



Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2021

# Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report

End-year 2021



## Highlights

- UNICEF provided 3,279,990 conflict, flood, and epidemic affected people (including 1,699,450 females and 1,639,950 children) with access to lifesaving basic water services in 15 states of Sudan.
- 260,376 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition were identified and provided wasting management interventions with a cure rate of 91 per cent.
- In 2021, UNICEF Sudan faced a \$139.5m funding gap for its humanitarian response. Relevant financial constraints resulted in reducing lifesaving assistance and leaving substantial needs of children of Sudan unaddressed.

## Situation in Numbers



**7.4 million**  
children in need of  
humanitarian assistance  
(OCHA HNO 2021)



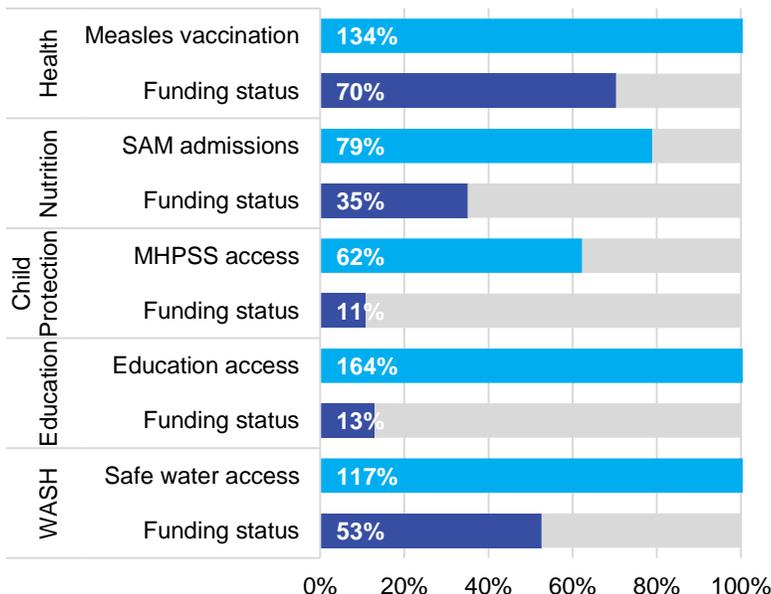
**13.4 million**  
people in need



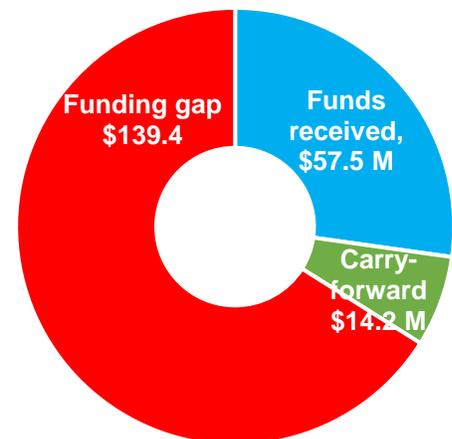
**1.4 million children**  
Among 2.5m Internally  
displaced people (IDPs) <sup>2</sup>



**433,962 children**  
Among 803,634 South  
Sudanese Refugees<sup>3</sup>



## UNICEF Appeal 2021 \$211.1M



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

<sup>3</sup> South Sudanese Refugee (SSR) Children are calculated based on 54 per cent of the total population of SSRs which is 803,634 as of 31 December 2021, (UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/90524> )

## 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 supported UNICEF's 2021 HAC appeal in Sudan. The HAC 2021 has 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 2021, UNICEF faced a \$139,466,055 (66 per cent) funding shortfall for its humanitarian response (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 14.3 million vulnerable people - including eight million children 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 lifesaving services to those displaced or otherwise affected. It is estimated that one in three people will be in need of humanitarian assistance during 2022. This is an increase of 800,000 people compared to 2021 and the highest number of people in need during the past decade.<sup>1</sup> Following the 25 October Coup D'état, the reappointment and finally the resignation of the ousted Prime Minister, Sudan faced a high turnover on staff holding key governmental positions while civil unrest has impacted humanitarian operations and has led to grave violations of Children's Rights. Protests have erupted across Sudan and while protesters are committed to peaceful demonstrations, the use of excessive force by security forces, has resulted into countless injuries – including 13 children – and the death of 56 individuals including 9 children. 120 child rights violations were recorded while Gender-based violence has also increased, recording 13 cases of women being raped on the aftermath of protests. Children are disproportionately affected due to the closure of schools and their high participation in protests to advocate for a civilian rule.

