



Reporting Period: 1 July to 30 September 2021

Sudan

Humanitarian Situation Report

Third Quarter 2021

Highlights

- The blockage of Port Sudan has deteriorated the already fragile economy resulting into shortages of fuel, wheat and medicines.
- Outbreaks of several waterborne diseases incl. HEV E, Dengue Fever, Malaria, have affected the most vulnerable of population living in flood affected areas. UNICEF allocated US \$60,000 to implement Vector Control Activities and campaigns promoting hygiene practices, including eradication of open defecation, in 8 affected localities.
- UNICEF provided 2,402,356 conflict, flood, and epidemic affected people (around 1,221,000 females and 1,250,000 children) with access to lifesaving basic water services in 15 states of Sudan despite the funding gap of \$138.5million.

Situation in Numbers



7.4 million¹ children in need of humanitarian assistance



13.4 million people in need

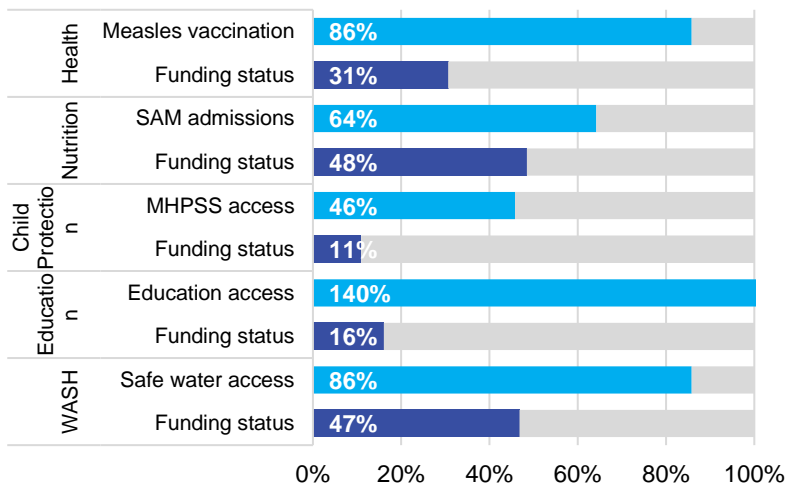


1.4 million children Among 2.5m Internally displaced people (IDPs)



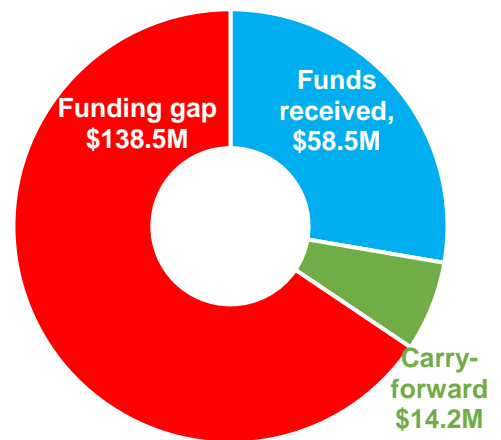
420,731 children Among 793,833 South Sudanese Refugees³

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2021

\$211.1M



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 53 per cent of the total population of SSRs, (793,833 on 31 October 2021, (UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-south-sudanese-refugees-sudan-31-october-2021>)

Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan requires \$211 million to address the new and protracted humanitarian needs of the population. The prevailing political and economic fragility in Sudan is further complicated by the turmoil of the COVID-19 crisis.

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, small grants from UNICEF National Committees, as well as by significant contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF).

At the end of September 2021, UNICEF faced a \$ 139,353,005 (66 percent) 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 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs unaddressed.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Sudan is home to 14.5 million vulnerable people enduring inter-communal violence, flooding and epidemics including COVID-19, and remains under protracted pressure from conflict, economic hardship, and nutritional deprivation. Institutions remain weak and unable to provide life saving services to those displaced or affected.

On 21 September, alleged supporters of former President Omar Al-Bashir attempted a coup against the Transitional Government. While the attempt was quickly foiled, the fallout laid bare long-simmering tensions between the civilian and military leadership, which have in turn fueled rising discontent by former armed groups over the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and sparked nationwide protests against the government's perceived failure to deliver long-promised political and economic reforms.

