



SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in responding to cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) reported in Blue Nile and Kassala States. Assistance included support to AWD treatment centres, oral rehydration solution (ORS) corners, delivery of vital medical supplies as well as technical support and supplies for case management.
- 21 children detained for association with armed groups have been released by the Government of Sudan.
- So far, 87,462 flood affected children and 76,169 internally displaced people (IDPs) have benefited from child protection, nutrition, health, WASH and education services and life-saving drugs and supplies in 5 states (Kassala, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile States). An estimated 7,000 newly displaced people (about 4,100 children) have arrived in Katur village from the Kosa area, both in Tawilla locality, North Darfur State, due to the inter-communal violence between farmers and pastoralists.
- An estimated 5,500 to 12,500 new IDPs (3,300 -7,500 children) arrived in Nertiti North camp, Central Darfur following reported hostilities between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in Western Jebel Marra locality.
- Around one million refugees have fled South Sudan since conflict began in late 2013. Sudan is host to almost a quarter, nearly 249,000 of which up to 70 per cent are children.
- US\$1.5 million is urgently needed for RUTF pipeline (UNICEF is the sole provider of RUTF in Sudan) without which more than 150,000 SAM affected children will not be reached with lifesaving treatment.
- The UNICEF Sudan humanitarian appeal for 2016 is 43% funded. The most underfunded sector is Child Protection at only 26% funded. Without additional funding some 64,650 children targeted for psychosocial support in 2016 will not be reached with vital services.

UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
# boys and girls receiving psycho-social support	139,430	74,791	358,840	82,707
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials	310,000	62,048	400,000	84,774
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	498,457	337,406	491,382	333,973
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	250,000	142,696	250,000	142,696
# of affected people with access to improved drinking water	290,000	44,339	660,000	256,942

2,600,000 children

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

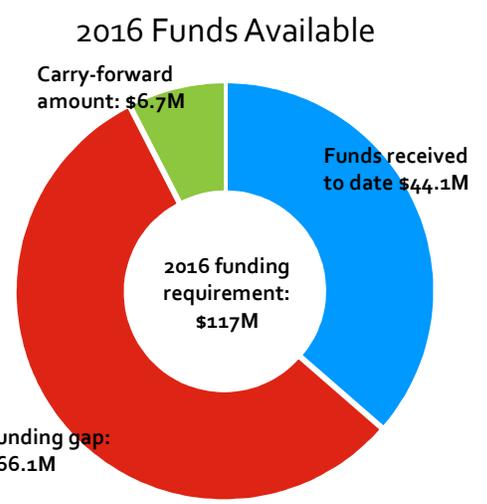
1,200,000 children

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

174,209 children

248,870 people
of South Sudanese Refugees since outbreak of conflict on 15 December 2013
(Source: UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, 15 September 2016. Up to 70% of South Sudanese refugees are children)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US\$ 117 million



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

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases have been reported in five states (Blue Nile, Sennar, Kassala, Gezira, and Gedaref). It is estimated that, since early June 2016, almost 205,000 people¹ have been affected by heavy rains and flooding, with at least 108,500 children among them. The most heavily affected states are Kassala, South Darfur, Gezira and Sennar. Across the country some 40,000 buildings² have been damaged or destroyed, including some schools.

Around one million South Sudanese³ have fled South Sudan since conflict began in late 2013. Sudan is host to 248,870 South Sudanese refugees (174,209 children). Meanwhile the arrival of South Sudanese refugees this year crossed the 90,000 mark. This represents some 37 per cent of all arrivals since 2013.

East Darfur hosts the highest number of South Sudanese refugees since the new influx at the beginning of this year. Of the total of 90,380 registered South Sudanese refugees in Sudan in 2016, 54,465 (60 per cent) settled at 11 locations in East Darfur. The Dinka ethnic group have found temporary shelter at Kario, El Ferdos and other camps while the Ferti ethnic group have camped in Raja old camp, Abusinadira and other smaller camps. These scattered locations make humanitarian intervention challenging. Khor Omer is the largest site which hosts 30,627 people. As of the reporting period, 3,473 individuals have relocated to Kario, about 45km south of Daein in Bar Alrab locality. Authorities estimate that the relocation will be complete by the end of October.

