



**REGIONAL GENDER ASSESSMENT OF THE
IMPACT OF SUDAN CONFLICT ON WOMEN
AND GIRLS IN SUDAN AND ITS NEIGHBORING
COUNTRIES**



ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CAR	Central African Republic
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ESAR	Eastern and Southern Africa Region
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEEWG	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls
GIHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

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FOREWORD NOTE

Impacts of humanitarian crisis are increasing becoming borderless. The effects of the on-going Sudan conflict are being felt across the region and beyond. By early September, Sudan had over 7 million internally displaced persons out of which over 4,075,930 million have been displaced since April. About 1,041,955 people have fled as refugees to neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, CAR and Egypt. The crisis is contributing to significant loss of lives and livelihoods and instability both internally and externally. The revised Humanitarian Response plan updated in May 2023, indicate that over 24.7 million have been affected, a 57% increase from end of 2022.

For humanitarian interventions to be effective and impactful, the needs of women and girls, boy and men needs to be well understood and programmes adapted to meet their unique needs. In this regards, UN Women East and Southern Africa commissioned a regional gender analysis of the Sudan conflict in order to provide data and information that will strengthen on-going gender mainstreaming efforts amongst countries affected. The key objective of the assessment was to provide gender related analysis and information that can be used by humanitarian actors to strengthen gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian response relating to the conflict in Sudan.

The findings of the assessment indicated that the conflict has had significant gendered aspects, within Sudan and its neighbours, specifically Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Egypt. These countries were already grappling with economic, political, and climate-related vulnerabilities, with the added burden of conflict in the cases of CAR, Chad, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. Furthermore, the countries are yet to recover from impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

Some of the notable gendered impacts from recent UN Women assessments in Sudan, South Sudan, and Chad include mass displacements of women and children, loss of social safety nets, shifts in gender roles for displaced women, food and nutrition security challenges for women and young children, Gender Based Violence against women and girls, increased risks for recruitment of boys and men, disrupted access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, and interrupted learning and livelihoods. These factors increase the vulnerabilities of women, girls, men, and boys in the crisis. These challenges affect women and men differently, leading to an overall disempowerment of women in terms of their freedom from violence, health, education, mobility, and economic well-being. If the conflict in Sudan persists, it is likely to continue having adverse repercussions on humanitarian and socio-economic conditions of the neighboring countries.

This report compliments other regional and national level analysis that show how the crisis in Sudan is impacting members of communities in specific and unique ways. The information, analysis and recommendations will support humanitarian and all other stakeholders to review and adapt their response mechanisms & advocacy efforts to Leave No One behind.

Finally, UN Women believes that strengthening the voice, meaningful and adequate participation of women and girls at all levels is fundamental for effective and impactful humanitarian interventions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 15 April 2023, in Sudan's capital city of Khartoum, armed fighting broke out between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF), intensifying and spreading to other regions of the country. This has led to mass displacements in Sudan and neighboring countries at an alarming rate. By 8 September, Sudan had over 7 million IDPs, over 4,075,930¹ million displaced since April, and over 3 million IDPs in protracted displacement and 1 million refugees before April 2023.² Some 1,041,955 people have been displaced from Sudan to neighboring countries of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, CAR and Egypt. If the fighting continues, more people are likely to suffer from loss of lives, livelihoods and displacement. Conflict and displacement have gendered implications; UN Women sought to conduct a gender assessment of the Sudan conflict to bring attention to the key issues and inform the ongoing response.

This report provides the findings and recommendations of the regional gender assessment of the Sudan conflict, which UN Women conducted between July and August 2023. The principal objective of the assessment is to provide gender-related analysis and information that humanitarian actors can use to strengthen gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of girls and women in humanitarian response to the conflict in Sudan. The secondary objective of the assessment was to provide information on the participation of Sudanese women in ongoing initiatives on Peace and Security initiatives and recommendations on strengthening participation in peace and security initiatives. The methodology involved detailed desk review and interviews with key informants. A total of 50 interviews were conducted with respondents sampled from the offices of humanitarian organisations: Eastern Africa Regional Offices, Middle East and Northern Africa Regional Offices, Egypt, Chad, CAR, South Sudan and Sudan.

Summary of Findings

"...most of the displaced have gone through trauma, which they will carry with them for a long time, possibly for their entire lives, if nothing is done. You just do not go through where bullets fly and remain the same. You do not go through untold violence and remain the same."

The assessment finds that since April 2023, there have been mass displacements of a largely female population in Sudan and outside the country into Eastern, Central and North African countries. **Women and girls constitute 52** per cent of the displaced in neighboring countries and men and boys 48 per cent, while combined women and children are over 75 per cent. The displacements in Sudan and neighboring countries have become a feminised humanitarian crisis, with its impacts largely being shouldered by women and girls, particularly with regards to displacements, safety and risks to Gender Based Violence (GBV), loss of lives and livelihoods and the burden of care.

With over 67 per cent (60 out of 89) health centers in Sudan in areas affected by conflicts, such as Khartoum, North Kordofan, and Darfur are not functioning,³ and **maternal and child morbidity and mortality** may worsen throughout the country as fighting continues. An increase in **GBV** incidences is reported, particularly when girls and women are on the move and in displacement sites.⁴ Women and girls are also being exposed to higher risks when in host families. Considering pre-existing gender inequalities, feminised poverty, high market prices and the disruption of social safety nets, **acute food and nutrition insecurity among women and children** is worsening. This may lead to adverse coping strategies, including sex

1 IOM UN Migration. "IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix." <https://dtm.iom.int/sudan> (indicate accessed date)

2 IOM UN Migration. [IOM-response-overview-sudan-crisis-and-neighbouring-countries-revised-august-2023](#)

3 [WHO-Sudan-conflict-situation-report-15_June_16_July_2023](#)