In 2022, floods affected 314,000 people, destroying 15,540 houses and damaging another 46,500 resulting in displacement of the vulnerable population, an increase of children affected by waterborne diseases and disruption of education as schools are often utilized to accommodate displaced population. It is indicative that despite the disruption of reporting mechanisms, reported Malaria cases reached 2,368,611, Hepatitis E Virus suspected cases reached 1440, suspected dengue fever in the country increased to 869 cases. As of 24 December, the overall positive to COVID-19 cases have increased, reaching 86,901 suspected cases, 46,166 confirmed cases and a fatality rate of 7 per cent.

As of December 2021, the economic situation continues to deteriorate. According to Sudan's Central Bureau of Statistics, the inflation rate has reached 318 per cent, impacting the purchasing power of the people, eroding wealth, and lowering of living standards. Coupled with the scarcity of fuel, bread, medicines and other basic goods resulting from the blockade of the main port of the country, this has further increased the hardship, causing more people to fall below the poverty line. Moreover, the removal of subsidies on basic commodities such as electricity, has led to an increase of the cost of living whereby thousands of people will be unable to meet their basic needs. Finally, despite the significant progress Sudan made in 2021 to access international financial resources and to receive funds worth of \$2 billion from the World

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<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

Bank and \$ 2.5 billion from the International Monetary Fund, flow of foreign currency is at stake due to the current political instability, heightening the risk of nutritional deprivation for children.

The 2022 Nutrition sector Humanitarian Response plan was completed estimating 1.8 million to be targeted representing about 46 per cent of the total 3.9 million sector people in need (PIN). However, the treatment coverage for SAM without medical (320, 864) and with medical complication (49,021) were 58 per cent and 55 per cent of their respective PIN. The corresponding treatment coverage for moderately malnourished under-five children (1,017,088) and Pregnant and Lactating Women (422,500) was 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Overall, the estimated beneficiaries for all lifesaving nutrition interventions were lower compared to those estimated in 2021, partly due to budget ceiling guidance that all sectors were to adhere with. The sector estimated that total of US\$159.9 million of which 76 per cent is earmarked for life saving interventions will be needed for humanitarian nutrition responses in 2022.

The current political situation has driven UNICEF Sudan to revisit its business model in several aspects of its modus operandi. UNICEF is reviewing its programmes in the current context with a focus on lifesaving and life-sustaining programmes despite previous efforts to build sustainable national systems independent from humanitarian aid. In response to the military takeover, many donors froze development aid to Sudan. Yet, Sudan and the international community needs to safeguard the humanitarian, development and peace nexus approach. There is a need to ensure that systems for delivering for children of Sudan at scale remain resilient.

## 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 prioritized 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 were involved in evidence-based decision-making that impacts their lives and a priority was placed on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF upstreamed 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 worked 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 2022

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

Medicine, food, and fuel shortages has deepened further in Sudan. Moreover, according to the Central Committee of Sudan Doctors (CCSD), at least fifty-seven people were killed and more than five hundred injured since 25 October 2021. All reported deaths and injuries were the result of live ammunition, violent encounters, and tear gas bombs against civil protestors. In response to those mass casualties, UNICEF have released for partners in Khartoum Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) supporting the hospitals' preparedness and response.



*Takema Mekki, an 8-month-old baby arrives for a consultation at the mobile clinic in Al-Damazine*

Lasting Insecticidal Nets, enough to cover 3,800,000 total adult population, adding to that 785,000 children under five years, and protect 161,000 pregnant women and their children from vector borne diseases including Malaria and Dengue fever. Adding to that, UNICEF has managed to distribute midwifery and obstetric kits enough to cover 12,900 deliveries, including almost 2000 with complications and 1,000 Cesarean sections, strengthening the Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC).

