

A health worker at Hellatkoko health facility, trained by the locality health promotion team with UNICEF support holds the COVID-19 vaccine before she administers it to clients; credit: Sabir /UNICEF 2021

Reporting Period: 1 April – 30 June 2021

### Highlights

- Low-cost solar hand pumps are providing water to 3000 people in remote parts of Kurmuk Locality (Blue Nile State) after years of inaccessibility due to conflict.
- Civil-conflict within Ethiopia creates fresh concerns that humanitarian needs will place further demands on Sudan. Floods and storms have already caused damage to refugee camps and protection risks already critical.
- Over 810,000 people were vaccinated through the COVAX initiative. Priority was assigned to frontline health workers and those over 65 with health concerns, although this was widened to include other priority groups to ensure the available supplies were utilised.

# SUDAN Humanitarian Situation Report

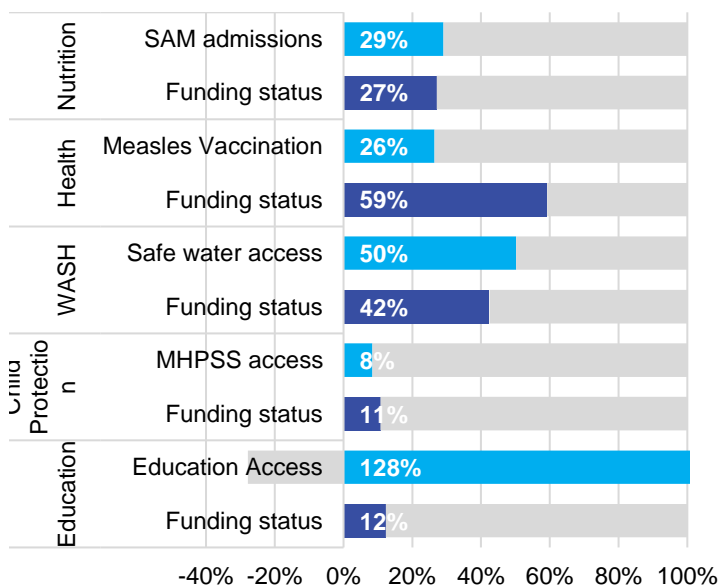
Mid-Year 2021



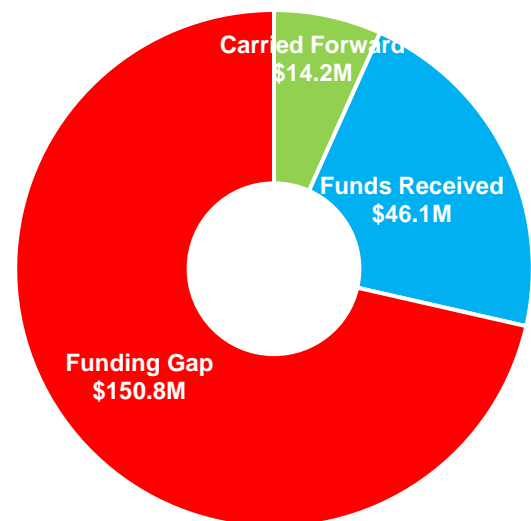
### Situation in Numbers

- 7.4 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 13.4 million<sup>1</sup>** people in need
- 1.4 million children** Among 2.5m Internally displaced people (IDPs)<sup>2</sup>
- 409,325 children** Among 772,313 South Sudanese Refugees<sup>3</sup>

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### UNICEF Appeal 2021: \$ 211.1 million



<sup>1</sup> 2021 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

<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 53 per cent of the total population of SSRs, (772,313 on 30 June 2021, (UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/south-sudanese-refugees-sudan-30-june-2021>)

## Funding

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. The HAC appeal will be updated in the third quarter to reflect the change in needs and context.

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).

At the end of June 2021, UNICEF faced a \$150,819,140 (72 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 WASH needs unaddressed.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

As Sudan continues the process of economic deregulation and political consolidation through 2021, the population remains gripped by economic hardship, communal conflict and epidemics.

