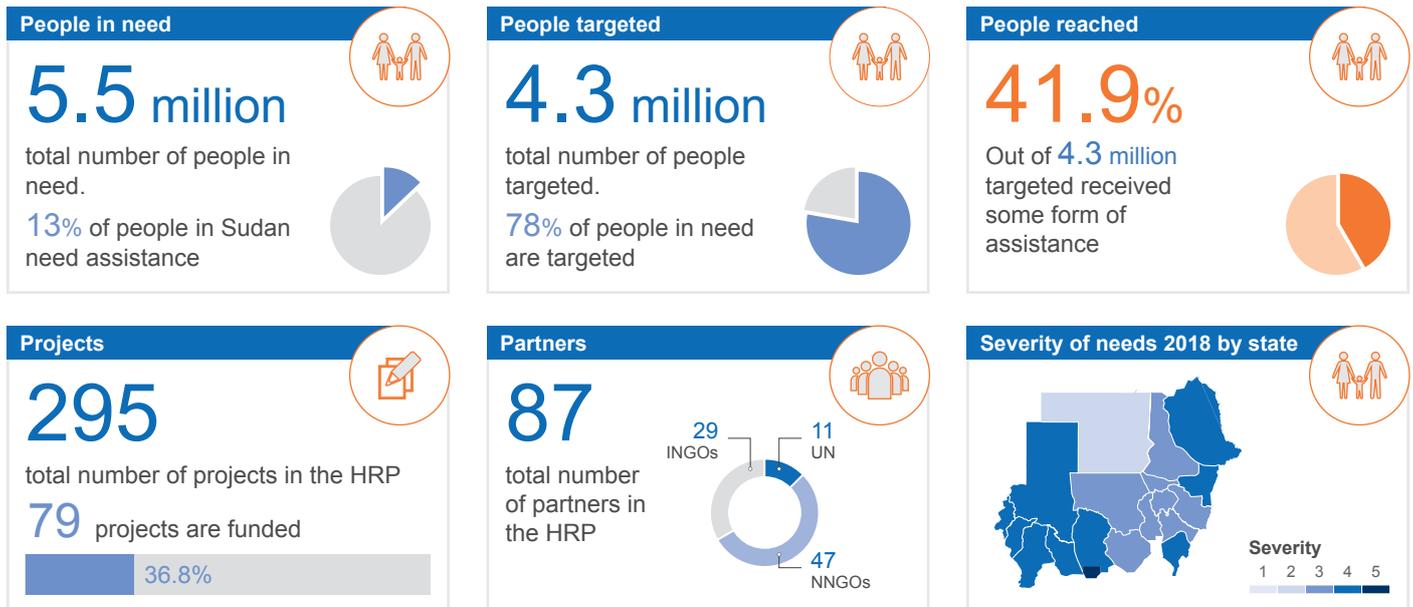


SITUATION OVERVIEW

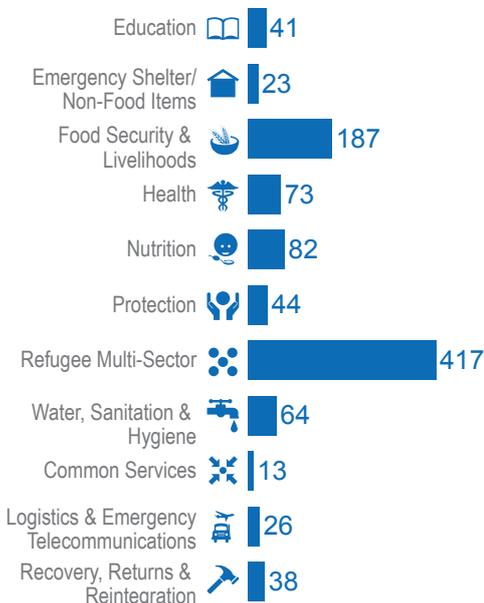
Sudan is still one of the world's largest protracted humanitarian situations with needs mainly generated by the impact of conflict and related displacement, malnutrition, food insecurity and more recently macro-economic adjustments. There are almost **2 million** IDPs and according to UNHCR, Sudan hosts **1.2 million** refugees; and recent clashes in parts of Jebel Marra have led to new displacement. Acute malnutrition in children under the age of five is above emergency thresholds in various areas across the country and **4.8 million** people are food insecure. Despite operational challenges and funding constraints, some **87** humanitarian partners have reached **1.8 million** people with some form of assistance in the second quarter of the year; in the first quarter, partners were able to reach **2 million** people.