Relations between the civilian and military elements of the Transitional Government have soured during the past year over power-sharing arrangements and differing visions over the future direction of the country. In the days following the coup attempt, civilian and military leaders intensified their rhetoric, blaming one another for instigating the coup and rallying supporters to their respective sides.

Protests have also erupted across the country and while most demonstrations have been peaceful, the use of tear gas and burning tires was reported by media. In line with the UN-wide decision, UNICEF has adopted a work from home modality in several states in anticipation of any escalation and security colleagues are closely monitoring the situation and advising staff as appropriate.

Port Sudan Blockade

The most acute impact has been the month-long blockade of Port Sudan, the country's primary seaport located on the Red Sea, by members of the Beja tribe known as the Beja Committee (BC). The BC are protesting what they say is a lack of political representation (particularly their exclusion from the JPA) and poor economic conditions in the eastern part of the country. While the Transitional Government has made efforts to reach a settlement with the BC, progress remains slow. The situation has brought the country's already fragile economy to its knees and led to severe shortages of fuel, wheat, medicines and other essential imports, further fueling popular unrest.

At least 1,440 suspected cases of Hepatitis-E have been reported amongst refugees from the Tigray region in Ethiopia in Um Rakuba, Tunaidiba, Village 8 and Hamdayet camps. UNICEF WASH and Health teams are coordinating with sector partners to establish water quality monitoring and enhance chlorination of the water supply. A joint meeting with the health sector and hygiene promotion working group met to discuss

the outbreak and identify areas of weaknesses for further improvements. In addition, North Darfur has declared outbreaks of Dengue fever and Hepatitis E. UNICEF is allocating \$60,000 to support Communication for Development (C4D) and Vector Control Activities in eight affected localities.

The Ministry of Health declared a new wave of COVID-19 in Sudan, with Khartoum accounting for 85 to 90 percent of reported cases (followed by Jazirah and Northern states). Currently, there are nine functional isolation centers in Khartoum with the capacity of 270 slots, including 130 Intensive Care Unit beds. UNICEF is working in close coordination with the state authorities and has provided two tents in two hospitals to increase the triage capacity. A total of 12.3 million doses are secured for Sudan, which should cover 20 percent of the population by end year.

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 peacebuilding 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 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 the Blue Nile, South Kordofan and the Darfur states. Considerable 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

The COVID-19 response continued in the third quarter of 2021 with therapeutic and preventative support. Deliverables include oxygen, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), sanitizers, Standard™ Q COVID-19 Ag Tests, as well as covering of transportation, handling, cleaning, and other day-to-day costs. This has supported and strengthened facilities and functions such as the Jabra isolation centre, the National Public Health Laboratory, El Geneina Hospital laboratory, Public Health Centers (PHC), rapid response teams, the Ministry of Health, the COVID-19 surveillance system and the National COVID-19 call centre. To date, UNICEF has provided PPEs to 7,015 healthcare facilities staff and community health workers in 2021.

Up to August 2021, 49 percent of the planned fund was received. The achievements in the measles vaccination, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) reach 71, 67 and percent respectively. UNICEF received large quantities of IMCI kits procured in the second half of 2020. These reached federal and states Ministries of Health MOH (MoHs) health workers and community health workers in 2021 and contributed to increased IMCI results for the reporting period.

Nutrition

Up to August 2021, 48 percent of the planned funding was received and the results in both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admissions and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling represent 64 percent of the HAC targets. Taking into consideration the standard delay in reporting September data, this is slightly ahead of targets for the mid-year. This is because supplies and funding remaining from 2020

have bolstered nutrition reach and results thus far for both indicators. Results are expected to continue in correlation with funding received in the second half of 2021.

As per the UNICEF Sudan 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, 330,000 children under five suffering from SAM are targeted by UNICEF and its implementing partners (51 percent female). Almost 4.7 million children have been screened in 2021 with 213,646 children identified with SAM and provided wasting management interventions. To serve these, the total number of Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) centres across Sudan reached 1,753 by end of September. Out of them 1,672 are fixed sites, 73 are mobile sites and eight are satellites sites. A total of 63 new fixed OTPs and 8 satellites sites were newly established in the in Blue Nile, White Nile, Sennar, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea, Khartoum, River Nile, Central Darfur, and South Kordofan. On the other hand, three sites were recently closed in White Nile state. Based on the most recent assessment of the OTPs functionality status, 99 percent of OTPs are fully functioning, 0.29 per cent are partially functioning, and 0.68 per cent need further assessment to confirm their functionality status. 32 percent of total PHC across the country is providing OTP services. Percentage of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) complemented with OTP services reached 98 percent, percentage of OTPs complemented with TSFP reached 69.08 percent. 633,822 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.