Simultaneously, the country experienced a military ordered nationwide communications blackout, halting telecommunication networks and internet access. Furthermore, violations of human rights and international conventions continued by raiding hospitals, firing tear gas inside many points of care including central COVID-19 management sites, and various types of harassment against patients and medical care personnel in Khartoum. During these challenging times, Sudan is facing multiple outbreaks of dengue fever, Hepatitis E, scabies, and an increase in confirmed cases of Malaria and COVID-19. Unfortunately, due to the current political situation in the country, it is challenging to directly support the federal and state ministries' response. UNICEF, through its partners, navigate this by activating humanitarian program documents and releasing health supplies to the federal and state ministries and health partners, including Emergency Interagency Health Kits, Primary Health Care kits, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness kits and Long

With 30 per cent of needed funds for 2021 HAC secured, UNICEF successfully managed to continue supporting the COVID-19 response during the fourth quarter of the year, maintaining the supply chain of oxygen delivery to COVID-19 patients inside isolation centres, providing protective measures to health workers at different points of care including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), sanitizers and Standard™ Q COVID-19 Ag Tests, and covering transportation, handling, cleaning, and other day-to-day costs. The main supported care facilities are the major Covid19 isolation centres in Khartoum, the National Public Health Laboratory, El Geneina Hospital laboratory, Public Health Centres (PHC), rapid response teams, the Ministry of Health, the COVID-19 surveillance system, and the National COVID-19 call centre operational costs. UNICEF support to the oxygen delivery managed to cover the oxygen needs of almost 600 critical covid19 patients. Adding to that, UNICEF has continued to provide PPEs to 7,015 healthcare facilities staff and community health workers in 2021.

UNICEF continued supporting the ongoing country efforts to limit the progress of ongoing measles outbreaks, including the strengthening of the routine immunization against measles. Up to November 2021, Annualized Measles-containing-vaccine first-dose (MCV1) and Measles-containing-vaccine second dose (MCV2) Sudan coverage was 80 and 62 per cent respectively (slightly improved from October 2021).

Looking at the drastic health emergencies the country is currently facing, a sustained power system for the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)- Emergency and Humanitarian Response Directorate is of high importance. Responding to this need, UNICEF established a full solar electrification system for the directorate, managing the continued power gaps caused by fuel shortages through the use of clean sources of energy.

## Nutrition

Up to November 2021 and with 35 per cent of the planned funding received, the results in both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admissions and Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) counselling represent 79 and 86 per cent respectively of the HAC targets. As per the UNICEF Sudan 2021 HAC appeal, 330,000

children under five suffering from SAM (51 per cent female) are targeted by UNICEF and its implementing partners. 5.8 million children were screened in 2021 with 260,376 children identified with SAM and provided wasting management interventions with a cure rate of 91 per cent. To serve these, the total number of Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) centres across Sudan reached 1,753, of which 1,636 are fixed sites, 73 are mobile and eight are satellite sites. 93 new OTP sites were established across Sudan. A recent assessment of the functional status of OTP services showed that 99 percent of OTPs are fully functioning.

854,067 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on proper IYCF practices through facility and community level counselling services. 7.5 million children 6 to 59 months received Vitamin A supplementation. 300,000 Pregnant and Lactating Women received Iron-Folate supplementation. UNICEF conducted a MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) screening campaign in response to the displacement in and around El Geneina, West Darfur. From 210,318 screenings of children between 6 to 59 months, 2,791 children were found with SAM and referred to the appropriate Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services. 24 OTPs were established and integrated within the PHC at the IDP gathering points of which 16 OTPs are fully supported by UNICEF. 30 Mothers support groups were established at gathering points and an additional 90 groups are being created.

In response to the Tigray refugee crisis, UNICEF supported eight CMAM centers for malnutrition screening, six OTPs (out of the eight) to provide SAM and MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) management services through partnerships with the relevant Ministry, Concern Worldwide, ALIGHT and MSF-Holland. Overall, 72,897 children under five were screened with 1,360 children identified and admitted for SAM treatment across all sites. UNICEF also established four IYCF corners in the host communities and camps to provide nutrition counselling services to 9,787 pregnant and lactating mothers. A model Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) kit was developed from materials available at the local market and 85 kits were procured to be used for eligible young children with orientation sessions and training on BMS provided to service providers. UNICEF stepped in to address the need of non-breast-fed infants, in terms of procuring and delivering the needed quantities of Ready to Use Infant Formula, based on field level need assessment findings.

UNICEF Country Office in Sudan, in collaboration with the UNICEF Country Office in Ethiopia provided information and communication materials on proper child feeding practices and nurturing care in the Tigray language. 1,200 posters, 6,000 brochures were distributed to promote good nutrition practices. UNICEF supported the FMoH in developing a Nutrition Rapid Assessment tool to improve emergency responses and the National multi-hazard nutrition (Floods, Outbreaks, Conflict, Drought) contingency plan was developed in addition to the development of nutrition in emergencies related guidelines. Support was provided to develop the guidelines on the Management of Acute Watery Diarrhea /Cholera in children with Acute Malnutrition within the COVID-19 context and to update CMAM training protocols.

