



A child friendly space in Al Baraka Centre, North Darfur (photo credit, Sari Omer)

SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

Mid-Year 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Prepositioning of supplies in preparation for the rainy season has taken place across all programme areas. Transporting US\$3 million worth of supplies to the field enables UNICEF and our partners to respond to the floods and associated epidemics rapidly so that vulnerable Sudanese children can recover from setbacks and resume their childhoods.
- UNICEF responded to the needs of street children attracted to the 'sit-in' protest area in Khartoum by establishing a child friendly space a short distance away from the central activities to provide 234 children with social support, medical referrals and play space.
- Three community networks were established in each of the most at-risk neighborhoods in Khartoum to provide psycho-social and peer-to-peer support to youth affected by violence during civil unrest.
- On 25 April, 80 South Sudanese youth living in Nivasha refugee camp near Khartoum took part in an one of the "UPSHIFT" workshops. These are ensuring young people learn the life skills they'll need as adults such as creativity, communication, critical thinking and collaboration.

2.6 million children among **5.5 million people** who need **Humanitarian Assistance**

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018¹)

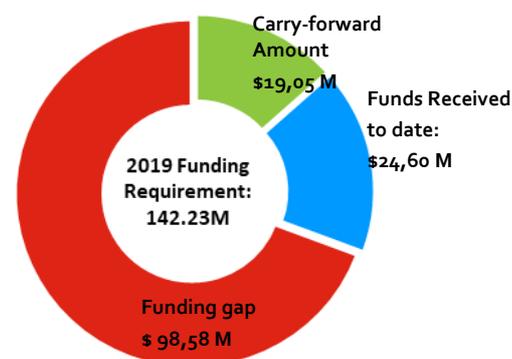
960,000² children among **2 million internally displaced**

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018)

493,656 children³ among **851,131 South Sudanese refugees**

UNICEF Appeal 2019

US\$ 142.23 million



UNICEF Response with Partners	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target ⁴	Cumulative results *	Cluster Target ⁵	Cumulative results *
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support ⁶	216,273	131,904	443,461	94,923
# of school aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces ⁷	147,454	15,859	114,000	111,214
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	759,820	482,416		
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment ⁸	300,000	59,461	225,000	53,514
# of affected people with access to safe drinking water	360,000	120,116	660,000	495,421

* Results are cumulative (January-June 2019).

Explanation of results achieved against their targets are available in the footnotes below as well as in the narrative report and under the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring table (HPM).

¹ 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The 2018 HNO is utilised as the 2019 HNO is has not been validated by the Government of Sudan.

² This number is calculated based on 48 per cent of the total displaced population as indicated in the HNO 2018.

³ The number of children among South Sudanese refugee (SSR) children is calculated based on 58 per cent of the number of the total population of SSRs. Total number of SSR is 851,131 as of 31 May 2019, (Source: UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/70166>)).

⁴ UNICEF targets currently reflect the revised 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal.

⁵ Sector targets currently reflect the 2018 HNO targets.

⁶ The sector results are lower than the UNICEF result due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload.

⁷ Results for the Education Sector indicators are one month prior (May 2019) to the UNICEF SitRep date due to partner reporting mechanisms. The sector result is lower than the UNICEF result due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload.

⁸ Results for the Nutrition Sector indicators are one month prior (May 2019) to the UNICEF SitRep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Following months of popular demonstrations in Khartoum and other major towns, Sudan entered a new political and social phase after the ouster of former President Omar al-Bashir on 11 April. Discussions on the formation of a joint civilian-military council are ongoing. The current socio-political instability in Sudan has resulted in an environment of uncertainty and the challenges facing the humanitarian sector remain enormous, including the safety and security of humanitarian personnel. The Sudan economic crisis that has manifested since January 2018 continues to impede humanitarian assistance reaching populations in need. The shortages of essentials such as cash, fuel and medicines persist, restraining quality of life for Sudanese and WFP data shows a large decline in the proportion of people who can afford the local basic food basket threatening nutritional deficiencies for an estimated 2.9 million.⁹

The political transformation in the country has led to a diminished rule of law and subsequent deterioration of the security situation, exposing violence in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Darfur, such as Kalma and Otash, Biliel and Kass. Looting of food, non-food items (NFIs) and medical supplies in these camps has affected humanitarian actors operating on the ground. The partial destruction of some government and non-government facilities has caused some humanitarian actors to halt operations in certain areas and forced others to reduce presence and withdraw some of their international staff.

