



SUDAN WASH

GLOBAL THEMATIC REPORT
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2018

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Cover photo: A young boy drinks water from a hand pump in Tellou Aljouba village, six kilometres east of the town of Kadugli, in South Kordofan.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	4
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT.....	7
III. RESULTS.....	8
IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS.....	17
V. FUTURE WORK PLAN.....	20
VI. EXPRESSION OF THANKS.....	21
ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES.....	22
ANNEX 2: VISIBILITY.....	24
ANNEX 3: FEEDBACK FORM.....	26

ACRONYMS

AUHIP	African Union High-Level Implementation Panel
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
C4D	Communication for Development
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMOM	Community Management for Operation and Maintenance
DDK	Diarrhoeal Disease Kits
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMS	Information Management System
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWRE	Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity
ODF	Open Defection Free
OR	Other Resources
RR	Regular Resources
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
3SM	Standard Spatial Survey
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
SWC	State Water Corporation
SWGU	Sudan Women General Union
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current context in Sudan is one of ongoing protracted and multi-faceted needs, with more than two million internally displaced people and displacement-affected communities, a total of 1.2 million refugees and vulnerable communities including significant numbers of children requiring assistance, combined with underdevelopment and a need to address the root causes of vulnerability, including conflict and climate change. In this context, multiple activities need to run concurrently across the humanitarian-development-peace equation, sometimes in the same geographical areas, to adequately address needs in ways that can achieve a sustainable impact. This includes response to emergencies and lifesaving needs; investment in preparedness and resilience; seeking durable solutions for displaced people; supporting conflict prevention, social cohesion and peacebuilding; planning for longer term development; and building and working with national capacities.

In 2018, Sudan also faced an intense economic crisis, characterised by extreme inflation and shortages of basic commodities after administrative austerity measures were adopted in January 2018. Rather than alleviate the crisis, these measures had a paralysing effect on the economy throughout the year, causing a severe shortage of fuel and other commodities such as bread and increasing social tensions. Restrictions on bank withdrawals also caused a liquidity shortage, causing a slowdown in humanitarian and development operations by the government, international and national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and development partners.

Sustainable Development Goal six - ensure availability of sustainable management of water and sanitation for all - plans and budgets were developed for all the 18 states to ensure universal access to basic water and basic sanitation for all by 2030. UNICEF facilitated wider consultations with sector stakeholders at national and state levels to formulate the above plan. An initial estimate called for an investment of about USD 20 billion to achieve basic water and basic sanitation for all Sudanese, including WASH-facilities in all schools and health centers by 2030.

The main challenges faced by the WASH-sector were related to the worsening economic situation and included: inflation, fuel and cash scarcity, increasing prices (e.g. for construction and transport), and customs levies. This led to raised costs for private water delivery, rehabilitation and construction of facilities, operation and maintenance, chemicals fuel procurement and transportation of supplies (e.g. chlorine from the capital to the various states). Soaring prices and shortages put significant pressure on vulnerable communities and stretched the WASH-programme's resources to respond to their needs.

Despite the economic challenges, progress was achieved by creatively deploying the available resources. Through UNICEF Sudan's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme, an additional 1.1 and 1.8 per cent of Sudanese children and family members have access to basic sanitation and basic water respectively.

UNICEF's technical and financial support significantly contributed towards increasing children's access to WASH-services, specifically towards achieving the following outputs and results:

- OUTPUT 2.1** More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities access basic sanitation facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices.
- OUTPUT 2.2** More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities have equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities.
- OUTPUT 2.3** WASH-sector institutional capacity and systems are strengthened for scaled-up equitable and sustainable access to basic improved WASH services

The key results achieved are (amongst others):

By prioritizing [rehabilitation of water facilities](#), UNICEF reached nearly 737,000 people (358,000 men and 379,000 women) with improved water sources, including around 368,000 children. In consultation and coordination with the education sector, WASH-interventions benefited over 90,000 school children (43,900 boys, 46,760 girls). Water facilities were constructed in 58 health/nutrition centers, while sanitation facilities were provided in 26 centers. UNICEF's contribution represented 46 per cent of WASH-sector achievements (humanitarian).

UNICEF also achieved substantial progress in supporting [Open Defecation Free \(ODF\) certified communities](#) - 173,572 people now live in 226 ODF-communities - and creatively used the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to promote sanitation in conflict-affected areas, despite the comparatively low humanitarian funding. In 2018, UNICEF's contributions to ODF-certified communities represented 84 per cent of the WASH sector (humanitarian) results and 73 per cent of the basic sanitation results for the WASH sector (humanitarian).

[Hygiene promotion interventions](#) reached nearly 3.7 million people (1.8 million men and 1.9 million women) across Sudan (319% of the targeted 1.16 million people).

The funds from the WASH Global Thematic Pool were used to provide technical support to the Federal Ministry of Health for the rolling-out of the national ODF-roadmap. UNICEF's technical advice also contributed to systems strengthening (data collection, monitoring and reporting) and Community-Led Total Sanitation capacity-building. It also helped support the Federal Ministry of Health to organise various advocacy events, for example by engaging the Sudan Women General Union (SWGU), higher educational institutions and universities as well as local media in the promotion and scaling-up of sanitation, with a special focus on eliminating open defecation.