UNICEF continued to develop the Nutrition capacity of personnel and facilities in Sudan. 1,911 frontline nutrition staff and 3,206 community volunteers received CMAM training. Over 42,000 mothers were trained on MUAC screening, bringing the total number of Mothers of SAM children now using family MUAC approach to 76,369. 30 FMoH, UN and NGO staff received IYCF in emergency training for the first time in Sudan, 46,275 volunteers were trained on Community-IYCF and 3,507 staff were trained on Facility-IYCF, while growth monitoring training was conducted for 35 trainers. 57 staff were trained on supply chain management in North Darfur and Kassala, and 131 nutrition focal points received data management training. UNICEF managed to maintain intact key nutrition supplies pipeline where over 6,000 metric tonnes of nutrition supplies were secured and timely prepositioning was ensured including that for the rainy season. Rehabilitation was completed for 36 warehouses while 24 is ongoing.

## **Child Protection**

UNICEF's child protection response continued to provide Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) services in quarter four, reaching 160,170 children including 57,062 refugee children. In total, 217,232 children have benefitted from psychosocial support (PSS) services.

Based upon the best interests of the child, 11,838 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) were identified and reunified with their families or placed in alternative family care across the targeted intervention areas during the reporting period. These reunifications and alternative care placements were based in an individual assessment of each child taking into consideration their physical safety and social and emotional wellbeing.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners also provided prevention and response services such as legal, medical and PSS support to 20,538 survivors and women and girls at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including 7,929 Refugees children. These interventions were conducted taking a survivor centred approach.

Economic deterioration and political instability continue to pose challenges in implementation of activities. There was an increase in security incidents affecting children pertaining to civil unrest recorded during the reported period. UN confirmed over 120 child rights violations since the military takeover on 25 October 2021 until the end of 2021. This includes nine children killed and 13 children injured.

## Education

The Political situation has also affected education with demonstrations and teachers' strikes arising from the military coup and impacting the schools' operations and continuity of learning in all the 18 states of Sudan.

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported increased access to learning opportunities for 41,203 out of school children (20,165 boys; 21,038 girls) through enrolment campaigns and opening of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) centers across 13 states. To support learning continuity and improved learning environment, UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials to 158,606 children (49,954 boys; 108,652 girls) in North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan, White Nile, and Gedaref.

Furthermore, 4,895 teachers (1,250 male; 3,645 female) at primary levels and 13,426 teachers (5,615 males; 7,811 females) in total were trained in Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP), Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding, teaching methodologies for the accelerated learning programme and early childhood education, Life skills in Emergency, and Education in Emergency.

UNICEF continued to support schools to implement safe school protocols for COVID-19 prevention and control by providing COVID-19 kits, TPTP, face masks, hand sanitizer, water tanks which benefitted additional 2,129 schools during the fourth quarter of the year.

Overall, the year 2021 witnessed improvement in access to learning after the closure of educational institutions, especially basic and secondary schools, for 9 months during 2020. In summary, in 2021, UNICEF supported a total of 199,350 out of school children (98,790 boys; 100,560 girls) in humanitarian situations to have access to formal and informal education opportunities with a total of 444,829 students (190,568 boys; 254,261 girls) reached with education supplies. Also, a total of 2,965 schools were supported to implement safe school protocols for COVID-19 prevention and control by providing COVID-19 kits, TPTP, face masks, hand sanitizer, and water tanks. As for improving school environment, UNICEF support helped construct 78 new classrooms, rehabilitate 161 classrooms and construct 50 school latrines for the benefit of 87,537 individuals (40,854 boys; 46,683 girls) across Sudan. UNICEF contributed to building capacity of 2,655 members of the school management committees (1,665 males; 990 females) on co-school management and Life Skills in Emergency, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), COVID-19 awareness, and school improvement planning.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH programme provided 3,279,990 conflict, flood, and epidemic affected people (including 1,699,450 females and 1,639,950 children) with access to lifesaving basic water services in 15 states of Sudan (reaching 117 percent of the 2021 target). Of these, 450,100 were provided with durable

water sources through the construction/rehabilitation of 561 gender sensitive basic water sources (mainly motorized solar powered systems and handpumps). The rest of the benefited population, 2,829,890 people, were provided with water disinfection, operational and maintenance support, or water trucking interventions for existing water facilities. The recipients of this support were including Internally Displaced People (IDPs), COVID-19, flood and other emergency affected population (2,881,080 people), and Ethiopian and South Sudanese Refugees (398,910 people).

