Sudan remains a large protracted humanitarian crisis and the severity and scale of needs remain far reaching. Although there has been an improvement of the security situation both protracted and new displacement continues. About 1.86 million people live in protracted displacement. In 2018, about 27,000 people were newly displaced in areas experiencing localised armed conflict such as Jebel Marra, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, of whom 19,000 people were mostly displaced in Jebel Marra alone. Despite operational challenges and funding constraints, 80 humanitarian partners reached over 4 million people with some form of assistance from January to December 2018. In the first quarter of 2019, humanitarian partners have assisted an estimated 1.6 million people throughout the country.
**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN OUTCOMES**

- **Key Figures**
  - **1.5 million** people in need
  - **0.77 million** targeted
  - **0.39 million** assisted

**Needs**

- An estimated **1.4 million** school-aged children need education services.
- High education needs in Rokero, Golo and Jebel Marra localities, mainly due to high costs of delivering services caused by the economic situation and limited funding.
- Newly accessible areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states are in need of education support, including learning spaces and learning materials.

**Response**

- **38,681** children (**51%** girls) received Education in Emergency (EiE) interventions including improved access to learning spaces (construction/rehabilitation of classrooms); improved teaching and learning materials; and improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.
- **31,331** children accessed WASH facilities including access to water sources, latrines and hygiene promotion activities.
- **1,025** teachers (basic and pre-school) were trained in core subjects, teaching methods, EiE and life skills.

**Gaps**

- Scarcity in diesel fuel and cash are affecting the delivery of response.
- Some schools/learning spaces fall behind WASH standards, i.e.: number of girls/boys per latrine and quantity/quality of water available. This is mainly due to the increased costs as a result of the current economic situation in the country.
- The shortage of teachers and the long distances to schools (especially in South Kordofan and rural areas of Darfur) are affecting enrolment/attendance rates.

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**EMERGENCY SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS**

**Key Figures**

- **1.4 million** people in need
- **0.51 million** targeted
- **0.02 million** assisted

**Needs**

- Conflict in Jebel Marra has led to displacement to Otash and Merishing IDP camps (South Darfur) and Rekoro, Golo, Nertiti, Zalingei localities (Central Darfur). Major needs are shelter assistance amongst both the new and protracted IDPs.

**Response**

- About **17,400** people (**4,603** families) in Abyei as well as in Central, North, South and West Darfur states received Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs). Response focused on returnees and protracted IDPs and to new Jebel Marra IDPs in Central and South Darfur states.

**Gaps**

- Major gap in the supply of shelter materials in Central and South Darfur—which host new and protracted IDPs, returnees and refugees—due to lack of funding.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

**NEEDS**
- An estimated 5.7 million people need food security assistance in 2019, of whom 4.3 million are to be targeted with emergency and resilience-building interventions.
- Food security and livelihood needs continued to increase in the first quarter (Q1) of 2019 and are expected to further increase during the second quarter (Q2), coinciding with the lean season. Food insecurity has also been affected by the increase in the price of a food basket, due to the prevailing economic conditions.
- Based on the 2018-19 CFSAM findings, food insecurity remains high despite the above-average cereal production in 2018. More than half of households spend at least 75% of their expenditure on food, 58% of the households cannot afford a local food basket and more than one third are adopting food-based coping strategies, while 54% resort to livelihood-based coping strategies.

**RESPONSE**
- 1.58 million people received food assistance, of whom 65% were IDPs, 25% host communities and 10% returnees.
- 942,382 people received monthly lifesaving food assistance.
- 645,000 people received agricultural and livelihoods assistance as part of emergency and resilience-building response.
- Farming families (benefitting about 85,000 people) were provided with emergency agricultural and livestock supplies.
- 388,000 people received basic livelihoods interventions (250,000 for improved agricultural production; 30,000 for reduced food losses including post-harvest and animal vaccination (109,300 animals vaccinated); and 117,000 with income generating activities, cash grants and vocation trainings).
- 161,000 received nutrition sensitive interventions including resilience-building, energy and water sensitive agricultural and livestock support, and natural resource management.

**GAPS**
- In Q1 of 2019, 35% of the 5.7 million targeted was reached with monthly food, agricultural and livelihood assistance.
- The sector was 72.4% underfunded at the end of the Q1.