4 [sudan-gbv-aor-sub-sector-sudan-situation-brief-23-may-2023](#)

for survival, forced and early marriage, and trafficking, among others.⁵ **Low funding for gender mainstreaming and GBV projects** is reported for HRP projects *significantly contributing to gender equality*, including across age groups (4M); in Chad, 20.8 per cent, Sudan, 19.3 per cent and South Sudan, 42.2 per cent of funding requests are met. For projects *principally promoting gender equality, including across age groups (4 (T))*, Chad 47 per cent, Sudan 5.8 per cent and South Sudan 45 per cent, funding requests are met. **GBV prevention & Response:** across all affected countries: CAR 13.9 per cent, Chad 25.9 per cent, Ethiopia 4.4 per cent, Sudan 18.2 per cent, and South Sudan 36.9 per cent funding needs are met.⁶ The Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) Budget for GBV is US\$ 20,279,374 until December 2023, requiring urgent funding.

Efforts at partnering with local organisations in the response have limited the inclusion of Women Led/Rights Organisations. Whilst gender and age data on the displaced in countries neighboring Sudan is disaggregated by gender,⁷ there is room for improvements in the disaggregation of data on internal displacements in Sudan and making the data available in strategic and situational updates for use by humanitarian actors. There is room for improvements in the monitoring frameworks for The Regional Refugee Response Plan and HRPs of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad and CAR to consider Gender Sensitive Indicators. In light of the findings, strengthened coordination on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls among humanitarian actors and partners emerged as a critical need. The revisions of HRPs or ad hoc response plans in Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan and Ethiopia provide opportunities for addressing the gaps.

Recommendations

1. Advocate for safe, unfettered access to humanitarian assistance to all affected populations in Sudan.
2. Advocate for the protection of all affected populations in Sudan and ensure the specific risks and protection needs of men, women, boys and girls are addressed, including the significant vulnerability to sexual violence used by armed groups in this conflict.
3. Facilitate analysis and discussions aimed at building an understanding of the feminised displacement crisis in Sudan and how humanitarian services respond to the needs of a largely female population.
4. Strengthen the awareness and understanding among relevant state actors of the importance

Regarding Women's Peace and Security, despite limitations imposed by insecurity and displacements due to active conflict in Sudan, Sudanese women continue to engage in peace and security processes at community, national, regional and global levels. Efforts at partnering with local organisations in the response have limited the inclusion of Women Led/Rights Organisations. The conflict presents an opportunity to strengthen partnerships with Sudanese Women Leaders and with Sudan-based, Sudanese Women-Led, Women-Focused Organisations in WPS and Humanitarian Action.

Working closely with national governments, Humanitarian Coordination Structures, Refugee Coordination Structures, UNHCR and partners, including Women-Led/Rights Organisations, UN Women will leverage its unique triple mandate to mobilise urgent and sustained action to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls affected by the crisis in Sudan.

"...most of the displaced have gone through trauma, which they will carry with them for a long time, possibly for their entire lives, if nothing is done. You just do not go through where bullets fly and remain the same. You do not go through untold violence and remain the same." Respondent, Female, KII.

"The return to communities where they have not had social relations and networks for a long time makes the vulnerabilities, particularly of women and children, multifold."

5 [IPC Sudan August 2023](#)

6 OCHA Financial Tracking Service. fts.unocha.org Date 08 September 2023

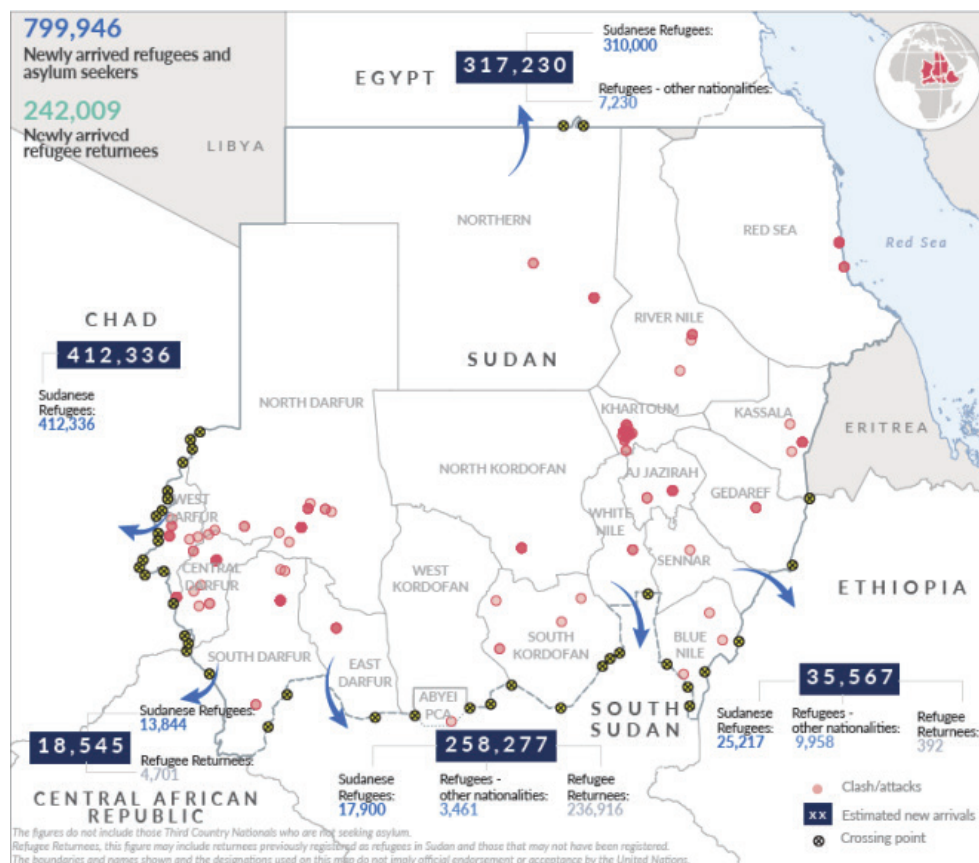
7 [UNHCR Data on Sudan Situation](#)

of favorable border crossing policies for women and girls, men and boys fleeing the conflict in Sudan.

