




Mahasin Mahmoud, a 17-year-old that fled ethnic violence in West Darfur to Geneva where 30,000 children require temporary learning support "I go to school without a uniform but fortunately the teachers understand" UNICEF 2021

SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

First Quarter 2021







for every child

Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 March 2021

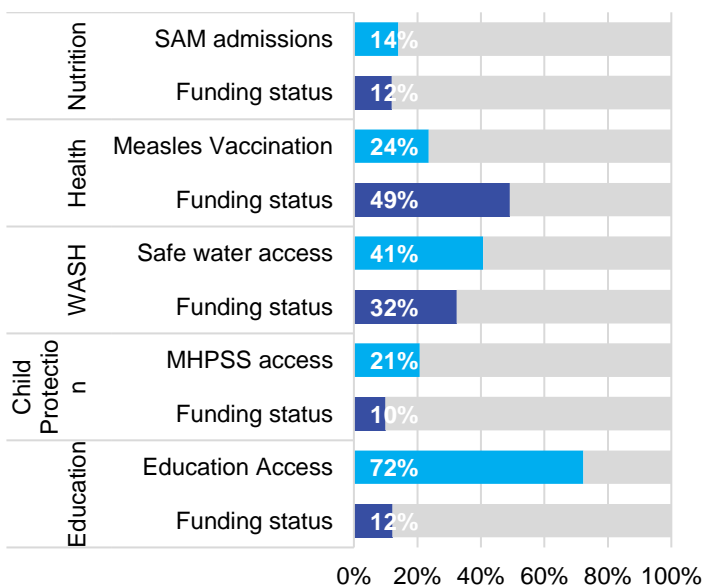
Highlights

- Fresh violence in West Darfur, killed 117, injured 223 and displaced around 165,000 people over the quarter. Armed groups cut off supplies to the city twice. Needs remain high for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who remain fearful of returning to their homes.
- A flexible, managed official exchange rate has come into effect to reduce the effect of the parrallel market rate, significantly reducing the cost of in-country programming.
- The COVAX initiative is being rolled out with over 300,000 people vaccinated and campaigns beginning in 11 of the 18 states. Demand for the vaccine remains lower than expected with Ramadan reducing willingness as well as general skepticism.

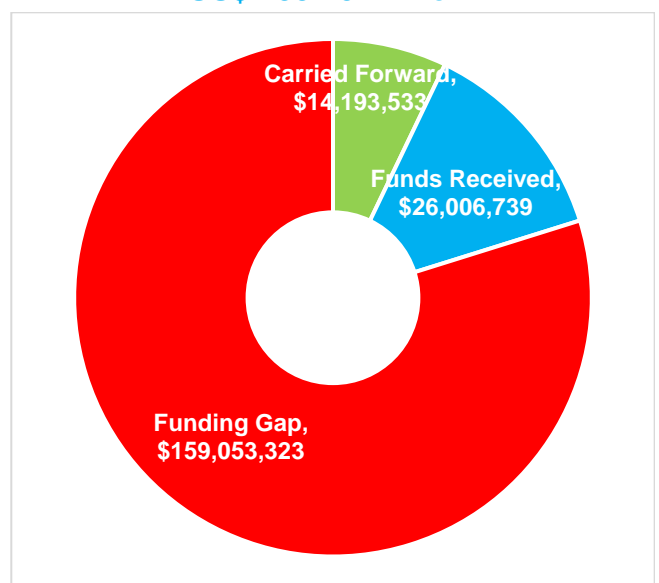
Situation in Numbers

-  **7.4 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **13.4 million¹** people in need
-  **1.4 million children** Among 2.5m Internally displaced people (IDPs)²
-  **409,649 children** Among 772,918 South Sudanese Refugees³

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021: US\$ 199.25 million



¹ 2021 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

² This number is calculated based on 55 per cent of the total displaced population as indicated in the HNO 2021.

³ South Sudanese refugee (SSR) Children are calculated based on 52 per cent of the total population of SSRs, (772,918 on 31 March 2021, (UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-population-dashboard-overview-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-sudan-31-march-2021>).