The attack on pro-democracy protesters in the Khartoum 'sit-in' site around the Army Headquarters on 3 June and subsequent days, led to the reported deaths of at least 19 children and the injury of another 49.¹⁰ Twelve child survivors of sexual violence received medical and psycho-social treatment from child protection actors according to the Child Protection sector with reports of 70 victims of rape reported by "The Guardian".¹¹

Despite the current socio-political conditions, government transition, and fuel and cash shortage, a large-scale measles and polio vaccination campaign – combined with a vitamin A supplement took place in the second quarter. The Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) - with support from UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners - managed to complete the campaign in 16 states between 8 April and 2 May 2019 and has a clear implementation plan for the remaining two states (Khartoum and Gezira) in the coming months. The joint campaign extended coverage of polio vaccinations to children living in non-high-risk states that had not been targeted by campaigns over the last five years. During the campaign to date, 98.7 per cent of targeted children (9,116,527 girls and boys) received a measles vaccine, 99.8 per cent with an Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) (5,373,880 girls and boys) and 98.4 per cent (4,724,117 girls and boys) with vitamin A supplements. These numbers include children facing humanitarian needs and encompassed 5,800 children living in previously inaccessible conflict-affected areas in South and West Kordofan, as well as those participating in UNICEF's development programs.

In preparedness for the anticipated heavy rainy season and subsequent flooding that annually affects wide areas of Sudan, UNICEF prepositioned \$3 million worth of essential supplies to the field in May and June¹². These enable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and for health and nutrition responses such as chlorine powder, plastic jerrycans and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) kits, plastic tarpaulin and plastic sheets. All the items were dispatched to partners in Kassala, Gedarif, Blue Nile, White Nile, South Kordofan, North Kordofan and the five states in Darfur. Heavy rains and flooding have already hit some parts of Kassala, Blue Nile, North Darfur, and South Darfur. In Sarafaya village (outside El Fasher, North Darfur), rains damaged or destroyed 550 homes. A mission to Tawila in North Darfur following reports of flooding that occurred on 4 June found 6,198 people in need of assistance. In Leiba, South Darfur, an inter-agency mission identified 325 people affected by flooding caused by torrential rains on 8 June. In all four locations, partners have indicated that they have resources to respond to the immediate needs of the affected people. In the East, heavy rains and thunderstorm hit Khashm Elgirba town on 20 June 2019 near Kassala. The initial information received through the Ministry of Education and the One Stop Center in Khashm Elgirba confirmed the very unfortunate deaths of four children, and injury of 12 others. UNICEF and Kassala State Ministry of Education team visited the affected schools and verified that 12 permanent classrooms, an assembly stage and three shelters have been partially damaged and in need of rehabilitation.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In 2019, Sudan enters the final year of the multi-year humanitarian strategy. The Humanitarian Response Plan recognises over 5.7 million as people in need in 2019, of which 4.4 million are targeted, including 2.64 million children with a budget requirement of \$1.1 billion (USD).¹³ In 2019, needs identification has been improved by using multi-sectoral needs analysis and multi-hazard indicators to

⁹ 2019 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan, April 2019, note: Targets and People in Needs used in this report reflect the 2018 Humanitarian Needs overview, (2.8 million)

¹⁰ As described in the 11th of June Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore

¹¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/11/sudan-troops-protesters-attack-sit-in-rape-khartoum-doctors-report>

¹² This is the total amount of supplies, including both programmatic and emergency supplies which are combined to ensure both efficiency and readiness.

¹³ 2019 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan, April 2019, this document also recognizes 8.8 million as a total People in Need figure (PIN), based on an alternative methodology which utilizes the highest figure of any sector to count the PIN in each locality. 5.7 million is based on PIN according to the Food Security & Livelihood sector only across all localities. This report utilizes the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview data rather than these from the HRP as the HRP is based on the HNO 2019 which has not been published.

specify the level of severity and improved decentralized intersectoral planning. The multi-hazard analysis has also been translated into an Emergency Preparedness and Response plan to which sector coordinators have contributed with the mapping of stocks and partners' capacity and classifying the minimum and advanced preparedness actions. The plan articulates the budget requirements for sectors to fully respond to emergencies.

In 2019, the national sector coordinators continue strengthening field level coordination with trainings in North Darfur, Blue Nile, White Nile and South Darfur for state level coordinators and partners to understand basic concepts of coordination and information management. This exercise will be extended to all sub-national coordinators and will be followed by information management tools and coordination methodologies.