UNICEF continued to develop the Nutrition capacity of personnel and facilities in Sudan. 1,850 frontline nutrition staff and 3,110 community volunteers received Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) training. 34,635 volunteers were trained on community IYCF counselling and 2,856 staff trained on Facility level IYCF counselling services.

Child Protection

UNICEF's child protection response continued to provide Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) services in Quarter three, reaching 67,755 children including 17,121 Refugees children. In total, 135,510 children have received psychosocial support services (PSS), delivering 39 percent of the target for 2021 (348,951) or 252 percent of the funded target of 38,385. This overachievement has been possible because of the newly launched project on appropriate, strengthened, and accessible MHPSS and protection services in health, education, justice and social services in Sudan. In combination with the COVID-19 related MHPSS have increased Child Protection actors' ability to reach more children with quality and specialized services adapted to the needs raised from the trauma.

Based upon the best interests of the child, including considerations of physical safety, social and emotional wellbeing as the primary consideration in decision-making for Family Tracing and Reunification, 3,706 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) have been identified and reunified with their families or placed in alternative family care across the targeted intervention areas in quarter three. By the middle of the year, 50 percent (6,825) of the 13,443-total target for UASC has been met. This is 39 percent more than the funded target of 1,478, due to the acceleration of the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) further to COVID-19 related programming.

UNICEF and partners have also provided prevention and response services such as legal, medical and PSS support to 3,539 survivors and at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in quarter three, according to the standards of survivor centred approach quality requirements. This brings the total to 984 reached with verifiable GBV interventions up to September, representing less than one percent of the total target or four percent of the funded target of 22,351. This discrepancy is due to the difficulty in verification of services

provided to individuals to meet the criteria to qualify for results, and while services are provided to a much greater number of cases, the sensitive nature of much of the GBV work cannot be accurately captured in the data consistently. Since mid-March there are several allegations of trafficking in human beings including children in Gedaref¹. Child Protection has sustained support to the actors on the ensure adequate documentation of refugees, monitoring and reporting on the grave violations of child rights as well as the awareness raising on the child protection related risks in the Tigray crisis response in Gedaref.

Education

The 2021-2022 academic year has started in September 2021 in 13 of the 18 states in Sudan. The remaining states reopened their schools by 10 October 2021. There was some delay in those states due to floods and conflicts.

To prepare schools for the new academic year and at the beginning of the school semesters, UNICEF provided support to schools through enrolment campaigns, the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and latrines, provision and distribution of educational materials, and training for teachers and Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) members during the third quarter.



Nasra John and her children who study at the UNICEF-supported ALP programme in Kadugli.

From July to September 2021, to increase access to formal and informal education opportunities, a total of 9,560 out-of-school children (4,771 boys and 4,789 girls) were supported through enrolment campaigns to ensure access to education in formal and non-formal setting for children, through the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) in North Darfur, South Darfur, and Central Darfur. Additionally, to improve access to learning for the new academic year, UNICEF supported the safe learning environments benefitting a total of 11,547 children (6,042 boys and 5,505 girls) in North Darfur, East Darfur, Central Darfur, and West Darfur through the construction of 1 permanent classroom, 41 temporary/semi-permanent classrooms, and three latrine units; the rehabilitation of 54 classrooms, and 6 latrine units; as well as the installation of two handwashing units.

To support learning continuity and improved learning environment, UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials to 55,749 children (25,170 boys and 30,579 girls) in South Darfur, Central Darfur, White Nile, Red Sea, and Gedaref. Moreover, UNICEF supported 26 schools in East Darfur state through the provision and distribution of school grants which benefitted 18,984 children.