5. Urgently scale up gender-based violence prevention and response services in Sudan and neighboring countries, including strengthening cross-border and cross-country referral pathways to ensure that displaced survivors are plugged into a seamless referral mechanism.
6. Strengthen armed actors' awareness of International Humanitarian Law, including on CRSV and Advocate for prevention of and response to SEA, GBV and CRSV in Sudan and the neighboring countries.
7. Advocate for urgent increase in funding to address women and girls' specific needs and projects on gender mainstreaming, including scaling up and flexibility of funding models such as Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund, and continuously track gender-specific allocations.
8. Adopt a no-regret approach to financing women's organisations with the capacity to implement, and where need be, a twinning approach between local and international

organisations, with GEEWG interventions, in response to the Sudan crisis.

9. Advocate for prioritised funding to meet food security and livelihood needs of households and individuals with heightened gender-related vulnerabilities, including those hosting IDPs.
10. Conduct assessments of risks for large numbers of women and girl returnees into communities without social safety nets and where access and control of productive assets, including land, are male-centred.
11. Strengthen the coordination capacities for gender in humanitarian action at the regional level, including ensuring the inclusion of Women-Led/Women's Rights Organisations in humanitarian coordination mechanisms at the regional level and meaningful participation of women and girls in humanitarian coordination and the humanitarian programme cycle.
12. Facilitate the use of technology in identifying and responding to the specific needs of women and girls and the larger populations affected by the conflict in Sudan.



Source: UNHCR

CONTEXT

Displacements in Sudan and neighboring countries have increased in scale and magnitude since 15 April 2023, when armed fighting broke off between two main parties: the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The clashes, which started in Northern and Khartoum States, have spread to Darfur (Nyala Janoub locality, South Darfur and Al Fasher Locality, North Darfur) and Kordofan (Kadugli Locality) regions.⁸ The respect for international human rights, women's rights and humanitarian law has been severely compromised.

As of 5 September 2023, about 4,075,930⁹ individuals (814,518 households) have been recently internally displaced in 3,733 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states and 1,007,116¹⁰ into neighboring countries of Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, with 52 per cent of the displaced in neighboring countries estimated to be women and 48 per cent men.¹¹ Egypt had 317,230 refugees, of which 75 per cent were estimated to be women and children; Chad had 412,336 refugees, with 85 per cent estimated as women and children. CAR 18,545 refugees and returnees, of which 88 per cent were women and children; South Sudan 258,277 refugees and returnees, of which 73 per cent were estimated to be women and children; and Ethiopia 35,567 refugees, of which 61 per cent were estimated to be women and children.¹² Before this, Sudan had 1.14 million refugees from South Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Eritrea, and other nationalities.¹³

The crisis has had massive, gendered impacts that touch not only on Sudan but also on countries neighboring Sudan, namely Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, CAR and Egypt. Each country struggles with economic, political and climate-related fragility and conflict for CAR, Chad, South Sudan and Ethiopia. The crisis is happening in a region that has not recovered from COVID-19 impacts

and regular disease outbreaks, which affect women and men differently, with an overall disempowering effect on women's freedom from violence, health, education, mobility, and economic status. The crisis in Sudan will continue to have a negative impact on the neighboring countries if fighting continues.

Some of the key gendered impacts of the crisis identified by three recent assessments conducted by UN Women in Sudan, South Sudan and Chad, in addition to reports from partners, include mass displacements of predominantly women and children in Sudan and the neighboring countries, the loss of social safety nets that cushions women from adversities, shifts in gender roles for displaced women, acute food and nutrition security with women and children under five-year-old bearing a heavy brunt, Gender Based Violence mainly targeting women and girls, forced recruitment of boys and men, disruption of access to critical sexual and reproductive health-related care, disrupted learning for both boys and girls, disrupted & loss of livelihoods, which heightens the vulnerabilities of mostly women and girls, but also men and boys affected by the crisis.

A revised Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) appealing for an additional US\$506.5 million up to December 2023 to meet the needs of the affected populations is being coordinated under the Regional Refugee Response Plan under the leadership of UNHCR while UNOCHA is coordinating that of IDPs in Sudan. Humanitarian Response Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans for Sudan's neighboring countries and Emergency Plans have been reviewed to consider displacements from Sudan. The plans, including the RRRP, are being implemented by humanitarian partners amidst access, operational and financial challenges, with funding requirements largely unmet for the Regional Refugee Response Plan and the HRPs for Sudan's neighboring countries.

8 [IOM DTM Sudan-situation-report-18](#)

9 [UNHCR data on Sudan situation](#)

10 Ibid

11 [Sudan Situation - UNHCR External Update #25 - 4 September 2023](#)

12 [UNHCR data on Sudan situation](#)

13 Ibid

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SUDAN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

Sudan: Some 24.7 million people are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in Sudan by December 2023, up from 15.8 million pre-April.¹⁴ IPC estimates that 20.3 million people across Sudan are acutely food insecure and need food and livelihood assistance between July and September 2023. Nearly 50 per cent of these are in Khartoum, Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur and South Kordofan, the states most affected by the conflict between SAF and RSF.¹⁵ Resource-related hostilities with South Sudan and armed conflicts in Blue Nile, Darfur and South Kordofan exacerbate the humanitarian crisis.