The national and sub-national sector coordinators allotted prioritizations to the first tranche of the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), with focus given to localities with high-levels of multi-sector humanitarian severity, harsher economic conditions and those with considerable population movement, regardless of the status of the people in need.



South Sudanese children in Nivasha refugee camp/Sari Omer/April 2019.

The violent crackdown and forced dispersal of the 'sit-in' area in Khartoum has led to the deaths of 19 children. The Child Protection Sub-Sector led the gap analysis, response strategy development and fundraising to respond to the immediate needs of affected children and their families. The Sub-Sector also completed a rapid assessment/mapping, developed a referral pathway and key messages for children, caregivers and duty bearers on prevention from abuse, exploitation and violence. Advocacy meetings have been initiated with relevant authorities (both government and non-governmental) on the protection of Rights of Children.

As part of continual efforts to strengthen the social protection network within Sudan, UNICEF has partnered with WFP to establish a common platform for humanitarian cash-based assistance. This will enable joint targeting and programming, promote inter-agency cohesion and improve monitoring.

The nutrition sector held its annual retreat on 5 May bringing together 56 nutrition counterparts from the Government, UN agencies, International NGOs and National NGOs. Partners took stock of the sector's accomplishments and constraints in delivering a comprehensive nutrition response for the women and children in Sudan. The discussions included; understanding of the nutrition situation in Sudan, scaling-up of high impact interventions, improving the monitoring of programmes, strengthening capacity building and creating a conducive environment for partners to operate.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF and humanitarian partners will continue to support the Government of Sudan to respond to the country's ongoing humanitarian crisis. Joint planning will be expedited to identify the most vulnerable populations and reach these populations with sustainable local solutions that promote social cohesion and bridge humanitarian action and development programming. UNICEF will also support government-led voluntary return efforts and develop comprehensive responses to reaching children in high-risk zones affected by epidemics, conflict, the effects of climate change and economic crisis, including people on the move. To strengthen accountability to affected populations, communities will be involved in evidence-based decision-making that impacts their lives. UNICEF will continue to conduct upstream advocacy and support coordination to facilitate humanitarian response that reaches the most vulnerable and marginalized children and communities through its leadership of the Education, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors and the child protection area of responsibility. UNICEF will work with both State and non-State actors to increase access to affected children in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur states. The significant inroads made in Jebel Marra towards improving humanitarian access, protecting civilians and ensuring equitable access to basic services, will facilitate the development of longer-term strategies geared towards lasting and durable solutions.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

The first half of 2019 has created significant pressure for Child Protection services in Sudan, with civil unrest adding to the caseloads created by IDPs and refugees. This increase has resulted in services handling a much higher than intended caseload and has strained capacity of not only UNICEF as the sector lead agency but the sector as a whole. This is reflected by close to 60 per cent of the yearly targets achieved for both provision of psychosocial support (PSS) services and reunification & alternative care services (131,904 of

216,273 targeted and 4837 (336 reunified) of 7,632 targeted respectively).¹⁴ This is disproportionate to the funding received to date (19 per cent of the total Child Protection funding requirement) highlighting the real gap in need for PSS service points (which facilitate implementation of further child protection work) with the overall sector currently targeting less than a quarter of the overall needs of Sudan (1.9 million children).

In quarter two, UNICEF extended its Child Protection services to Khartoum as the 'sit-in' protest area became a focal point for vulnerable children. In collaboration with Civil Society Organisations, UNICEF provided safety information on the dangers and risks faced by children and adolescents in the 'sit-in' area. UNICEF established a designated "safe" place, some distance away from the central protest activities, where recreational activities, medical referrals, psycho-social support, family tracing and reunification services and protection trainings were provided for 234 children.

UNICEF has been maintaining a monitoring and reporting mechanism to document and verify grave violations of child rights. When this is passed on to the National Council of Child Welfare and the Police Family and Child Protection Unit, they will take over the responsibility to collect and validate information on violations, hold perpetrators accountable and provide a platform to advocate for changes to ensure the prevention of future violations.

UNICEF has responded to the growing PSS needs throughout the rest of the city and particularly in Khartoum's three most affected areas. UNICEF attempted to establish fixed community-based child PSS groups in identified 'hot-spot' locations but encountered challenges due to the unwillingness of people to expose themselves to repercussions from some elements who are opposed to a civilian transition. UNICEF pivoted the approach to create three "mobile support units" that would temporarily service a location before shifting to the next. Khartoum currently has three of these operating. Around 160 teachers have been trained to provide PSS to around 15,000 school children, covering all localities in Khartoum. Peer to peer counselling has also been used to address PSS needs with training and support groups established. In collaboration, UNICEF and partners are planning to reach around 30,000 children and adolescents with PSS in Khartoum state by the end of 2019.

