

UNICEF HUMANITARIAN ACTION SUDAN IN 2009



Core Country Data	
Population under 18 (thousands)	17,961
U5 mortality rate	109
Infant mortality rate	69
Maternal mortality ratio (2000–2007, reported)	550
Primary school enrolment ratio (2000–2007, net, male/female)	45/37
% U1 fully immunized (DPT3)	84
% population using improved drinking-water sources	70
Estimated adult HIV prevalence rate (aged 15–49), 2007	1,4
% U5 suffering from acute malnutrition*	14.8
% U5 suffering from chronic malnutrition*	32.5

Sources: *The State of the World's Children 2009*. * Sudan Household Health Survey 2006

Major humanitarian challenges remain throughout Sudan and although recovery and development activities are taking place across the country, large pockets of humanitarian needs persist. The most notable is the ongoing crisis in Darfur. Disease outbreaks, lack of basic services, natural disasters and intermittent conflict affect communities in every part of the country. Post-conflict reconstruction, with an estimated 4 million internally displaced persons, is a daunting task. An estimated 16 million children under age 15 may require humanitarian support in 2009.

Summary of UNICEF Emergency Needs for 2009*			
Sector	North of Sudan	Southern Sudan	Total
	Area Programme		
Health and Nutrition	23,199,023	10,473,817	33,672,840
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	27,987,108	15,000,000	42,987,108
Education	15,911,624	10,063,567	25,975,191
Child Protection	13,816,174	4,065,000	17,881,174
HIV/AIDS	3,085,000	1,600,000	4,685,000
Mine Action	687,765	687,765	1,375,530
Non-Food Items and Emergency Coordination	8,967,408	4,266,111	13,233,519
Communication and Advocacy	1,450,000	500,000	1,950,000
Planning	5,862,500	0	5,862,500
Total**	100,966,602	46,656,260	147,622,862

* Funds received against this appeal will be used to respond to both the immediate and medium-term needs of children and women as outlined above. If UNICEF should receive funds in excess of the medium-term funding requirements for this emergency, UNICEF will use those funds to support other underfunded emergencies.

** The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 7 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

1. CRITICAL ISSUES FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN

2008 has been a challenging year in many areas of Sudan, with floods, threat of a malnutrition crisis and increased conflict worsening the situation in many vulnerable communities. Darfur remains the major humanitarian crisis in Sudan, with over 300,000 newly displaced since the beginning of 2008, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur to 2.7 million. Fighting in Abyei and the subsequent displacement of 50,000 people required urgent intervention from UNICEF and partners. Risk of injuries from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains high, with movement of returnees and IDPs further exacerbating the problem.

In April 2008, there was considerable concern that the nutritional situation would deteriorate significantly as we entered the height of the hunger gap period. Floods in 2007 led to failed harvests in many areas, resulting in food insecurity and high food prices. Insecurity on trade routes preventing food from reaching towns, and an increased number of returnees further aggravated the problem.

In mid-May, large-scale fighting broke out in Abyei town between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) causing the majority of the population to flee and UN agencies and NGOs to evacuate staff. Some 50,000 people were estimated to be displaced and in need of food and shelter, with a cumulative total of 317 vulnerable, separated, unaccompanied or missing children.

Epidemic diseases continue to affect the country. Over 12,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were reported throughout Sudan. UNICEF provided essential drugs, including oral rehydration salts (ORS), for almost 8,000 people. One polio case was confirmed in the northern states, and six in Southern Sudan. A meningitis outbreak in Darfur prompted vaccination of 30,000 people.

Southern Sudan reports one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world and only 10 per cent of births are assisted by qualified personnel. Although no data are available, experience on the ground shows that the lack of qualified health workers has resulted in many antenatal and maternity services at health centres being run by traditional birth attendants (TBAs) or village midwives. In addition, a high number of mothers are delivering at home despite visiting health facilities for antenatal care (ANC). Data from UNICEF-supported health facilities show that about 34,600 women attended ANC in 2008 yet only about 2,700 (8 per cent) delivered in a health facility.

2. KEY ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2008

In response to fighting in the Abyei region, and working with partners in an environment of continued uncertainty and tension, UNICEF acted swiftly to address the needs of the displaced, providing non-food items (NFIs), safe drinking water and supplementary food to 50 per cent of the affected population, as well as supporting networks and reactivating schools to bring some normality to both the host and displaced children. An emergency vaccination campaign targeting 19,000 children achieved over 90 per cent coverage, ensuring that children were immunized against measles and polio. Vitamin A campaigns reached 85 per cent of the children. In addition, 212 out of 317 children estimated to have been separated in Abyei, were reunited with their families.