Funding

UNICEF's 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan requires \$199 million to address the new and protracted needs of the afflicted population. The prevailing political and economic fragility in Sudan is further complicated by the turmoil of the COVID-19 crisis. The HAC appeal will be updated in the third quarter to reflect the change in needs and context.

At the end of March 2021, UNICEF faced a \$159 million (80%) funding shortfall (aside from COVID-19 response requirements), curtailing relief efforts against flooding, disease outbreaks, conflict and the nutrition crisis, and leaving education, health, child protection and WASH needs unaddressed.

UNICEF Sudan would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation to the donors that continue supporting the humanitarian appeal in Sudan. In 2021 the humanitarian response has to-date been supported by the European Union, the governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden the United States as well as by significant contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF).

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

The first quarter of 2021 has seen several key events that will continue to shape the rest of the year. The political transition continues to develop with Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok forming a second cabinet of ministers in February, bringing new faces and incorporating signatories to the 2020 Juba Peace Agreement into the Government and the appointment of Meni Arko Menawi as Governor of Darfur Region. The peace process itself continues to unfold with a new signing of a Declaration of Principles between the Sudan Transitional Council and the SPLM-N (Al Hiliu) in Juba. This addresses critical elements of root causes of conflict including, religious freedom, through recognizing the nation's racial, ethnic, religious and cultural diversity, refreshing hope that a comprehensive peace agreement may be reached in the near future.

The economy has not improved over the quarter with shortages of vehicle and cooking fuel, power outages and delapidated infrastructure still part of everyday life. Annual inflation rates continue to climb but the devaluation of the currency to a managed, flexible foreign exchange regime is a positive step towards reintegration into the world economy. This has significantly decreased the cost of any humanitarian or development programming denominated in Sudanese Pounds. Whether this measure will successfully remove parallel currency exchanges in the long term remains unknown.

Regional developments continue to influence matters within Sudan's borders. Tensions remain high over the Ethiopia-Sudan border with small scale clashes and military deployments continuing. Further escalation would trigger another movement of people from the El Fashaga triangle or beyond, possibly threatening refugee and host communities in Gedaref and possibly Blue Nile state. This issue is also causing implications for the Ethiopian Peacekeepers deployed in the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) mission in West Kordofan, as Sudan requested Ethiopian personnel to be replaced by the UN and some Tigrayan peacekeepers requesting asylum due to the civil conflict in Tigray state. Response to the Tigray Refugee crisis continues with incoming numbers stabilized over the first quarter. Preparation for the imminent flood season has become a priority and COVID-19 is a growing state-wide concern.

An impending food shortage in South Sudan is likely to drive population movement north with 7.24 million people (60% of the population) are likely to face crisis (Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity.⁴ This will add pressure on already fragile support services as either new South Sudanese refugees arrive or Sudanese dwelling in refugee camps near the border choose to return. An increase of 32,000 SSRs has already been recorded by UNHCR for the first quarter.

In West Darfur, the Geneina crisis saw violence erupt in April and movement was restricted by armed groups in the city. Around 65,000⁵ people have been newly displaced, with around 165,000⁶ displaced over the quarter settling in about 80 gathering points within Geneina town in public areas, Ministry Institutional grounds and schools resulting in an overload of services and space.

Sudan Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces have been deployed to secure the town and the border area as tensions remain high following the violence which killed 117 and injured 223. Cross border tribal affiliations create a complex context which also stretches throughout Darfur, with tensions also high in North Darfur and further west into Chad with instability caused by the death of the Chadian president, Idriss Deby. The return of armed fighters from Libya (aligned to the Sudan Liberation Army-AW and opposed to the perpetrators of the Geneina attacks), after supporting Khalifa Hafta, introduces a further dynamic with no straight-forward solution. An escalation of conflict in North Darfur is likely to trigger movement of IDPs to other states.