Pre-crisis assessments show that within the state system, there are inadequate policies and legislative arrangements aimed at the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.¹⁶ The humanitarian actors are guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) policy and accountability framework for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Rapid Gender Assessments by UN Women in June-July show that there are more women among the IDP than men, as men stayed at war zones to guard houses. Internal displacements put pressure on women to care for children under distressful circumstances and with minimal and rapidly dwindling resources.

Central African Republic (CAR): About 3.4 million people (57 per cent of the population) need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2023, excluding a projected increase of 20,000 displaced from Sudan. The main drivers of humanitarian needs in CAR are cyclic resource-based conflict between armed groups, climate (flooding), and disease-related disasters, compounded by limited infrastructure, essential services and livelihood opportunities. Gender inequalities skewed against girls and women prevail in education, health, food and nutrition security, livelihoods and employment opportunities,

early marriage, Gender-Based Violence, and decision-making, among other domains. However, women's mobility is not a major constraint, except in Northern parts of the country close to Sudan.

Egypt: Egypt hosts refugees and Asylum seekers from Syria and Sudan. Between April and September 2023, some 279,230 displaced persons arrived in Egypt from Sudan, according to UNHCR. A new visa regulation since 10 June 2023 that requires anyone, irrespective of age, to have an entry visa into Egypt may compromise the safety of women and children, expose them to GBV, exploitative labor and trafficking, and limit their access to essential services and a means of livelihoods. UNHCR reports that in August, the visa requirement was relaxed.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia has multiple overlapping humanitarian crises associated with conflict in Northern Ethiopia, violence in Western Oromia, severe drought in Eastern and Southern Ethiopia, seasonal floods and recovery from COVID-19. In 2023, there are 29.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 4.6 million IDPs. More than two-thirds of those in need are women and children, whose vulnerabilities include protection risks, violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse.¹⁷ UNHCR reports that as of 3 September, 35,246 refugees and asylum seekers had arrived in Ethiopia from Sudan, mostly Sudanese (71 per cent), Eritreans (24 per cent), Southern Sudanese (5 per cent), Ethiopian Returnees (1 per cent) and others. Women and children are more than two-thirds of the people in need in 2023 in Ethiopia.

South Sudan: Conflict, insecurity, food insecurity, climate crisis, public health and wide-scale impunity continue to be among the main drivers of humanitarian needs in South Sudan. The HRP 2023 for South

14 UNOCHA [Sudan-revised-humanitarian-response-plan-2023-revision-issued-17-may-2023](https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/)

15 UNOCHA <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/>

16 [UN Women Assessment of Sudan National Gender Statistics System 2021](#)

17 [UNOCHA humanitarian-response-plan-2023-february-2023](#)

Sudan estimates that 9.4 million people in South Sudan (76 per cent of the country's population), including 2.2 million women, 4.9 million children and 337,000 refugees, are projected to need humanitarian assistance and/or protection in 2023. In the Abyei Administrative Area, a disputed territory between Sudan and South Sudan, an

additional 212,000 people are estimated to have humanitarian needs. As of 8 September 2023, some 259,451 (49 per cent women and girls, 51 per cent boys and men) people have been displaced from Sudan into South Sudan, over 97 per cent of them arriving through the Joda/Renk border.

THE ASSESSMENT

Objectives

The principal objective of the assessment was to provide gender-related analysis and information that humanitarian actors can use to strengthen gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of girls and women in humanitarian response relating to the conflict in Sudan. Specifically, the assessment sought to identify key gender concerns, provide information to strengthen the national and regional gender mainstreaming advocacy efforts, avail data to inform programme priorities and interventions and support

Methodology

The methodology involved detailed desk reviews of existing secondary data, consultative meetings with the Regional Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) Networks and conducting interviews with key informants. Between 3 July and 15 August, 50 online interviews were conducted with Key informants with identified humanitarian actors and representatives of relevant institutions and with identified Women, Peace and Security actors. The respondents were sampled from the Eastern Africa Regional Offices, Middle East and Northern Africa Regional Offices, Egypt, Chad, CAR, South Sudan and Sudan. In addition, three consultative meetings were conducted: one with the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Gender in Human-

gender mainstreaming efforts across the ongoing humanitarian interventions in the region in addition to provide immediate, medium- and long-term recommendations on response efforts. The secondary objective of the assessment was to provide information on the participation of Sudanese women in ongoing initiatives on Peace and Security and recommendations on how to strengthen women's participation in peace and security initiatives in Sudan.

itarian Action (GIHA) Network, one with the Cross-Cutting Task Force for Sudan and one with the Protection Working Group in Chad. (See Annex 2 for interview and consultation guides).

The secondary literature review examined HRPs and Regional Refugee Response Plans, Food Security, Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Protection and GBV Briefs, Refugee Response Updates, Displacement data from IOM and UNHCR, Country Gender Assessment Reports and reports and documents from Women's Rights Organisations. Due to operational limitations, field trips to Sudan and neighboring countries were excluded from the methodology.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mass displacements of a largely female population in Sudan and outside the country into East, Central and North African Countries

As Sudanese women are forced to flee from their homes because of the fighting, some things just cannot wait. Pregnancies and childbirth cannot wait for conflict to end, girls' and women's menstrual needs cannot wait, and reproductive health sicknesses cannot wait. And when girls and women are raped, and they are unable to access critical services, we have cases of Sudanese women who lost their lives and those who must forever live with the aftermaths. Respondent, Female, KII.



Findings

Summary of Findings:

- The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to and continues to lead to massive and, in some cases, secondary displacements of a largely female population inside Sudan and outside the country into East, Central and North African Countries. Nearly 5 million people have been forced to flee their homes from 15 April, most of them women (52 per cent) and children (49.8 per cent).¹⁸
- The disproportionate percentage of displaced women and children creates a new phenomenon of large numbers of female-headed households that must take on the responsibilities of protecting, providing for and caring for their families in displacement, calling for a scale up of humanitarian response with emphasis on the needs of women and girls targeting women's needs.