To enhance the quality of education, 1,783 teachers (730 male and 1,053 female) at primary levels in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, South Kordofan, White Nile, Gadaref, Al Gazeira, and River Nile were trained in Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding, School Safety for Reopening, ALP methodology, Education in Emergency (EiE), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Education Management Information System (EMIS), Life Skills, Child Club Formation and Guidelines, and core subjects and teaching methodology. Furthermore, to strengthen the capacity of PTA, UNICEF provided

¹ It is important to note that all not all the missing children are victims of trafficking. It can happen that some of them have been reunified and the update process didn't take place immediately for several reason

training on EiE, Life Skills for Education in Emergencies, as well as School Improvement Plan (SIP) which benefitted 195 PTA members (148 male and 47 female) in South Darfur, Central Darfur, and West Darfur. UNICEF continued to support schools to implement safe school protocols for COVID-19 prevention and control by providing COVID-19 kits, Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP), face masks, hand sanitizer, water tanks which benefitted 836 schools since January 2021, of which 233 were reached in third quarter.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH programme provided 2,402,300 conflict, flood, and epidemic affected people (around 1,221,000 females and 1,250,000 children) with access to lifesaving basic water services in 15 states of Sudan (reaching 86 percent of the 2021 target). Of these, 331,800 were provided with durable water sources through the construction/rehabilitation of 389 gender sensitive basic water sources (mainly through motorized solar powered systems and handpumps). The remaining 2,070,500 were provided with water disinfection, operational and maintenance, or water trucking support for existing water facilities. The recipients were Internally displaced people (IDPs) and COVID-19, flood and other emergency affected population (2,187,400), and Ethiopian and South Sudanese Refugees (214,900).

32,300 conflict, flood and epidemic affected people (around 16,700 females and 16,800 children) were provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities (reaching 5 percent of the 2021 target). These were 26,200 IDPs and COVID-19, flood and other emergency affected population, and 6,100 Ethiopian and South Sudanese Refugees. The under achievements on the sanitation interventions were mainly the result of low emergency sanitation funding and changing of the sanitation promotion approach for the protracted emergencies from direct latrine construction to supporting the affected communities to construct their own latrines through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

948,400 conflict, flood and epidemic affected/at risk population (around 498,000 females and 474,000 children) were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with a focus on handwashing with soap and COVID-19 infection prevention and control communications. As a part of WASH hygiene promotion interventions, WASH related Infection Preventing and Control (IPC) supplies, namely 0.6 million hand washing soap bars, 41,000 twenty-litres water containers (jerry cans), hygiene kits, chlorine tablets and sanitizers were distributed as required (43 percent of 2021 target). The benefited population were mostly IDPs and COVID-19 and other emergency affected population (833,900), and Ethiopian and South Sudanese Refugees (114,500).

As a part of the above achievements, UNICEF has effectively supported West Darfur Geneina IDPs gathering points and other West Darfur areas' emergency affected populations who fled from the abrupt armed attacks by conflicting groups. 77,750 were provided with basic water supply and 17,190 with adequate sanitation and 205,900 were reached with focused hygiene promotion.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In May, UNICEF and its UNICEF PSEA team alongside with Sudan PSEA Network have finalized the key messages and printing materials for the upcoming PSEA Campaign targeting seven states with a specific focus on Gadaref and the West Darfur States. As part of the Tigray Ethiopian Refugee Response, coordination and technical support have been provided to the Sudan PSEA Network for the planned PSEA risk assessment in the east of Sudan incl. technical review and translation of key message and the provision of trainings to UNICEF Implemented Partners and Focal Points to lead an awareness raising campaign. Coordination is continuing with UNHCR, UNFPA and UNOCHA to improve the community engagement and SEA reporting through Community Based Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms. In close collaboration with Sudan PSEA Network and UNFPA, two days PSEA training has been organized targeting 58 GBV/CP helpline operators to strengthen their knowledge on PSEA and reporting.

Communications for Development (C4D)

During the reporting period, UNICEF Communication for Development (C4D) continued its active engagement in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other disease outbreaks. As lead of the Pillar 2, Coordination on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), UNICEF continued to coordinate with partners regarding the design and production of messages around adoption of positive COVID-19 prevention measures, COVID-19 vaccine promotion and tackling hesitancy and refusals of vaccination among the target groups by conducting a series of 653 rounds of mobile megaphones targeting 33,905 individuals.