Health interventions over the year were both preventative and responsive. Response to outbreaks of measles, polio and AWD was ongoing in 2008, together with training of emergency health personnel and other preventative activities. As a precautionary response to four confirmed polio cases in three states of Southern Sudan and in West Darfur, five National Immunization Days were conducted in the north of Sudan targeting approximately 6.1 million children under age five, and in Southern Sudan over 2 million children under age five were targeted for rapid immunization in the affected states. Throughout Southern Sudan, three polio rounds have taken place, reaching 3 million children and achieving over 100 per cent coverage. In addition, over 3.3 million children were vaccinated against measles throughout Sudan. UNICEF responded to nutrition concerns through close monitoring and prepositioning of supplies, providing therapeutic care for almost 22,000 children (86 per cent of target coverage) mainly in Darfur and for almost 14,000 children (55 per cent of target coverage) in the vulnerable states of Southern Sudan.

Throughout Sudan, access to improved drinking-water facilities increased, was re-established or was sustained for over 2.5 million IDPs, returnees and host communities or other vulnerable communities. In addition, access to safe means of excreta disposal increased, was re-established or was sustained for over 100,000 schoolchildren, IDPs, returnees and host communities. As part of AWD prevention, UNICEF supported the continuous chlorination of water supply and hygiene promotion in the northern states, benefiting close to 4 million people.

In the north of Sudan, a total of 496,142 children (47 per cent girls), including nomadic children, registered as first-grade students, exceeding the annual target of 300,000 children. In the Darfur states alone, 126,619 children (69,923 boys and 56,696 girls) started their school life. A total of 913 classrooms were constructed for approximately 68,000 children and 328,116 children (143,299 boys and 123,817 girls) now have access to one meal a day at school through the Food for Education programme in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP). Throughout Sudan, over 1.5 million students and teachers benefited from school supplies, including education emergency stock and school tents that had been prepositioned in key locations. In the north of Sudan, 3,054 primary schoolteachers have been trained in basic subjects, child-centred learning, HIV and life skills, which will increase the quality of education of approximately 230,000 students, whilst in Southern Sudan an additional 1,400 teachers have been recruited.

Over 1,200 children have benefited from the services provided by Family and Child Protection Units that are operated by police forces in five states in the north of Sudan, with a further nine units in the pipeline. An awareness campaign on female genital mutilation (FGM) and prevention of child recruitment has so far reached over 2.5 million people. A national strategy for child reintegration has been prepared, and over 120,000 vulnerable children and young people benefited from psychosocial services, enhanced protection, and reintegration support, including education and vocational/livelihood opportunities.

A total of 1.3 million non-food items (NFIs) – blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets and jerrycans – were procured, which will benefit some 190,000 households, including 581,000 children in the north of Sudan. Furthermore, 4,000 mosquito nets, 2,000 NFI kits (with supplies for a family of five) and cooking sets were distributed to vulnerable and displaced communities following localized conflict in Gogri, Southern Sudan.

As the lead agency in the Task Force for the Sudan Information Campaign for Returns, UNICEF provided coordination and technical guidance on the development of educational materials, which were distributed to 1.6 million IDPs, returnees, host and receiving communities to enable them make informed decisions about their own movement, health, protection and well-being.

3. PLANNED HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR 2009

Coordination and Partnership

As sector lead for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and child protection, and co-chair with the World Health Organization (WHO) for health and nutrition activities, UNICEF plays a key role in the coordination and implementation of emergency activities. Close collaboration and partnerships continue with relevant government bodies and numerous international and national NGOs.

Linkages of HAR with the Regular Programme

UNICEF's humanitarian actions link closely with early recovery interventions, which lead directly into planning for longer-term development work. In line with government priorities, there has been a shift in programming to increase focus on recovery and development to complement humanitarian projects. However, humanitarian funding is still greatly needed, particularly for health and WASH programmes. UNICEF's programmes include preparedness for emergencies, such as conflict-related displacement, drought, floods and epidemics, which contribute to the overall goals of advocating for the protection of children's rights, helping to meet their basic needs and expanding their opportunities to reach their full potential.

Sudan is still an unstable environment in which to work and, in 2009, with the elections taking place and the increasing risk of small and large-scale conflict, the overall emergency programme goal is to ensure critical preparedness and response with prepositioning of supplies and contingency plans in place.

Health and Nutrition (US\$ 33,672,840)

For 2009, the overall goal is to minimize the impact of the ongoing crisis on the health and nutritional status of children under age five and to ensure that pregnant women in affected areas are identified and provided with micronutrient supplementation.