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**HEALTH**

**NEEDS**
- Sudan is prone to multiple and concurrent disease outbreaks. Sector needs include the need to strengthen disease alerts and investigation mechanisms across the country.
- Following the civil unrest and mass gatherings in Khartoum and a few other states (South Darfur, North Darfur, White Nile and Kassala), there was a need to be ready to respond to imminent risks of communicable disease outbreaks as well as mass casualties.

**RESPONSE**
- 93% of sentinel disease surveillance sites submitted complete weekly disease surveillance reports.
- 156 alerts were investigated, and immediate response initiated within 72 hours in 99% of the alerts reported from 11 states targeted in the HRP.
- 89,187 people in North Darfur and South Kordofan states received Out-Patient Department (OPD) consultations and medical services.
- 49,508 children under five years received Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) services.
- 122,283 children under one year received vaccination against measles in all 11 states targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

**GAPS**
- Shortages in cash and diesel fuel affected partners’ operations, delivery of assistance and implementation of programs in the 11 states targeted by the HRP.
- Challenges were faced involving the shortage of technical staff and his staff turnover in remote areas of North Darfur, central Darfur and South Kordofan.
- Health sector partners were concerned about the lack of capacity and preparedness in terms of training, equipment, referral services and medical supplies to properly manage trauma and mass casualties in worse-case scenarios.
NEEDS

Child Protection

• Armed clashes and crimes—i.e. burning of houses, looting, killing etc.—can cause psychosocial distress among women and children.
• Reports of sexual violence is on the rise (mainly in Central, South and West Darfur). Survivors—most of whom are children/adolescents—were abused while on their way to collect firewood etc. Medical services are available, but legal services are still inadequate.
• More female social workers trained in psychosocial support (PPS) are required in areas such as Kutum (North Darfur), where all social workers are men, to support children with psychosocial interventions.
• Child labour and separated children: children living and working on the streets are at increased risk of abuse and violence. In Nyala (South Darfur) over 4,500 children living on the streets were identified and documented, 70% of whom have been separated from their families within the past three months. In West Darfur, 1,400 children were recorded, 80% of whom have been separated from their families within the past six months.
• It is important to conduct psychosocial needs assessment for children who may be affected by the civil unrest in the country.

GBV

• Basic Gender-based violence (GBV) response needed in hotspot areas in Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan, where sexual cases have been reported but response has been inadequate.

RESPONSE

Child Protection

• 2,715 children (1,615 boys, 1,100 girls) received psychosocial support services (PSS) through child-friendly spaces (CFSs), mobile teams and home visits.
• 300 adolescents (160 boys, 140 girls) received accelerated leaning program activities and group counselling.
• 958 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (550 boys, 408 girls) were identified and received management and family reunification (FTR) services. Of these children 13 boys and 12 girls were reunified with their families, and 933 children (537 boys, 396 girls) were placed in alternative family care.
• Social workers from UNICEF’s partners—NGOs, State Council of Child Welfare (SCCW) and Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)—provided regular follow-up to ensure that children reunified are well integrated with their families and communities, and those placed in alternative family care are not subject to other violations and are accessing available services within their extended or foster family. South Sudanese refugees’ children represent 74% (705) of the total number of UASC children identified during this period.

GBV

• 16,371 people were reached with different GBV activities including awareness.
• 17 community structures supported.

GAPS

Child Protection

• Only 2% ($430,000) of funding requirements ($18.2 million) for the 2018 HRP was received. Due to this only 6 out of the 72 localities targeted child protection services were reached—children in 66 targeted localities have no child protection services.
• Due to limited funds, response has focused responding to new emergencies in Otash IDP camp (South Darfur) and Abyei.
• There are significant gaps in child protection in the Kordofans and Niles, Central, South, West Darfur, East Jebel Marra. In areas with newly displaced IDPs and refugee populations e.g. Central Darfur community-based child protection workers are overstretched and are not able to assist all children in need.
• Economic challenges and shortages in diesel fuel continue to affect humanitarian operations with delays in delivery of supplies, staff deployment and efficient response to critical child protection needs.

GBV

• Major gaps continued being experienced in most localities where GBV programming is non-existent, which exacerbates the suffering of GBV survivors. This was a critical gap in Central Darfur in particular.
• In January, some agencies reported delays in the signing of technical agreements by HAC, thus delaying implementation of GBV programmes.
SUDAN:

Humanitarian Dashboard

Assisted: Individuals who received at least one type of assistance

NEEDS

• Since 2018, Sudan has faced economic challenges coupled with an increase in food prices, essential commodities and fuel shortages resulting in an overall deterioration of food and nutrition security status of the households across the country, particularly among those most vulnerable.