81,920 conflict, flood and epidemic affected people (including 43,850 females and 40,960 children) were provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities (reaching 14 per cent of the 2021 target). Those were including 64,250 IDPs and COVID-19, flood and other emergency affected population, and 17,670 Ethiopian and South Sudanese Refugees. The under achievements on the sanitation interventions were mainly the result of inadequate 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. 1,762,700 conflict, flood, and epidemic affected/at risk population (including 913,250 females and 881,350 children) were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with a focus on handwashing with soap and COVID-19 infection prevention and control communications.



*Enhancing children's access to water in Um Rakuba Ethiopian Refugees camp*

As a part of WASH hygiene promotion interventions, WASH related Infection Preventing and Control (IPC) supplies, mainly 785,490 hand washing soap bars, 52,180 twenty-liters water containers (jerry cans), hygiene kits, chlorine tablets and sanitizers were distributed as required (80 percent of 2021 target). The benefited population were mostly IDPs, COVID-19 and other emergency affected population (1,563,500), and Ethiopian and South Sudanese

Refugees (199,200).



*People accessing water through a rehabilitated water hand pump in East Darfur*

As part of the above achievements, UNICEF has successfully reached around 24,000 people in long ago closed/hard-to-reach areas in South and West Kordofan and 77,750 abruptly displaced IDPs in West Darfur due to the irrupted mass conflict with effective lifesaving WASH services. UNICEF has introduced and scaled up innovative water supply systems which are improved, low-cost and climate change friendly hybrid solar-powered motorized water pumping systems with backup handpumps. The newly introduced systems were very well received by

communities, government, NGOs, and donors.

## Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Sudan's Country Office made significant progress by reducing the rating of PSEA high-risk national Civil Society Organisations in December. UNICEF's 38 national implementing partners have actively participated in the PSEA Campaign organized by the Sudan PSEA Network on October- December 2021 covering eight states reaching out to more than 15,423 of the affected population from IDPs, refugees, returnees, and the host communities.

PSEA orientation and training sessions were organized for 203 individuals including UNICEF staff, UNICEF national implementing partners teams and their affiliated staff including security guards and cleaners. UNICEF Supported in the facilitation of PSEA training organized by PSEA Network targeted 81 Sudan PSEA Network members from all over Sudan. In addition, close collaboration with UNHCR in providing technical support to Gedaref PSEA Taskforce for the Interagency SEA Risk Assessment in the Gedaref State conducted in November 2021 by developing tools, methodologies and action plans for the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Assessment.

## Communications for Development (C4D)

UNICEF continued to engage in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other disease outbreaks. During this reporting period, there was a particular focus on ensuring adequate uptake of COVID-19 vaccinations during the ongoing campaign due to the short life span of the vaccines. Large efforts were made on advocacy with key pillars in the community, influencers both at federal and state level, in addition to engaging communities through activities that strongly promoted and generated vaccine demand and uptake.

At state level, 110 new platforms were established, and 57 platforms were re-activated during which 37 males and 20 female leaders were trained. In total a series of 54 radio episodes were developed and translated into 4 local languages. Communication materials developed include 2,500 booklets, 2,737 fliers, pamphlets and posters on key family practices, in addition to 40 branded pens. Through the use of mobile microphones, a total of 118,984 individuals were reached with prevention messages around the Covid-19 pandemic. In South Darfur, orientation on prevention measures was conducted targeting 12 social workers, 12 announcers, 30 Imams, 30 women, 30 youth and community leaders.

Freezing of direct payment modalities to Federal Government proved to be the major challenge hindering implementation of activities at federal and state level, while political instability, internet and network connectivity cuts continued to add to the delays in implementation.

## Communications and advocacy

UNICEF dedicated to defending children's rights, is closely monitoring the situation during the current civil unrest and volatile political movement. Among others, UNICEF published two statements; one [statement](#) focused on the protection of children and another [statement](#) condemning the deaths of children during protests.