In June, fuel subsidies were removed, opening supply availability, but pressuring those who are now unable to afford to keep vehicles running, and raising the cost of transportation. The deregulation of the exchange rate has, for now, slowed the depreciation of the value of the Sudanese pound in foreign exchange markets, no doubt steadied by announcements of debt relief and a \$2.5 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The costs of living continues to increase as the economy adjusts, with the annual inflation rate reaching 412.75 percent in June and is yet to show indications of slowing. Supply scarcity of pharmaceuticals has caused prices to rise and black-market sales to increase, while intermittent disruptions to power supply remain a daily occurrence.

The second quarter has enjoyed relative political stability, with new Wali (Governors) appointments to the Blue Nile, North Darfur and West Darfur occurring as expected as per the Juba Peace Agreement. The appointment of Minni Minawi as the Governor of Darfur is proving contentious amongst tribal groups and the five Darfur state's leadership. Protests against living conditions and the lack of economic opportunities continued with tensions building particularly around Eid-al-Fitr in May.

While the filling of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) in Ethiopia has been the source of international tension, the event itself occurred without noticeable consequence due to the high amount of rain that fell during and after the filling period. Of greater concern to humanitarians in Sudan, is the deteriorating situation affecting the Tigray region and the high likelihood of ethnic conflict escalating as the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) gives way to Amhara civilian militia forces. Refugee cases have already been recorded crossing into southern Gedaref, from the Kemant ethnic group, fleeing conflict south of Tigray as the Amhara mobilise. The existing 46,000 registered Tigrayan refugees residing in camps in Gedaref remain a concern with the floods and storms already affecting refugee shelters, a growing risk from epidemics, and protection and trafficking issues mounting.

After renewed clashes in and around Geneina in April, the number of displaced people peaked at around 165,000 but has since reduced to 105,000 by the end of June, as people have returned to their homes. For those that remain displaced, WASH, food and shelter remain priorities as they shelter in schools, other public buildings, and open areas. In North Darfur, there have been sporadic confrontations between rival factions including Sudan Liberation Movement/Army Abdulwahid Nur (SLM/A-AW) causing fresh displacement of residents into South and East Darfur. Tensions have been high as the UNAMID (UN-African Union Mission in Darfur) team sites are being turned over to Sudanese counterparts, and perceived responsibility for Security arrangements are transferred. Sortony camp, populated by SLM/A-AW aligned IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons), has been a tension point as fears of reprisals and further violence in the absence of UNAMID has drawn SLM/A-AW to position troops around the vicinity as ostensible protection.

For the first time, communal conflict broke out in Blue Nile state and elsewhere have continued sporadically in various areas. South Kordofan in particular, West Kordofan, White Nile, Red Sea, South Darfur as well as the aforementioned areas in North and West Darfur, have all experienced incidents. While government authorities are generally quick to respond to these and calm situations, the recurrence remains a concern.

COVID-19 remains a persistent hazard with cases continuing to be reported, yet there is an implicit understanding that the vast majority of fatal cases do not get reported. In total there have been 37,138 confirmed cases and 2,776 deaths to 23 July 2021, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (for the period April to June 2021, 4,509 cases and 550 deaths were reported). Port Sudan has experienced an unusual surge in cases in recent weeks, with the government considering stronger measures of containment. To date, very few hard countermeasures have been implemented at a population level, with economic rehabilitation taking priority. The first round of COVAX was completed in the second quarter with 810,498 doses administered, but significant challenges remain in public acceptance of vaccination.

## 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 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 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 second quarter of 2021 with therapeutic and preventative support. Supplies delivered include oxygen, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), sanitisers transportation, handling, cleaning, and other day-to-day costs, standard Q COVID-19 Ag Tests. 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 surveillance system and the National COVID-19 call centre. To date, UNICEF has provided PPEs to 65,713 (3,350 healthcare facilities staff and community health workers were provided with PPEs in 2021 which is 51 per cent of the annual target), while, 986,160 adults were supported with essential drug services at PHC level in 18 states.

Up to June 2021, 49 percent of the planned fund was received. The achievements in the measles vaccination, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) reach and provision of PPEs are 26, 67 and 68 percent respectively. UNICEF received large quantities of IMCI kits procured in the second half of 2020. These reached MOH (Ministries of Health) health workers and community health workers in 2021 and contributed to increased IMCI results for the reporting period.