In South and Central Darfur, 133 Sudan Armed Forces personnel (62 officers, 71 soldiers) in Nyala and Kass were trained on child rights, protection of children affected by conflict and measures to protect children from recruitment for service in armed conflict. The training sessions were organized in collaboration with the 16th Division, State Technical Committee of the government and were coordinated by the State Council on Child Welfare (SCCW). This training is timely as allegations of recruitment of children by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are widespread in social media. A clear 10 point action plan has been established and a two-day workshop with key partners in Khartoum was held to ensure its implementation, including a clear verification mechanism and awareness-raising activities within schools, barracks and communities.

Education

In the first half of 2019, 86,679 children (47 per cent girls) received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials and 15,859 children (53 per cent girls) accessed safe learning spaces in newly constructed classrooms. Compared to the associated 2019 targets, these indicators reached 23 per cent and 11 per cent respectively, in the first half of 2019. A low reach in the first half of the year is consistent with the structure of the academic year in Sudan and previous years. UNICEF Education interventions target the second half of the year. In addition, Education remains considerably underfunded in Sudan with current funding at 21 per cent of the appeal. Emergency education support is current only reaching the highest priority locations and almost 300,000 out of camp refugee, internally displaced and vulnerable children living outside of these areas are still to be reached in 2019.

In the majority of states in Sudan, schools have been closed for the second quarter of the year over the summer break. In addition, the planned start of the new school year has been postponed between 1-2 weeks due to socio-political instability. The semester was planned to start in mid-June and by 27 June, schools had opened in all states but four.¹⁵ UNICEF is following-up closely with federal and state ministries in the states where the schools are still closed and discussing a possible semester re-adjustment to compensate for days lost. During the school break, school rehabilitation and construction projects are ongoing. In addition, 469 teachers (158 males, 311 females) and 473 education actors (309 males and 164 females), including headmasters and parent-teacher association members were trained in learning center methodologies, the Alternative Learning Programme curriculum, education and emergency. Two hundred of these teachers were trained in psychosocial support and education in emergencies in three conflict-affected localities in Central Darfur – a region embraced by conflict in the Jabel Marra region.

On 25 April, 80 adolescents and young South Sudanese living in Nivasha refugee camp near Khartoum took part in one of UNICEF's "UPSHIFT" workshops (an integrated response between Education and Child Protection) which ensures that young people are equipped with life skills and social innovation skills such as creativity, effective communication, critical thinking and collaboration to be able to safely integrate into their communities and contribute to Sudanese society in the future. The UPSHIFT programme centers on social impact workshops, preceded by community outreach and followed by mentorship and seed funding to put young people at the centre of the design process and support them with the required skills to become social entrepreneurs. The workshop in

¹⁴ UNICEF results for Children receiving PPS support includes community awareness raising activities as part of the shift towards community based PSS as well as specialized counseling through PSS service points, resulting in spending and achievements to miscorrelate.

¹⁵ Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan and West Kordofan, opened late.

Nivasha also trained teachers over a ten day period to cultivate, mentor and share the ideas amongst their South Sudanese refugee students.

The beginning of the rainy season has impacted schools. On 20 June, four children were killed when the roof of a classroom collapsed after heavy rainfall in Kassala State. Consequent flooding also damaged three other schools. UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, are assessing the best strategy to ensure the safety of children. In Tawila in North Darfur, a school lost roofs due to high winds. After discussions between UNICEF, the Parent Teacher Association and the Ministry of Education students are to be accommodated in a neighboring school while repairs are made, and supplies are redirected to meet their needs before the new school term begins.

In South and East Darfur, some schools have been open as part of the alternative school year for rural areas. In South Darfur across five emergency-affected localities, 45,272 (46 per cent girls) nomadic and Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) students have received education in emergency supplies, including student kits, seating mats and plastic sheets for ALP centers. The gross enrollment rate for basic education (Primary and lower secondary school) in South Darfur is 54.6 per cent, one of the lowest in Sudan. The most vulnerable children cannot afford education materials, so the distribution of the essential learning materials is vital to ensure their attendance. The ALP programme in South Darfur is supporting out-of-school children, including IDPs, nomadic children and children affected by emergencies, to catch-up on lost studies and to re-enter the school system. The need for these services is high for nomadic children as there is a lack of mobile teachers and few schools in the areas where they settle. In East Darfur, 10,855 children (53 per cent girls) had access to new safe learning spaces through the construction and rehabilitation of new classrooms.

Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme Component

Health and Nutrition (H&N)



Essential health supplies being off-loaded at the Federal Ministry of Health for use in hospitals in Omdurman and Khartoum/ Sari Omer/April 2019.

UNICEF remains at the forefront in the delivery of critical life-saving health and nutrition services for children. At the beginning of the second quarter, the largest ever measles vaccination campaign in Sudan was implemented. It encountered delays caused by the cash shortage but overcame a nationwide measles outbreak and the political upheaval. By the close of the quarter, over 9 million children between 9 months and 10 years were immunized against measles, over 4.4 million children under five years against poliomyelitis and 4.7 million children aged 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A supplements. During the campaign to date, 98.7 per cent of targeted children (9,116,527 girls and boys) received a measles vaccine, 99.8 per cent with an Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) (5,373,880 girls and boys) and 98.4 per cent (4,724,117 girls and boys) with vitamin A supplements. These numbers include children facing humanitarian needs and encompassed 5,800 children living in previously inaccessible conflict-affected areas in South and West Kordofan, as well as

those participating in UNICEF's development programmes. Unfortunately, 202 new suspected measles cases were reported during quarter two, bringing the total cases to 426 with two deaths. Vaccination remains the key containment intervention for measles however continued support of Ministry of Health facilities and rapid referral systems have helped to further reduce spread.

To prevent yellow fever outbreaks, UNICEF helped the Ministry of Health vaccinate almost 8 million people (around 3.8 million children) in Al Gezira, Blue Nile and Sennar states. This completes the vaccination campaign in 15 of the 18 states with Khartoum, River Nile and Northern states to be implemented in September 2019 and Yellow Fever will be introduced into routine vaccinations from July 2020. The C4D campaign (described below) ensured 96 per cent of the targeted 8,234,839 individuals received immunisation.

Following requests by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF delivered vital health supplies to augment hospital capacity in Khartoum and Omdurman following the 3 June tragedy. Supplies targeted maternal and child health, including low osmolarity oral rehydration solution (ORS), surgical kits, resuscitators, midwifery and obstetric kits to address immediate needs.

UNICEF has been reinforcing Sudan's ability to withstand the coming flood season with pre-positioning and systems strengthening. To enhance health services' cold chain capacity, 20 generators have also been distributed to Primary Healthcare Centres in Khartoum and other states. In addition, 22,000 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), therapeutic milk and medication used for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition were distributed in Kassala, Gadaref, Darfur (East, North and West), South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. All remaining states have already received RUTF and other life-saving supplies. A total of 1,100 cartons of Therapeutic milk were delivered during the second quarter in preparation for the flood season to all states. UNICEF

supported the training of 531 health care providers on management of acute malnutrition and as part of the rainy season prepositioning, delivered 4,000 metric tonnes of supplies¹⁶ for treatment of severe acute malnutrition, in addition to emergency health supplies¹⁷.

Health and nutrition centres, particularly in Darfur have been affected by the socio-political instability. Ten Out-patient Therapeutic Centres, eight Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) and 1 Stabilisation Centre in three IDP camps (Boram and Kubum and Nyala) in Central Darfur State and two centers (in Burgu and Rowanda, North Darfur) were attacked during demonstrations and unrest, with all equipment, furniture and supplies looted. In Kubum hospital in South Darfur and the State Ministry of Health (SMOH) warehouse in Zalingei, Central Darfur, a total of 182 cartons of RUTF worth USD \$12,740¹⁸ were looted alongside furniture and other equipment. UNICEF, WFP and SMOH are monitoring the issue to understand the causes and to take the necessary precautions with implementing partners. To mitigate, UNICEF is working on strengthening warehousing at the state level and regulating supply deliveries between states, localities and communities.

A total of 59,461 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted for treatment in the first four months of 2019 (data retrieval takes two months to be current). This is still tracking 40 per cent below intended targets (300,000 for 2019; 100,000 for January to April). Data shows 206,717 caregivers received counselling on recommended Infant and Young Children Feeding practices between January and April, 36.6 per cent below the proportional target. This is due to the confirmation of partnership agreements occurring in the first few weeks of the year and implementation of these is expected to increase results for the 3rd and 4th quarters.

