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SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

November 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- In Blue Nile, an intensive community mobilization campaign was conducted in newly accessible areas (mainly Alkali, Mangano and Turnasei localities) by the State Ministry of Health, UNICEF and partners. Some 3,101 children under 5 years were screened and 441 children were found with severe acute malnutrition. All children identified as acute malnutrition were enrolled into appropriate treatment programmes, while many of the severely malnourished children are in critical condition requiring immediate inpatient care.
- In East Jebel Marra, South Darfur, an interagency assessment was organized in Leiba village where there are around 28,000 internally displaced people of which about 13,440 of whom are children. This was the first time aid agencies have been able to access Leiba in seven years. The assessment identified the need for health, food security, education, water and protection interventions for 45,000 people including the host community members.
- The Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict visited Sudan during the period of 26th to 29th November 2017 in coordination with the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, comprising the African Union / United Nations hybrid mission to Sudan (UNAMID), the Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and UNICEF. Through this visit, UN gained strong commitment to address remaining gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan from the Government of Sudan.
- UNICEF and partners have provided educational support to 2,231 (600 girls and 1,631 boys) out of school children in emergency situations, through the provision of essential education supplies in Central Darfur.

2,300,000 children in need

4,800,000 people

of people who need Humanitarian Assistance

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)

1,100,000 children

2,300,000 people

of internally displaced people

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)

123,058 children¹

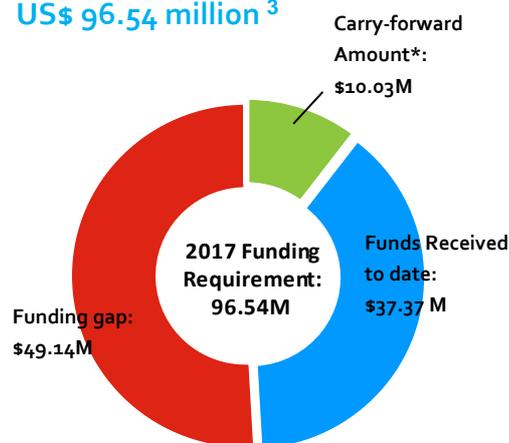
186,451 people

of South Sudanese refugees since January

2017 (Source: 'Sudan: Refugees from South Sudan as of 15 November 2017' reported by UNHCR. Around 66% of South Sudanese refugees are children)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$ 96.54 million³



	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
# boys and girls receiving psycho-social support	157,397	105,027 (girls:82,965)	360,000	115,544
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials	345,000	228,086 (girls: 109,800)	400,000	264,595
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	483,001	460,468		
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	250,000	187,886	250,000	187,886
# of affected people with access to improved drinking water	290,000	312,260 ²	2,560,000	560,556

¹ The number of children among South Sudanese Refugee children was calculated based on a statistic from 'Sudan: Refugees from South Sudan as of 15 November 2017' issued by UNHCR that show the rate of South Sudanese refugee children under 18 is 66%.

² The funding allocation was enough for the new access to improved drinking water, while still there are a funding gap in responding to other out puts such as rehabilitation of source and school WASH

³ The UNICEF HAC appeal has been revised from US\$110,247,169 to US\$96,544,326 after the launch of the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in May 2017. The around 11% reduction of the appeal is due to the reduced targeted population in the HRP 2017 which is a result of strict prioritization based on vulnerability rather than status. The HAC is aligned with the HRP to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children in 2017.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In Blue Nile, an intensive community mobilization campaign was conducted during the month of November by UNICEF in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health in newly accessible areas, including Alkali, Mangano and Turnasei localities. 3,101 children under 5 years were screened and 441 children found with severe acute malnutrition. An additional 745 children were found with moderate acute malnutrition. All children identified as acute malnutrition were enrolled into appropriate treatment programmes, while many of the severely malnourished children were in critical condition requiring inpatient care. UNICEF and partners are working to develop an immediate integrated response plan to save the lives of children.

In East Jebel Marra, South Darfur, an interagency assessment was organized in Leiba village where there are around 28,000 internally displaced people of which about 13,440 of whom are children. Most of the displacement took place during the conflict in the area between 2010 and 2016. This was the first time aid agencies have been able to access Leiba in seven years. The assessment identified the need for health, food security, education, water and protection interventions for 45,000 people including the host community members. UNICEF plans to expand the provision of integrated lifesaving interventions in newly accessible areas in East, North, Central and West Jebel Marra, including scaling up the integrated response with vaccinations, integrated management of childhood illnesses, primary health care, providing essential education supplies and protection services, improving access to safe water as well as nutritional support.