A strategic partnership was formulated with the University of Medical Sciences and Technology (UMST), that aims to enhance collaboration between UMST and UNICEF in areas related to empowering underprivileged sectors, capacity building, internships, and research and knowledge exchange. Through UNICEF support, the implementing partner, Sudan Coalition for Education for All (SCEFA) reached a total of 250 schools, 25,000 school children (52 percent girls and 48 percent boys), 500 Parent Teacher Associations – PTAs (52 percent females and 48 percent males), 300 school health teachers (52 percent females and 48 percent males), and 80,000 community members (52 percent females and 48 percent males), in 10 states, with interventions aimed to ensure schools are safe and all prevention measures are in place to foster a healthy learning environment. In addition, an MOU was signed with the Ministry of Information and Culture for Voice and Space Initiative (VASI), to roll out social listening training for media.

In Um-Rakuba camp, 2,221 households were reached with key messages on diseases outbreak including cholera, and hepatitis E, with a focus on hygiene practices and open defecation (reaching 904 females, 1,317 males, and 398 children under five). In Tunaytba camp, 5,417 people were reached (1,675 Women, 1,060 Men, 1,422 Girls, and 1,260 Boys).

High turnover of Ministry of Health staff, lack of coordination between Federal and State departments of Health Promotion, inflation and civil instability all continue to pose challenges in implementation of activities.

Communications and advocacy

UNICEF Sudan organized and supported a number of advocacy events/campaigns in different states of Sudan to promote youth participation, Gender Equality, Peace Building, school enrollment and COVID-19 prevention. More specifically, UNICEF has organized and conducted youth consultations in South Kordofan state, the outcomes of which were highlighted in a [video](#) as well as social media. To mark World Peace Day, six young participants of the consultations were [interviewed](#) on their perspectives on peace. A joint UN event was held to mark world Peace Day in which 18 youth from all of Sudan's states met the Prime Minister of Sudan and government officials and [shared their views](#) about peace. Furthermore, UNICEF Communications and Advocacy section implemented the Back-to-School campaign by launching a number of videos (Tawila [video](#), school [building](#) video and safe in school [video](#)), including the music video “[Hodana](#)”, featuring Maha AJ, UNICEF's national ambassador.

UNICEF [covered](#) work with women refugees in [Eastern Sudan](#), [highlighted](#) the generational struggles of women and the work of midwives in Darfur and [interviewed](#) women protecting their girls from Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Khartoum. During this quarter, UNICEF's social media continued to provide updated and accurate information regarding the COVID-19 outbreak, popular misinformation, and vaccinations while UNICEF published press statements about key humanitarian achievements including the arrival of COVID-19 vaccines.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF Sudan continues to lead Child Protection, WASH, Nutrition and Education Sector while actively participating in all relevant Humanitarian Coordination mechanisms (Gender Based Violence Sub Sector,

Access Working Group, United Nations Country Team etc.) in Sudan. The WASH sector ([Dashboard](#) | [Website](#)) standardized hygiene kit in consultation with Gender-Based Violence subsector. Sector Accountability to Affected People (AAP) within Sudan context was further strengthened in collaboration with Communication with Community (CwC) WG and Child Protection sector. Preparedness and response plans were drafted for disease outbreaks such as Cholera. Sector Information Management (IM) and Assessment Technical Working Group (TWG) standardized sector Needs Assessment Tool as part of early situational analysis during crises. The annual Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) for 2021 First Allocation prioritized 13 project proposals having WASH interventions that were technically reviewed by Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) members.

Optimizing WASH humanitarian assistance among refugees was achieved in collaboration with UNHCR, including timely response to Hepatitis E outbreak in Gedaref and East Darfur states. Innovative initiatives such as cash/market-based approaches were introduced to sector partners to overcome supply chain challenges. Similarly, coordination efforts with Conflict Sensitivity Facility (CSF) to improve aid services are underway.

The nutrition sector coordination at national level was strengthened with the arrival of the sector coordinator in mid-August. The 2022 Nutrition sector HNO was completed, estimating 3.9 million children-under-five, 8% up from 2021 estimates, need life-saving nutrition services to treat acute malnutrition of which 619,000 are SAM. Over 905,000 pregnant and Lactating Women were also estimated to be acutely malnourished. A concept note on implementation of 40 SMART (Specific Measurable Achievable Reasonable Time) surveys in priority one localities including training of survey managers was prepared in consultation with partners. By the end of September, 11 partners including 4 UN agencies and 7 INGOs had expressed commitment to fund 22 SMART survey and foot training costs, totaling over US\$ 515,000.