*Girl receives her yellow fever vaccine, in Um Rakuba refugee camp in Gedaref state; credit/ UNICEF*

In 2021, UNICEF responded to the “third wave” of COVID-19 where demand for PPEs spiked. Residual stock received in 2020 was utilised in quarter one and demand was higher in the second quarter of the year, which is reflected in a higher achievement than funding indicates. The measles vaccination indicator aligns with expectations at the mid-year point and funding received. As measles outbreaks have been recorded recently and responses have been mobilised, a small spike in vaccination results might be expected in quarter three. UNICEF advocated for and supported the development of the National COVID Vaccination Deployment Plan to receive COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX programme. By the end of the second quarter, this support provided 810,498 vaccination doses. This required updating the Cold Chain Inventory tool and Cold Chain inventory assessment report, supporting the development of the Cold Chain Sizing tool for COVID-19 vaccine introduction, and supporting the FMOH (Federal Ministry of Health) in the identification of the needs for the supply chain and full support for the development of the COVAX Cold Chain Equipment (CCE) proposal.

Prepositioning of health supplies to all 18 states of Sudan has helped preparedness for the flood season. UNICEF, through its partnership with World Relief, has prepared for outbreaks in three of the most affected localities in Khartoum including; training ninety community health promoters on active community surveillance of disease outbreaks. These volunteers reached 1,140 households (Approximately six people in each) with awareness messages on the prevention of COVID-19 and other diseases. This partnership also provided twelve mobile PHC clinic services in those localities during April and May which have benefitted 4,758 people (61 per cent females). Additionally, 157,000 Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) were distributed to support 314,000 beneficiaries (53,380 children under five).

In response to the Ethiopian refugee crisis, bed net distribution,(LLINs), were provided to all refugees (5,500) in Hamdeyat Village and the transit centre in Kassala State. Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV), measles and yellow fever campaigns reached 33,544 refugees (16,407 females) and 12,000 (5,869 females) refugees respectively in sites and host communities in Gedaref (Village 8 transit centre, Um Rakuba camp and Tunyadbah camp) covering 92 per cent and 73 per cent of the population within all sites.

## Nutrition

Up to June 2021, 27 percent of the planned funding was received and the results in both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admissions and IYCF counselling represent 29 per cent of the HAC targets. Taking into consideration the standard delay in reporting May & June 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 1.9 million children have been screened in 2021 with 94,050 children identified with SAM and provided wasting management interventions. To serve these, the total number of Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) centres across Sudan reached 1,717 by the end of June, of which 1,636 are fixed sites, 73 are mobile and eight are satellite sites. 57 new OTP sites were established in 15 states across Sudan. A recent assessment of the functional status of OTP services showed that 99 percent of OTPs are fully functioning, 0.29 percent are partially functioning and 0.70 percent need further assessment to confirm their functionality states. 287,517 pregnant and lactating women received counselling on proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices through facility and community level counselling services and 7.5 million children 6-59 months received Vitamin A 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 is supporting eight CMAM centres for malnutrition screening, six OTPs (out of the eight) to provide SAM and MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) management services through partnerships with the ministry, Concern Worldwide, ALIGHT and MSF-Holland. Overall, 58,056 screenings of children under five and 10,469 pregnant/lactating mothers have occurred with 699 children identified and admitted for SAM treatment and 1,893 children for MAM treatment across all sites. UNICEF also established four Infant and Young Child Feeding corners in the host communities and camps to provide nutrition counselling services to 4,563 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 Sudan coordinated with the UNICEF Addis Ababa office to provide information and communication material 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 Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to develop a Nutrition Rapid Assessment tool to improve emergency responses and the National multi-hazard nutrition (Floods, outbreaks, Conflict; Drought) contingency plan was developed. 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.

UNICEF continued to develop the Nutrition capacity of personnel and facilities in Sudan. 303 frontline nutrition staff and 469 community volunteers, received CMAM training. 41,566 mothers were trained on MUAC screening. 30 Ministry of Health, UN and NGO staff received IYCF in emergency training, 725 health facility staff and 2,453 volunteers were trained on IYCF counselling and growth monitoring training was conducted for 35 trainers. 25 were trained on supply chain management in Kassala, and 131 nutrition focal points received data management training. Nutrition supplies to cover quarter two needs and rainy season stocks has been prepositioned and distributed. Rehabilitation was completed for 29 warehouses while 21 are ongoing.