In addition, the contribution was used for a national WASH in schools' assessment in the 18 states of Sudan (with data collection taking place in 13 out of 18 states in Sudan). For the assessment, 1,120 sample schools were drawn from public schools in urban and rural areas in all the 18 states of Sudan. This is the first national baseline survey for WASH in Schools, based on the SDG-6 guideline; and will guide future planning and prioritisation of resources and tracking of WASH-coverage in schools.

As per the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2018-2021, UNICEF's WASH-programme will continue to focus on the following priorities:

- Elimination of open defecation and scaling-up access to basic sanitation.
- Sustaining and increasing access to clean water.
- Strengthening the WASH-sector coordination.
- Support the WASH-sector reform including development of national policies and strategic plans.
- Evidence generation, knowledge management, sector monitoring and innovation.
- Partnerships and private sector engagement.
- Inter-sectoral integration for synergistic impact of child survival interventions.



II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

On the political level, the situation in Sudan is characterised by the existence of unresolved internal conflicts and unfulfilled political reform. While the security situation relatively improved, it remained volatile. The comprehensive implementation of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) roadmap to end the armed conflicts in Darfur, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan, and on the National Dialogue remains the basis for efforts to attain sustainable peace required to end long-standing armed conflicts in the country.

The economic situation reached a point of ‘instability and dysfunction’ (according to the World Bank).¹ In September, the Sudanese Government adopted a series of austerity measures, including a major cabinet reshuffle, additional exchange rate devaluation and further restrictions on bank withdrawals. However, these measures were unable to stabilise the situation, and long queues continued at cash machines, fuel stations, and bakeries across Sudan. In December, following public demonstrations and protests, a state of emergency and school closures were imposed in several cities and towns, causing major disruption in children’s access to basic services, especially in education and health care. Economic insecurity was also an important driver in government restructuring and reorganisation of presidential, executive, and national state governance bodies in terms of objectives, ranking, and mandates.

The current context in Sudan is one of ongoing protracted and multi-faceted needs, with significant numbers of internally displaced people and displacement-affected communities, refugees and vulnerable communities including children requiring assistance, combined with underdevelopment and a need to address the root causes of vulnerability, including conflict and climate change. In such a context, multiple activities need to run concurrently across the humanitarian-development-peace equation, sometimes in the same geographical area, to adequately address those needs in a way that achieves a sustainable impact. This includes response to emergencies and lifesaving needs, investment in preparedness and resilience, seeking durable solutions for displaced people, supporting conflict-prevention, social cohesion and peacebuilding, planning for longer-term development, and building and working with national capacities. UNICEF actively participated in the process of operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Inadequate institutional and human resource capacities to manage, lead, and coordinate the WASH-sector at both national and sub-national levels resulted in fragmented sector coordination, poor data management across departments, ineffective allocation of resources, and inadequate operation and maintenance regime affecting WASH-services sustainability and scale-up.

The onset of the economic crises was a major challenge, putting enormous hardships on the already vulnerable families and stretched UNICEF’s WASH-programme’s resources to respond to their needs. This economic challenge raised the cost of rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities, operation and maintenance, spare parts, water treatment chemicals and fuel. Besides 2018 saw a decline in humanitarian funding compared to previous years (UNICEF only received 18.5% of the funding requested under UNICEF Sudan’s Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for WASH).

¹ Sudan Country Office Annual Report 2018

To respond to this challenge, UNICEF Sudan implemented WASH-programmes in both developmental and humanitarian settings. UNICEF used development funding and creatively adapted Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to address sanitation challenges for returnees, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in host communities. UNICEF also prioritised development funding for water supply interventions in communities hosting returnees, refugees and IDPs. Through UNICEF's support towards operation and maintenance costs, over 710,000 vulnerable families retained access to water - representing 51 per cent of the humanitarian WASH-sectoral achievements.

UNICEF influenced wider sector thinking by co-leading the national and subnational WASH-sector coordination forums and advanced the humanitarian-development-peace nexus agenda. This was done through a three-pronged approach to WASH-interventions comprising – inclusive community engagement and empowerment, systems strengthening and capacity-building, influencing policies, strategies and plans. UNICEF supported Sudan's Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) commitments, WASH-sector reform, SDG 6-planning, and the national Open Defecation Free (ODF) roadmap, in addition to a comprehensive web-based WASH Information Management System (IMS) to better target inequities. Initial efforts to set up a common WASH-coordination forum bringing together the development and humanitarian actors was ongoing with UNICEF's active engagement.

III. RESULTS

OUTCOME 2 By 2021, more children and their families are living in an Open Defecation Free environment, using improved drinking-water sources and adopting improved hygiene practices.

OUTPUT 2.1

More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities access basic sanitation facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices.

OUTPUT 2.2

More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities have equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities.

OUTPUT 2.3

WASH sector institutional capacity and systems are strengthened for scaled-up equitable and sustainable access to basic improved WASH-services

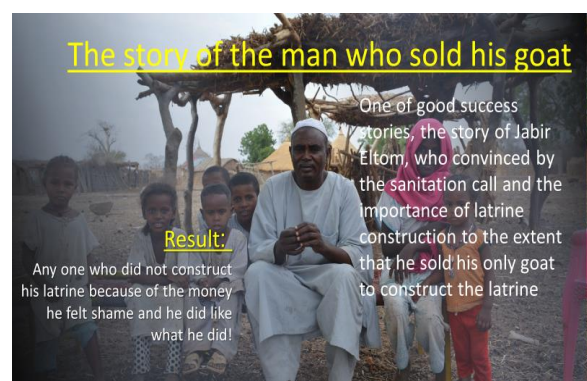
OUTPUT 2.1

More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities access basic sanitation facilities and adopt adequate hygiene practices.

