UNICEF SUDAN SITUATION REPORT – August 2017

SUDAN
Humanitarian Situation Report
August 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

2,300,000 children in need

4,800,000 people
# of people who need Humanitarian Assistance
(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)

1,100,000 children

2,300,000 people
# of internally displaced people
(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)

117,385 children

180,592 people
# of South Sudanese refugees since January 2017
(Source: ‘Sudan: Refugee from South Sudanese as of 15 August 2017’ reported by UNHCR. Around 65% of South Sudanese refugees are children)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US$ 96.54 million

Highlights

- The number of suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in the hardest hit White Nile State is now on a downward trend but the outbreak still continues to affect all 18 states. UNICEF reached more than 3.7 million people in AWD affected and at risk areas with improved purified drinking water through continued chlorination of more than 1,300 water sources in nine affected states.

- UNICEF continues to deliver lifesaving integrated interventions in Central and West Jebel Marra localities. The response has been also extended to East Jebel Marra locality in Central Darfur. A total of 956 Severely Malnourished (SAM) Children were admitted for treatment. In addition, 237 children under two years received Measles Vaccines.

- Some 60% of South Sudanese refugee children do not have access to basic education. Completion of constructing 10 schools provide access to safe learning spaces for 4,000 South Sudanese refugee children (1,902 girls and 2,098 boys) and 1,236 host community children (652 boys, 584 girls) in West Kordofan and East Darfur.

- To date, UNICEF Sudan has received US$ 27.54 million. The 2017 UNICEF HAC appeal has a funding gap of over US$ 58.97 million (61 per cent gap). The urgent needs are to contain the cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), responding to the malnutrition emergency in some of the newly accessible localities and communities in the Jebel Marra area, and supporting the newly arrived South Sudanese refugee children and their caregivers.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<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>157,397</td>
<td>82,544 (girls:39,689)</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>87,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials</td>
<td>345,000</td>
<td>185,505 (girls:87,550)</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>138,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls under 5 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine</td>
<td>483,021</td>
<td>282,561</td>
<td>504,468</td>
<td>279,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>127,174</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>127,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to improved drinking water</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>226,760</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
<td>421,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 UNICEF estimates that 48% of the internally displaced people are children under 18. It is revised from 60% which we mentioned until July sitrep.
2 The number of children among South Sudanese Refugee children was calculated based on a statistic on ‘Sudan: Refugees from South Sudanese as of 15 August 2017’ issued by UNHCR that show the rate of South Sudanese refugee children under 18 is 65%.
3 The UNICEF HAC appeal has been revised from US$110,247,169 to US$96,544,326 after the launch of the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in May 2017. The around 11% reduction of the appeal is due to the reduced targeted population in the HRP which is a result of strict prioritization based on vulnerability rather than status. The HAC is aligned with the HRP to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children in 2017.
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Since the first half of 2017, Sudan continues to face three different evolving emergencies requiring sustained response, including the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak in all 18 states; severe malnutrition in some newly accessible localities and communities in the Jebel Marra area, and the continued influx of over 180,000 South Sudanese refugees, of which an estimated 65 per cent are children.

In August, the number of suspected AWD cases in the hardest hit White Nile State significantly reduced as a result of the intensive case management and control over the past months. However, the outbreak remains at an emergency level especially in Darfur. About 8.1% of cases are children under the age of 5, which is the most vulnerable age group. Since the outbreak started, the integrated support provided by UNICEF has reached more than 3.7 million AWD affected population and people at risk through water, sanitation, health, nutrition, education, protection and hygiene promotion and behaviour change interventions.

UNICEF is supporting the leadership of the Federal and State-level Ministries of Health in mobilizing four rounds of an inter-sectoral response ‘find and treat’ campaign in some of the newly accessible areas of Jebel Marra in Central Darfur to reach approximately 200,000 displaced or newly returned people, including an estimated 120,000 children with much needed water, sanitation, health, nutrition, protection and food security interventions.

In addition to the three main emergencies, heavy rains and flash floods have affected about 42,300 people in Khartoum, Gezira, Sennar, North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile states as of mid-August 2017. UNICEF has prepositioned supplies based on evaluation of expected needs and limited access during the rainy season.