## Child Protection

UNICEF's child protection response continued to provide Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) services in Quarter two, reaching 26,793 children (38 per cent girls) including 17,619 refugee children were reached. In total at mid-year, 29,432 children have benefitted from PSS services, delivering eight per cent of the target for 2021 (348,951) or 77 per cent of the funded target of 38,385. At the mid-year point, this is slightly ahead of planning expectations and is possible due to the newly launched project on appropriate, strengthened, and accessible MHPSS and protection services in health, education, justice, and social services in Sudan and the COVID-19 related MHPSS have increased Child Protection's 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 (FTR), 2,095 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 two (1051 girls). By the middle of the year, 26 per cent (3,443) of the

13,443-total target for UASC has been met. This is 232 per cent of planning expectations of 1,478, due to the acceleration of the FTR further to COVID 19.

UNICEF and partners have also provided prevention and response services such as legal, medical and PSS support to 150 victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) (58 percent girls) in quarter two, according to the standards of survivor-centred quality requirements. This brings the total to 836 reached with verifiable GBV interventions up to June, representing less than one percent of the total target or four per cent of the funded target of 22,351. This discrepancy is due to the difficulty in the 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 the onset of the Tigray refugee crisis, Protection actors have recognised the risks of refugees camps close to and on the the East African migrant route for trafficking of people and smuggling of goods. Child Protection has sustained support to implementing partners to ensure adequate documentation and follow up of child refugee cases, child rights monitoring as well as the awareness-raising on the child protection-related risks in the Tigray crisis response in Gedaref. UNICEF Child Protection is scaling up GBV and youth engagement programming through new partnerships to address identified gaps.

## Education

The academic year concluded in June 2021, after having reopened in January 2021. There was soft closure in May 2021, whereby the schools were closed for lessons but the examination period remained open, with COVID-19 mitigation measures in place.

To support the Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) and State Ministries of Education (SMoE) within the examination period, UNICEF provided hygiene supplies such as soap, face masks and hand sanitiser to schools across all states. In addition, UNICEF provided exam fees for 4,643 of the most vulnerable children (50 percent girls) in South and West Darfur, noting the recent conflict there negatively impacted their ability to pay the fees. UNICEF also supported the most vulnerable Internally Displaced Person (IDP) children in West and South Darfur by establishing Grade 8 examination centres in the IDP camps, providing transport support to exam supervisors, and delivery of exam papers. Overall, approximately 360,000 students were reached (50 per cent girls) with supplies and support within the examination period.

From April to June 2021, UNICEF supported 64,138 out of school children (52 percent girls) to increase access to formal and informal education opportunities. This has included the provision of an accelerated learning programme (ALP) and e-learning opportunities benefitting a total of 21,528 children in quarter two (42 percent girls). And, to continue to improve access to learning, UNICEF supported improving learning environments benefitting 42,610 children (44 per cent girls) through the construction of 70 temporary/semi-permanent classrooms with three latrines; rehabilitation of 70 classrooms with nine latrines; and installation of 38 drinking units as well as 16 handwashing units in Central Darfur, West Darfur, Blue Nile, Sennar, Khartoum and River Nile.

To support learning continuity and improved learning environments, UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials to 84,238 students (52 percent girls) in South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, Blue Nile, White Nile, Sennar, Khartoum, Gazeira, and River Nile to support continuity of learning, completion of the school year, and examinations. These included student kits, teacher kits, Early Childhood Education (ECE) kits, textbook packs, blackboards, seating mats, recreational kits, school uniforms, dignity kits, computers, benches, plastic tarpaulins, tents, sustainable female hygiene supplies and assistive devices.

To ensure quality learning, 2,650 teachers (60 percent female) at pre-primary and primary levels were trained in Education in Emergencies (EiE), life skills, Teacher Preparedness Training Programme (TPTP), the Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) curriculum, teaching methodology, the ECE curriculum, and teaching methodologies, education management, and core subjects. Additionally, 1,424 Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members (41 per cent female) were trained on education in emergency, school improvement plan (SIP), and life skills.

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 sanitiser, water tanks which benefitted 603 schools since January 2021, of which 157 schools were reached in quarter two.