In Darfur some 200,000 people⁴ have reportedly been internally displaced in 2016, of which some 120,000 are estimated to be children.

People with Humanitarian Needs in Sudan in 2016 (Estimates calculated based on Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2016)			
Start of humanitarian response: January 2016			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	5.8 million	3 million	2.8 million
Refugees	0.7 million	70% children (0.5 million)	
IDPs	2.2 million	60% children (1.3 million)	

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The UNICEF-led Child Protection sub-sector, together with the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW), conducted a capacity building training focussing on strengthening information management as well as family tracing and reunification (FTR) for the Child Protection Working Group in North Darfur State. The sub-sector has also worked with the SCCW to improve management and information sharing between the state and national level in the area of FTR. The UNICEF-led WASH sector, together with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES), conducted a training on information management aimed at improving coordination amongst sector members at the state level, with a focus on accurate reporting and information management. The UNICEF-led Nutrition sector has started collecting data (staffing numbers and locations of actors/nutrition programmes) on the current and planned capacity and projects of over 100 partners to implement nutrition specific, and nutrition sensitive, activities in emergencies. This initiative will help the sector to better understand the capacity of national NGOs and CBOs so that capacity building and preparedness activities are tailored towards strengthening the response capability of sector members, particularly in difficult to access locations.

Humanitarian Strategy

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

¹ According to government estimates.

² According to the government Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

³ 975,801 (Total South Sudanese refugees as of 28 August, UNHCR South Sudan Situation regional Emergency Update 22-28 August 2016).

⁴ According to verified and unverified reports from partners and government.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Child Protection

On 22 September, 21 children who had been detained for association with armed groups were released by the Government of Sudan. This is an important milestone toward the implementation of the Action Plan for Protection of Children from Violations in Armed Conflict that was signed on 27 March 2016. UNICEF along with UNAMID, the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and the Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict have been advocating for the release of these children. These children are currently in the Transit Centres managed by the National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW) and supported by UNICEF. UNICEF and partners are working with the NCCW to ensure that the children are receiving psychosocial, reintegration and family tracing and reunification support for successful return to their communities.

During September, UNICEF continued to provide emergency child protection services to IDP and refugee children in the five Darfur States, West and South Kordofan, Blue and White Nile. Currently, 42,848 children (22,274 girls; 20,574 boys) are receiving psychosocial support through trained animators and social workers in child friendly spaces (CFS) and home-based visits. Of these, 2,824 children (1,578 girls; 1,246 boys) are new cases, receiving psychosocial support for the first time this month. The recent relocation of some South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur has seen 900 refugee children (322 girls; 578 boys) registered in Kario camp, who were moved from Khor Omer camp. During the relocation of children from one camp to another, UNICEF ensured that all children, in particular unaccompanied and separated children placed in foster care, remained in family groups, so that the foster family arrangements were not disrupted. In addition, during this period 77 children (33 boys; 44 girls) were immediately reunified or placed in alternative care.

Education

UNICEF and partners this month supported 13,377 children (6,548 girls; 6,829 boys) to continue their education through the provision of cost free essential teaching, learning and recreational materials in White Nile, North Darfur and West Kordofan states. This is a 49 per cent increase compared to the results reported last month where 6,575 conflict affected children were reached with supplies. This achievement is attributable to the availability of education materials following clearance by customs as well as utilisation of recently allocated funds. Some of the ongoing challenges include a lack of qualified teachers/trained volunteers and a lack of gender-sensitive WASH facilities. The UNICEF-led Education Sector is 38 per cent funded, however, the vast majority of the funds received have been earmarked for school feeding programmes with only a small portion allocated to emergency education interventions such as the provision of teaching and learning materials or for teachers training activities. Of the US \$16.8 million received, the school feeding programme has received US \$13 million, with education in emergency initiatives receiving just US \$2.8 million.

Access to education was restored to an additional 1,867 refugee children (1,092 girls; 775 boys) through the rehabilitation of 32 classrooms in Aljabalain locality in White Nile State. These children also benefitted from 139 school-in-a-box kits, 160 recreational kits, 40 blackboards and 30 student kits which will allow them to focus on continued learning. The critical services restored education to children whose lives have been disrupted by conflict and displacement.