In 2018, 464,165 people (227,441 men, 236,724 women, including 232,082 children) gained access to improved sanitation services, thereby considering women's and girls' privacy and safety through the UNICEF WASH activities in Sudan. This represents 71 per cent of the planned target of 650,000 people. Of the beneficiaries reached, 88 per cent lived in under-served areas, while the remaining 12 per cent lived in crisis-affected areas.



UNICEF's hygiene interventions reached nearly 3.7 million people (1.8 million men, 1.9 million women), this presented a whopping 319 per cent of the targeted 1.16 million people. People were reached through intensive and continued community mobilisation and promotion programmes, mainly as part of the emergency response targeting AWD-affected communities, returnees and South Sudanese refugees. Hygiene supplies were also distributed in some of the most affected communities.



© UNICEF Sudan/2018. Community leaders participating in the hygiene awareness campaign in Blue Nile State

In consultation and coordination with the education sector, a total of 33,347 children (15,775 boys and 17,572 girls) from 90 schools (60% of the targeted 150 schools) gained access to gender-segregated sanitation facilities. Sanitation facilities were also installed in 47 health and nutrition centres. Most of these interventions were implemented in high-priority localities (in Kassala, Gedaref, South and West Kordofan, the five Darfur States and Blue Nile State) that encountered multiple deprivations.



With UNICEF support, 18,314 girls and women in humanitarian situations were provided with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) services. In addition, four schools have gained MHM-support.

The high-level launch of the national roadmap to make Sudan Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2022, was attended by nine ministers (five federal and four state ministers). Similar roadmaps were developed for eight states. 226 communities achieved certified ODF status (150% of the targeted 150). An additional 395 communities were declared ODF and awaiting formal verification and certification.

Further, UNICEF rolled-out the implementation of environmental sanitation and hygiene master plans in El Fasher and Zalingei in North and Central Darfur respectively, as part of the joint UNICEF-UNOPS 'Urban Water for Darfur' project.

Yet, just 20 per cent of the emergency sanitation target was achieved, clearly highlighting the decreasing trend in humanitarian funding. UNICEF creatively used the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in 96 conflict-affected communities to drive sustainable behavior change instead of ad-hoc latrine provision. With a third of households practicing open defecation, coupled with poor hygiene practices and inadequate drinking water, poor, under-served communities continued to be vulnerable to disease outbreaks and malnutrition. Going forward, the implementation of the ODF-roadmap will be key to galvanizing public opinion and mobilizing resources for scaling-up sanitation services.

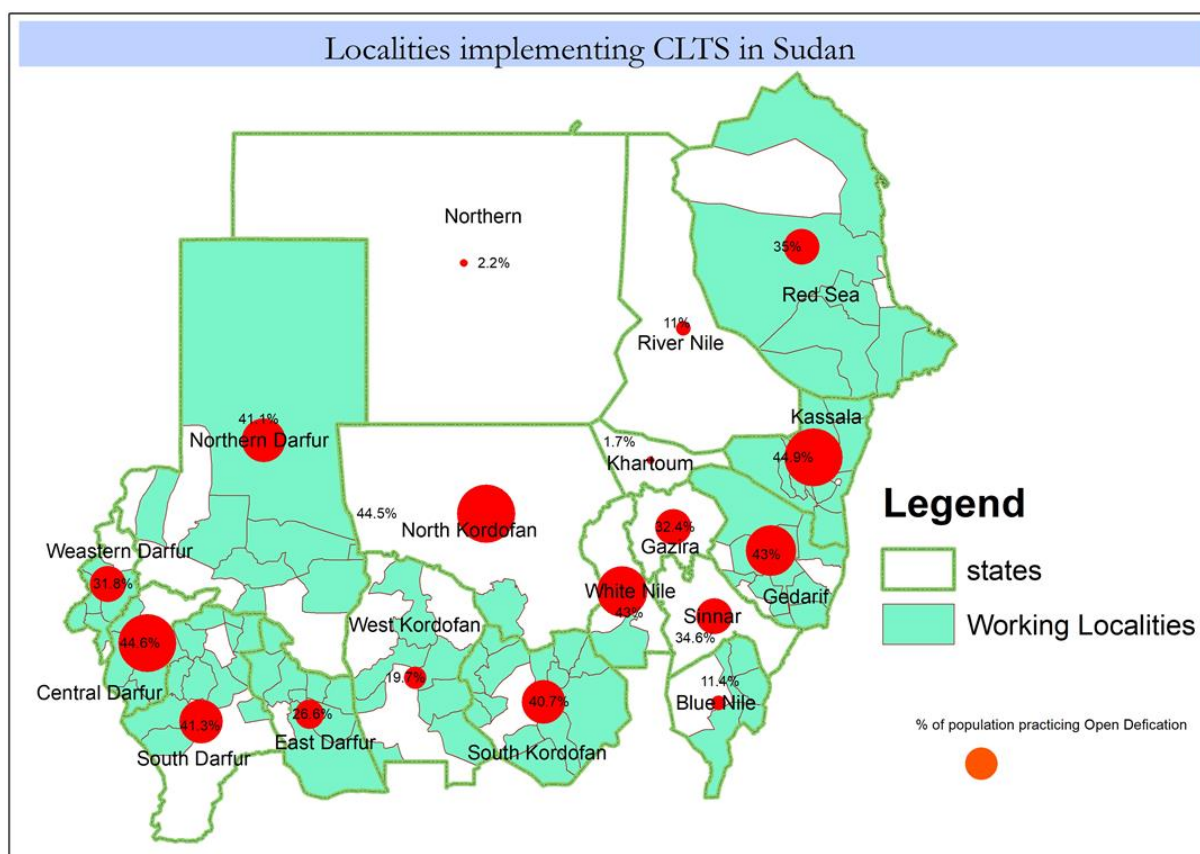


Fig 1: Map showing localities implementing Community -Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Sudan