In the **north of Sudan**, the health and nutritional status of 4.8 million children under age five and 986,000 pregnant women, including IDPs across the 15 states, will benefit from the following key activities:

- Continue co-supporting Government, together with WHO, for the coordination and implementation of emergency activities in health and nutrition;
- Provide an integrated package of high-impact health and nutrition interventions, including immunization, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, provision of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and health and nutrition messages for 90 per cent of children under age five;
- Facilitate growth monitoring, promotion, referral and treatment for acute malnutrition as part of the routine accelerated child survival initiative (ACSI) in focus states, covering at least 30 per cent of children under age five;
- Undertake routine immunization of 90 per cent of children under age five against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, measles, tuberculosis and polio; administer tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine to 55 per cent of pregnant women in high-risk localities, and three doses of TT vaccine to women of childbearing age in high-risk areas;
- Distribute essential drugs and equipment, including antibiotics and oral rehydration salts (ORS) for primary health-care service delivery;
- Provide midwifery and safe delivery kits to enable safe delivery for 350,000 pregnant women and provide emergency obstetric care for 3,000 pregnant women experiencing complications during birth in three focus states;
- Train approximately 1,500 health-care workers to strengthen the capacity of local health systems to identify and manage childhood illness;
- Train 1,200 village midwives and other health workers in basic midwifery practice to provide antenatal, safe delivery and postnatal care, and increase emergency obstetric care coverage by 10 per cent in focus states;
- Support the implementation of 15 nutrition surveys, assessments and evaluations;
- Train over 1,200 nutrition personnel and service providers of Ministry of Health and NGOs in the identification and treatment of severe malnutrition and essential nutrition package messages;
- Provide technical and material support to roll out community-based treatment of malnutrition in focus states, targeting approximately 25,000 children with severe malnutrition.

In **Southern Sudan**, 3 million vulnerable women and children in all 10 states will benefit from the following key activities:

- Procure and preposition emergency supplies and kits, including mosquito nets, for 3 million vulnerable women and children (90 per cent coverage);
- Engage in capacity-building of early response teams and communities;
- Immunize 90 per cent of children under age five against measles; and administer at least two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine to 50 per cent of pregnant women in all counties and at least three doses of TT vaccine to 80 per cent of women of childbearing age through selected campaigns;
- Support facility- and community-based screening and referral to treatment for acute malnutrition and monitoring of infants and young children's nutritional status;
- Provide therapeutic food and medical supplies to health facilities implementing inpatient care for severely acute malnourished children;
- Provide ready-to-use therapeutic food for 30,000 children and pregnant/lactating women (60 per cent coverage) to support community-based management of severe malnutrition;
- Support capacity development for institutionalization of facility- and community-based management of acute malnutrition within the primary health-care system;
- Promote early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life by training health workers and mother support groups, and integrate with neonatal care;
- Provide vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–59 months through National/Subnational Immunization Days (NIDs/SNIDs) and routine immunization services; promote multivitamin and mineral powders for children under age five (80 per cent coverage);
- Support localized nutrition surveys and nutritional surveillance activities of the Ministry of Health at central and state levels;

- Provide a comprehensive package of maternal and neonatal health and nutrition care in at least 50 per cent of antenatal care (ANC) centres in the seven focus states;
- Train 50 per cent of midwives providing services in the targeted primary health-care centres/hospitals in basic emergency obstetric care.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (US\$ 42,987,108)

For 2009, the overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of children's morbidity and mortality due to water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases. As the sector lead, UNICEF will support the Government to coordinate sector response and ensure timely interventions.

In the **north of Sudan**, some 2.6 million IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable people (64 per cent of target population) will be reached through the following key activities:

- Ensure operation and maintenance of 598 water schemes; rehabilitate/construct 1,455 boreholes and construct a further 158 water schemes at schools for 63,200 children;
- Construct 30,500 household latrines and sanitary facilities at 179 schools for 71,600 children, including hygiene education and sanitation awareness;
- Train 10,425 community members and local government agencies in operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, latrine construction, management of water facilities, and water quality monitoring;
- Promote hygiene education and awareness in local communities to complement existing water and sanitation services.

In **Southern Sudan**, some 305,000 IDPs, students, and vulnerable communities will be reached through the following key activities:

- Construct 100 water points in rural/returnee host communities and a further 80 in schools and health centres; rehabilitate 340 existing water points;
- Construct 220 institutional toilets in schools and health centres and 17,000 household toilets;
- Train 500 WASH committees (60 per cent women) to ensure an effective operation and maintenance system is in place to support the sustainability of new and existing safe water and sanitary facilities in rural/urban communities.