COVID-19 remains a threat across the country with 33,104 confirmed cases and 2,349 deaths as of 28 April. The vast majority of recorded cases remain in Khartoum but anecdotal evidence suggests the disease has established itself in other centres. The COVAX programme is currently rolling out with 306,000 people vaccinated (11,000 second doses)

⁴ South Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report No 155, March 2021 <https://www.unicef.org/documents/south-sudan-humanitarian-situation-report-no-155-march-2021>, <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152422/>

⁵ Sudan: West Darfur Emergency Situation Report No. 01 As of 27 April 2021 <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-west-darfur-emergency-situation-report-no-01-27-april-2021>

⁶ Sudan – Emergency Event Tracking Report Ag Geneina, West Darfur 014 (2021) DTM <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/sudan-%E2%80%93-emergency-event-tracking-report-ag-geneina-west-darfur-014-2021>

and campaigns beginning in 11 of the 18 states. However, demand for the vaccine remains lower than expected with Ramadan reducing willingness as well as general scepticism.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF and its humanitarian partners continue to support the Government of Sudan to respond to the country's ongoing humanitarian crises in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. Joint identification of the most vulnerable children and communities will be conducted to provide sustainable, multi-sectoral solutions that promote social cohesion, bridge humanitarian action, development programming and peace building activities. UNICEF will prioritize reaching children in high-risk zones affected by flooding, epidemics, conflict, the broader effects of climate change and the economic crisis. To strengthen accountability to affected populations, communities will be involved in evidence-based decision-making that impacts their lives and a priority is placed on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF will continue upstream advocacy and support national and state level coordination to facilitate humanitarian responses that reach the most vulnerable and marginalized children and their communities through its leadership of the Education, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors and the Child Protection area of responsibility. UNICEF will continue working with State and non-State actors to increase access to affected children in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and the Darfur states. Significant progress has been made towards improving humanitarian access in these hard-to-reach areas and efforts will continue during 2021.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition (H&N)

In response to the displacement in and around El Geneina (West Darfur) beginning in January, UNICEF has supported the operation of six temporary health facilities, covering staffing costs, providing printed guidelines and providing the following life-saving supplies: 31 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), seven Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) kits, 15 Public Health Center (PHC) kits and five Accute Watery Diarrhea kits and essential medicines for 5,965 IDPs. Long lasting insecticidal nets and malaria drugs were distributed to cover needs of 62,183 IDPs and hosting communities. UNICEF also supported six newborn corners in the temporary health facilities along with maternal and newborn health supplies to cover essential perinatal and newborn care among IDPs and host communities.

UNICEF continues to support the provision of PHC services as part of the Tigray response in Gedaref and Kassala states. To date, 48,078 people including 15,673 children under five (35 per cent) were reached with integrated primary health care services. UNICEF also supported an integrated yellow fever and OCV vaccination campaigns between 29th March to 1st April in Um Rakuba, Tenaytba and Village 8 refugee camps in Gedaref state. 36,497 (78% of target) refugees and 18,368 (79% of target) host community members above 1 year old received OCV while 33,233 (79%) refugees aged between 9 months and 60 years, received the Yellow Fever vaccine.

COVID-19 response: UNICEF established a partnership with Save the Children International, to support the case management of moderate and severe COVID cases in Jabra isolation center in Khartoum. UNICEF supports the provision of oxygen supplies, referrals of COVID-19 cases between the primary centers to the tertiary level Jabra isolation center, the provision of PPEs, transportation, handling, cleaning and operational costs in the center.

UNICEF provided 20,000 COVID-19 Ag Rapid Test kits to the National Public Health Lab to be used to test suspected outbreaks in remote areas with high expected prevalence. UNICEF also provided PPEs and hand sanitizer to isolation centers, PHC facilities and to the Rapid Response Teams in Khartoum State in collaboration with WHO. In response to the severe shortage of oxygen supplies in Khartoum, UNICEF provided 90 oxygen concentrators to the Federal Ministry of Health.

For nutrition, in response to the Tigray refugee crisis, UNICEF is supporting 8 Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) centers for screening of children under-five and pregnant/lactating mother for malnutrition in partnership with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). Concern Worldwide (CONCERN), ALIGHT and MSF-Holland are also nutrition partners for implementing at border entry points and refugee camps. 70 volunteers were trained to provide biweekly MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) screening and social mobilization activities in coordination with the State Ministry of Health. Overall, 41,630 children U5 and 5,887 pregnant/lactating mothers have been screened for malnutrition. Throughout the response a total of 433 children under-five have been identified and admitted for SAM treatment across all sites.