UNICEF supported the Federal Ministry of Health to organise various advocacy events, for example by engaging the Sudan Women General Union (SWGU), higher education institutions and universities as well as local media in the scale-up of sanitation through the implementation of national plans and strategies. A workshop brought together 16 major universities in Sudan, key line ministries, and development partners to discuss concrete areas of collaboration in curriculum formulation, research, assessments, studies, innovation, trainings, implementation, and monitoring to accelerate sanitation in the country. Engagement with media was pursued to further mobilise support for scaling-up sanitation.



© UNICEF Sudan/2018. Participants of the workshop with the Minister of Health

Further, supervisors from 18 states were trained in conducting the national 'WASH in Schools' assessment, including data collection in 13 out of 18 states in Sudan. The assessment will produce a comprehensive nation-wide mapping of 'WASH in Schools' in Sudan based on SDG 6 indicators. By collecting and analyzing nation-wide data on WASH in Schools, the project aims to identify the deprivations encountered by schools to better target resources. The 1,120 sample schools are drawn

from public primary schools in urban and rural areas, and from all 18 states of Sudan. The data collection is ongoing as of March 2019 and the final report is expected to be completed by June 2019.

In addition to supporting the above national WASH in Schools assessment, the funds from the WASH Global Thematic Pool were used to provide technical support to the Federal Ministry of Health for the rolling-out of the national ODF roadmap to the states. UNICEF's technical advice also contributed to systems strengthening (data collection, monitoring and reporting) and CLTS capacity building. It also helped support the Federal Ministry of Health to organise various advocacy events, namely engaging the Sudan Women General Union (SWGU), higher educational institutions and universities as well as local media in the promotion and scaling-up of sanitation, with focus on eliminating Open defecation. UNICEF's engagement with the media on sanitation yielded positive results, with 12 media outlets covering sanitation and social media posts reaching over 27,000 people since October 2018.

OUTPUT 2.2

More children and their families in targeted vulnerable communities have equitable and sustainable access to improved drinking water facilities.

In 2018, 736,793 vulnerable rural and emergency- affected people (including 368,397 children and 357,596 male and 379,197 female family members), representing 184 per cent of the planned target, gained access to improved water sources through the rehabilitation and construction of water facilities. Half of the beneficiaries lived in conflict- and AWD-affected areas, 15 per cent in refugee camps or host communities and 35 per cent in severely underserved rural areas. UNICEF's contribution represented 46 per cent of the WASH-sector emergency response for water.

UNICEF continued to ensure access to improved water sources to 711,806 people (355,529 men, 356,277 women) by supporting the operation, maintenance, and disinfection of water sources, including at household level.

Through a WASH-, education-, and health-integrated approach, a total of 57,313 school children (28,125 boys, 29,188 girls) from 116 schools (77% of the targeted 150 schools) and 58 health and nutrition centers had access to basic water supply. The bulk of beneficiaries came from multiple deprived localities across Darfur, Kordofan, Blue and White Nile, Sennar, Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref states. UNICEF supported an integrated response to the humanitarian situation in Jebel Marra reaching 18,000 people (8,820 men, 9,180 women) with basic water and tripling access to improved water sources (from 5.4 liters to 15 liters, as per SPHERE standards) to 16,000 South Sudanese refugees (7,840 men, 8,160 women) in the Redais-II camp in White Nile state.

Supporting community-management of operation and maintenance of WASH-services aimed to promote community ownership, and long-term sustainability. The Zamzam IDP-camp with about 218,000 residents in North Darfur successfully carried out the Community Management of Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) approach with UNICEF's support. Camp residents managed camp water services and demonstrated viable water tariff collection and management. CMOM was further instituted in 124 communities across UNICEF-supported states. UNICEF supported a major national assessment to assess different CMOM modalities, good practices, and challenges in both emergency and developmental settings to develop a national strategy to scale-up CMOM across Sudan.

In 2018, UNICEF started the piloting process for an innovative hybrid water supply system powered by solar to replace the current hand pumps in ten locations (prioritizing ODF-certified communities) to enable greater water security to rural inhabitants. UNICEF also commenced a multi-dimensional study

about *hafirs* (water harvesting bodies) to devise a national strategy for sustainable management of *hafirs*, duly considering Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles in meeting the needs of multiple users.

Wide disparities in access to basic water sources coupled with a poor operation and maintenance regime as well as poor water quality surveillance, continued to present potential risks for disease outbreaks in Sudan in 2018. Inadequate sector capacity, turnover of skilled staff, lack of evidence-based Information Management Systems (IMS); low private sector involvement, and the ongoing fuel and economic crisis continued to undermine access to basic water. To address these constraints, UNICEF supported the WASH-sector reform and development of SDG 6 plans and budgets for all states. In addition, UNICEF complemented the government's 'Zero Thirst' programme aimed at providing water within two kilometers of all communities by 2020.