UNICEF in its effort to advocate for the rights of girls and to commemorate the International Day of the Girl, published a [video](#) concerning UNICEF-supported clubs to combat Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in the state of Al-Jazeera. Moreover, UNICEF Sudan organized a high-level launch for [Learning passport](#), an e-learning educational tool that could be used online and offline to enhance education for primary and middle school students.

At the same time, one of UNICEF Sudan youth advocates, [Makhtoum Abdalla](#), was featured as a speaker in [TED](#) talks where he spoke about education as a right for every child.

UNICEF participated in the global mental health campaign '[On My Mind](#)' while continued to provide support to women and a showcase of this work concerns the mother-to-mother support group in [South Kordofan](#). Further support regarding [COVID-19](#) prevention work was recorded in Blue Nile while also [covered](#) the UNICEF-support National Youth Conference in Blue Nile through [social media](#) and [stories](#).

## 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 in Sudan).

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) held consultations with operational partners in Khartoum, to explore how the national coordination system can further support the coordination of child protection during the current political situation and consequently established a Child Protection Working group in Khartoum. In coordination with the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting grave violations of Children's Rights, CP AoR developed a simplified Child Protection (CP) monitoring tool and trained partners on Child Protection monitoring in order to enhance incident monitoring and improve on referral systems especially in areas where there was no robust CP monitoring system. The CP AoR participated in an interagency assessment to the disputed Abyei locality

while conducted 35 safety audits across three states (West Darfur, Geneina and North Darfur) the safety audit reports are being compiled and will be shared in the first quarter of 2022. The CP AoR continued to advocate for and mobilize resources to support displaced children and their families in locations affected by localized violence due to intertribal conflict across the country despite the fact that Child protection remains one of the least funded sectors in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021.

WASH Sector coordination ([Dashboard](#) | [Website](#)) at national and subnational levels ensured WASH service delivery for approximately 3,192,688 individuals, including securing water delivery to 1,254,311, improving and sustaining sanitation services to 490,482, and delivering hygiene promotion activities to 2,515,481. Scheduled monthly national sector and biweekly subnational meetings provided opportunities to coordinate an appropriate response to emerging needs. Ad hoc meetings highlighted urgent response; this was mainly instrumental following the military coup on 25 October 2021.

With respect to Nutrition Sector response coverage, overall, the sector reached 67 per cent<sup>2</sup> of the 2021 annual sector target (1,813,516<sup>3</sup>). As result, a total of 288,340 children with SAM representing 87.1 per cent of the annual target (330,990) were reached and treated for severe acute malnutrition in OTP and SC. However, about 58 per cent of the SAM with medical complications annual target have been reached based on the reports received. On the other hand, a total of 692,787 representing over 72 per cent of MAM annual target were treated. The corresponding figure for acutely malnourished Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) was 230,899, about 55 per cent of the annual target.

A total of 49 SMART survey managers were trained comprising participants from UN agencies, FMOH and NGOs. The training was jointly funded by UNICEF and WFP. Implementation of pilot surveys was expected to be done first quarter of 2022.

The Education Sector reached its full target of supporting 2.2 million vulnerable children with emergency education interventions in 2021. However, as only \$39 million was secured against a financial requirement of \$129 million, children were not able to benefit from a comprehensive package of complementary activities to support their access to quality equitable education. Key interventions have included school feeding, establishment of temporary and semi-permanent emergency classrooms, investments in water and sanitation to ensure children have access to latrines and handwashing facilities at school, provision of teaching and learning supplies, support to Parent-Teacher Associations, teacher training, and providing system strengthening support to the Ministry of Education. Additionally, in the last quarter of 2021 the Joint Education Needs Assessment, the first to ever be conducted in Sudan, was finalized. In December 2021, the Education Cannot Wait Executive Committee approved an allocation of \$17.7 million for the Sudan Multi-Year Resilience Programme (2021-2024) which will support more than 100,000 conflict-affected and otherwise vulnerable children in Sudan to fulfil their right to education.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

Joint Programme to combat FGM- [When girls' and women's rights are violated, the whole community collapses | UNICEF Sudan](#)

USAID - [A mobile clinic for flood-affected communities in Al-Damazine | UNICEF Sudan](#)

Next SitRep: 15 April 2022

UNICEF Sudan: [www.unicef.org/sudan](http://www.unicef.org/sudan) UNICEF

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<sup>2</sup> Reached based on under-five SAM, MAM and PLW is 1,212, 026 based on reports received.