FUNDING

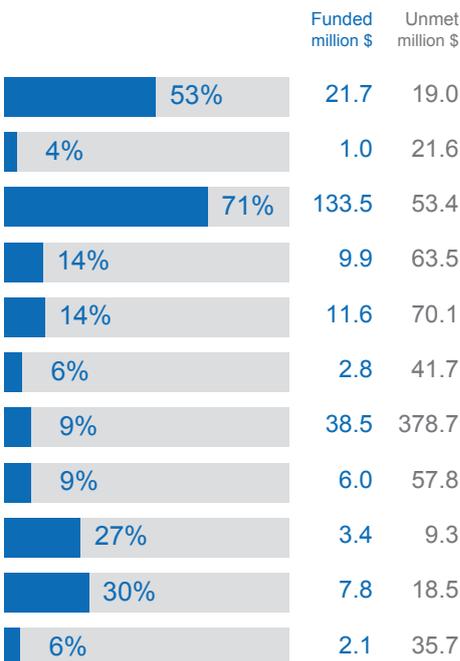
\$ 1 billion
REQUESTED (US\$)

Requirements by sector (million \$)



29.2%
FUNDED (June 2018)

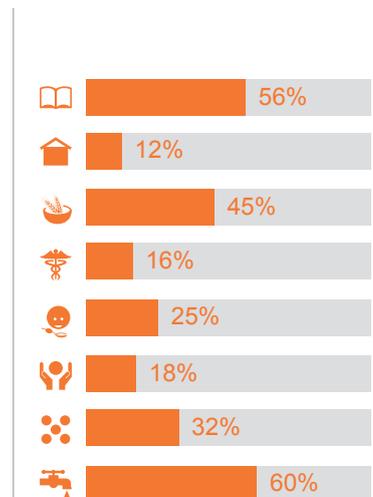
Per cent funded by sector



PEOPLE REACHED

1.8 million
PEOPLE REACHED

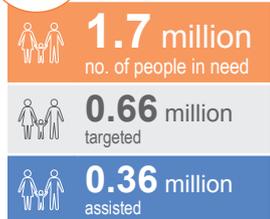
Per cent of people reached



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN OUTCOMES

-  Populations affected by natural or man-made disaster receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of a shock.
-  Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance.
-  Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience.

EDUCATION

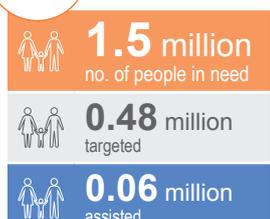


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NEEDS	RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, the Education Sector is targeting 660,000 children with education assistance. The sector aims to improve access to quality preschool, primary and secondary education, enabling vulnerable children and adolescents to gain access to and retain quality formal and non-formal education in age-appropriate learning environments. Meanwhile, as a result of conflict in the Jebel Marra area, about 9,150 newly displaced children in South Darfur and Central Darfur are out of school and cannot continue their education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81,258 children (54% girls) in five Darfur States, Blue Nile and White Nile states have received Education in Emergency (EiE) interventions (improved access to learning spaces construction/rehabilitation of classrooms), distribution of teaching and learning materials; and WASH facilities. 33,104 children have improved access to WASH facilities. 278,881 children provided with school meals. 1,626 teachers were trained in teaching methodology, psychosocial support and EiE. 2,631 Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs), education officials and other education stakeholders were trained on school management and EiE to build their capacity to respond to current and future shocks.

GAPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding and other challenges are affecting the scope of response to meet the needs of newly displaced school-age children in South and Central Darfur. The increase in cost of WASH packages (particularly sanitation supplies) has affected WASH activities in schools. Limited funding has forced WASH actors to reduce supplies distributed. The lack of qualified teachers is a challenge. Vulnerable communities find they have to pay teachers' fees.

EMERGENCY SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS



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NEEDS	RESPONSE
<p>In 2018, the ES/NFI Sector is targeting 480,000 million people with emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs) assistance. The sector aims to save lives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing protection from harsh weather and elements, and restoring a sense of dignity through the timely provision of ES/NFIs. People targeted include families affected by conflict, disasters (e.g. floods) and returnees. New needs were identified this quarter as organizations were able to reach and assess new IDPs from Jebel Marra. Additional needs were identified as people returned from Chad and CAR to South Darfur, Central Darfur and West Darfur states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,068 families (about 20,000 people) received NFIs. 2,253 families (about 11,000 people) received life-saving shelter supplies. 6,913 protracted IDP and returnee families (about 34,600 people) in Central Darfur, West Darfur and South Kordofan received ES/NFI supplies.

GAPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ES/NFI sector has gaps in supplies needed to respond to the needs of new IDPs from East Jebel Marra locality in Rokero, Golo and Nertiti (Central Darfur); Otash IDP camp (South Darfur); and in Sortony settlement (North Darfur).



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

4.8 million
no. of people in need

3.65 million
targeted

1.65 million
assisted

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NEEDS

- In 2018, the Food Security and Livelihood Sector is targeting 3.65 million people with food assistance. The sector aims to provide life-saving emergency food and livelihoods security assistance, whilst strengthening the restoration of livelihoods, and protecting, maintaining and building resilience of the targeted population.
- This quarter coincides with the pastoralist lean season, which often results in increased needs in Darfur, Kassala, White Nile and Blue Nile states. Almost 170,000 people were targeted for livestock farming activities in this quarter. At the same time, this period has been characterized by fuel shortages and an increase in food prices, which has directly affected the livelihoods of vulnerable households. This will also have an impact on land preparation for the next agricultural season.

RESPONSE

- Response during the quarter focused mostly on Darfur, with 80% of the overall beneficiaries reached. Overall, about 1.7 million people received food and livelihood assistance, including 1.1 million IDPs.
- 300,000 people reached with agricultural and livestock assistance.

GAPS

- Darfur states are the most covered areas, with about 50% of the targeted population reached with food and livelihood assistance. As such, needs in other states have not been comprehensively met. The largest gaps are in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states where about 10% of the targeted population were reached.



HEALTH

5.2 million
no. of people in need

3.2 million
targeted

0.52 million
assisted

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NEEDS

- In 2018, the Health Sector is targeting 3.2 million people with assistance. The sector aims to increase access to and availability of quality health services throughout the country.
- There is a need to provide primary health care (PHC) services—including sexual and reproductive health (SRH)—among vulnerable populations especially those living in East Jebel Marra and Golo in Central Darfur.
- Address morbidity and mortality due to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), and enhance capacities to prepare, detect and promptly respond, to public health risks or events in the majority of the states in Sudan.

RESPONSE

- Almost 71% of all health facilities in Darfur region are functioning and providing health services to people in need.
- 96.5% of emergency cases were responded to within 72 hours of reporting.
 - 15,579 outpatient consultations were provided by health sector partners.
 - 3,449 health workers received health - related training.
 - 4 rapid response teams (RRTs) received training.

GAPS

- Some areas in Jebel Marra, Blue Nile and South Kordofan are inaccessible.
- Some vulnerable and displaced communities have limited access to essential health services, mainly due to their distance to the nearest facility.
- Due to lack of funding, there is a gap in essential medical supplies needed for repositioning.



PROTECTION

 **2.6 million**
no. of people in need

 **1.2 million**
targeted

 **0.21 million**
assisted

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NEEDS

General Protection

- In 2018, the Protection Sector is targeting 1.2 million people with assistance. The sector will focus on child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) and mine action.

GBV

- Many localities lack clinical management of rape (CMR) services and psychosocial support and there is no GBV response in some areas.