"My 1 year old baby boy in the beginning was severely acute malnourished and now he takes the Ready to Eat Therapeutic Food (RUTF)! When my baby is healthy, I feel safe." 21-year-old Rahet and her son at a Health & Nutrition Center in Tenaytba Refugee Camp.

UNICEF supported four Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) corners to provide emergency IYCF services in the hosting communities and camps. Almost 2,405 pregnant and lactating mothers received IYCF Counseling in transit centers and refugee camps. Ongoing coordination remains with the World Food Programme (WFP), complementing the Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) with Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) services. To begin with, 6 OTPs (out of the 8 total) centers are providing SAM and MAM management services in all sites. Registration for non-breast feeding mothers is in continuation with 39 mothers that have already been identified in Tunaybah camp. A model Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) kit was developed by the UNICEF team from local market availability and 85 BMS kits were procured for eligible infants. Orientation sessions and on the job-training on BMS was delivered for service providers. UNICEF Sudan coordinated with UNICEF Ethiopia office to provide information and communications material on proper child feeding practices and nurturing care in the Tigrinya language. Accordingly, UNICEF printed and distributed 1,200 posters, 6,000 brochures on promoting IYCF practice and nurturing care in the local language of the refugees for their easy use.

UNICEF continued to provide technical, financial and logistical support to the Federal Ministry of Health, State Ministries & NGO partners to strengthen and scale up CMAM programs across the country. As per 2021 HNO 330,000 children U5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition are targeted by UNICEF and its implementing partners, out of them 66,000 children were targeted in Q1. As per the available reports, 779,146 children under 5 were screened for malnutrition while 42,047 children were reached with wasting interventions. The UNICEF team continued to update the CMAM sites mapping and OTPs functionality status on regular basis, by end of March, the total number of OTPs centers across Sudan reached 1,683. Out of them 1,609 are fixed sites and 74 are mobile sites. A total of 40 new fixed OTPs sites were newly established in the IDPs gathering points in West Darfur, West Kordofan, River Nile, Kassala, Gadaref, North Darfur & White Nile states. On the other hand, 17 sites were recently closed (11 in North Darfur and 4 mobile clinics in South Darfur) as result of NGOs phasing out. UNICEF and the relevant SMOHs are working to re-activate these services. On the other hand, 119,281 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on proper IYCF practices through facility and community level counselling services and 7.5 million children 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation.

In terms of capacity development activities, 162 nutritionists were trained on CMAM, 33,580 mothers of SAM children trained on MUAC screening and referrals. 515 staff trained on facility IYCF counselling, and 1,268 mothers volunteers trained on community IYCF counselling services. 25 cadre from Kassala have been trained on supply chain management, as well as 61 cadre from Red Sea State and Kordofan states that received data management training with support from UNICEF health and nutrition section M&E officer. Prepositioning and distribution of Nutrition supplies to cover quarter 2 needs and rainy season stocks has started.

Child Protection

UNICEF's child protection response has continued to ensure that affected children are reached with timely Psycho-Social Support (PSS) during the first quarter of 2021. Innovative approaches such as WhatsApp, videos, individual, family-based PSS and community-based PSS reached 2,639 children (44 percent girls) including 2,404 refugees children (60 percent girls) in Darfur states, Blue Nile and White Nile states. Moreover, 698 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified and reunified with their families or placed in alternative family care.

UNICEF and partners have also provided prevention and response services such as legal, medical and PSS support to 686 victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) (68 percent girls) mainly in East Darfur and North Darfur states.

Support to prevent the recruitment and association of children with armed forces/groups continued during the quarter. UNICEF team conducted a field visit to Nertiti in Central Darfur to monitor and report on the trends and partners around the recruitment and the use of the children in the armed forces and armed groups.