The caseload of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) remains low in Red Sea and Central Darfur states. UNICEF and partners are planning and focusing on scaling up the investment on prevention of AWD through increased behavioural change engagement, increased access to improved water resources, improved access to primary health care services, as well as strengthening capacity development of partners and service providers.

People with Humanitarian Needs in Sudan (Estimates calculated based on Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017)			
Start of humanitarian response: January 2017			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	4.8 million	2.4 million ⁴	2.4 million ⁵
Refugees	0.8 million	65% children (0.5 million)	
IDPs	2.3 million	48% children (1.1 million)	
Returnees	0.2 million		
Residents ⁶	1.5 million		

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

With a focus to strengthen the resilience of most vulnerable population, UNICEF and partners are identifying and prioritizing hot-spots that potentially have a high likelihood to be affected by emergencies. This exercise is led with strong leadership and contribution from the UNICEF led Education, Nutrition, WASH sectors and Child Protection sub-sector. This includes identifying AWD specific hot-spots to undertake multi-sectoral response. Malnutrition, lack of improved water sources, open defecation and frequent human mobility are some of the main catalysts of AWD outbreak. To reduce the risk and prevent the future outbreak, UNICEF and partners are working closely to create a basement for integrated interventions in focus on areas with most vulnerable people at risk, especially women and children.

With support from UNICEF, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) launched an Information Management Capacity Development workshop in Khartoum with the participation of 66 Information Management officers from all the states in Sudan. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen data management and the capacity to visualize data in humanitarian

⁴ Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017

⁵ Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017

⁶ estimated number of vulnerable residents calculated by using number of food insecure people in Sudan, which is based on data from IPC, FSTS, WFP VAM, FAO, FEWSNET and other sources.

response by introducing key tools such as incident tracking systems (ITS), vulnerable risk analysis and mapping (VRAM) and Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAM). Workshops will also be held in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile states consecutively.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF' Sudan humanitarian strategy is targeting 4.06 million people⁷ for assistance including 1.95 million children⁸. UNICEF has adopted an integrated approach to programme delivery and has prioritised assistance based on vulnerability criteria, rather than the status of the people (internally displaced person, refugee, returnees and host communities). UNICEF continues to accord humanitarian assistance top priority while strengthening programmes for advancing durable results in a cost-effective manner. UNICEF's humanitarian interventions are in line with humanitarian principles with continued advocacy to reach vulnerable children in the conflict affected areas of Blue Nile, Nuba Mountains and some parts of Jebel Marra in Darfur, which has witnessed significant improvement over the last eighteen months.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide protection services to refugee and internally displaced children with psychosocial support (PSS) being provided through child friendly spaces, mobile teams and direct home visits. In November, UNICEF supported 74,710 children (36,025 girls and 38,685 boys). The caseload includes an additional 8,931 children (5,638 boys, 3,293 girls) who started receiving psychosocial support this month including 3,645 South Sudanese refugee. A total of 699 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (237 girls and 462 boys) were identified and received protection services. 12 UASC were unified with their families and placed 687 children in family-based alternative care. 468 children out of those 687 children were South Sudanese refugees that their reunification with their families in South Sudan remains a challenge due to protracted conflicts and food insecurity. UNICEF and partners has been working to improve the quality of the family tracing and reunification (FTR) services and enhanced the FTR information management system through increasing the knowledge of partners on National Standard Operating Procedure guidelines.

Progress on implementation of the Action Plan on protection of children in armed conflict has been witnessed with notable commitments from the Government of Sudan. The Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict visited Sudan during the period of 26th to 29th November 2017 in coordination with the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, comprising the African Union / United Nations hybrid mission to Sudan (UNAMID), the Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and UNICEF. Through this visit, UN gained strong commitment to address remaining gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan from the government, including continued monitoring and verification on child rights violence in all states, the establishment of clear procedures for identification and screening of any children in the armed forces, standardization of operational procedures for the handover of children to civilian child protection actors and awareness-raising activities.

Education

There are an estimated 3.1 million out-of-school children in Sudan, constituting one of the largest numbers in the Middle East and North Africa region. In November, UNICEF and partners have provided educational support through the provision of essential education supplies to 2,231 (600 girls and 1,631 boys) out of school children in emergency situations in Central Darfur and 2,409 (975 girls and 1,434 boys) Sudanese returnee children in White Nile State from conflict affected areas in South Sudan. The reporting month was the midterm on the school calendar. The response to increase the access to safe learning spaces is expected to be scaled up at the end of year exams term during February to March.