504,528 children received a medical consultation (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) for acute respiratory-tract infection, malaria and diarrhoea at facility and community levels, representing a 57 per cent achievement of targets for the first half of 2019. 482,416 children were immunized against measles reaching 92 per cent of the yearly target as of May 2019. This big jump is due to the nationwide measles campaign and results are expected to flatten out over the next two quarters.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the first half of the year, 120,166 (60,068 males, 60,048 females) emergency affected population gained access to life-saving basic water services (115,116 conflict/disease-affected population and 5,000 South Sudanese refugees) in North, Central and South Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. These achievements were realized through the construction/rehabilitation of 78 basic water supply systems that provide around 2,200 cubic meters of basic water/day (41 per cent of the year's target). The achievement of this target has been bolstered by the completion of water supply systems begun in 2018, however the funding gap has resulted in lower overall achievement.

9,341 (4,502 males, 4,839 females) emergency affected people now have access to improved sanitation facilities (3,092 conflict/disease-affected population and 6,249 South Sudanese refugees) in Kassala, South and West Kordofan and North and South Darfur states. These achievements were realized through the construction of 121 communal and 1,154 household latrines (five per cent of the yearly target). The under-achievement is primarily due to a programme shift in more stable emergency areas towards the Community-Led Total Sanitation development approach that promotes the construction of latrines by the community themselves rather than using the direct latrine construction approach.

186,192 (94,605 males, 91,587 females) emergency affected people were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with a focus on Acute Watery Diarrhoea prevention, handwashing and water safety planning (147,217 conflict/disease affected population and 38,975 SS refugees) in North and South Darfur, Red Sea, South, West and North Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile states (25 per cent of the year target). The under-achievement in the hygiene promotion target is due to the absence of any major new hygiene related emergencies in the first two quarters of 2019.

508,207 (249,691 males, 258,516 females) emergency affected population were supported with operation and maintenance and water disinfection services for their existing water facilities (470,641 conflict/disease affected population and 37,566 SS refugees) in South, East and Central Darfur, White Nile, Red Sea, South Kordofan and West Kordofan states.

A key example of UNICEF WASH support is the life-saving improved water support which was provided for 9,000 IDPs and other conflict-affected population in Jebel Marra (Nertiti and Rokero areas) of Central Darfur State.

The WASH interventions provided were combined with packaged key community empowerment interventions such as community management, training of pump mechanics, water chlorination, hygiene and sanitation promotion.

¹⁶ Including RUTF, therapeutic milk, Resomal, outpatient therapeutic (OPT) drugs (Amoxicillin and Mebendazole).

¹⁷ 11 cartons of ORS, 11 Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Medicine kits, 11 sets of neo-natal resuscitators and 33 obstetric surgical kits and midwifery kits.

¹⁸ assuming all costs for storage, warehousing and transportation, including transportation and storage by partner from state level below

During April, Communication for Development (C4D) supported the yellow fever vaccination campaign, to reach 96 per cent of the targeted 8,230,000 individuals in Al Gezira, Sennar and Blue Nile states. The vaccination campaign was led by the State Ministry of Health and supported by partners including UNICEF, WHO, NGOs and CBOs. The UNICEF C4D and Health teams trained over 4,000 community mobilizers, mostly youth, to inform, mobilize and encourage the public to be vaccinated using roving loudspeaker messaging, community dialogue and door-to-door visits. Besides the officially recruited community mobilizers, adolescents, midwives and community leaders were engaged to promote vaccination and mobilize people to get the vaccine through door-to-door visits. Throughout the vaccination campaign, C4D and the Health Promotion Unit assessed communication methods used to generate demand for the service provided and created an evidence base for future interventions.

UNICEF C4D has provided technical support to the whooping cough outbreak response by the Health Promotion Unit in Sirba locality, West Darfur state. Some 35 Community Health Workers (CHW) and 54 youth and adolescents were trained to provide basic information about whooping cough, encourage families to vaccinate their children and address misconceptions.

In Kassala state during May, UNICEF supported the Health Promotion Unit of the State Ministry of Health to train 30 CHWs in preparedness and prevention of Acute Watery Diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases. The CHW then visited 450 households in Wad Sharfiy locality to promote safe water storage and handwashing.

Communication and Advocacy

On 11 June, the UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore issued a [statement](#) expressing her concern about the impact the excessive use of force and socio-political instability is having on children/adolescents. She also expressed concern about the reported deaths of at least 19 children and the injury of another 49 since 3 June. UNICEF also appealed “to all those involved to protect children at all times and to keep them out of harm’s way. Any attack on children, schools or hospitals is a grave violation of children’s rights.”