*A young girl uses a UNICEF bag in Gorlangbang Elementary School, South Jebel Marra, South Darfur; credit: Bos/UNICEF*

Overall, targets to date are not in proportion to funding received against the HAC. Firstly, the school year reopened in January 2021 after an extensive closure due to COVID-19 and the academic year concluded in June 2021. This has increased results in quarter one as those who are benefitting from 2020 activities are included in 2021 as this is the first time they have accessed the schools. The schools will subsequently reopen for the 2021/2022 academic year in September 2021. To that end, extensive programming was and is being undertaken to support the two respective school reopenings. In addition, some core UNICEF funding was diverted to support humanitarian programming in efforts to keep schools reopened, when closures were imminent in May 2021, due to the second wave of COVID-19 in the country.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH programme provided 1,406,300 conflict and epidemic affected people (around 717,200 females and 703,100 children) with access to lifesaving basic water services in 14 states across Sudan (reaching 51 percent of the 2021 target). Of these, 169,000 were provided with durable basic water sources through the construction/rehabilitation of 126 gender-sensitive basic water sources (the majority through motorized solar-powered systems and hand-pumps) while the remaining 1,237,300 were provided with operational and maintenance (O&M) support for existing water facilities, water disinfection and/or water trucking services. The recipients were IDPs, COVID-19 and other emergency affected populations (1,294,500); Tigray Ethiopian Refugees (59,800) and South Sudanese Refugees (52,000). This indicator is on track to over-achieve the target as funded.

Up to June 2021, 22,500 conflict-and-epidemic affected people (around 11,700 females and 12,400 children) were provided with access to adequate sanitation facilities (reaching four percent of the 2021 target). These were 19,600 IDPs, and other emergency affected populations including 2,400 Tigray Ethiopian Refugees and 500 South Sudanese Refugees. The under achievements on the sanitation interventions were mainly because of low emergency sanitation funding. The anticipated flood season during the third quarter is expected to increase results and account for the majority of the sanitation interventions for 2021. Much of the sanitation interventions to date occur in prolonged crisis responses and hence does not require significant amounts of emergency sanitation facilities. South Sudanese refugee results are low as most South Sudanese targeted interventions are undertaken within camp setting whereas UNICEF focus is on out of camp contexts as agreed with UNHCR.

870,100 conflict and epidemic affected/at-risk population (around 451,300 females and 478,500 children) were reached with hygiene promotion messages 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, mainly hand washing soap, hygiene kits, jerry cans, chlorine tablets and sanitisers were distributed as required (40 per cent of 2021 target). The benefited population were mostly IDPs, COVID-19 and other emergency affected populations (810,300), Tigray Ethiopian Refugees (47,000) and South Sudanese Refugees (12,800). This indicator is on track to achieve planned targets as funding permits.



*3,000 people, in newly accessible areas of Kurmuk, locality Blue Nile, are using UNICEF assisted Solar Hand pumps. Credit:UNICEF*

One success story amongst the reported achievements is the provision of improved, innovative, low-cost water sources in conflict-affected areas in remote parts of Kurmuk Locality (Blue Nile State). The area which was inaccessible for many years because of war was reached with three hybrid solar-powered handpump systems that are benefitting 3,000 people. The installed facilities are simple solar-powered motorized water pumping systems with backup handpumps, water storage tanks and distribution systems that are delivered at an affordable cost (\$5,000 excluding the existing handpump and borehole cost) and minimal operation and maintenance cost. The new innovative cost-effective systems were very well received by communities and the government. UNICEF is currently procuring additional 250 units to be installed in the different targeted states.

### Communication for Development (C4D)

During the last reporting period, UNICEF Communication for Development (C4D) has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and other local outbreaks, successfully delivering positive sanitation and hygiene practice related messages, and promoting vaccine uptake through social mobilization and community engagement. C4D actively participates in local and national response forums, improving, coordinating, drawing lessons, and honing the response. Messaging has been delivered through social media, traditional media, and other forums such as schools, markets, transportation stations, mosques, and house visits. Messaging was delivered to more than 157,000 individuals through radio broadcasts while 15 federal television channels broadcast relevant information. At the same time, up to 34,000,000 individuals received health awareness messages on their mobile phones.