¹⁸ [UNHCR Population Movement from Sudan 03 Aug 2023](#)

- Female-headed households and women separated from their partners fleeing conflict from Sudan into CAR, Chad, Egypt, and South Sudan are taking on new responsibilities of

providing for and ensuring the protection of their families, two roles traditionally undertaken by Sudanese men.

Internal displacement

As of 5 September 2023, the IOM DTM report shows that 4,075,930 Individuals (814,518 households) have been recently internally displaced in 3,733 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The IDPs were displaced from eight states, the majority (2,820,325 IDPs, 69.19 per cent) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; South Darfur (14.86 per cent), North Darfur (7.99 per cent), Central Darfur (3.71 per cent), West Darfur (3.24 per cent), North Kordofan (0.45 per cent), South Kordofan (0.56 per cent), and Al Jazirah (0.01 per cent).¹⁹ The states hosting the highest proportions of IDPs are reported to be River Nile (12.24 per cent), South Darfur (11.93 per cent), East Darfur (11.47 per cent), Northern (8.93 per cent), Sennar (7.87 per cent), and North Darfur (7.17 per cent).²⁰

Principle four (4) of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement²¹ provides that “certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young

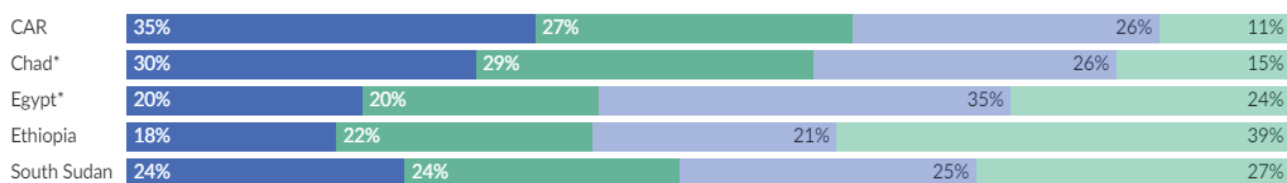
children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.”

Partners' reports indicate significant gaps and challenges in receiving life-saving protection and support experienced by predominantly female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, young boys and girls and children occasioned by displacement in Sudan. There is a need to ensure continuous assessment of the situation of these different gender categories in the state to provide information that can be used to strengthen gender-responsive humanitarian assistance. In addition, there is a need to facilitate humanitarian coordination mechanisms, analysis and discussions aimed at building an understanding of the feminised displacement crisis in Sudan and the extent to which available humanitarian services respond to the needs of a largely female population.

External displacement²²

Demographic breakdown of new arrivals

Girls and **Boys** refers to ages 0-17. **Women** and **Men** are 18+



*age/sex breakdown only available for those registered by UNHCR.

Source: UNHCR, IOM & Governments (as of 6 September, 2023)

Source: UNHCR

¹⁹ [IOM DTM Sudan-weekly-displacement-snapshot-02](#)

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1997/39. Addendum: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, 11 February 1998, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3d4f95e11.html>

²² [UNHCR Population Movement from Sudan 03 Aug 2023](#)

UNHCR and IOM reports show that as of 5 September 2023, about 1,007,116²³ have been displaced into neighboring countries of Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, with 52 per cent of the displaced in neighboring countries estimated to be women and 48 per cent men.²⁴ Egypt has 317,230 refugees, of which 75 per cent are estimated to be women and children; Chad has 412,336 refugees, with 85 per cent estimated as women and children; CAR has 18,545 refugees and returnees of which 88 per cent women and children; South Sudan has 258,277 refugees and returnees of which 73 per cent estimated to be women and children; and Ethiopia has 35,567 refugees of which 61 per cent were estimated to be women and children.²⁵ Before this, Sudan had 1.14 million refugees from South Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Eritrea, and other nationalities.²⁶

The number of displaced persons is expected to rise with continuing conflict. The mass displacement of Sudanese women and children in the country is a crisis of significant magnitude that calls for collaboration of all actors to ensure displaced women and children are supported and receive protection and life-saving services.

Respondents reported that female-headed households and women separated from their partners fleeing conflict from Sudan into CAR, Chad, Egypt, and South Sudan are taking on new responsibilities of providing for and ensuring the protection of their families, two roles traditionally undertaken by men. In addition, the women continue their traditional roles of caring for their children and relatives. Over 77 per cent of the IDPs are living in host communities, while the rest are in urban centres, IDP camps, informal settlements and rented units.²⁷ Assessments in Sudan, South Sudan, CAR and Chad show that there are gendered implications whether IDPs live in host communities, urban centres, rental, or IDP camps. Displacement *par se* increases the vulnerability of girls and women to protection-related violations such

as domestic violence, gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse.

A significantly high number of Sudanese IDPs living in host communities (77 per cent) places multiple roles and responsibilities on Sudanese women in IDP receiving households. It can potentially strain Sudanese women's safety, time, engagement in productive activities, household food, nutrition and livelihood security. It further has the potential to worsen pre-existing gender inequalities, heightening the vulnerability, including sexual exploitation and GBV for women and girls, as well as female-headed households displaced in different countries in the region.

Humanitarian partners reported challenges faced by on-the-move and displaced women and girls to access a continuum of life-saving and specialised care for Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Obstetric complications, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and lifelong medicated services. In CAR, with the arrival of most women and children from Sudan, health partners in coordination with government-provided health services at the border points in response to needs expressed by the women.