A media campaign surrounded the vaccination efforts that took place across Sudan. A press release was issued jointly with the WHO¹⁹ and was well received by local and international media. UNICEF Chief of Health and Nutrition had a radio interview on Capital FM Breakfast Show, and other health colleagues were interviewed on Sudan Radio and TV. Child Protection Chief was also interviewed on local radio and discussed positive parenting techniques.

Thirty children in Nyala, South Darfur were trained by the Children’s Filmmaking Festival in partnership with the State Council on Child Welfare (SCCW) about the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and filmmaking techniques. A screening of the films produced was held where communities got together and further opened a discussion about children’s rights.

The focus of external communication in the reporting period has been hygiene and sanitation promotion among refugee and IDP children. This forms part of UNICEF’s strategy in advancing the rights of children in regard to education, health and participation. Several tweets, Facebook posts and numerous articles highlighted UNICEF efforts towards promoting child rights throughout Sudan and the efforts exerted towards policy change. The content published garnered wide media coverage and were followed up with interviews with broadcast channels, both locally and internationally.

Funding

In response to increased needs created by the ongoing, complex economic and socio-political crisis, UNICEF’s 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan has been revised to US\$142.2 million (from \$122.5 million) and had a \$98 million or a 69 per cent funding gap as of end of June.²⁰ The limitations in funding, hamper UNICEF’s capacity to respond in a timely manner. Without adequate and timely funding, UNICEF is unable to respond to the ongoing disease outbreaks, the nutrition crisis or to reach the most vulnerable children in need of education, health, child protection and WASH services.

UNICEF Sudan would like to express its humble and sincere appreciation to all donors that continue supporting the humanitarian appeal in Sudan. To date, 2019 contributions received have been from the governments of Canada, Germany, Sweden, the United States as well as from the Central Emergency Response Fund; in Darfur, UNICEF also implements interventions with funding from the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). UNICEF also carried over significant funding received at the end of 2018 from several donors.

¹⁹ <https://www.unicef.org/mena/press-releases/sudan-prepares-vaccinate-over-11-million-children-against-measles-and-polio>

²⁰ The UNICEF Sudan: Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal has been updated in July 2019 using planning data from 30 June. www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, revised in June 2019)					
Appeal Sector	Revised 2019 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds available *		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year (US\$)	Carry-Over (US\$)	US \$	%
Child Protection	12,491,440	2,067,889	295,292	10,128,258	81%
Education	28,910,059	2,022,969	3,921,406	22,965,684	79%
Health	21,303,838	2,996,611	2,551,258	15,755,969	74%
Nutrition	53,284,176	12,967,337	11,424,110	28,892,730	54%
WASH	26,242,920	4,543,535	860,096	20,839,289	79%
Total	142,232,433	24,598,341	19,052,162	98,581,931	69%

* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

Next Situation Report: 15 October 2019

UNICEF Sudan: www.unicef.org/sudan

UNICEF Sudan Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123>

UNICEF Sudan Humanitarian Action for Children: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html>

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (2nd Quarter of 2019 results against targets)

	Overall Needs ²¹	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
		2019 Target* ²²	Total Results ²³	Change since last report	2019 Target ²⁴	Total Results	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support ²⁵	1.9 million ²⁶	443,461*	94,923	90,167	216,273 ²⁷	131,904 ²⁸	73,883
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			158,063 ²⁹	87,540	54,651
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			58,210	44,364	19,232
# of registered unaccompanied/separated children supported with reunification services ³⁰		5,600*	1,232	715	7,632	4,837 ³¹	1,850
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			3,189	787	327
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			4,443	4,050	1,523
#Women and Children reached with gender-based violence prevention and interventions ³²		N/A ³³			120,244	179 ³⁴	179
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			71,316	175	175
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A			49,124	4	4	
EDUCATION³⁵							
# of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	1.7 million	114,000*	111,214	92,353	147,454	15,859 ³⁶	11,310
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			73,727	13,952	9,506
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			73,727	1,907	1,804
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials		384,800*	472,815	395,021	372,356	86,679 ³⁷	58,414
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>	N/A			297,885	84,476	57,001	

²¹ Overall needs are based on 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

²² All sector targets are based on the 2018 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) since the 2019 HNO is not validated by the Government of Sudan yet.

²³ Sector results sometimes are lower than UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload from sector results. This avoids double-counting as these are reflected within UNHCR's multi-sector response results.

²⁴ Targets reflect the revised (or updated) [UNICEF 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal \(HAC\)](#).

²⁵ UNICEF results for children receiving PSS support include community awareness raising activities as part of the shift towards community-based PSS as well as specialized counseling through PSS service points. PSS services have also increased in response to the civil unrest. Achievement of these results is also linked to utilisation of non-humanitarian resources and leveraging entry points within other sectors i.e. PSS in health facilities and schools.