Following the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement, allegations of recruitment campaigns have been reported. In response to these protection risks for children, UNICEF conducted focus group discussions with 20 community members, including women and community leaders, on the grave violations against children during armed conflict and community role in monitoring, reporting and response. As part of the institutional framework, the release of children from armed groups is expected and a preparedness and response plan for the release, interim care, family reunification and community based sustainable reintegration plan has been drafted. UNICEF is developing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for reintegration, consulting with stakeholders and experts for review before they are submitted at an upcoming validation workshop.

Education

From January to March 2021, educational institutions across most of Sudan started re-opening after the country-wide school closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Schools in North Darfur, West Darfur and South Darfur reopened briefly but closed again due to demonstrations and civil unrest. Schools in Damazine and Roseires towns in Blue Nile were closed at the end of January 2021 and the beginning of March 2021 due to a security incident but are now fully operational.

During the reporting period, UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials to 112,783 students (60,288 boys and 52,495 girls) in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and White Nile to support continuity of learning, completion of the school year, and transition examinations for

Grade 1 to 8. These included student kits, teacher kits, blackboards, seating mats, recreational kits, tarpaulins, school uniforms, dignity kits and female hygiene supplies.

Close to 78,500 out of school children (43,016 boys and 35,410 girls) received support from UNICEF to access formal and informal education opportunities. To improve learning environments, UNICEF completed construction of 3 permanent classrooms, 7 temporarily/semi-permanent classrooms and 1 latrine unit. Rehabilitation was completed for 14 classrooms and 28 latrine units for the benefit of 45,161 students (19,399 boys and 25,762 girls) in North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Blue Nile, and Sennar.

To ensure quality learning, a total of 1,752 teachers (999 male and 753 female) were trained in education in emergency, life skills, Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP), Alternate Learning Programme curriculum, core subjects and safe back-to-school preparation. Additionally, a total of 892 education actors (587 male and 305 female) were trained on education in emergency, school improvement planning (SIP), and life skills. UNICEF also supported 414 schools to implement safe school protocols for COVID-19 prevention and control by providing COVID-19 kits and Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH programme provided 1,120,812 (50 percent females and 50 percent children) conflict, epidemic and floods affected population (1,066,872), Ethiopian Tigray (46,800) and South Sudanese Refugees (7,140) with access to lifesaving basic water services (40% of 2021 target). Out of these, 107,484 were provided with durable basic water sources through the construction/rehabilitation of 162 durable, gender sensitive basic water sources (mainly motorized solar systems and handpumps) while the rest (1,013,328) were supported with water facilities operational and maintenance (O&M), water disinfection and/or water trucking services. This support was provided in the five Darfur and three Kordofan states, Blue Nile and White Nile, Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref states.

UNICEF provided 13,098 (50 percent females and 50 percent children) conflict, epidemic and floods affected population (10,572), Ethiopian Tigray (2,400) and South Sudanese Refugees (126) with emergency sanitation facilities in North, South, East and West Darfur states, North Kordofan, White Nile, Kassala and Gedarif states. These achievements were realized through the construction/rehabilitation of emergency communal and household latrines (2% of 2021 target).

588,442 (51 percent females and 50 percent children) conflict, epidemics and floods affected population (553,898) and Ethiopian Tigray (27,000) and South Sudanese Refugees (7,544) were reached with hygiene promotion interventions that focused on hand-washing with soap, and COVID-19 prevention measures in North, South, East and West Darfur, Blue Nile, White Nile, White Nile and Kassala states (27% of 2021 target).

Around 24,000 people in previously closed or hard-to-reach areas in South and West Kordofan (Kauda and Tima). These were provided with basic water supply through the rehabilitation of 90 non-functioning hand pumps and hygiene promotion interventions to help prevent communicable disease in these vulnerable communities.



Health promoters play a key role in ensuring equal opportunities for vaccination and protection against COVID-19.