This month, 7,868 refugee and host community children (3,685 girls; 4,183 boys) benefitted from the provision of seven gender sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools in Aljabalain and Assalam localities of White Nile State. Additionally, UNICEF and partners continued to build the capacity of 115 (49 female; 66 males) teachers and volunteers to improve the quality of education for the refugee children in Kario, East Darfur and Assalam and Jabalain localities in White Nile state. The training covered a range of topics including education in emergencies, psychosocial support, child centred learning and teaching methodologies.

Health

In support of the Federal and State Ministries of Health, and in close collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and partners have mobilised to respond rapidly to the cases of AWD. In Blue Nile, UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and the MoH, has ensured the effective operation of three AWD treatment centres and 10 oral rehydration solution (ORS) corners. UNICEF has also provided supplies including eight primary healthcare kits, 200 doses of ringer lactate and 3,000 sachets of ORS to the state. In Kassala, UNICEF has supported the response to AWD in four affected localities in the form of technical support and supplies for case management. In the affected localities, case control teams were trained and awareness raising activities were intensified to reach a total of 111,000 people.

As continuous support to lifesaving interventions to South Sudanese refugees and IDPs, UNICEF has trained 48 community health workers (CHW) on Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) and an additional 63 others in integrated antenatal care (ANC) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) in White Nile in September. This has helped improve health services, especially in the provision of vaccinations for South Sudanese refugees at the Joda entry point. 186 children under one and 608 children aged nine months to 15 years in White Nile have been

vaccinated against measles with some 700 children under one year reached with the penta 3, polio 3 / PCV3, Rota and BCG.

In Tawilla, North Darfur, 24 CHWs (21 females) were trained to prevent childhood illnesses. Partner NGOs have helped to secure primary health care (PHC) services to IDPs in Sortony and Tawilla, reaching 3,805 outpatients in September. In East Darfur, 1,393 South Sudanese refugee children, 547 internally displaced children and 1,573 households were reached with essential drugs. In West Darfur, UNICEF has made available health supplies to cover 100,000 people living in areas with reported cases of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF).

Nutrition

Between 29 August and 7 September, a mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening campaign was carried out nationwide in order to maximise case-finding and treatment for malnutrition during hunger gap season. The results of the exercise are expected to be released by the MoH in early October.

During September, 61,000 under five children (30,400 girls; 30,600 boys) were screened within IDP and refugee camps, 2,800 (1,400 girls; 1,400 boys) of whom were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. A total of 21,647 children (10,820 girls; 10,827 boys) suffering from SAM were treated during the month.

Some 34,860 pregnant and lactating mothers received counselling on recommended infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices through 660 mother support groups established in 22 localities across 11 states.

Between January and August this year, UNICEF has supported treatment of more than 1,000 additional children (500 girls; 500 boys) suffering from SAM in Blue Nile State as compared to the same period in 2015, representing a 14 per cent increase in admissions. This is likely to be further exacerbated by the recent increase in AWD cases in the state. UNICEF has stepped up active case-finding to address the additional needs in states across the country.

In South Darfur, UNICEF pioneered an initiative to integrate treatment of SAM through the expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) outreach services, to reach children in remote areas. EPI staff have been trained to integrate treatment of SAM in their services. Since the start of this initiative in July, over 3,000 children suffering from SAM have been reached across 10 localities in areas where there were no treatment services available previously. Lessons learned from this initiative will be used for potential scale up in other states.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF and partners provided safe water to 276,000 people in three localities affected by AWD in Blue Nile State and 274,605 people in 11 flood affected locations in Kassala State. Safe water is being provided through chlorination of the existing water supply, water trucking and the installation of 15 bladders (13 in Kassala and two in Blue Nile).

180,000 cakes of soap were distributed to 21,500 families in AWD affected localities in Blue Nile benefitting 108,000 children. Hygiene promotion interventions which focused on clean up campaigns, household visits, hand washing, and the distribution of soap were expanded to reach the flood and AWD affected areas. Additionally, UNICEF and partners continued to sustain the provision of safe water (13.5 litres of water per person per day) for 21,500 displaced people in Sortony IDP camp, North Darfur.