<sup>3</sup> Total reached will be updated as more pending quarter four reports are received

**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			UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response			
			2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲▼	2021 target	Total results	Change* ▲▼	
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs <sup>4</sup>							
<b>Health<sup>5</sup></b>									
Children under 1 year vaccinated against measles	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.2 Million	908,313	1,211,928	436,335				
	Refugees		52,865	77,357	27,851				
	Total		961,178	1,289,285 <sup>6</sup>	464,186				
Children under 5 to accessing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) services	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		897,736	1,980,103	1,080,812 <sup>7</sup>				
	Refugees		197,064	434,657	237,251 <sup>8</sup>				
	Total		1,094,800	2,414,760 <sup>9</sup>	1,318,063				
# health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection				7,020	5,973	0			

<sup>4</sup> Overall needs are based on 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

<sup>5</sup> Relevant results concern the period of January 2021 to November 2021 due to the relevant reporting method.

<sup>6</sup> An accelerated routine immunization activity was conducted in all states and localities with focus on low performing and low coverage areas. The accelerated routine immunization focused more on measles coverage for both first and second dose with communication campaign to help reach the backlog of unimmunized children as one of the strategies to stop the current measles outbreak in some localities. The result of the intervention which supported by UNICEF was significantly contributed to overall increase in all antigens and help reach more children who missed their vaccination during the last reporting period.

<sup>7</sup> The Quarter 3 Humanitarian Situation Report, due to human error, incorrectly indicated Total Results as "732,029", the correct number being 899,291

<sup>8</sup> The Quarter 3 Humanitarian Situation Report, due to human error, incorrectly indicated Total Results as "131,765", the correct number being 197,406

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF raised relevant sale orders of IMCI kits and different child health supplies in the end of 2020. As a result of the global lockdown due to COVID-19, UNICEF received supplies in 2021 which allowed to achieve a greater number of beneficiaries than were initially targeted.

Nutrition <sup>10</sup>								
Children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	306,900	242,150	43,459	330,000	289,859	
	Refugees		23,100	18,226	3,271			
	Total		330,000	260,376 <sup>11</sup>	46,730			
Children under 5 to accessing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) services	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	920,700	794,282	204,827	920,700	854,067	
	Refugees		69,300	59,785	15,418			
	Total		990,000	854,067	220,245			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA								
Children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	272,923	160,170	39,728	627,124	317,720	63,086
	Refugees		76,028	57,062	2,412			
	Total		349,000	217,232 <sup>12</sup>	57,378			
Children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	9,000	11,838	3,877	89,589	29,708	7,945
	Refugees		4,443	1,208	5			
	Total		13,400	13,046	2,515			
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	154,068	20,538	5,626			
	Refugees		49,124	7,929	388			
	Total		203,200	28,467 <sup>13</sup>	23,949			
People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.6 Million	1,995,032	31,523 <sup>14</sup>	N/A <sup>15</sup>			
	Refugees		298,108	0	0			
	Total		2,282,140	31,523 <sup>16 17</sup>	9,112			
Education								

<sup>10</sup> Relevant results concern the period of January 2021 to November 2021 due to the relevant reporting method.

<sup>11</sup> This figure depicts relevant reports until November due to relevant reporting method, the final admission figure including December data is 290,000 children with SAM (88% of the target and the highest admission figure in CMAM history in Sudan) . Funding constrains prevented the programme to scale up further and reach its target.

<sup>12</sup> The under achievement was a result of Child Protection underfunding in 2021 which received 11 per cent of the relevant requirement needed to reach its targets.

<sup>13</sup> The under achievement was a result of Child Protection underfunding in 2021 which received 11 per cent of the relevant requirement needed to reach its targets.

<sup>14</sup> This number concerns feedback directly received by UNICEF and IPs via Community Feedback Complaints Mechanism in Geneina, Gedaref, Darfurs and Khartoum and people reached through PSEA raising awareness Campaigns (including Focus Group Discussions, face-to-face meetings, discussions, and orientation Sessions)

<sup>15</sup> As different methods of calculation were used during reporting of this and the previous report.

<sup>16</sup> The aforementioned number concerns feedback directly received by UNICEF and IPs via Community Feedback Complaints Mechanism in Geneina, Gedaref, Darfurs and Khartoum and people reached through PSEA raising awareness Campaigns (including Focus Group Discussions, face-to-face meetings, discussions, and orientation Sessions).