Communication for Development (C4D)

C4D has continued to play a significant role in coordination, advocacy and capacity building within UNICEF's response efforts. In El Geniena, West Darfur, 142 health promoters and volunteers obtained good C4D knowledge and skills to communicate multi-sectoral messages. 154 community leaders from 47 gatherings were received guidance to support child survival, development and maternal health communications. In East Sudan, C4D coordinated with the state Ministry of Health to continue health promotion activities with the Tigray refugee community volunteers in Um Rakuba Camp. A total of 19,869 people received key messages on essential practices with a focus on immunization against Yellow Fever and IPV. This contributed to the reduction in risk disease outbreaks in Um Rakuba. The messages outlines hygiene practices, risk of COVID-19 and integrated emergency messages around vaccination for yellow fever and cholera. C4D held 64 sessions on COVID-19 and the Eight Essential Family practices across South Kordofan. In Khartoum, young artists painted murals on walls on public streets with their art focusing on COVID-19 and depicted the revolution. Lastly, C4D has played an essential role in the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccination with Audio, videos and infographics produced to help drive the campaign. Important stakeholders such as health promoter, community members and leaders were oriented and trained to help encourage vaccine uptake.

While C4D had successes in the first quarter, it also faced some challenges. Field teams across all states found it challenging to enhance health promotion due to the high turnover of community health promoter at the district level. This has a negative implication on the implementation of action plans. Increasing fuel and inflation rates also had an impact on the implementation of activities and action plans across all states.

Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Risk Mitigation

As a result of the ongoing Tigray Ethiopia Refugee crisis, UNICEF Sudan has started to scale up focus on holistic integration of PSEA and GBV Risk Mitigation programming. More than 200 individuals in Gedaref – UNICEF personnel, implementing partner staff, and members of affected communities – have participated in trainings that have increased awareness and understanding of key issues around PSEA and GBV Risk Mitigation. Two national Civil Society Organizations working in Gedaref also participated in self-assessments for managing PSEA-related risks and organizational capacity building needs. A site-level analysis of GBV/SEA-related risks was also conducted for Child-Friendly Spaces and programming in the refugee camps. UNICEF provided key technical support to the Gedaref PSEA Task Force and National PSEA Network, as well as the GBV Sub-Sector Working Group in Gedaref.

With support of the Regional Office, UNICEF social policy team led an inter-agency cash risk assessment in the two Ethiopian refugee camps in Gedaref. The assessment explored GBV/PSEA risks associated with cash based programming. The tool was designed jointly by GBV and Social Policy teams and the report was published and shared with the National Cash Working Group in February 2021 with recommendations for GBV sensitive cash programming and measures to improve accountability within the camps.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Sectoral/Cluster coordination has been responding to the IDP situation in Geneina caused by the intercommunal conflict that began in Krinding camp, West Darfur in January. This has posed a challenge to coordination due to limited earmarked resources available and the disorganized, self-determined locations where IDPs are gathering. These are now lacking adequate space to accommodate humanitarian services related to sanitation, schools, child protection, and nutrition.

Sector coordinators continued to support routine coordination services through monthly meetings and various technical working groups. WASH Sector partners helped 442,000 people to access basic water services, 127,000 accessed basic sanitation services, and 694,000 accessed basic hygiene services. The WASH sector was supported by Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) through OCHA with USD \$1.3 million to partly fill the WASH gaps in Geneina/ West Darfur Response. The Sector also Co-leads the Ethiopian (Tigray) Refugees WASH Working group in Gedaref State.

Nutrition Sector partners screened 779,464 children, in which 25,000 admitted to outpatient treatment, 701 admitted to stabilization centers of SAM with medical complications, and 82,975 were transferred to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) centers categorized as MAM cases.

The Education Sector reached a total of 209,017⁷ children and their teachers with the various Education Sector activities. A Joint Education Needs assessment was conducted. Sector partners are scaling up to respond to the West Darfur Crisis (CERF USD \$500,000 was secured). The Sector will continue to lead the Ethiopian (Tigray) Refugees Education Working Group in Gedaref State. An [Education response overview dashboard](#) is available here.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR) partners reached a total of 25,900 children and their caregivers, with lifesaving protection services including Psychosocial support, case management, safe spaces, protection messages and mine risk education. These have mainly prioritised the new emergencies in Darfur and in Gedaref where refugees from Tigray are hosted. The CP AoR conducted a gap analysis to inform advocacy for much needed funding for responses in Geneina following inter-tribal conflict. Partners are scaling up albeit with very limited resources which is hindering coverage across all IDP locations. UNICEF continues to co-lead the CP refugee sub-working group in Gadaref, during this period, the CPAoR coordinated the development of referral pathways in camps hosting refugee populations from Tigray.