Education (US\$ 25,975,191)

For 2009, the overall goal is to provide equitable access to quality basic education and secondary education for children and adolescents.

In the **north of Sudan**, a total of 640,000 conflict-affected children/adolescents and 5,000 teachers will benefit from the following key activities:

- Support 440,000 conflict-affected, displaced, disadvantaged and hard-to-reach children, especially girls, through the establishment and construction of 2,500 learning spaces and low-cost classrooms and the rehabilitation of some 2,000 classrooms, and through enrolment campaigns;
- Procure and distribute basic educational materials for 250,000 primary schoolchildren;
- Train 5,000 primary schoolteachers in basic subjects, child-centred learning approaches, child-friendly school initiatives, girls' education, HIV/AIDS, life skills and peace education;
- Strengthen and enhance community participation through the development and training of 2,110 parent-teacher associations (PTAs) ;
- Provide alternative learning opportunities, including accelerated learning programme (ALP) for 200,000 young people out of school who missed basic education opportunities;
- Engage in capacity-building of state Ministries of Education to enable them respond to the massive demand for education and provide effective education services, especially in conflict-torn areas. In coordination with other UN agencies, donors and partners, strongly advocate increased investment in education by the Government of Sudan.

In **Southern Sudan**, 2 million schoolchildren in primary and ALP classes (40 per cent girls) will benefit through the following key activities:

- Procure supplies, including 70,000 Southern Sudan student kits, 35,000 teacher kits, 1.5 million schoolbags for children in lower primary school, 3,500 recreational kits and 6 million exercise books;
- Preposition adequate educational materials for emergency response;
- Develop a practical guide for operationalizing the education in emergencies capacity-building strategy in Southern Sudan.

Child Protection (US\$ 17,881,174)

For 2009, the overall goal is to provide a protective environment for Sudanese children and to strengthen capacities to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and the effects of conflict.

In the **north of Sudan**, over 2.5 million people and vulnerable children will be reached through the following key activities:

- Strengthen coordination mechanisms on child protection for information-sharing, strategy-setting and coordination among the various actors and stakeholders involved in prevention, response and accountability for the protection of children at all levels;
- Monitor and report on violations against children's rights and strengthen advocacy with government authorities/stakeholders and armed groups at national/state level on violations against children's rights, including within the mechanism established by Security Council Resolution 1612;
- Raise awareness of over 2.5 million people on specific child protection issues through communication, information and education (IEC) programmes;
- Ensure that 1,500 children and women in contact with the law, including survivors of gender-based violence, benefit from enhanced legal systems, psychosocial support and child-friendly procedures within the police;
- Ensure that over 150,000 vulnerable children and young people benefit from psychosocial care, enhanced protection, family reunification and reintegration support, including education and vocational/livelihood opportunities;
- Train at least 1,000 government and NGO staff and community members working with children on child rights and various protection issues;
- Ensure that 1,000 children (out of an estimated 6,500 children) associated with armed groups are released and provided with reintegration opportunities, including education and vocational training;
- Support the prevention, identification, tracing, care and family reunification of over 500 unaccompanied/separated children.

In **Southern Sudan**, at least 60 per cent of separated, unaccompanied and orphaned children will have access to psychosocial support, including prevention and response to sexual abuse in emergency situations, through the following key activities:

- Procure and preposition child protection emergency supplies for 1,000 separated and unaccompanied children and survivors of rape;
- Train professional staff from NGOs and state Ministries for Social Development working with children to monitor, report and respond to cases of child sexual abuse and to the needs of unaccompanied, orphaned and separated children in emergencies;
- Support the identification, registration, family tracing and reunification of separated, unaccompanied and abducted children in emergency-affected areas;
- Ensure that at least 60 per cent of unaccompanied, orphaned and separated children have access to psychosocial support services in areas affected by complex emergencies;
- Provide humanitarian assistance and reunification support to children and women associated with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) forces;
- Support communities affected by LRA and armed conflicts to establish child protection mechanisms, such as identification of and reporting on missing and/or abducted children and raise awareness of parents and communities on the risk of recruitment and use of children by armed groups;

- Support community-based organizations (CBOs), NGOs and communities to provide protection and reintegration services to 10,000 children at risk and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation;
- Build the capacity of CBOs and NGOs to carry out the identification, registration, family tracing and reunification of children without primary caregivers, including IDPs and refugees;
- Provide psychosocial, legal and medical support to at least 60 per cent of children reported as victims of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation.