An additional 2,041 displaced people (1,191 in Blue Nile, and 850 in South Darfur) and 2,806 South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur benefited from the construction of 66 shared household and 199 communal latrines. Hygiene promotion interventions which focused on household visits, hand washing, and the distribution of soap were expanded to reach 111,941 displaced and South Sudanese refugees in the same locations.

Communications for Development (C4D)

Communication materials were prepositioned throughout the country before the onset of the rainy season with a focus on the states at risk of flooding or disease outbreaks. This enabled UNICEF, together with the Health Promotion Department, to respond quickly to cases of AWD, reaching 310,892 people (51,618 men, 154,595 women, 34,970 boys, 69,709 girls). These materials support preventative and care seeking behaviours and included 6,750 posters on appropriate use of latrines, 6,750 posters on the critical times for washing hands with soap and 3,000 posters on use of ORS to manage diarrhoea. In addition, about 12,000 take home booklets on handwashing with soap, 18,280 booklets on how to mix and use ORS and 100,000 flyers on three key prevention actions for AWD were provided.

In Blue Nile, in addition to distributing 24,638 copies of assorted communication materials, community based activities such as orientation sessions, 272 public announcements and events reached over 877 people. Other activities included community dialogue sessions in 231 areas, school sessions in 178 primary schools, 22,538 household visits as well as radio messages and discussions aired five times daily in four local languages and Arabic. These activities benefited 304,811 people (50,756 men, 152,433 women, 33,874 boys, 67,748 girls) In Kassala about 7,026 people (1,961 girls; 1,096 boys; 2,162 women; 1,807 men) received messages on the prevention of AWD through mobile cinema and public awareness sessions.

In West Darfur communication interventions, supported with 11,500 copies of posters and booklets on haemorrhagic fever, were conducted in Genena and Krenik localities (where 34 suspected cases have been reported) reached 57,500 individuals (13,000 girls; 12,000 boys; 25,000 women; 7,500 men) in Krenik locality. In the emergency affected areas of North Darfur (including Umdukhun, Nertiti, Golu and Rokero localities), 4,422 assorted communication materials reached 22,110 people (5,500 girls; 5,110 boys; 7,500 women; 4,000 men) with critical prevention information on haemorrhagic fever, handwashing with soap and on the daily use of bed nets.

Supply and Logistics

Procurement of emergency core-pipeline supplies was undertaken for 269 school-in-a-box kits for 10,760 students through the MoE in East Darfur, Central Darfur, White Nile and Red Sea states as well as 337 recreation kits for 13,480 students in White Nile State. As a result procurement was (and will continue to be) undertaken locally due to the long delays experienced through offshore procurement.

In response to the cases of AWD in Blue Nile state, materials were dispatched from the warehouse stocks to affected populations including 30 drums of chlorine for water treatment (serving 300,000 people for one month), 821 family hygiene and dignity kits (benefitting 4,105 families), and 180,000 tablets of laundry soap together with assorted printed sanitation and hygiene communication, which benefited 2,057 children for 5 months.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF in collaboration with UNAMID and UN Residential Coordinator Office issued [a joint press release](#) on the release of 21 children associated with armed groups, which was picked up by regional and local media.

The MoH launched [the Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health \(RMNCAH\) Strategy](#) on 28 August under the auspices of the First Lady. Under the leadership of the MoH and in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA, the strategy aims to maximize efforts to save the lives of mothers and children through the adoption of ten strategic objectives for the next five years. In Sudan, Maternal Mortality is 216 per 100,000⁵ and neonatal mortality accounts for 76.5 per cent of death amongst children under the age of five. Interviews were conducted with CCTV China (English Channel) and Sudan Radio.

UNICEF Regional Director of Middle East and North Africa Mr. Saad Houry visited Sudan from 27 to 29 September. He delivered a speech at the RMNCAH strategy launch that centred on the importance of the strategy and UNICEF role, and also met staff in Khartoum.

As a follow up to the launch, a Letter of Understanding (LoU) on the nutrition aspect of the RMNCAH Strategy was signed between the Government of Sudan, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, IFAD, World Bank, and UNFPA. The LoU provides an outline for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) by the UN Network with a strong collective commitment to improve nutrition in Sudan through a multi sectoral approach.