In West and Central Darfur, 52 health promoters and 30 Mother Support Groups (MSG) volunteers were trained to



Health promoters use a mobile van to reach as many communities as possible in a single day with specific COVID-19 vaccine messages about its availability, safety, efficacy, eligibility and the vaccination centres locations; credit: Sabir/UNICEF

during social mobilization in support of the COVAX immunisation campaign. In South Darfur, two COVID-19 prevention, Training of Trainers sessions were conducted to mobilise more than 50 women and youth while 527 people were involved in the prevention campaign, through mosques, community groups, social media, health centres, posters and radio reaching more than 100,000 individuals.

Despite UNICEF's efforts, challenges remain, including limited political commitment, lack of funding for health promotion, poor infrastructure, and availability of resources (electricity, lack of fuel, internet connection) and security concerns.

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

At the national level, UNICEF Sudan sent a letter and communicated with all INGO (International NGO) implementing partners to encourage their deeper engagement on PSEA and GBV Risk Mitigation. The Programme Document Review process was also updated to systematically include PSEA and GBV Risk Mitigation as an element of quality assurance.

As a part of the Tigray Ethiopian Refugee response, more than 100 individuals in Gedaref – UNICEF personnel, implementing partner staff, and members of affected communities – participated in trainings during quarter two, increasing their awareness and understanding of key issues around PSEA and GBV Risk Mitigation and their role in preventing abuse. Key government counterparts in Gedaref were also engaged in PSEA risk assurance discussions.

While work is ongoing to develop robust reporting mechanisms, these are yet to be formally established, causing the results for the relevant indicator to be zero.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

Coordination for humanitarian response has prioritized providing life-saving interventions to refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in western regions (namely Darfurs) and eastern states in Kassala and Gedaref. Lack of security in conflict-affected areas (West Darfur) prevented early assessments and limited timely interventions.

WASH sector partners assisted 478,783 people to access basic water services, 216,315 access basic sanitation and provided hygiene services to 1,109,346 that contributed to 1,407,675 beneficiaries of 2021. The preparedness and response strategy for seasonal floods prioritized 50 flood-prone localities dependent on vulnerability with a target population of 408,181. The sector response, under the leadership of the Water Environment and Sanitation department (WES), is implemented by 73 active partners and supports state contingency planning. The WASH sector Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Technical Working Group drafted a sector flood preparedness and response AAP checklist.

Nutrition sector partners admitted 10,956 children of SAM with medical complications, whilst outpatient treatment was offered for 95,920 and 121,078 for SAM and MAM cases respectively. Micronutrient supplementation was provided to 132,449 children under 5 years, reaching 62 per cent of the annual target, conveying improved coverage in comparison to 2020. The Nutrition Information System (NIS) TWG was launched to review assessments and coverage surveys to ensure validated data are consolidated in an online observatory platform.

The Education Sector reached a total of 210,413<sup>4</sup> children and their teachers with the various Education Sector activities.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Sector partners are continuing to respond to the West Darfur Crisis and continues 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 32,435 children and their caregivers, with lifesaving protection services including Psychosocial support, case management, safe spaces, protection messages and mine risk education in quarter two. A CP AoR operation dashboard is available [here](#). Child Protection partners have prioritised new emergencies caused by inter-communal clashes in the Darfur states, Kordofan, Eastern states as well as the needs of Tigrinya refugee communities in Gedaref. During this quarter the CPAoR secured 1.5 million (8 percent of the HRP requirement for CP response), from the Sudan Pool Fund (SPF) to address the protection needs of children. As part of flood preparedness, staff from 26 partners were trained on conducting child protection assessments.

UNICEF continues to co-lead the CP refugee sub-working group in Gadaref. Partners have established community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms in Um Rakuba and Tunedbah camps and conducted three trainings targeting 25 community-based volunteers to receive and manage complaints. During the next months, the focus will be on raising awareness about the mechanism and making it fully functional. Together with the GBV AoR and UNHCR, the CPAoR developed standard operating procedures for supporting child and adolescent survivors of GBV in the refugee camps however the relevant services and facilities still need to be strengthened. Child Protection partners continue to improve case management systems and services, supported by updated service mapping and referral pathways.

## Communication and Advocacy

UNICEF Sudan's Communication and Advocacy (C&A) continues to work for the safety of families and children during the ongoing pandemic, encouraging vaccination uptake with videos and posts on its various digital platforms, coverage of the COVAX vaccine campaign launch and promotion of C4D efforts.