Communication and Advocacy

During the first quarter of 2021, the Communication and Advocacy (C&A) section continued to cover ongoing emergencies including Tigray refugee crisis. Stories such as: [Thousands flee Tigray region to Sudan- Arriving weak and exhausted but hopeful and eager to return](#) and [UNICEF responding to the needs of refugees from Tigray](#) have been amplified multiple times on global platforms bringing the key issues and UNICEF led responses to the attention of the world.

⁷ This figure includes all children and teachers reached under the sector while results included in the HPM table in annex A includes only those results that match UNICEF criteria.

UNICEF Sudan continued to advocate for the safety of families and children during the pandemic and encouraged vaccinations with [videos](#) and posts across its digital platforms and Ministry of health digital platforms. Sudan received its first delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, one of the first countries in the Middle East and North Africa region. This was highlighted with a joint [press release](#), [video](#) and several Facebook lives. C&A supported the Federal Ministry of Health to develop the COVAX vaccine communication strategy to guide efforts and [activities](#) during the national vaccination campaign roll out. This was followed by coverage of the arrival of the COVAX [vaccines](#), vaccination campaign [launch and rollout](#) in Sudan including a dedicated [COVAX website](#) page and content on Instagram and Facebook

UNICEF Sudan's digital platforms also covered the second round of the [Polio vaccination](#) campaign and highlighted the [malnutrition crisis in Port Sudan](#). The "[No to FGM](#)" campaign was launched on the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) with UNICEF Sudan national ambassador, Maha Jaafar. Maha and the C&A team also joined an international [virtual conference](#) with UNICEF's Executive Director Henrietta Fore and UNFPA Executive Director.

UNICEF Sudan held a live-streamed virtual panel with the Canadian Ambassador, the Ministry of Education and Climate Youth Advisor, Nisreen Elsaim to [discuss girls education and Canada's support](#) focusing on out-of-school children, especially girls.

The support received from partners continues to be highlighted across the country office digital platforms including from [Japan](#), [Canada](#) and the [EU](#).

Next Situation Report: 15 July 2021

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

Indicator	Disaggregation	Overall Needs ⁸	UNICEF and IPs response		Sector response	
			2021 target ⁹	Total results	2021 target	Total results ¹⁰
Health						
# children under 1 year vaccinated against measles	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.2 Million	922,731	281,374	N/A	
	Refugees		38,447	11,724		
	Total		961,178	179,447		
# Children under 5 to accessing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) services	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents	9.2 Million	890,905	163,475	N/A	
	Refugees		121,487	22,292		
	Total		1,012,392¹¹	30,840		
Nutrition¹²						
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	306,900	39,104	306,900	39,104
	Refugees		23,100	2,943		
	Total		330,000	42,047		
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counseling	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	920,700	110,931	920,700	110,931
	Refugees		69,300	8,350		
	Total		990,000	119,281		
Child Protection						
# children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	272,923	235	627,124	7,708
	Refugees		76,028	2,404		
	Total		348,951	2,639¹³		
# children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	9,000	88	89,589	2,350
	Refugees		4,443	610		
	Total		13,443	698		
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	154,068	684	N/A	N/A
	Refugees		49,124	2		
	Total		203,192	686		
Education						
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	139,860	119,915	2,000,000	158,680
	Refugees		15,540	3,672		
	Total		170,940	123,587¹⁴		

⁸ Overall needs are based on 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

⁹ Targets reflect the UNICEF 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan>.