Funding

UNICEF Sudan would like to extend our continued appreciation to all our donors, including the states which contribute to the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF, formerly CHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). However, the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2016 has a funding gap of over US\$ 66.1 million (57 per cent unfunded), with US\$ 2.3 million urgently needed for the RUTF Pipeline (US\$ 1.5 million), AWD Response (US\$350,000) and Flood Response (US\$ 382,721). The Child Protection sub-sector has a 74 per cent funding gap. US\$ 5.2 million is urgently needed to ensure psychosocial support services to 280,000 individuals as well as family tracing, reunification and interim care for 2,400 unaccompanied and separated children and other lifesaving services.

⁵ Sudan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010.

The Nutrition Sector has a 56 per cent funding gap. An estimated US\$ 13.7 million is urgently required to address critical needs including for inpatient treatment of 12,000 children under five suffering from SAM, outpatient treatment of 50,000 children under five suffering from SAM and supply and operational costs for the treatment of MAM for 110,000 under five children and 35,000 pregnant and lactating women.

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

Appeal Sector	Requirements (USD)	Funds available ⁶ (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Cluster/Sector Coordination	1,270,593	246,990	1,023,603	64%
Child Protection	9,299,923	3,552,689	5,747,234	74%
Education	15,798,840	7,446,853	8,351,987	55%
Health	12,423,805	6,084,813	6,338,992	46%
Nutrition	36,776,073	15,610,658	21,165,415	56%
WASH	41,352,343	13,663,061	27,689,282	65%
Sub-total	116,921,577	46,605,065		
Other ⁷		4,227,635		
Total funding available ⁸		50,832,700		
Grand Total	116,921,577	50,832,700	66,088,877	57%

Next SitRep: 10 November 2016

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⁶ The amount under "funds available" reflects funds received as of 30 July 2016 as well as the carry forward from the previous year. Figures are rounded up.

⁷ The amount listed as Other includes earmarked funds which are not linked to specific sectors.

⁸ The funding available includes funds received against the HAC appeal in 2016 and carry-forward from 2015.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS⁹

	Overall Needs ¹⁰	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
		2016 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2016 Target ¹¹	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	2 million	358,840	82,707	▲ 1,673	139,430	74,791	▲ 2,824
# separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements		5,600	3,550	▲ 241	2,200	3,596	▲ 77
EDUCATION ¹²							
# of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	1.6 million	180,000	48,812	▲ 17,353	115,000	25,419	▲ 1,867
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials		400,000	84,774	▲ 6,575	310,000	62,048	▲ 13,377
HEALTH							
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine ¹³	3.9 million	462,161	333,973	▲ 102,526	523,179 ¹⁴	337,406	▲ 102,526
# of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services ¹⁵		3,400,000	2,930,000	▲ 180,000	1,859,300	3,020,000	▲ 180,000
NUTRITION¹⁶							
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	2 million	250,000	142,696	▲ 21,647	250,000	142,696	▲ 21,647
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling		300,000	275,800	▲ 34,860	300,000	275,800	▲ 34,860
WASH¹⁷							
# of affected people with access to improved drinking water	5.4 million	660,000	256,942	▲ 22,000	290,000	44,339	▲ 0
# of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal		370,000	240,994	▲ 16,907	270,000	108,476	▲ 4,647
# of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities		1,800,000	834,923	▲ 162,662	780,000	423,428	▲ 111,941

⁹ Sector targets and UNICEF targets reflect the Sudan HRP 2016.

¹⁰ The Overall Needs column represents the overall figure of people with humanitarian needs by sector as per the HRP 2016. Please note, refugees are covered by the Refugee Multi-Sector and their needs are not included in the technical sectors.

¹¹ UNICEF targets include targets in technical sectors and the Refugee Multi-Sector. As a result, in some cases UNICEF targets may be higher than sector targets.

¹² Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹³ Results reported on this indicator are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹⁴ For this indicator the UNICEF target is based on partner targets, including the Ministry of Health target, which represent 95% of the HRP 2016 targeted population. This is higher than the Health Sector target which is 85% of the HRP 2016 targeted population.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹⁷ 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.