The Child Protection sub-sector ([Dashboard](#)) Reviewed and updated the Child Protection strategy as part of the HRP 2022, conducted a learning session on establishing and running of child and adolescent spaces. The Sector continues to strengthen systems to support children including supporting the implementation and adherence to minimum standards, during this quarter the sector convened the case management taskforce to review and endorse the harmonized case management standard operating procedures (SOP). The SOP will contribute to strengthening the efforts around harmonizing approaches and contextualizing existing case management systems, practices, and procedures to ensure that these are consistent, effective, and meet minimum standards. Through these innovative activities, UNICEF and partners, under the leadership of the Child Protection Sub-sector, are focusing on strengthening the quality and reach of case management services by promoting a unified case management process, with a broad vulnerability criterion incorporating children at risk, UASC, Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG) and GBV cases while building and strengthening the social workforce capacities. Coordinated Response activities implemented by the sector partners include lifesaving protection services, the provision of psychosocial support including mental health services, Family Tracing and Re-unification, and provision of Alternative care for Unaccompanied or Separated Children due to emergencies or due to armed conflict. Partners continue to disseminate COVID-19 prevention and risk mitigation messages in addition to monitoring the effects of COVID-19 on the safety and wellbeing of children and their caregivers.

The sector supported partners in West and North Darfur with assessment tools including safety audits, trained partners in the utilization of these tools, which will further used to strengthen AAP modalities. As part of CP mainstreaming the CP team worked with the nutrition sector in the development of minimum guidelines for IYC-E, the CP coordination team also conducted two trainings on protection mainstreaming and AAP to WASH partners.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Sudan FGM Programme – Towards an FGM free community: [I want to protect my girls from FGM | UNICEF Sudan](#)

Strengthening the health System to decrease maternal and neonatal mortality: [Midwives in Sudan, a source of hope | UNICEF Sudan](#)

Next SitRep: 30 January 2021

UNICEF Sudan: www.unicef.org/sudan

Sudan Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan>

Sudan Humanitarian Action for Children: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html>

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Disaggregation	Overall Needs ²	UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response			
			2021 Target ³	Total results ⁴	Change since last report	2021 Target	Total results	Change since last report	
Health									
# children under 1 year vaccinated against measles	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.2 Million	908,313	775,593	515,507				
	Refugees		52,865	49,506	35,569				
	Total		961,178	825,099	571,040				
# Children under 5 to accessing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) services	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		897,736	732,029	87,535				
	Refugees		197,064	131,765	44,240				
	Total		1,095,000	1,096,697	364,668				
# health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control	Total			7,020	5,973	1,198			
Nutrition									
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		3.7 Million	306,900	198,6918	109,485	330,000 ⁵	213,646 ⁶	117,726
	Refugees	23,100		14,955	8,241				
	Total	330,000		213,646⁷	117,726				
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	920,700		589,455	322,064	920,700	589,455	322,064	
	Refugees	69,300		44,367	24,241				
	Total	990,000		633,822	346,305⁷				

² Overall needs are based on 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

³ Targets reflect the UNICEF 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan>.

⁴ Justifications for results against funding are included in the narrative where appropriate.

⁵ This is a corrigendum to the Q1 and Q2 SitRep Sectorial target that the total target of the sector was depicted as 306,900.

⁶ Despite the lack of reporting data for the month of September and the fact that the funding status was 48% of UNICEF's requirements, UNICEF reached 64% of the population targeted, 12% more than the previous 2 years admission trend for the first 3 quarters of the year.

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Child Protection, GBVIE & PESA								
# children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	272,923	101,564	94,651	627,124	134,324	84,166
	Refugees		76,028	58,290	35,771			
	Total		349,000	159,854⁸	130,442			
# children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	9,000	4,472	2,162	89,589	10,715	4,964
	Refugees		4,443	6,059	4,926			
	Total		13,400	10,531	7,088			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	154,068	859	31	N/A	27,864	5,180
	Refugees		49,124	3,659	3,651			
	Total		203,200	4,518⁹	3,682			
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	1,995,032	22,411	22,411 ¹⁰			
	Refugees		298,108	-	-			
	Total		2,282,140	22,411	22,411			
Education								
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	139,860	230,076	19,283	2,000,000	212,866	36.166
	Refugees		15,540	9,585	1,824			
	Total		170,940	239,661¹¹	21,107			
# schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	Total		2,434	836 ^{12 13}	233	N/A	952	88

⁸ Due to the continuous on going armed clashed access to all the affected areas on the way to assess, report and respond accurately remain a key challenge.