⁷ UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2017 (<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html>)

⁸ UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2017 (<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html>)

⁹ UNICEF Sudan: country report on out-of-school children 2015

Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme Component

Health

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued supporting provision of life-saving health services to the South Sudanese refugees. Through UNICEF's support to the National polio eradication campaign, 44,356 refugee children under five years of age, were reached with polio vaccinations and vitamin A supplementation in South Darfur, East Darfur and West Kordofan. In addition, 5 primary health care (PHC) kits and 3 midwifery kits were released to the State Ministry of Health in South Darfur to provide PHC services to 50,000 South Sudanese refugees, including pregnant women, in Al-radoum locality.

3,924 children under 1 year of age, in East Jebel Mara localities were vaccinated through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services. This was implemented as a part of an EPI acceleration campaign launched in South Darfur, supported by UNICEF, in order to increase access of vulnerable children to the immunization services. Also, UNICEF supported 10,074 people in the Jebel Marra area to access the PHC services including 3,074 children under 5 years of age, who received medical consultations and treatment as per integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) guidelines.

In addition, UNICEF supported national implementing partners in North Darfur to serve the emergency affected people in Tawila, Zamzam, Shangil Tobaya and Sortony IDP camps where a total of 10,380 individuals, including 4671 children under 5, were treated in the outpatient clinics.

Nutrition

From January up to October, 187,886 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at 1,384 outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) representing 75% of the annual target. UNICEF is supporting campaigns in hard-to-reach areas and among underserved populations as part of push strategies to reach the ambitious target of 250,000 children for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. In addition, 677,702 mothers and caregivers have been counselled on recommended infant and young child feeding practices through 3,030 mother support groups established across Sudan.

During the reporting month, UNICEF supported vitamin A supplementation in East Darfur that reached about 10,500 South Sudanese refugee children under five years of age in the camps of Kario and El Nimir and host communities in the state. About 2,549 refugee children were also screened for malnutrition and 3.2% (82 children) had Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All the children identified as having acute malnutrition have been admitted in the outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) for treatment.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In November, more than 340,000 population in Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) affected and at risk area benefited from the disinfection of more than 226 improved water sources in five states by State Water Corporation (SWC) and State Ministry of Health with the support of UNICEF.

In Blue Nile, UNICEF and partner supported a training on water chlorination for 30 people (8 females and 22 males) from 10 AWD-affected villages from Damazine, Roseries, Bau, and Geissan localities which resulted in the improvement of chlorination of existing water source. Training of 33,000 people on safe water transportation and safe storage were provided with improved water supply in emergency affected Central Darfur, Blue Nile, South Darfur and South Kordofan states through the construction of new wells fitted with hand pump and water yards.

In addition, 21,660 people gained access to improved sanitation facilities in Central, South, West and North Darfur, and South Kordofan, through construction of 2,310 emergency household latrines and 534 communal latrines. Extensive AWD oriented behavioural change interventions have reached estimated 64,980 people through hygiene promotion sessions, household visits and environmental cleaning campaigns in eight states which has resulted in the improvement of personal hygiene and living environment.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Through Communication for Development, UNICEF continues to support Ministry of Health and other partners to address behavior and social change for the prevention of AWD and prevention of other infectious diseases such as viral haemorrhagic fevers, meningitis, measles, yellow fever and malaria.

In South and East Darfur states, UNICEF collaborated with 56 Imams to raise AWD key prevention messages during Friday Prayers, reaching about 16,000 individuals. Also, UNICEF supported the Cooperation for Development Organization (CDO) organizing orientation sessions on hand washing with soap and usage of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) in 14 schools reaching about 9,500 students (5,500 girls and 4,000 boys) in South Darfur.

In White Nile State, 25 community engagement groups including women and youth were supported to facilitate 2,750 session reaching about 8,250 individuals in five high risk localities in the state on key AWD prevention practices such as hand washing, drinking water from safe sources, food safety and to sensitize communities to plan and implement cleaning campaigns. Also, 277 hygiene awareness campaigns were organized reaching about 26,315 people.