Mine Action

- Over 26 sq km of land in South Kordofan and Blue Nile are believed to contain landmines and Explosive Remnant of War (ERW), requiring large-scale land release and mine risk education interventions as well as victim assistance.

Child Protection

- With the new displacement from East Jebel Marra locality, the protection sector is concerned on the risk to children of abuse and exploitation. An estimated 4,000 children from Jebel Marra require child protection services.

RESPONSE

General Protection

- Community-based protection ongoing in Jebel Marra (Central Darfur) and in Kadugli (South Kordofan).

GBV

- Discussions held with the government's unit for combatting violence against women and girls (CVAW) - who have committed to work with the UN, INGOs, government departments and civil society - to improve the GBV environment focusing on coordination, assessments and data collection, development of GBV SOPs, capacity building and resource mobilization.
- 19 service providers were trained on GBV in Abyei-Muglad (West Kordofan).
- 3 women centres in Blue Nile State were supported—through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and an NNGO—to implement GBV activities.

Mine action

- 1,070,979 sq m were de-mined in this quarter, which is about 30% of the 2018 target.
- All the known hazardous areas in Kassala State were cleared and all eastern states are now free of known landmine contamination.
- 2 Mine Risk Education (MRE) staff were deployed to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- 50 landmines survivors were assisted in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.

Child Protection

- In this quarter, child protection actors reached over 29,000 children with critical child protection services, including Psychosocial Support services, case management services, FTR and alternative care services. Child protection actors:
 - Participated in 2 inter-agency assessments.
 - Participated in 3 trainings on case management in West Darfur, Central Darfur and White Nile, benefiting 264 humanitarian actors.
 - Established 2 new child-friendly spaces (CFS's) in South Kordofan.
 - Deployed social workers to Otash and Kass IDP camps in South Darfur.
 - Established 2 child helpdesks in Leiba (East Jebel Marra locality) that provided psychosocial support to over 2,000 children.

GAPS

General Protection

- Access to community-based protection services remains limited due to lack of funding and capacity.

GBV

- Few localities have quality GBV response programmes.
- Challenges remain in collecting data on GBV survivors and the impact of GBV services needed to better understand the effect/quality of programming. This is mainly due to lack of reporting of incidents by GBV survivors.

Mine Action

- 2.9 million sqm of land needs to be cleared in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

Child Protection

- Community based child protection workers are overstretched and not able to reach all children due to limitations in funding available to train and deploy additional child protection workers.
- The economic situation and fuel shortages continue to affect the humanitarian operations with delays in the delivery of supplies, deployment of and response to critical child protection needs.
- There are challenges with regards to the timely approvals of technical agreements with the government authorities. For example, some partners in South Darfur have spent four months negotiating with authorities to sign their technical agreements and workplans.



NUTRITION

2.8 million
no. of people in need

1.62 million
targeted

0.41 million
assisted

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NEEDS

- Overall 2.8 million people, including children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women are in need of nutrition assistance. Household nutrition security is directly related to the economic situation. Increased food prices and fuel shortages have increased the vulnerability of the population. An increase in food prices will also cause a related increase in existing level of malnutrition, further exacerbating the situation, especially in areas with high severity rankings regarding issues associated to nutrition such as health, WASH and food security.

RESPONSE

- More than 108,000 severely malnourished and about 82,000 moderately malnourished children assisted through the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition(CMAM) program.
- 314,061 caregivers/mothers were reached with infant and young child feeding practices sessions and 30,193 children received micronutrients powder supplementation.

GAPS

- Gaps in funding have affected the ability to effectively carry out activities and respond to nutrition needs.
- The nutrition sector partners are facing issues of technical capacity and access to the most vulnerable populations.
- Despite efforts to scale up planned interventions, gaps between actual coverage of services and the needs of the targeted population remain due to a number of factors including funding, access and capacity.