### People with Humanitarian Needs in Sudan

*(Estimates calculated based on Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of humanitarian response: January 2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>4.8 million</td>
<td>2.4 million&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.4 million&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>0.8 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>2.3 million</td>
<td>65% children (0.5 million)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>0.2 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Coordination between UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, MSF and the Government of Sudan is ongoing to ensure a cohesive multi-sectoral response to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak in affected states.

The AWD National Emergency Committee meetings are held at national and state level, chaired by Federal and State Ministries of Health respectively and attended by governmental officials from several ministries, WHO, UNICEF and other partners to ensure ongoing coordination. In order to minimize morbidity and fatality of AWD through effective prevention and timely response to the outbreak, WHO and UNICEF are supporting the leadership of the Federal and State Ministries of Health to implement activities such as operationalisation of Treatment Centers and Oral Rehydration Treatment Corners, as well as providing technical support to develop a comprehensive response plan at national and state level.

UNICEF is also working together with WFP, WHO and partners in taking an inter-sectoral approach to tackling severe acute malnutrition in some of the newly accessible areas in the Jebel Marra area. Two rounds of integrated 'Find and Treat' campaign have been completed, delivering a package of integrated lifesaving services including Nutrition, Health,
WASH and Food Security support.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy in Sudan is targeting 4.06 million people for assistance including 1.95 million children. UNICEF has adopted an integrated approach to programme delivery and has prioritised assistance based on vulnerability criteria, rather than the status of the people (refugee, IDP, returnee). Immediate life-saving assistance continues to focus on sustainable programmes that promote resilience amongst affected populations and effective use of resources, including funding. UNICEF’s humanitarian interventions are in line with humanitarian principles with continued advocacy to reach children in the conflict affected areas of Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains and some parts of Jebel Marra in Darfur, where there has been limited humanitarian access since 2011.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide psychosocial support (PSS) to refugee and internally displaced children through child friendly spaces, mobile teams and direct home visits. In August, 8,368 children (4,151 girls and 4,217 boys) started receiving psychosocial support. In addition, 344 unaccompanied and separated children (159 girls and 185 boys) were identified and supported. Through the family tracing and reunification (FTR) efforts of UNICEF and partners, two children out of the 344 children have been successfully reunified with their families and another 342 children have been placed in alternative family care arrangements. Majority of the supported children were South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur (305; 145 girls and 160 boys). UNICEF and partners are facing severe challenges especially with the reunification of the refugee children with their parents remaining in South Sudan due to conflict. UNICEF coordinates information sharing with NGOs in Sudan and South Sudan for tracing the parents of unaccompanied and separated refugee children.

Education

In Sudan, nearly 60 percent of all of the school aged South Sudanese refugee children are estimated to have no access to basic education. UNICEF and partners have provided educational support to 3,278 refugee children (1,624 girls and 3,154 boys) with essential education items in South and West Kordofan and East Darfur. In addition, completion of 10 newly constructed and rehabilitated schools provided access to safe learning spaces to 4,000 South Sudanese refugee children (1,902 girls and 2,098 boys) and 1,236 host community children (652 boys, 584 girls) in El Merim and Kharasana camps in West Kordofan, and in Kario camp, East Darfur.

UNICEF and partners have supported 99,275 (44,807 girls and 54,468 boys) emergency affected children through the provision of essential teaching, learning and children recreational materials in North, South, East and Central Darfur, Blue Nile, White Nile, and South and West Kordofan states during the reporting period. Also, 5,236 (2,486 girls, 2,750 boys) emergency affected children in West Kordofan and East Darfur were provided access to safe learning spaces. In addition, UNICEF supported training of 125 teachers (76 men and 49 women) in life skills, psychosocial support and school management.

To prevent further spread of AWD, UNICEF supported the conduct of AWD awareness sessions in 136 schools in Nyala, Nyala North, and Beliel localities in South Darfur reaching around 60,000 children through the School Health unit of the State Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

The Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme Component

Health

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10 UNHCR Sudan: Population & Operational Update on the South Sudanese Refugee Emergency (1-15 June 2017), issued on 21 June 2017
During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the activities of Ministry of Health to respond efficiently to the AWD outbreak through the operationalisation of 25 Oral Rehydration Treatment Corners (ORTCs) in West Darfur, South Kordofan, North Kordofan and Kassala states, benefiting a total of 7,500 people over one month. Furthermore, 2 Diarrhoea Disease Kits (DDKs), two tents, 35 Primary Health Care (PHC) kits, eight Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) kits, 56 Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) carton, and 39 box of Ringer lactate were provided to the State Ministry of Health of South and West Kordofan, and West, Central, and South Darfur states to support case management at both Oral Rehydration Treatment Corners (ORTCs) and AWD Treatment Centers. UNICEF also supported the training of 200 community members on AWD prevention methods in East Darfur.