Displacements inside Sudan and in the region are happening in countries with strained health infrastructure and other systems that face significant challenges in ensuring access to gender-informed humanitarian support. WHO and NFPA report that some 67 per cent of hospitals in areas affected by fighting are closed, and several maternity hospitals are out of action, including Omdurman Hospital, the largest referral hospital in Sudan,²⁸ with about 67 per cent of health facilities across the country are non-functional, with assets and supplies looted or destroyed, and attacks on health workers and facilities recorded.²⁹ Among the 11 million people in Sudan who need urgent health assistance are 2.64 million women and girls of reproductive age. Some 262,880 of them are pregnant, and over 90,000 were

23 Ibid

24 [Sudan Situation - UNHCR External Update #25 - 4 September 2023](#)

25 [UNHCR data on Sudan situation](#)

26 Ibid

27 USAID (July 2023). Fact Sheet #14 Fiscal Year (FY) 2023. [2023-07-07_USG_Sudan_Complex_Emergency_Fact_Sheet_14.pdf \(usaid.gov\)](#)

28 United Nations Populations Fund (2023). "Women and girls hit hard by attacks on health in Sudan, UN agencies warn." <https://www.unfpa.org/press/women-and-girls-hit-hard-attacks-health-sudan-un-agencies-warn>

29 OCHA Services. "Sudan: Health Cluster Sitrep #1 (31 May 2023)". <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-health-cluster-sitrep-1-31-may-2023>

expected to give birth by August 2023 and need access to critical health services. While the Health sector response is active in the different countries affected by the crisis in Sudan, funding for health has been reported to be low. For example, out of the US\$178.6 million in financial requirements to reach 11 million people with healthcare assistance, 11.8 per cent funding is met for Sudan.³⁰ The incapacitation of health facilities deprives women and girls in need of urgent life-saving health care and access to health services, with pregnant women and women with post-partum complications more vulnerable.

In Chad, 6,372 pregnant and breastfeeding women have been screened for malnutrition, and 637 cases of moderate acute malnutrition have been treated. A total of 414 deliveries

attended by skilled personnel were recorded.³¹ Since the beginning of the crisis, an estimated 17,955 persons have arrived in CAR from Sudan, including 13,254 Sudanese refugees and 4,701 Central African returnees. The majority (over 70 per cent) are women and children.

The reviewed literature showed gaps at the regional level in gender data and how the assistance package targets displaced Sudanese women and girls. Considering the large numbers of displaced women and female-headed households, it is important to unpack women and girls' specific needs intentionally and systematically and to systematically include an analysis of planned, met and unmet funding needs for women-targeted humanitarian support in East, Central and North Africa.

Recommendations

1. Conduct a continuous assessment of the situation of vulnerable gender categories by state and by country of displacement to provide information that can be used to strengthen gender-responsive humanitarian support.
2. Facilitate within humanitarian coordination mechanisms, gender analysis and discussions aimed at building an understanding of the feminised displacement crisis in Sudan and the extent to which available humanitarian services are responsive to the needs of a largely female population.
3. Track at the regional level, humanitarian assistance targeting Sudanese women and girls.
4. Conduct studies on the interactions between conflict in Sudan, displacement, women's rights and coping strategies of female and male-headed households in the region.
5. Assess preparedness to receive and provide life-saving, timely and appropriate services to large numbers of women and girls (Women and girls-targeted humanitarian support) in the countries receiving the displaced from Sudan.
6. Continuously monitor planned, met and unmet funding needs for women and girls-targeted humanitarian support in East, Central and North Africa from Sudan.

³⁰ [WHO Sudan Health Emergency Situation Report 15 June-16 July 2023](#)

³¹ UNHCR Sudan Situation Update (15–21 August 2023). <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-situation-unhcr-external-update-23-1>

Gender-Based Violence Targeting Mainly Women and Girls

Findings

Summary of Key Findings

- Prima Facie Recognition of those fleeing the Sudan Conflict facilitates the safety and protection concerns of a large number of women and children fleeing the conflict.
- Displacement resulting from the conflict in Sudan aggravates incidences of conflict-related sexual violence, Gender Based Violence and targeted trafficking of mainly girls and boys.
- The return to communities where they have not had social relations and networks for a long time makes the vulnerabilities, including to GBV, particularly of women and children, multifold.

Prima facie

Reports show that while many countries accorded **prima facie** recognition of those fleeing the Sudan conflict, this was not uniformly applied. According to the respondents, *prima facie* was exercised in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad, CAR, and Libya. The UNHCR reports indicate that Egypt recently (in August) accepted *prima facie* recognition of those fleeing from Sudan. This move follows visa regulations introduced at the peaks (over a thousand arrivals per day) of displacement from Sudan to Egypt that required anyone, irrespective of gender and age, to obtain an Egyptian visa, and before this, an open border regulation for children, women and elderly persons and visa requirements for men aged 16-49 years.

The non-application of *prima facie* meant that every Sudanese arriving on its territory required an entry visa, subjecting a large majority population of women and girls, estimated at 57 per cent³² (combined women and children 78 per cent³³), to lengthy waiting periods for an entry visa into Egypt, raising concerns relating to the protection of women and girls, strained resources during long waiting periods for visa approval and access to basic services. Lengthy waits also meant that those seeking to enter Egypt may use unofficial means, which poses excellent protection risks for not only girls and women but also men and boys.

Gender-Based Violence

"...most of the displaced have gone through trauma, which they will carry with them for a long time, possibly for their entire lives, if nothing is done. You just do not go through where bullets fly and remain the same. You do not go through untold violence and remain the same." KII, Female respondent.

In Sudan, the GBV Sub Cluster reports that in conflict affected states, women and girls continue to face heightened GBV risks, with conflict-affected women and girls facing increased risk of Gender-Based Violence during displacement and while in temporary accommodation.³⁴ More than 3

million women and girls in Sudan were at risk of gender-based violence prior to 15 April 2023. This number has since increased to an estimated 4.2 million people and is projected to be higher under reporting due to fear of reprisal, stigma and shame.³⁵

Multiple women and girls, including non-Sudanese individuals living in Sudan, reported experiencing secondary displacement and psychological impacts of displacement. Humanitarian workers have observed that older women, adolescent girls and women and girls living with disabilities face additional concerns and challenges in this unstable environment. Vulnerable men and boys are also exposed to the risks of GBV.³⁶ Respondents

³² UNHCR data on Sudan situation. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>

³³ Ibid

³⁴ GBV Sub Cluster Sudan Situation Brief June 2023.