<sup>17</sup> Due to its nature, data reporting and collection poses a number of challenges and the aforementioned number does not depict in full people reached by UNICEF on this topic. UNICEF Sudan is working to better mainstreaming ethical data collection to be in a better position to depict relevant outcomes for 2022.

Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	139,860	271,279	41,203	2,200,000 <sup>18</sup>	2,200,000	1,987,134 <sup>19</sup>
	Refugees		15,540	9,585	0			
	Total		170,940	280,864 <sup>20</sup>	41,203			
Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)			2,434	2,965 <sup>21 22</sup>	2,129			
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	2.9 Million	618,426	429,374	158,606	2,200,000 <sup>23</sup>	2,200,000	2,059,933 <sup>24</sup>
	Refugees		68,714	15,455	0			
	Total		687,140	444,829 <sup>25</sup>	158,606			
<b>WASH</b>								
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	2,350,000	2,881,100	693,700	1,171,878	1,254,311	526,261
	Refugees		450,000	398,900	184,000			
	Total		2,800,000	3,280,000 <sup>26</sup> <sub>27</sub>	877,700			
People in humanitarian situations accessing and using adequate sanitation facilities	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	450,000	64,300	38,100	1,752,480	490,482	235,206
	Refugees		150,000	17,700 <sup>28</sup>	11,600			
	Total		600,000	82,000 <sup>29</sup>	49,700			

<sup>18</sup> In the first three quarters of 2021, this target was reported incorrectly as "2,000,000" due to a human error. The target according to HRP2021 is 2,200,000.

<sup>19</sup> Sector Partners did not fully report in 5Ws (sectorial data collection method) until the fourth quarter of the year. Thus, the number depicted shows results achieved in all quarters but were reported during the last one.

<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> 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.

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> In the first three quarters of 2021, this target was reported incorrectly as "2,000,000" due to a human error. The target according to HRP2021 is 2,200,000.

<sup>24</sup> Sector Partners did not fully report in 5Ws (sectorial data collection method) until the fourth quarter of the year. Thus, the number depicted shows results from all quarters but were reported during the last one.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

<sup>26</sup> Of these, 450,100 were provided with durable water sources through the construction/rehabilitation of 561 gender sensitive basic water sources (mainly motorized solar powered systems and handpumps). The rest of the benefited population (2,829,890) were provided with water disinfection, operational and maintenance, or water trucking support for existing water facilities.

<sup>27</sup> UNICEF supported a great scale flood response water supply disinfection operation during the last quarter.

<sup>28</sup> UNICEF is not involved in SSRs exclusive sanitation interventions. They are mainly tackled by UNHCR and NGOs. Hence the low result achievement.

<sup>29</sup> 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 own latrines through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

Population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		1,900,000	1,563,500	729,600	4,748,494	2,515,481	674,636
	Refugees		300,000	199,200	84,700			
	Total		2,200,000	1,762,700	814,300			

### Social Protection

Population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		91,500	0	N/A			
	Refugees		8,500	0	N/A			
	Total		100,000	0 <sup>30</sup>	N/A			

### C4D, Community engagement and AAP

People reached with messages on access to services			423,000	517,425 <sup>31</sup>	0 <sup>32</sup>			
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\* Change since last report.

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<sup>30</sup> Relevant Intervention has not commenced yet.

<sup>31</sup> The initial target was determined based on the estimation from the telecommunications companies in terms of coverage. Throughout the year this increased as more subscribers were added to the service.

<sup>32</sup> The results reported in the previous report include results for both the third and the fourth quarter of 2021.

## Annex B

### Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Other resources used in 2021	Resources available from 2020 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	29,035,529	16,047,561	0	4,370,071	8,617,897	30%
Nutrition	59,793,941	16,555,966	0	4,370,071	38,867,904	65%
Child Protection	18,065,397	914,463	0	1,043,639	16,107,295	89%
Education	50,782,851	5,828,777	0	741,669	44,212,405	87%
WASH	40,073,000	17,915,644	0	3,160,219	18,997,136	47%
Social Protection	7,938,000	13,472	0	349,138	7,575,390	95%
C4D, community engagement	5,435,583	188,830	0	158,726	5,088,027	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,124,301</b>	<b>57,464,713</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,193,533</b>	<b>139,466,055</b>	<b>66%</b>