In response to dire situation of children in the newly accessible areas of Jebel Marra, UNICEF supported the training of 24 vaccinators on the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) basic skills in Central Darfur and 2,237 children under two years received Measles Containing Vaccines (MCV) through different types of EPI modes.

In North Darfur, UNICEF continues to support the Sudanese national partners in the provision of integrated PHC services to the IDPs in Sortony, Zamzam, Nifasha, Shadad and Tawila where a total of 5,706 children under 5 had outpatient consultations for common childhood illnesses.

**Nutrition**

During the month of August, UNICEF continues to deliver lifesaving nutrition interventions in Central and West Jebel Marra localities and the response started in East Jebel Marra locality in Central Darfur. A total of 956 Severely Malnourished (SAM) children were admitted for treatment including 512 SAM children identified from East Jebel Marra. Since the start of find and treat campaign in Jebel Mara in June 2017, a total of 111,428 under five years children have been screened for acute malnutrition out of which 6,502 children were found severely malnourished and admitted to outpatient treatment centers and stabilization centers. In addition, 8,476 mothers and caregivers received counselling on appropriate infant feeding and care practices in Central and West Jebel Mara during the campaign.

From January, 127,174 severely malnourished children were admitted for treatment in Sudan through Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). Also 421,291 mothers and caregivers received counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding through mother's support groups.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

In August, UNICEF continued extensive lifesaving interventions for the AWD affected population and people at risk, and effectively contributed to the achievements of the overall AWD response operation. Additionally, more than 3.7 million people in affected and at risk areas were provided with improved purified drinking water through chlorination of more than 1,300 water sources in nine affected states such as White Nile, Blue Nile, and states in Kordofan and Darfur. This was implemented through the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) project and Urban Water Authority (UWA) with the support of UNICEF. Some 50,000 additional people were provided with improved water supply through the construction of four Oxfam water treatment plants in White Nile. Extensive hygiene promotion and awareness raising interventions have been conducted in the same nine affected states through mass media programme, hygiene and cleaning promotion campaigns, community cinema, household visits, distribution of hand washing soap and water transportation/storage hygienic jerry cans.

In Central Darfur State, construction of one new borehole fitted with hand pump provides access to safe water for 500 conflict affected population in Um Dukhun. In addition, with UNICEF support, 13,446 people gained access to safe means of excreta disposal in East, South, North and West Darfur through construction of 765 emergency household latrines and 45 communal latrines.

11,100 South Sudanese refugees and 1,500 host community were provided with improved water source in South Kordofan through upgrading the existing system to hybrid pumping system, with diesel operated generator and solar system, to ensure sustainable water supply both day and night.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**

UNICEF C4D team continue to support the State Health Promotion Directorate of State Ministry of Health in North Darfur, to address behavior and social change for AWD. Several activities has been conducted such as 22,889 household
visits reaching about 79,406 individuals which covers 37% of the total populations in the highly affected localities as well as 8g orientation sessions for 30,733 individuals and 40 community group discussions for 5,432 people.

In South Darfur State, UNICEF supported training of 200 health promoters and volunteer which strengthened the inter-personal communication skills and effective use of communication materials. 3,700 household visits were conducted in Shiria, Kario Camp and El Nimir Camp and 10,600 AWD flyers were distributed in the localities which reached more than 11,100 people.

The team also provided training materials and supported as a facilitator of a training of trainers (ToT) session on AWD prevention in schools, organised by the education sector. Overall 22 education sector partners with collective presence from all five Darfur states, West and South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states benefitted from the training which will be replicated at state level. In addition, 40 participants from Khartoum State Ministry of Education and Federal Ministry of Education were provided with the same training package and are now capacitated to train Health Education teachers within the schools.