For World Immunization Week, UNICEF Sudan's digital platform promoted vaccination efforts including the recent polio vaccine campaign and COVID-19 Vaccination. A UNICEF Facebook Live on 'COVID19 vaccine hesitancy and misinformation' was streamed to over 10,000 online viewers. Key media content has been compiled on a dedicated [COVAX website page](#). During Ramadan, illustrations, animations and a six-episode series named "[Dageega Nafham](#)" were delivered to promote COVID-19 safety. Other short video skits named "[From Afar](#)" were also streamed on digital platforms, to promote social distancing and COVID-19 precautions for major event gatherings including funerals and weddings. A "reimagine parenting" social campaign was launched during Parenting Month, to address the burden on parents caused by COVID19. This highlighted the socioeconomic consequences and requests governments and the private sector to prioritize parents and support children during the pandemic.

UNICEF Sudan Youth Advocate, Makhtoum Abdullah from Otash IDP Camp in South Darfur, was invited to be a speaker at a global Webinar for the UNICEF Youth Advocate Programs. Makhtoum highlighted his appreciation of including youth's voices in UNICEF programmes and his passion for Education. There has also been ongoing coverage of emergencies in Eastern and Western Sudan including the Tigray refugee crisis and response and the Yellow Fever Vaccination Campaign for Tigray Refugees.

UNICEF continued to highlight donor support for various interventions on our website and social media platforms, including the [first donor visit to South Jebel Marra in over a decade with the European Union](#).

UNICEF Sudan's online content reached over 12 million people on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. The website has had over 93,000 visitors with most visited pages: [how to breastfeed during COVID19 pandemic](#), [COVID19 Vaccines in Sudan](#) and [COVID19 & Stigma: How to prevent and address social stigma in your community](#)

## Next Situation Report: 15 October 2021

UNICEF Sudan: [www.unicef.org/sudan](http://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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			UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
Indicator	Dis-aggregation	Overall Needs <sup>5</sup>	2021 target <sup>6</sup>	Total re-sults <sup>7</sup>	Change since the last report	2021 target	Total results <sup>8</sup>	Change since the last report
<b>Health</b>								
# children under 1 year vaccinated against measles <sup>9</sup>	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.2 Million	908,313	240,086	155,937			
	Refugees		52,865 <sup>10</sup>	13,973	9,076			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>961,200</b>	<b>254,059</b>	<b>165,013<sup>11</sup></b>			
# Children under 5 to accessing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) services	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.2 Million	897,736	644,504	480,948			
	Refugees		197,064	87,525	65,314			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,095,000<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>732,029</b>	<b>546,262<sup>13</sup></b>			
# health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control	<b>Total</b>		<b>7,020</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>3,550</b>			
<b>Nutrition<sup>14</sup></b>								
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	306,900	89,206	50,102	306,900 <sup>15</sup>	89,206	50,102
	Refugees		23,100	6,714	3,771			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>330,000</b>	<b>95,920</b>	<b>53,873</b>			
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	3.7 Million	920,700	267,391	156,460	920,700	267,391	156,460
	Refugees		69,300	20,126	11,776			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>990,000</b>	<b>287,517</b>	<b>168,236</b>			
<b>Child Protection</b>								
# children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable,	2.6 Million	272,923	6,913	4,509	627,124	50,158	42,450

<sup>5</sup> Overall needs are based on 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

<sup>6</sup> Targets reflect the UNICEF 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan>.

<sup>7</sup> Justifications for results against funding are included in the narrative where appropriate

<sup>8</sup> 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

<sup>9</sup> Up to May 2021. June data is under processing.

<sup>10</sup> The ratio of Refugees has been changed since quarter one to reflect the HNO 2021 publication

<sup>11</sup> Quarter one results contained a publication error and should read 89,049 measles vaccinations

<sup>12</sup> This Target has increased by 82,408 in the latest HAC update,

<sup>13</sup> Quarter one results contained a publication error and should read 185,767 for IMCI services

<sup>14</sup> Results reported for the Nutrition sector indicators are one month prior to the UNICEF sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

<sup>15</sup> Nutrition SSR beneficiaries are reported via UNHCR, hence Total Sector is less than UNICEF results.