²⁶ 48 per cent of children from total population of total protection needs (3.9m) in HNO 2018, rounded to 1.9 M.

²⁷ UNICEF results for Children receiving PPS support includes community awareness raising activities as part of the shift towards community based PSS as well as specialized counseling through PSS service points, resulting in spending and achievements to miscorrelate.

²⁸ Psycho-social support services have increased in response to the civil unrest causing a greater than targeted number to be reached so far in 2019.

²⁹ This includes 30,000 vulnerable residents in Khartoum, a location previously not targeted by UNICEF.

³⁰ UNICEF targets have increased include additional 30,000 affected children due to civil unrest. The sector targets and results exclude the refugee caseload causing UNICEF's targets and results to exceed the sector's. This indicator has been revised to align with the CCC framework and Child Protection minimum standards for humanitarian context.

³¹ There is significant carry over from cases in 2018 causing almost and inflation of 2019's 1&2 Quarter results. This is expected to become less apparent over the 3&4 Quarters.

³² This indicator has been introduced for the first time in this report. Data collection is not yet streamlined to reflect actual results.

³³ GBV is currently not a Sector wide indicator.

³⁴ This indicator/target has been introduced in the second quarter of the year and current results reflect only the GBV component of this indicator. Results in the second half of 2019 will also include violence against children prevention response.

³⁵ Education results are tracking below a 50 per cent completion rate as the bulk of the school programme occurs in the second half of the calendar year. Results are expected to increase by the end of 2019.

³⁶ Education results are tracking below 50% completion rate due to the school year being heavily weighted into Q3 & 4 and results are expected to increase accordingly towards the completion of 2019, rehabilitation and construction projects are on-going but the number of children reached will be reported when the school re-opens and reflected in Q3 SitRep.

³⁷ As above.

<i>Refugees</i>					74,471	2,203	1,413
HEALTH							
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	5.2 million	N/A			759,820	482,416 ³⁸	356,504
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			729,427	470,629	348,246
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			30,393	11787	8,258
# Children under 5 to access integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services		N/A			914,251	504,528	309,462
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			800,610	432,241	254,877
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			113,641	72,287	54,585
NUTRITION³⁹							
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	2.8 million	225,000*	53,514 ⁴⁰	25,230	300,000	59,461	28,034
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			270,000	53,514	25,230
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			30,000	5,947	2,804
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling		N/A			720,000	206,717	110,128
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			648,000	186,045	99,115
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			72,000	20,672	11,013
WASH⁴¹							
# of affected people with access to safe drinking water	4.4 million	660,000*	495,421	273,176	360,000	120,116 ⁴²	51,416
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			288,000	115,116	51,416
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			72,000	5,000	-
# of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal		N/A			235,000	9,341 ⁴³	5,139
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			188,000	3,092	-
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			47,000	6,249	5,139
# of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities ⁴⁴		1,800,000*	336,157	109,934	2,000,000	186,192 ⁴⁵	68,040
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			1,600,000	147,217	59,579
<i>Refugees</i>	N/A			400,000	38,975	8,461	

³⁸ The higher than proportional achievement is due to the nation-wide measles vaccination campaign in Q2. It is likely that the achievement rate will slow in the second half of 2019.

³⁹ UNICEF's nutrition targets and results are higher than the sector as it includes the refugee response which is not included in the sector. UNICEF's nutrition results are slightly lower than expected due to the completion of partnership agreements in early 2019. Results are expected to increase in the second half of the year.

⁴⁰ UNICEF programme results are reflective of both the refugee and sector response making the total sector results less than the results of UNICEF as refugees are counted under the UNHCR sector results.

⁴¹ WASH results are reported 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.

⁴² This target has been bolstered by the completion of water supply systems begun in 2018, however, the funding gap has resulted in lower overall achievement.

⁴³ UNICEF has shifted the focus of interventions in emergency affected areas to more durable solutions like the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme that promotes construction and maintenance of latrines by affected communities. These interventions are covered under the development programme.

⁴⁴ UNICEF targets are higher than sector target as it includes refugee response which is excluded from sector targets. There has been no major outbreak of water-borne diseases in 2019 and due to funding constraints, UNICEF and sector partners are not prioritizing hygiene promotion services.

⁴⁵ The under achievements in the target of the new emergency affected population reached by hygiene promotion is due to the nonappearance of a major new hygiene related emergencies so far this year.