Media and External Communication

The Media and External Relations (MER) section supported extensive media coverage of the recent visit of the Security Council Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict <https://twitter.com/UNICEFSudan>; <http://sd.one.un.org/content/unct/sudan/en/home/presscenter/press-releases/statement-by-the-chair-of-the-security-council-working-group-on-.html>; <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123>

Additionally, the Media and External Relations (MER) team in collaboration with the State Council for Child Welfare, North Darfur and the Filmmaking Initiative for Children facilitated a week-long film production training of 20 conflict affected children as part of the promotion of child participation and amplifying the voices of the most vulnerable. Two short videos were produced on the access to quality health care and the protection of children.

Funding

UNICEF's 2017 revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan amounts to US\$96.5 million, to respond to children's life-saving needs across the country. There's an urgent requirement US\$ 5 million to meet supply needs for Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). This will enable treatment for 20,000 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition who are otherwise at immediate risk of dying. UNICEF also needs US\$ 660,800 for vaccines. Without insufficient supply of vaccines, 253,360 infants will not be protected against Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping cough and Tetanus and 198,523 pregnant women and their children will not be protected against Tetanus. Furthermore, a total of US\$ 1.6 million is needed for education in emergencies supplies and activities for 86,549 boys and girls. Not reaching these children puts them at high risk of dropping-out of school. No new contributions were received in November.

Funding Requirements (as per UNICEF Sudan 2017 HAC appeal) ¹⁰				
Appeal Sector	Requirements (USD)	Funds Available ¹¹ (USD)	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Child Protection	9,505,536	3,988,812	5,516,724	58%
Education	17,774,239	6,316,449	11,457,790	64%
Health	13,316,857	4,156,590	9,160,267	69%
Nutrition	24,886,896	18,669,105	6,217,791	25%
WASH	31,060,798	11,295,525	19,765,273	64%
Sub-total		44,426,481	52,117,845	
Other ¹²		2,979,551		
Grand Total	96,544,326	47,406,032	49,138,294	51%

¹⁰Programme targets in the 2017 UNICEF Sudan HAC are based on the targets of the HRP 2016, including the Refugee Multi-Sector

¹¹Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

¹²The funding available listed as 'other' includes earmarked funds which are not linked to specific sectors, including the funding for cluster/sector coordination.

Next Situation Report: 15 January 2017

UNICEF Sudan: www.unicef.org/sudan

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

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

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017

	Overall Needs ¹³	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	2 million	360,000	115,544	3,689	157,397	105,027	8,931
# separated and unaccompanied boys and girls receiving long-term alternative care arrangements ¹⁴		5,600	2,161	264	2,700	4,633	699
EDUCATION ¹⁵							
# of school-aged boys and girls accessing safe learning spaces	1.6 million	180,000	52,137	3,293	150,000	22,411	0
# of children who have received education in emergency supplies and recreational materials		400,000	264,595 ¹⁶	22,067	345,000	228,086	4,640
HEALTH							
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	3.9 million				483,001	460,468	57,755
# of conflict affected people having access to primary health care services					1,000,000	2,330,000 ¹⁷	50,000
NUTRITION¹⁸							
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	2 million	250,000	187,886	22,268	250,000	187,886	22,268
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling		423,615	677,702	67,844	423,615	677,702	67,844
WASH¹⁹							
# of affected people with access to improved drinking water ²⁰	5.4 million	2,560,000	560,556	48,000	290,000	312,260	33,000
# of affected people with access to safe means of excreta disposal		2,560,000	196,554	22,236	270,000	89,035	21,660
# of affected people reached with hygiene messages and sensitisation activities		2,560,000	1,879,908	66,708	780,000	1,485,120 ²¹	64,980

¹³ The Overall Needs column represents the overall figure of people with humanitarian needs by sector as per the HRP 2017.

¹⁴ The sector results are lower than the UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the refugee caseload. The number of supported refugee UASC are included in the Refugee Multi-sector Response target and not in the Child Protection sub-sector target.

¹⁵ Results reported on these indicators by the Education Sector are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partners' reporting mechanism.

¹⁶ The sector reflect the results one month prior due to partners' reporting mechanism.

¹⁷ This achievement is mainly attributed to efforts due to lower-cost interventions deployed in response to AWD

¹⁸ Results reported on these indicators are one month prior to the sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹⁹ 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. Also, the sector targets became the same for each sector indicator, because the sector decided to take an approach to deliver a comprehensive package which encompasses improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services.

²⁰ The indicator only includes population reached by the support of newly improved water sources. The funding allocation was enough for the new access to improved drinking water, while still there are a funding gap in responding to other out puts such as rehabilitation of source and school WASH

²¹ This achievement is mainly attributed to efforts around the Acute Watery Diarrhoea response.