	Residents							
	Refugees		76,028	22,519	22,284			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>349,000</b>	<b>29,432</b>	<b>26,793</b>			
# children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	9,000	2310	2,222	89,589	5,751 <sup>16</sup>	3,401
	Refugees		4,443	1,133	523			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13,400</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>2,745</b>			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	154,068	828	144	N/A	22,684	N/A
	Refugees		49,124	8	6			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>203,200</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>150</b>			

### Education

# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	2.9 Million	139,860	210,793	90,878	2,000,000	176,700 <sup>17</sup>	18,020
	Refugees		15,540	7,761	4,089			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>170,940</b>	<b>218,554<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>94,967</b>			
# schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	Total	2.9 Million	2,434	603 <sup>19</sup>	189	-	864 <sup>20</sup>	-
# 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	2.9 Million	618,426	197,852	94,697	2,000,000	91,697	0
	Refugees		68,714	13,638	4,010			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>687,140</b>	<b>211,490</b>	<b>98,707</b>			

### Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene <sup>21</sup>	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents	9.0 Million	2,350,000	1,294,500	227,628	1,171,878 <sup>22</sup>	478,783	302,857 <sup>23</sup>
	Refugees		450,000	111,800	57,860			

17 There are results from partners reported in Q2 that are yet to be verified that are not included and these will be included in Q3. Differences between Sector and UNICEF indicator criteria and submission dates produce a lower sector result than UNICEF. UNICEF results submitted toward the sector results are 173,170.

18 This result indicates a total number of out of school children received support from UNICEF and a total number of students benefitted from school construction/rehabilitation and installation of handwashing unit and drinking unit.

19 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.

20 This is based on the sector reaching 117,902 students, and an average of 136.5 students per primary school to align with UNICEF contributions of 82,327 beneficiaries in 603 schools.

21 600,000 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

22 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.

23 Sector results for Quarter one were incorrectly reported for the WASH indicators and should have been as follows, Safe Water 175,926, Sanitation 92,810, Hygiene, 618,078

	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,800,000<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>1,406,300</b>	<b>258,488</b>			
# of people in humanitarian situations accessing and using adequate sanitation facilities	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		450,000	19,600	9,000	1,752,480	<b>216,315</b>	123,505
	Refugees		150,000	2,900 <sup>25</sup>	400			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>600,000</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>9,400</b>			
# of population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		1,900,000	810,300	256,400	4,748,494	<b>1,109,346</b>	491,268
	Refugees		300,000	59,800	25,200			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>870,100</b>	<b>281,600</b>			
<b>Social Protection</b>								
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		91,500	-				
	Refugees		8,500	-				
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>0<sup>26</sup></b>				
<b>PSEA</b>								
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable, Residents		1,995,032	-				
	Refugees		298,108	-				
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,282,140</b>	<b>0<sup>27</sup></b>				
<b>C4D, Community engagement and AAP</b>								
# people reached with messages on access to services			423,000	<b>246,796</b>	<b>246,796<sup>28</sup></b>			

<sup>24</sup> WASH targets have increased in the HAC update, to reflect the Tigray Refugee crisis, and to align package responses, i.e. 600,000 recipients of durable water solutions also receive sanitation, those that receive water disinfection and O&M also receive hygiene messaging.

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF is not involved SSRs exclusive sanitation interventions. They are mainly tackled by UNHCR and NGOs. Hence the low result achievement.

<sup>26</sup> Humanitarian Cash programmes have not yet been funded or initiated in 2021. These will likely show results in Quarter 3

<sup>27</sup> While work to create reporting channels is ongoing, these have not yet been established, and as such this indicator is 0.

<sup>28</sup> This indicator was not included in the Quarter one report

## Annex B Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian Funds available		Funding gap	
		Carry-over from 2020	Received 2021	\$	%
Health	29,035,529	4,370,071	12,818,201	11,847,257	41%
Nutrition	59,793,941	4,370,071	11,824,556	43,599,314	73%
Child Protection	18,065,397	1,043,639	897,119	16,124,639	89%
Education	50,782,851	741,669	5,505,797	44,535,385	88%
WASH	40,073,000	3,160,219	13,845,180	23,067,601	58%
Social Protection	7,938,000	349,138	25,517	7,563,345	95%
C4D, community engagement	5,435,583	158,726	1,195,258	4,081,599	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,124,301</b>	<b>14,193,533</b>	<b>46,111,628</b>	<b>150,819,140</b>	<b>71%</b>

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