OUTPUT 2.3

WASH-sector institutional capacity and systems are strengthened for scaled-up equitable and sustainable access to basic improved WASH-services.

In 2018, UNICEF continued to influence the larger WASH-sector thinking in Sudan by co-leading the national and state WASH-sector coordination forums in 13 states and supporting the sanitation high councils and committees in 11 states. UNICEF supported Sudan's Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) commitments focusing on sanitation promotion, establishing active overall WASH and sanitation coordination mechanisms and enhancing sector monitoring systems.

UNICEF supported the high-level launch of the national roadmap for making Sudan Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2022 with clear targets, an action plan, and budget. Through a series of consultations involving a wide range of stakeholders, UNICEF supported the development of SDG 6 plans (focusing on 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5 targets) for all 18 states to ensure inclusive access, with clear targets, an action plan and budget.

UNICEF actively contributed to the ongoing African Development Bank-funded WASH-sector reform consisting of the 2018-2021 WASH-strategic plan, WASH-sector monitoring and evaluation framework, and water tariff setting. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and relevant line ministries, a national WASH in Schools assessment to generate an SDG-baseline was conducted. A web-based national WASH-sector Information Management System (IMS) with national, state-, locality- and community-level information was developed and tested. At federal level, a high-level users' training was conducted. With UNICEF's support, active monitoring of WASH-activities continued in eight targeted states (100% of the target). WASH-aspects were also included in the 2018 S3M national nutrition survey.

UNICEF contributed to climate-resilient development and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach in Darfur states through the joint Qatar-funded DDS project; and, to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by mainstreaming the needs of IDPs in sanitation and hygiene master plans for Zalingei and El Fasher towns.

UNICEF contributed to the establishment of centres for excellence by collaborating with sector practitioners and learning institutions to build national capacity in WASH by designing training courses and curriculum (e.g. WASH strategic leadership and gender equality mainstreaming) and seeking opportunities for research and innovation. Capacities of 442 sector practitioners (207 men, 235 women) at national, state and locality levels and 9,189 community members (4,578 men, 4,611 women)

were enhanced in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), sanitation promotion, WASH in schools, community management, and WASH-mechanics with a focus on women and girls' empowerment.

Inadequate institutional and human resource capacities to manage, lead, and coordinate the WASH sector at both national and sub-national levels resulted in fragmented sector coordination, poor data management and information across departments, ineffective allocation of resources, and inadequate operation and maintenance regime affecting WASH services sustainability and scale-up. To address some of these challenges, UNICEF stepped up its engagement with the Dams and Hydraulic Unit and Ground Water and Wadi departments in addition to the Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit (DWSU) and supported the WASH sector reform. Initial efforts to set up a common coordination forum bringing together the development and humanitarian actors was ongoing with UNICEF's active engagement.

CASE STUDY: PARTNERSHIP WITH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN SUDAN FOR SCALING-UP SANITATION

BACKGROUND

The Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 indicates a promising positive change in the trend of coverage for both sanitation and water in Sudan. Comparison between the Sudan Household Health Survey, 2010, with the MICS, 2014, indicates that coverage has increased from 27 per cent to 33 per cent for improved sanitation facilities and from 60 per cent to 68 per cent for improved drinking water sources, while open defecation has marginally reduced from 31 per cent to 29 per cent. Despite efforts made so far to strengthen the Environmental Health Strategy (EHS) in Sudan, there is a long way to go to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets.

To ensure the achievement of ending open defecation (SDG 6.2) target, the Government of Sudan is committed to making the country Open-Defecation-Free (ODF) by the end of 2022. To achieve this target, the Federal Ministry of Health, with UNICEF support, is developing partnership with different stakeholders. Higher academic institutions involved on the training and research on sanitation and hygiene are one of the stakeholders proposed for these partnerships.

The proposed programme is composed of three components: 1) A national consensus building workshop on the role and responsibilities of universities, 2) targeted training for Sudanese university students specialising in WASH-related topics, including public health and environmental health, to make them active promoters of best practices and latest innovations in the field. Improving the skills of local authorities, and locality-level WASH staff who work directly with affected communities and, 3) to define the research, innovation and revision of the current curriculum to accommodate the need and new development in the area of sanitation and hygiene promotion approaches, strategies, standards and regional and global initiatives. As starting points for the partnership, a national workshop is proposed involving all Sudanese universities that offer sanitation and hygiene-related courses.

OBJECTIVES

The two-day (31 October -1 November 2018) consensus building workshop, which was organised by Federal Ministry of Health, with UNICEF support, laid the foundations for the involvements of universities and higher education institutions in the scaling-up of sanitation in Sudan. The workshop was attended by 180 participants from 16 Universities and research institutes across Sudan.

The two-day workshop was conducted with the following objectives:

- To discuss the Government of Sudan's existing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policies, strategies, plans and lessons learned.

- To discuss the content and level of courses currently offered in the different universities (public and private).
- To discuss research studies in environmental health conducted by the universities and to do an inventory of future research studies on sanitation and hygiene in Sudan.
- To discuss expected roles and responsibilities
- To define long- and short-term objectives and an action plan.

OUTCOMES

The two- day workshop concluded with the following outcomes:

- Clear mapping and understanding of the work being carried out by the various learning institutions in the area of sanitation and hygiene.
- Clear understanding of the various environmental health courses and programmes being offered at graduate and post-graduate level by the various learning institutions relevant to sanitation and identifying the additional courses that need to be developed to help Sudan's attainment of SDG-6.2 target including an Open Defecation Free Sudan by 2022.
- Review of the ongoing researches and innovations currently being carried out by the various learning institutions and identifying potential new areas for research and innovation to help accelerate scaling-up of sanitation.
- Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities of learning institutions and their concrete commitment to scaling-up sanitation in Sudan in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health and state partners, UN Agencies, civil society and other WASH sector partners.
- Concrete action plan with activities, timeline and responsibilities for implementing the workshop's recommendations.