³⁵ UN EDs Press-release on violence-against-women-and-girls in Sudan 2023.07

³⁶ GBV Sub Cluster Sudan Situation Brief June 2023.

reported that the risks of sexual violence and trafficking are higher for women and girls while they are fleeing for safety, signaling the need to ensure that survivors can access holistic GBV services at reception sites in Sudan and in countries receiving those fleeing from Sudan. Access to psychosocial support is a critical need, considering the magnitude and scale of violence and deprivations that the displaced women, men, boys and girls may have experienced. The Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan includes a plan to respond to GBV, including the provision of psychosocial support. However, funding remains a major limitation.

In Chad, respondents reported limited risk mitigation. The transit centres were, for example, not constructed to handle many women and girls, and inadequate and inappropriate water and sanitation facilities were cited as GBV risk factors.

In Egypt, respondents report an increase in FGM used by Sudanese refugee mothers to protect their girls from harm. Respondents also reported that they were aware of at least 11 safe spaces for women and youth run by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (9) and UNFPA (2) accessed by GBV survivors.

In South Sudan, respondents report that GBV services for South Sudanese returnees are provided at transit centres, despite significant funding gaps.

Testimonies from women in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State revealed systematic use of sexual violence by armed men along the road into South Sudan, calling for immediate action in strengthening gender-based violence (GBV) response capacity, including clinical management of rape (CMR), psychosocial support (PSS), GBV case management and basic needs assistance.

The return to communities where they have not had social relations and networks for a long time makes the vulnerabilities, particularly of

women and children, multifold. Some of the returnees were reported to be returning to their original countries of displacement after 20-30 years of displacement. Under such circumstances, it has been found that the chances of exploitation and GBV increase due to lost social and safety nets. There is a need to conduct assessments to examine what it means regarding the risks when large numbers of women return to communities without social safety nets and where access and control of productive assets, including land, is male-centred.

Upscaled support for GBV prevention and response in Sudan and the countries receiving those fleeing from Sudan is grossly underfunded, significantly limiting the ability of humanitarian actors to respond. A detailed analysis of funding needs is addressed in the section on funding in subsequent pages.

Respondents reported the critical need to ensure that GBV survivors from Sudan arriving in the receiving countries are supported and monitored. In South Sudan, for example, it was reported that after screening at the border and transfer to the subsequent transport to communities of choice, the greatest challenge remains to ensure that survivors are plugged into a seamless referral mechanism. "...finding these women again to have them supported is extremely difficult, and losing them in the system is incomprehensible," said a female respondent. Further vulnerabilities may arise when access is reported to be difficult for those leaving Sudan and arriving in remote locations in countries of destination, particularly in CAR, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.³⁷ Hosting countries will need additional support to provide protection and critical life-saving assistance. A compounding factor includes the displacement of survivors into neighboring countries of South Sudan, CAR and Chad, which have ongoing conflict, putting them at further risk of re-exposure to GBV and discontinuity of support services.

Recommendations:

1. Strengthen the awareness and understanding among relevant state actors of the importance of granting prima facie to women and girls, men and boys fleeing the conflict in Sudan.
2. Conduct regular assessments of risks for large numbers of women and girl returnees

³⁷ [Sudan emergency regional refugee response plan may-october 2023-revised june 2023](#)

- into communities without social safety nets and where access and control of productive assets, including land, is male-centred.
3. Advocate for prevention of and response to SEA, GBV and CRSV in Sudan and the neighboring countries.
 4. Urgently scale up gender-based violence prevention and response services in Sudan and neighboring countries.
 5. Strengthen armed actors' awareness of International Humanitarian Law, including on CRSV.
 6. Strengthen cross-border and cross-country referral pathways to ensure displaced survivors are plugged into a seamless referral mechanism.

Displacements from Sudan and Gendered Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods Insecurity in East and Central Africa Region

The loss of livelihoods, loss of income, loss of husbands by women and the emergence of female heads of household who lost their husbands because of the conflict heightens the vulnerability of women and places them in a precarious survival mode. Respondent, Female, KII.

Key Findings

- Sudan, but also countries in the region receiving the displaced from Sudan, are reported to have high food insecurity and increased numbers of pregnant and lactating women and children under five years **suffering from acute malnutrition in a context of minimal or non-existent supportive services**. The IPCs of the different countries show that over 30 million people are projected to have food insecurity in Sudan and neighboring countries in 2023.
- According to respondents, livelihood shock, loss of income, and the loss of male heads of households because of the conflict compound the vulnerability of already vulnerable female segments of the populations displaced by the conflict in Sudan, which may lead to harmful coping mechanisms.

