative visited the Kordofan regions between 10 and 13 October to meet government officials and partners, as well as to gain first-hand experience of the situation of children in the region, especially South Sudanese refugees and the internally displaced. This was covered by local radio and newspaper outlets.
**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).

However, the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2016 has a funding gap of over US$65,588,887 (56 percent unfunded).

---

### Funding Requirements (as per the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) January 2016. The targets in the HAC are based on the targets of the HRP 2016, including the Refugee Multi-Sector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>Funds available(^1) (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/Sector Coordination</td>
<td>1,270,593</td>
<td>246,990</td>
<td>1,023,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,299,923</td>
<td>3,552,689</td>
<td>5,747,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15,798,840</td>
<td>7,865,905</td>
<td>7,932,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>12,423,805</td>
<td>6,084,813</td>
<td>6,338,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,776,073</td>
<td>16,767,681</td>
<td>20,008,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>41,352,343</td>
<td>14,334,279</td>
<td>27,021,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,921,577</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,849,357</strong></td>
<td><strong>68,072,220</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other(^4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funding available(^5)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>116,921,577</td>
<td>51,332,700</td>
<td>65,588,887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

3 The amount under "funds available" reflects funds received as of 26 October 2016 as well as the carry forward from the previous year. Figures are rounded up.

4 The amount listed as Other includes earmarked funds which are not linked to specific sectors.

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

---

**Next SitRep: 10 December 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Needs</th>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
<td>Change last report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲ ▼</td>
<td>▲ ▼</td>
<td>▲ ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># boys and girls receiving psychosocial support</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>358,840</td>
<td>89,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>3,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></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>
<td>57,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>90,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></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>
<td>39,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>2,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></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>
<td>173,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>405,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></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>
<td>292,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>255,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>878,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Sector targets and UNICEF targets reflect the Sudan HRP 2016.
7 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.
8 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.
9 Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
10 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.
11 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.
12 Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
13 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.