The representatives from the 16 universities and research institutes further pledged:

- Their full commitment and support to 'making Sudan open defecation free by 2022' by contributing to assessments, studies, researches, capacity building, advocacy, promotion, implementation, monitoring, reporting and dissemination.
- To make the university campuses open defecation free by ensuring adequate sanitation facilities and keeping its surroundings clean.
- The universities will continue to advocate and promote for a 'clean campus with sanitation facilities for all' in all its affiliated institutions.

CONCLUSION

The academic community in Sudan can play an active role in advancing access to WASH, especially to sanitation targets (SDG-6.2) by tapping-in the energy of the youths and the experience of the academia. This would be through education, capacity building, sanitation & hygiene promotion, technological innovation, and research & development.

The role of the universities is to develop integrated education and research programmes to provide the evidence base, training and advocacy to empower governments and other stakeholders in communities of greatest need to achieve universal access to safe, affordable and sustainable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Collaboration among academic institutions would further encourage technological innovation, scientifically based evidence generation and sharing of best practices within and outside the country.

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed partnership with universities and higher education institutions in Sudan would facilitate cross-fertilisation between higher education institutions, the government and non-governmental organisations, as well as assist in the coordination and facilitation of the following:

- Implement pilot practical, on-the-ground WASH-projects involving lecturers and students.
- Partner on training programmes and other ways in which to increase in-country capacity.
- Train the next generation of WASH-professionals in Sudan, with an emphasis on experimental learning.
- Innovate and evaluate new WASH-related technologies.
- Promote awareness of the national security, economic, gender equity, social and environmental benefits of addressing the water-sanitation crisis.
- Develop public-private partnerships with cooperation of all stakeholders.
- Engage under-graduate and graduate students in training opportunities to develop greater global awareness and understanding of WASH.
- Develop partnerships to provide WASH-related education for disadvantaged people and institutions (including instruction at the university and professional level), provide information on current and planned water and sanitation projects in different regions of the world, and help lead and coordinate educational, development, and research efforts.
- To increase experience sharing, learning and capacity building opportunities for operational agencies, particularly national NGOs and staff working at community, locality and municipal level.
- To increase the number of lectures by WASH-professionals at universities to bring practice and experience into the lecture theatre.

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: PLANNED BUDGET BY OUTCOME AREA WASH (IN USD)

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget
Output 1. Basic Sanitation and hygiene	RR	137,500
	OR	2,488,494
	Total	2,625,994
Output 2. Basic Water	RR	171,500
	ORR	3,035,985
	Total	3,207,485
Output 3. Enabling Environment	RR	1,034,300
	OR	696,756
	Total	1,731,056
Total	RR	1,343,300
	OR	6,221,235
	Total	7,564,535

TABLE 2: COUNTRY-LEVEL THEMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018 TO OUTCOME AREA WASH (IN USD)

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount (USD)	Programmable Amount (USD)
SIDA - Sweden	SC1899060066	595,632	553,938
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030106	99,287	94,323
	SC1499030141	286,834	272,493
	SC1899060031	69,672	66,188
	SC1899060065	29,289	27,825
UNICEF-United Arab Emirates	SC1499030109	24,960	23,712
	SC1499030169	147,396	140,026
	SC1499030100	174,754	166,017
Italian National Committee	SC1499030143	94,331	89,615
German Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060023	26,761	25,423
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030142	72,440	68,818
Portuguese Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060029	26,367	25,049
	SC1499030102	23,713	22,527
Irish Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060026	20,500	19,475
Turkish National Comm for UNICEF	SC1899060030	20,497	19,472
	SC1499030105	33,019	31,368
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060032	19,807	18,817
	SC1499030107	28,803	27,363
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030104	41,375	39,306
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060023	26,761	25,423
Hellenic National Committee	SC1899060025	15,166	14,408
Polish National Comm for UNICEF	SC1899060028	14,327	13,611
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060024	12,319	11,703
UNICEF-Croatia	SC1899060033	3,378	3,209
	SC1499030108	8,149	7,741
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030101	6,218	5,907

	SC1899060027	13,201	13,201
Slovak Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030103	4,724	4,724
Total		1,939,681	1,831,681

TABLE 3: EXPENDITURES BY KEY-RESULTS AREA WASH (IN USD)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources-Emergency	Other Resources-Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Amounts
24-01 Water	5,061,623	1,323,189	935,072	7,319,884
24-02 Sanitation	2,933,557	1,324,752	876,381	5,134,690
Grand Total	7,995,180	2,647,941	1,811,453	12,454,574

TABLE 4: THEMATIC EXPENSES BY PROGRAMME AREA WASH (USD)

	Grants	Expenses amount
Other Resources - Emergency	TOTAL	69,080
24-01 Water	SM149910	278
	SM189910	14,304
Total		14,582
24-02 Sanitation	SM149910	38,308
	SM18991	16,191
Total		54,499
Other Resources - Regular	TOTAL	367,660
24-01 Water	SC149903	20,703
	SC189906	11,709
Total		32,412
24-02 Sanitation	SC149903	282,009
	SC189906	53,240
Total		335,249
Grand Total		436,740