• 52% of Sudan’s acutely malnourished children live in nine non-conflict-affected states (S3M 2013). Existing programmes primarily focus on treatment, with less focus on the preventative side. This is reflected in the stagnation of the prevalence of all forms of malnutrition and an indication that different ways of working are needed to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

• 34,787 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 197,934 children with moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) were treated through Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programs.

• 129,277 caregivers/mothers were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions.

GAPS

• Nutrition Sector partners have yet to meet the minimum Sphere benchmark of 50% of the population able to access treatment services despite efforts to scale up severe and moderate malnutrition management services. This is mainly due to limited capacity in terms of human and financial resources in addition to security and access challenges.

• The analysis of data from Q1 reflects that only 19% of MAM and 12% of SAM targeted admissions have been achieved.

• A scale up of nutrition interventions (care, prevention and treatment) is required.

RESPONSE

• 34,787 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 197,934 children with moderately acute malnutrition (MAM) were treated through Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programs.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

NEEDS

• 2.3 million people have been identified for WASH support in 90 localities across 11 states across the country.

• Most WASH needs in Sudan persisted through Q1. In some locations (Jebel Mara area and Otash camp), the movement of vulnerable IDPs from one area to another is increasing pressure on the existing resources.

• The current economic situation is exacerbating needs.

GAPS

• At the end of Q1, the WASH sector did not reach 87% of the targeted caseload, according to reports received from partners so far (only 40% of partners have submitted progress reports).

RESPONSE

• 380,947 people (16% of the target) received WASH assistance in Q1.

• 151,765 people (7% of the target) received sanitation services through the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.

• 208,875 people (9% of the target) was reached with hygiene awareness campaigns and received hygiene supplies, leading to an increase safe hygiene practices.

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NEEDS

• Stand-alone refugee programming for protection, education and livelihoods to address access challenges people face while living with a refugee status.
• Sustained continuous registration in camps and major out-of-camp settlements, and expansion of biometric registration exercises to cover unregistered populations.
• Nearly 60% of school-aged South Sudanese refugee children are out-of-school and need to be enrolled in school and/or receive school retention support. Absorption capacity of local public school needs to be increased.
• Scale-up of household latrine construction, desludging and hygiene promotion activities to reduce open defecation in refugee camps and out-of-camp settlements and to mitigate sexual and gender-based violence risks faced by women and children.

RESPONSE

Protection

• 27,774 South Sudanese refugees biometrically registered across the country.
• 5,633 South Sudanese children reached through UASC interim or alternative care.
• 248 Chadian refugees (out of 3,156 remaining) repatriated from Sudan. 1,960 Sudanese refugees returned from Chad.

Food security

• 388,303 refugees received monthly food assistance.

ES/NFI

• 39,431 refugees and their host communities benefited from the distribution on emergency shelter and non-food items.

WASH

• 30,516 refugees were reached through hygiene awareness sessions.

Health

• 284,131 South Sudanese refugees and host communities have sustained access to primary health care services.

Livelihoods

• 732 refugees and their host communities received productive assets and vocational training.
• Over 100,000 refugees from all 9 camps in White Nile State were employed in the 2018-19 harvest (October 2018 to January 2019), an increase from nearly 30,000 refugees employed in the 2017-18 harvest in the State.

Education

• Education partners supported refugee children to sit for the national primary and secondary exams across the country. In White Nile State, over 1,400 South Sudanese refugee students sat for their Grade 8 exams and 350 students sat for their secondary exams, 87% of whom passed successfully.

GAPS

• Over 14,000 eligible refugee children are without access to secondary school education in White Nile State. There are no secondary schools in the camps and a majority of host communities in the state. Available classes are run in un-used buildings or primary schools in the evenings to help secondary students complete their studies. These classes can accommodate 2,000 students.
• About 48% of refugees in Sudan need to be individually (biometric) registered.
• Only 47% of South Sudanese refugee households receive regular soap supplies, which undermines personal hygiene practices and exposes refugees to the risk of water-borne diseases.
• South Sudanese refugees in camps and settlements have access to an average of 13 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d). The refugee emergency target is 20 l/p/d.
• Approximately 57% of refugee households still do not have access to a latrine.
• Personal hygiene kits (PHK) are needed to support the menstrual health of approximately 250,000 refugees and girls across the response.