Media and External Communication

The Media and External Relations (MER) team provided extensive social media coverage on the three main emergencies on AWD Outbreak, influx of South Sudanese Refugees and severe malnutrition in same of the newly accessible localities in the Jebel Marra area, though facebook, twitter and medium accounts. Two comprehensive bulletins on UNICEF’s integrated response in Jebel Marra and joint response with WHO and UNHCR to the AWD crisis were produced and distributed to partners. Also, as part of World Humanitarian Day, the team covered stories of staff in the field and message of appreciation from a 10 years old girl, Hala, to UNICEF and humanitarian workers that received over 50,000 views-ership covered on the social media platforms. https://www.facebook.com/pg/UnicefSudan123/posts/?ref=page_internal.

Additionally, the team also covered on the social media platforms that UNICEF and the Government of Italy, signed a new partnership project on ‘Integrated Child Protection Response for Abandoned Babies and Children on the Move in Khartoum and Eastern States’ that will strengthen mechanisms protecting minorities and especially unaccompanied internally displaced, refugee and migrant children who are imposed to a risks to be smuggled.

Supply and Logistics

In response to the ongoing AWD outbreak, Supply and Logistics team has dispatched essential supplies to the targeted beneficiaries, including 10 drums of chlorine of water treatment for 20,000 individuals and 50 packs of chlorine water purification tablets for 6,666 individuals in Red Sea state for a month. In addition, 30 cartons of 33mg water purification tablets and 60 packs of 1.67gramme water purification tablets were issued to Sennar state to cover the need of some 13,333 individuals for one month. Additional procurement is ongoing.

As part of the preparedness plan for the expected floods, tarpaulins, blankets, soap, chlorine, plastic mats, and water jerry cans were locally procured from partners with LTAs and prepositioned at high risk areas. Also, water mud pumps are on standby for dispatch from the supplier’s warehouses as necessary. Logistical arrangements to high risk areas are also on standby including small consignments, dry cargo and temperature controlled trucks.

Funding

UNICEF’s 2017 revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan amounts to US$96.5 million to respond to children’s humanitarian needs across the country. With a 61% funding gap, UNICEF continues to face significant shortfalls in the provision of life-saving assistance to Sudan’s most vulnerable children.

UNICEF would like to extend its continued appreciation to all donors that support the humanitarian response in Sudan. In particular: Central Emergency Fund Rapid Response; Sudan Humanitarian Fund; USAID through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance; the State of Qatar through the UN Darfur Fund; .

Funding Requirements (as per UNICEF Sudan 2017 HAC appeal)\(^1\)

\(^1\)Programme targets in the 2017 UNICEF Sudan 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(^3) (USD)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>9,505,536</td>
<td>3,988,812</td>
<td>5,516,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>27,774,239</td>
<td>5,138,682</td>
<td>12,635,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>13,316,857</td>
<td>4,156,590</td>
<td>9,160,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>24,886,896</td>
<td>10,845,032</td>
<td>14,041,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>31,060,798</td>
<td>10,554,473</td>
<td>20,506,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,544,326</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,683,589</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,860,737</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,887,230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96,544,326</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,570,820</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,973,506</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^3\) Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

\(^1\) The funding available listed as 'other' includes earmarked funds which are not linked to specific sectors, including the funding for cluster/sector coordination.

Next Situation Report: 15 October 2017

UNICEF Sudan: [www.unicef.org/sudan](http://www.unicef.org/sudan)

UNICEF Sudan Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123](https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123)


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## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Needs</th>
<th>Sector (Cluster) Response</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲▼</td>
<td>▲▼</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>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>5,600</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>1.6 million</td>
<td>400,000</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>504,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services</td>
<td>3.9 million</td>
<td>3,400,000</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>2 million</td>
<td>423,615</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>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal</td>
<td>5.4 million</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities</td>
<td>5.4 million</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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14 The Overall Needs column represents the overall figure of people with humanitarian needs by sector as per the HRP 2017.
15 The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload. The number of supported refugee UASC are included in the Refugee Multi-sector Response target and not in the Child Protection sub-sector target.
16 Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partners’ reporting mechanism.
17 The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results because it reflect the results one month prior due to partners’ reporting mechanism.
18 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. Also, the sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload.
19 This achievement is mainly attributed to efforts around the Acute Watery Diarrhoea response.
20 Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.
21 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. Also, 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.
22 This achievement is mainly attributed to efforts around the Acute Watery Diarrhoea response.