RECOVERY, RETURN & REINTEGRATION

2.5 million
no. of people in need

0.25 million
targeted

-
assisted

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NEEDS

- In 2018, the Recovery, Returns and Reintegration Sector is targeting 250,000 people with assistance.
- Returns have been reported in Um Dukhun (Central Darfur) and to North Darfur's Tawila, Kebakabiya, Dar El Salam and El Fasher rural localities, increasing needs across all sectors.
- An IDP profiling exercise has started in El Fasher (North Darfur) and in Um Dukhun with the aim of understanding the needs of people and achieving durable solutions.

RESPONSE

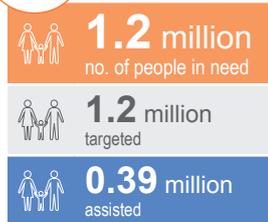
- Response efforts in the sector are closely linked to other ongoing recovery efforts.
- In Um Dukhun locality (Central Darfur) a multi-sectoral response approach was introduced to strengthen partners capacities and presence in the area.
- An IDP profiling exercise has been undertaken to provide data to assist in developing durable solutions. This exercise is being carried out with support and funding from the World Bank (WB), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and iMMap.

GAPS

- The capacity of national and sub-national actors need to be further strengthened in order for the Government of Sudan to fully assume their responsibility in response and create conditions/environment suitable for durable solutions to be achieved.
- Planning, joint analysis, and area-based integrated response need to be further strengthened and scaled up in planning and implementation. With the current focus on reducing humanitarian needs, a balance needs to be found between allocation of funds to life-saving versus self-reliance initiatives with specific emphasis on enhancing a conducive environment sustainable for returns and reintegration.



REFUGEE MULTI-SECTOR



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NEEDS	RESPONSE
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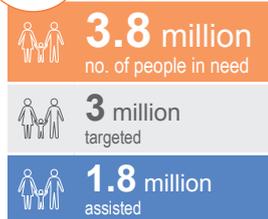
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, the Refugee Multi-Sector is targeting 1.2 million refugees with assistance. The sector will focus on ensuring that the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan are addressed; promoting durable solutions through increased self-reliance; and assisting in resettlement and voluntary repatriation opportunities where possible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27,935 South Sudanese refugees were biometrically registered, including 3,742 refugees in Khartoum State. 6,650 unaccompanied and separated children are receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care. 90% of refugees in east Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in camps in White Nile State can access primary health care facilities. 99% of refugees in east Sudan camps have access to 20 litres of improved water per person per day (l/p/d). 8,240 South Sudanese refugee families were provided with emergency shelter, and 11,367 were supported with non-food item packages. 15,000 refugees benefited from livelihoods interventions, including 4,000 refugees in east Sudan. |
|---|--|

GAPS

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 40% of all refugees in Sudan still lack access to primary health care services. 25% of South Sudanese refugees in Khartoum and 29% in South Darfur have access to primary health care services. On average, South Sudanese refugees have access to 10.2 l/p/d of water, which is below the standard. 23,080 durable shelters are needed to relieve congestion in South Sudanese refugee camps in White Nile. 58% of basic school-age South Sudanese refugee children are out-of-school, and 3,600 need access to secondary schools. 40,000 South Sudanese refugee women need socio-economic empowerment assistance. |
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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



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NEEDS	RESPONSE
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- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, the WASH Sector is targeting 3 million people with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Most WASH needs continue to be for those living in protracted displacement and host families. The effect of the economic crisis has raised the cost in provision of WASH services forcing organizations limit or stop some activities. In some parts of the country, the cost of water per barrel increased between 50% to 200%. Populations that depend on fuel powered water systems were also affected due to the scarcity of fuel supplies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 1.8 million people received water assistance. 248,000 received sanitation assistance. 25 partners were mobilized to deliver assistance to emergency crisis and protractedly affected people. Almost 185,000 people Blue Nile and South Kordofan received WASH assistance. |
|---|--|

GAPS

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation indicators are extremely low and have been attributed to lack of investment in sanitation infrastructure mainly due to limited funding. This limited funding has forced the sector to prioritise the provision of potable water as a lifesaving measure, over sanitation interventions. One of the challenges faced is in applying a cohesive durable response that simultaneously tackles water, hygiene and sanitation interventions. |
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