TABLE 5: EXPENSES BY SPECIFIC INTERVENTION CODES (IN USD)

Intervention Codes	Expenses
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	13,198
24-01-02 Water - climate resilience and environmental sustainability	21,468
24-01-03 WASH - risk informed programming including climate resilience disaster and conflict	704,894
24-01-04 Water supply - sustainability checks	1,363,105
24-01-05 Water supply - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centers)	49,714
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	2,764,835

24-01-08 Water supply - safety/quality/treatment (including household treatment and safe storage)	429,838
24-01-09 Water supply in emergencies - improving water supply services communities	1,166,624
24-01-99 Technical assistance - Water	20,645
24-02-01 Hygiene - handwashing with soap in communities	914,585
24-02-04 Sanitation and hygiene - eliminating open defecation in rural communities	1,791,506
24-02-05 Sanitation - eliminating open defecation in peri-urban and urban communities	95,910
24-02-08 Sanitation and hygiene - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres) including menstrual hygiene management	747,756
24-02-09 Sanitation and hygiene - improving services in emergency communities	709,340
24-02-10 Sanitation in emergencies - improving sanitation services in communities	17,849
24-02-11 WASH humanitarian cluster/humanitarian sector coordination	1,785
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	30,103
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	6,377
26-02-02 MICS - General	7,937
26-02-04 Stimulating demand for and capacity to use data	17,037
26-02-05 Administrative data, registers and non-MICS household surveys and censuses	21,253
26-02-06 Analysis of data	704
26-02-07 Data dissemination	2,150
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	75,951
26-02-09 Field monitoring	5,414
26-03-03 Children, adolescent and youth engagement and participation	3,248
26-03-07 Strengthening C4D in Government systems including preparedness for humanitarian action	3,439
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	24,204
26-05-06 Building global / regional / national stakeholder evaluation capacity	189
26-05-11 Building global / regional / national stakeholder research capacity	470
26-06-04 Leading advocate	45,291
26-06-05 Leading voice	1,931
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	480,611
26-06-07 Leading brand	3,704
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	995,813
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	20,421
27-01-15 CO programme coordination	-14,866
27-01-16 CO advocacy and communication	4,175
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	-94,051
Grand Total	12,454,558

TABLE 6: PLANNED WASH BUDGET FOR 2019 (IN USD)

Output	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
Output 1: Basic Sanitation and Hygiene	RR	137,200	968,510	831,310
	ORR	2,488,494	2,248,783	-239,711
	Total	2,625,694	3,217,293	591,599
Output 2: Basic Water Supply	RR	171,500	317,912	146,412
	ORR	3,035,985	1,836,026	-1,199,959
	Total	3,207,485	2,153,938	-1,053,547
Output 3: Enabling Environment	RR	1,034,300	212,924	-821,376
	OR	696,756	250,256	-498,944
	Total	1,731,056	463,180	-1,320,320
WASH Grand Total	RR	1,343,000	1,499,346	156,346
	OR	6,221,235	4,335,065	-1,886,170
	Total	7,564,235	5,834,411	-1,729,824

V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

UNICEF will increasingly engage in upstream policy dialogue and support implementation of national and states road maps for making Sudan Open Defecation Free by 2022. To reach SDG 6, UNICEF will continue to strengthen systems and capacities at national and sub-national level while empowering local communities. Key priorities going forward will be:

- Scaling-up sanitation services, with a focus on eliminating open defecation.
- Sustaining and increasing access to basic water supply with a focus on the most vulnerable people, guided by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles.
- Expand the 'whole community' approach to extend WASH services in schools and health centres. To maximise impact, UNICEF also seeks to integrate WASH-interventions with health, nutrition and education interventions, according to the 'whole child' holistic approach.
- Contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the priority states and localities
- Completion of the national school assessment and the roll-out of the WASH Information Management System.

In line with Sudan's Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019, Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019 and Integrated Strategic Framework 2017- 2019, the 2018-2021 UNDAF and UNICEF Country Program Action Plan (WASH component), UNICEF will strengthen the linkages between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in Sudan. In addition to urgent humanitarian interventions, UNICEF's support will target vulnerable children affected by conflict, epidemics and natural disasters in the context of chronic poverty and underdevelopment. A holistic approach will be used to implement WASH-programmes, and investments will be made in building resilience of communities and sustainable peace.

UNICEF will work closely with governments and humanitarian and private sector partners to accelerate access to WASH-services in the most vulnerable areas. UNICEF will advocate with the government to establish social protection policies that prevent and reduce humanitarian need. UNICEF will also continue to provide leadership for the coordination of the WASH-sector.

UNICEF Sudan's WASH-targets for 2019 are the following:

BASIC SANITATION AND HYGIENE	TARGET
Number of people who gained access to basic sanitation services	500,000
Number of communities certified free of open defecation	150
Percentage of UNICEF targeted population in humanitarian situations accessing appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defecation	200,000
Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices	780,000
Schools with access to improved sanitation facilities	150
BASIC WATER SUPPLY	TARGET
Number of people accessing a basic sustainable drinking water source	400,000
Percentage of UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations who access and use safe drinking water	290,000
Schools with access to improved drinking water	150

VI. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF would like to thank our donors for their generous contribution to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme in Sudan. UNICEF wishes to express special thanks to the Government of Sweden and to the following National Committees for UNICEF:

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
 UNICEF-United Arab Emirates,
 Italian National Committee
 German Committee for UNICEF
 Austrian Committee for UNICEF
 French Committee for UNICEF
 Portuguese Committee for UNICEF
 Irish Committee for UNICEF
 Turkish National Committee for UNICEF
 Swiss Committee for UNICEF
 Swedish Committee for UNICEF
 Austrian Committee for UNICEF
 Hellenic National Committee
 Polish National Committee for UNICEF
 Belgian Committee for UNICEF
 UNICEF-Croatia
 Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
 Slovak Committee for UNICEF

The thank you come on behalf of all the children, women and vulnerable communities throughout the country, who have benefited greatly from this generous support. The results summarised in this report could not have been possible without your crucial support and commitment to the programme.

ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

WOMEN BRING POSITIVE CHANGE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES

More and more families in Sudan have access to toilets in their communities. At the same time the practice of open defecation has decreased. Yet, despite these promising changes there is still a long way to go to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target for improved sanitation.



Regardless of this challenge, the Government of Sudan is committed to making the country open defecation-free by the end of 2022. And who would be a better partner in achieving this result than the women of Sudan? The Sudan Women General Union (SWGU) has more than 22,000 centres and 4.8 million members throughout the country. The network, through volunteers, has the ability to reach every household in rural Sudan.

UNICEF supported the new initiative called ‘achieving open defecation free communities in rural Sudan under the leadership of women’. The initiative focusses on sanitation and hygiene promotion to prevent open defecation. Out of the total 10.5 million people practicing open defecation in Sudan around 10 million live in rural areas.

In total 34 women from seventeen states were trained on community-led sanitation. The training is the first step for the implementation of the new partnership. Participants developed a work plan which will be implemented in their respective communities.

One of the women involved, Samia Abdalla Salim, established a women’s group in her village that supported poor families who didn’t have the resources to build a toilet. Through collective effort, the women managed to provide the struggling families with sufficient money for a toilet. Like Samia, the other women can’t wait to bring positive change to their community.

‘AT THE CAMP, PERSONAL HYGIENE IS CONSIDERED A LUXURY’

Up to 375 newly arrived households who have been displaced in East Jebel Marra have received the first round of family hygiene kits. These kits bring to a total the number of IDP-families to 1,875 that are now able to meet their personal care and hygiene needs as they face the harsh living conditions at the Ottash IDP-camp in Darfur. Especially benefiting are women and children.

Supply a family with a kit that contains everything they need for safe hygiene practices and help prevent poor hygiene practices which invite illness and even death. The family hygiene kits include soap, adult

and child toothbrushes, toothpaste, combs and menstrual hygiene materials and laundry detergent, bucket, torch, shampoo, and more essential items for maintaining good hygiene.



Halima Hassan a 35-year-old woman says, ‘Personal hygiene is very important for many women and children in these camps, essential personal hygiene products are difficult to come by and considered a luxury.’

The people in the camp also received information on how to use the items in the family hygiene kit and how it will help reduce the chance of infectious disease being spread in the camps especially diseases of the skin and those specific to women

ANNEX 2: VISIBILITY

The Ministry of Health and UNICEF Officially Launch Road Map to an Open Defecation Free Sudan on World Toilet Day

Nov 20, 2018

Tuesday November 19, 2018: His Excellency, Mohammed Abu Zaid Mustafa, Sudan's Federal Minister of Health, Mr. Abdullah A. Fadil, UNICEF Sudan Representative and Mr. Chris Pycroft Head of DFID, officially launched the National Road Map to Make Sudan Open Defecation Free by 2022. In attendance were also the Federal Minister of Communication and State Ministers and several State Ministers of Health from the states. The launch was done in the midst of nearly 300 participants representing the State Ministries of Health, Water Resources, donors, embassies, NGOs, private sector and the media.



Sudan is committed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and universal access to improved sanitation is not an exception. Starting from the International Year of Sanitation in 2008, Sudan has taken several steps to accelerate sanitation coverage in line with the global response; the latest being the National Sanitation Strategic Framework that sets the direction to move forward with the SDGs. Sudan aspires to ensure access to Basic Sanitation Services to all by 2030, while also driving progress towards safely managed services (SDG target 6.2).

Poor sanitation and contaminated water are the primary sources of diarrheal diseases, accounting for 11% of children under 5 deaths in Sudan. Diarrheal disease makes up of almost 50 percent of malnutrition cases mainly due to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene practices. With over 2 million stunted children with reduced cognitive capacity their future development is threatened.

Through UNICEF's WASH programme, over 800 communities are expected to become Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2018, which is 20 times the 2017 achievements. UNICEF currently contributes to more than 80 percent of the ODF results in the country with support from key donors such as DFID, KFW,

KOICA, and Qatar Foundation. Together with the Federal Ministry of Health, UNICEF is also supporting the development of State ODF Road Maps where eight states have drafted road-maps to eliminate open defecation.



The key interventions of the road-map target households, institutions, health centers, schools, religious centers, markets, and other key community centers. Through the road-map, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF's main objective is to recognise the economic and social empowerment that comes along when all public institutions and households have access to clean and safe toilets.

As November 19, is World Toilet Day the Road-Map Launch aims to reach a total of 2.4 million households progressively with toilets, making Sudan Open Defecation Free by 2022. A Sudan, where there are less disease outbreaks and more girls are enrolled and attend school.

ANNEX 3: FEEDBACK FORM

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. The form is available on line at this link: [English version](#) or [French version](#).

Thank you!