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ This target is due to increase to 1,950,400 in the forthcoming Sudan HAC update

¹² Results reported for the Nutrition sector indicators are one month prior to the UNICEF sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

¹³ Results for Child Protection have a high proportion that will be reflected in the Mid year report due to reporting mechanisms

¹⁴ This result indicates the total number of out of school children (78,426) that received support from UNICEF and the number of students that benefitted from school construction/rehabilitation (45,161). Q1 result is relatively high but due to term arrangements in 2021 and school holidays, Q2 results will be much lower. Schools that were closed from March 2020 and due to open in late 2020 only opened in January 2021, with UNICEF results reflecting this change

# of children in humanitarian situations who received subsidies, scholarships, grants, social assistance and/or teaching, learning and recreation materials from UNICEF to attend school	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		618,426	103,155	2,000,000	91,697
	Refugees		68,714	9,628		
	Total		687,140	112,783		
# schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		288 ¹⁵	N/A	565	N/A
	Refugees			N/A		
	Total			414 ¹⁶		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene ¹⁷	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	2,350,000	1,066,872	1,171,878 ¹⁸	442,000
	Refugees		400,000	53,940		
	Total		2,750,000¹⁹	1,120,812		
# of people in humanitarian situations accessing and using adequate sanitation facilities	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	450,000	10,572	1,752,480	127,000
	Refugees		100,000	2,526		
	Total		550,000²⁰	13,098		
# of population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	1,200,000	553,898	4,748,494	694,000
	Refugees		300,000	34,544		
	Total		1,500,000²¹	588,442		
Social Protection						
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		91,500	0	N/A	
	Refugees		8,500	0		
	Total		100,000	0²²		
PSEA						
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		1,995,032	-	N/A	
	Refugees		298,108	-		
	Total		2,293,140	0²³		

¹⁵ This target will be revised in the HAC update to 2434 to align with the reasoning given in footnote 16.

¹⁶ The result shows the number of schools that have met one of the following criteria: 1) have received COVID-19 kits; 2) trained teachers on Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP); 3) have functional WASH facilities; 4) have hygiene clubs; 5) apply physical distancing; and 6) use masks. During the reporting period, UNICEF supported a total of 414 schools to implement safe school protocols for COVID-19 prevention and control by providing COVID-19 kits and TPTP. This indicator measurement has changed from meeting *all* of the above criteria to *one* of the above criteria resulting in an overachievement in this report. An updated target of 2434 will align results (as per footnote 12) following the forthcoming Sudan HAC update and the mid-year report will reflect this.

¹⁷ 600,000 people will be reached with safe water through construction and rehabilitation of water facilities, to provide durable water sources for emergency affected population.

And 2,200,000 people reached with water disinfection and operation and maintenance services for their drinking water supply

¹⁸ This sector target only includes people reached with Safe water through construction and rehabilitation of water facilities, not people reached with disinfection and operation and maintenance services, hence a lower Sector target than UNICEF's which equivalent is 600,000.

¹⁹ This target will increase to 2,800,000 in the forthcoming Sudan HAC update due to the Ethiopian Refugee crisis

²⁰ This target will increase to 600,000 in the forthcoming Sudan HAC update due to the Ethiopian Refugee crisis

²¹ This target will increase to 2,200,000 in the forthcoming Sudan HAC update to ensure all beneficiaries that are reached with water service operation and maintenance or water disinfection are also reached with hygiene messaging.

²² Humanitarian Cash programmes have not yet been funded or initiated in 2021. These will likely show results in Quarter 3

²³ Data for this indicator is yet to be verified and will be included in the mid year report

Annex B
Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian Funds available		Funding gap	
		Carry-over from 2020	Received 2021	\$	%
Health	28,050,355	4,370,071	9,387,664	14,292,620	51%
Nutrition	59,793,941	4,370,071	2,759,534	52,664,336	88%
Child Protection	18,065,397	1,043,639	741,684	16,280,074	90%
Education	50,782,851	741,669	5,386,836	44,654,346	88%
WASH	33,355,900	3,160,219	7,631,021	22,564,660	68%
Social Protection	3,969,000	349,138	-	3,619,862	91%
C4D, community engagement	5,236,151	158,726	100,000	4,977,425	95%
Total	199,253,595	14,193,533	26,006,739	159,053,323	80%

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