⁹ The reporting system is yet to be strengthened and made accessible at all levels. Additionally, the taboos around are still persisting despite the ongoing awareness raising work.

¹⁰ This indicator refers to the people who followed awareness raising activities regarding Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as recorded by Child Protection sectorial partners of UNICEF; UNICEF Supported by leading the Child Protection Sector. It does not concern the total of UNICEF contribution as currently there is no reporting mechanism to do so. UNICEF Sudan is working on streamlining data collection and analysis regarding PSEA and relevant results will be shown at the next report.

¹¹ Schools were closed periodically throughout 2021, due to COVID and political unrest, to which end, UNICEF scaled up effort to continue provision of elearning and alternative learning opportunities.

¹² 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.

¹³ Schools were closed periodically throughout 2021 due to COVID and political unrest, thereby limiting the scope and reach of interventions in the formal education system.

# 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	270,768	72,916	2,000,000	140,067	48,370
	Refugees		68,714	15,455	1,817			
	Total		687,140	286,233 ¹⁴	74,733			

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	2,350,000	2,187,400	892,900	1,171,878	728,050 ¹⁵	249,267
	Refugees		450,000	214,900	103,100			
	Total		2,800,000	2,402,300 ¹⁶	996,000			
# of people in humanitarian situations accessing and using adequate sanitation facilities	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	450,000	26,200	6,600	1,752,480	255,276	38,961
	Refugees		150,000	6,100 ¹⁷	3,200			
	Total		600,000	32,300 ¹⁸	9,800			
# of population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	1,900,000	833,900	23,600	4,748,494	1,840,845	731,499
	Refugees		300,000	114,500	54,700			
	Total		2,200,000	948,400	78,300			

Social Protection

# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		91,500	0	N/A			
	Refugees		8,500	0	N/A			
	Total		100,000	0 ¹⁹	N/A			

C4D, Community engagement and AAP

# people reached with messages on access to services ²⁰			423,000	764,221 ²¹	517,425			
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¹⁴ Schools were closed periodically throughout 2021 due to COVID and political unrest, thereby limiting the scope and reach of interventions in the formal education system.

¹⁵ in addition to the aforementioned figure which refers to people who were provided with durable water sources through construction/rehabilitation, 1,832,460 people were provided by water disinfection, Operational and Maintenance, or water trucking support for existing water facilities but the sector has decided not to include this figure in the relevant indicator.

¹⁶ This number refers to 331,844 people provided with durable water sources through construction/rehabilitation and the remaining 2,070,512 were provided with water disinfection, operational maintenance, or water trucking support for existing water facilities

¹⁷ UNICEF is not involved SSRs exclusive sanitation interventions. They are mainly tackled by UNHCR and NGOs. Hence the low result achievement.

¹⁸ The under achievements on the sanitation interventions were mainly the result of low emergency sanitation funding and changing of the sanitation promotion approach for the protracted emergencies from direct latrine construction to supporting the affected communities to construct their own latrines through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

¹⁹ Relevant Intervention has not commenced yet.

²⁰ This indicator was not included in the Quarter one report.

²¹ During the 3rd quarter, the rainy season impacted several outreach activities within hard to reach communities due to reduced or limited access.

Annex B

Funding Status*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	29,035,529	4,616,993	4,370,071	20,048,464	69%
Nutrition	59,793,941	24,614,068	4,370,071	30,809,802	52%
Child Protection	18,065,397	924,640	1,043,639	16,097,118	89%
Education	50,782,851	7,427,266	741,669	42,613,916	84%
WASH	40,073,000	15,590,768	3,160,219	21,322,013	53%
Social Protection	7,938,000	3,922,115	349,138	3,666,747	46%
C4D,Community Engagement	5,435,583	1,373,777	158,726	3,903,080	72%
Total	211,124,301	58,469,627	14,193,533	138,461,141	66%