HIV/AIDS (US\$ 4,685,000)

For 2009, the overall goal is to provide young people with information, skills and access to youth-friendly services, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing services and routine counselling and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services for pregnant women.

In the **north of Sudan**, 10 million young people, women and vulnerable children will be reached through the following key activities:

- Implement and scale up PMTCT services for 80,000 pregnant women through support to 16 PMTCT centres, including the provision of running costs for centres, on-the-job training for PMTCT staff and community mobilization to increase PMTCT uptake;
- Construct an extension to the existing paediatric treatment centre in Omuderman teaching hospital benefiting about 500 children;
- Implement HIV/AIDS life skills curriculum in the general education system of North Sudan reaching 500,000 young people in school; and implement prevention programmes targeting young people out of school through new and innovative programmes reaching a minimum of 4 million youths;
- Develop and disseminate key messages that cover all service delivery areas (prevention, care, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS) through printed materials and broadcasted messages (radio and TV), reaching an estimated 5 million people.

In **Southern Sudan**, 5 million women, young people and vulnerable children will be reached through the following key activities:

- Develop and disseminate behaviour change communication (BCC) messages and materials related to HIV and PMTCT;
- Procure HIV test kits and antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis;
- Develop/strengthen PMTCT systems and services, which will facilitate the scaling-up of PMTCT services to 20 antenatal care sites, including the development and dissemination of PMTCT guidelines and training materials;
- Provide education on HIV/AIDS prevention, modes of transmission and living with people who are HIV-positive through participatory life skills activities.

Mine Action (US\$ 1,375,530)

For 2009, the overall goal is to provide mine-risk education (MRE) to 250,000 individuals, including children, and to strengthen national capacities in MRE, through the following key activities:

- Provide MRE to communities, targeting 150,000 individuals;
- Train 2,000 teachers to provide MRE in schools, benefiting over 50,000 children; review, design and distribute MRE materials for four key beneficiary categories;
- Establish surveillance system and strengthen data collection on mine/UXO victims;
- Support national authorities and NGOs assume greater responsibility in managing, coordinating and implementing MRE through systematic training and provision of equipment.

Non-Food Items and Emergency Coordination (US\$ 13,233,519)

For 2009, the overall goal is to enhance the capacity of national, central and state level actors to respond to natural and man-made emergency outbreaks within 30 days of occurrence and to increase access to emergency-affected populations, including IDPs, returnees and host populations.

In the **north of Sudan**, 240,000 conflict- and disaster-affected households (1.44 million individuals), including 735,000 children, will be supported through the following key activities:

- Coordinate with Non-Food Item (NFI) Common Pipeline partners;
- Procure all NFIs¹ for the Common Pipeline in North Sudan² targeting 240,000 households, and distribute through NFI Common Pipeline.³

In **Southern Sudan**, some 125,000 displaced persons, host communities and impoverished persons will benefit from the following key activities:

- Procure, preposition and distribute NFIs;
- Enhance protection of 125,000 IDPs and vulnerable populations against health hazards, such as malaria, water- and sanitation-related diseases and acute respiratory infections;
- Support a centralized NFI supply line in Jonglei and Upper Nile that ensures smooth procurement and transport of NFIs to central hubs;
- Establish emergency team sites to enable emergency preparedness and response for 50,000 people.

Communication and Advocacy (US\$ 1,950,000)

For 2009, the overall goal is ensure that 500,000 IDPs have accurate and timely information to enable them make informed decisions about their return options through the following key activities:

- Produce 15 radio programmes on areas of return and related issues and broadcast daily through Khartoum state Radio and two other radio stations in the North to inform IDPs on the situation in their prospective areas of return;
- Produce, distribute and disseminate information, education and communication (IEC) materials, including printed materials and audiovisual documentaries;
- Produce and distribute information about the rights of community members to remain or return to places of their choice; inform on safety and security en route and on the availability of social services and means of livelihood and reintegration issues at final places of return for 250,000 returnees in Southern Sudan.

1 One plastic sheet, two jerrycans, two blankets and two sleeping mats for each household.

2 In the north of Sudan, over 90 per cent of NFI needs for emergency response in Darfur and other states are met by the NFI Common Pipeline.

3 In the north of Sudan, UNICEF's primary responsibility in the NFI Common Pipeline partnership is procurement of all NFIs. The UN Joint Logistics Centre is responsible for coordination/identification of target beneficiaries with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and pipeline partners, while CARE International is responsible for logistics and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).