The IPC in the countries receiving displaced people from Sudanese shows high levels of food insecurity. In South Sudan, the estimates show that 7.8 million (over 70 per cent) people will be facing Acute Food Insecurity by June 2023, with some 737,812 pregnant and lactating women and 1.4 million children below five years projected to suffer from acute malnutrition, including 345,893 severely malnourished.³⁸ Increased vulnerability to

malnutrition is attributed to conflict-induced displacements, increased inflation, reduced access to food, lack of water, poor hygiene and outbreak of diseases.³⁹

In Sudan, between July and September 2023, approximately 20.3 million people (over 42 per cent of the population) were pushed into high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse)). Locations and states with active conflict had the highest presence of severely food insecure populations. For example, West Darfur had 62 per cent of the population as highly food insecure, while Khartoum and South Kordofan had 56 per cent of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above.⁴⁰ Conflict, massive displacement and economic decline drove over 20 million people into high levels of acute food insecurity between July and September 2023,⁴¹ with extremely high numbers of pregnant and lactating women and children projected to suffer from acute malnutrition.⁴²

In Chad, the IPC estimates show that over three-quarters of the country's regions will be in critical and serious food insecurity situation (IPC phase 3 &4), nearly 1.8 million children under the age of five will likely be acutely

38 [IPC South Sudan Nov 2022](#)

39 [UNOCHA Sudan-revised-humanitarian-response-plan-2023-revision-issued-17-may-2023](#)

40 [IPC Sudan August 2023](#)

41 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). "Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation June 2023 and Projections for July - September 2023 and October 2023 - February 2024." <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156504/?iso3=SDN>

42 Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster & Child Protection AoR Sudan (2023). "Protecting Children in South Sudan's Food Security Crisis." [advocacy-brief-protecting-children-south-sudans-food-security-crisis-july-2023](#)

malnourished, including about 1.65 million children in the host population, 70,000 children from IDP households and 600,000 of refugee children, with approximately 414,000 of these children likely to be severely malnourished. At the same time, approximately 270,000 pregnant and lactating women are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition.⁴³ In Chad and South Sudan, GAM rates are at 24 per cent (the threshold is 15 per cent GAM rate for both).

In CAR, approximately 2.7 million people, almost half of the Central African Republic's population (44 per cent), are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified as Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) between September 2022 and March 2023.⁴⁴

It was reported that the ongoing crisis in Sudan had increased the burden of caring for the displaced, children, the sick and others in need of care, women and girls. Reviewed literature indicates that there are large numbers of children and pregnant and lactating women in Sudan and neighboring countries who are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition. They are likely to receive care from women and girls in their families in a context where caregiving to children and the sick is a responsibility assumed mainly by women. In seeking to address food security in a multi-sectoral manner, it is important to generate an analysis that builds an understanding of how conflict and displacement in Sudan and neighboring countries interact with food insecurity, particularly acute malnutrition and related treatment, women's care work and women's access to social protection and livelihoods opportunities.

Food and nutrition insecurity may overlap with gender-related vulnerabilities and render certain segments of the affected populations more vulnerable to morbidity, mortality and protection concerns. In Sudan and neighboring countries receiving the displaced from Sudan, food security reports show that girls and women are at risk of sexual violence and exploitation while on the move and when they venture outside of protected

sites to get food, farm, collect firewood, or engage in livelihood activities.⁴⁵

According to respondents, livelihood shock, loss of income, and the loss of male heads of households as a result of the conflict compound the vulnerability of already vulnerable female segments of the populations displaced by the conflict in Sudan, which may lead to harmful coping mechanisms including transactional sex, exploitation of women and girl's labor, early and forced marriages, and trafficking.

Harmful gender norms and lack of basic services and social safety nets put adolescent girls at risk of food insecurity and protection risks, with the conflict in Sudan having the potential to increase the number of girls who are pushed into child labor, sexual exploitation, drop out of school, enter into early/forced marriages, unintended pregnancies, risks of being trafficked among others.⁴⁶ Therefore, it is important to provide services that target households with adolescent girls to address the close links between food insecurity and child protection, to monitor how gender and food insecurity interact continuously and to provide social protection support to affected communities in Sudan and neighboring countries to mitigate against potential effects of aggravating gender inequalities.

It was not immediately clear whether the increase in the price of food, non-food and essential items occasioned by the conflict in Sudan and external factors has affected female and male-headed households differently in Sudan and neighboring countries. However, it has been found that when price increases affect the ability of households to buy food, non-food and essential items, this causes heightened vulnerability of particularly women and girls to financial depend on men, violence against women and girls and their exposure to unsafe sexual practices that heighten their vulnerability to disease infections increases.⁴⁷ In times of scarcity, the vulnerability of women and girls to exploitation may heighten during conflict and displacements, leading to transactional

43 [IPC Chad Feb 2023 for Oct 2022-Sept 2023](#)

44 [IPC CAR Nov 2022 for Sept 2022-Aug 2023](#)

45 Ibid

46 Ibid

47 UNAIDS (2012). "Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Women, Girls and Gender Equality. Discussion Paper." https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2368_impact-economic-crisis-women_en_0.pdf

sex, conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based violence and trafficking.

Respondents reported that the conflict is leaving along with its destruction of livelihoods of Sudanese women and men, with the worst effect felt among the displaced who arrive at their destinations in South Sudan, CAR, Chad and Egypt without a means of livelihood and with little to no livelihood assets. The loss of livelihoods, loss of income, loss of husbands by women and the emergence of female heads of household who lost their husbands because of the conflict heightens the vulnerability

of women and places them in a precarious survival mode.

Food security partners respond to the needs by supporting food assistance, nutrition and livelihood interventions. However, significant funding gaps have been highlighted, which limits the support humanitarian actors can provide. Strengthening the capacities of relevant stakeholders on gender analysis of nutrition, food and livelihoods security information is key in ensuring the systematic availability of gender data that can be used to inform humanitarian decisions.

Recommendations

1. Advocate for prioritised funding to meet the food security needs of households and individuals with heightened gender-related vulnerabilities.
2. Conduct regular assessments to identify and support women's urgent nutrition, food and livelihood needs in displacement situations. Small recovery livelihood activities to support the women can be initiated where feasible.
3. Strengthen the capacities of national and state-level Technical Working Groups on nutrition, food, and livelihood security information systems to produce timely gender-informed analysis.
4. Continuously monitor multisectoral gender assessment of food, nutrition and livelihood situations affecting Sudanese in the region.
5. Support host populations across the region to mitigate the potential effects of aggravating gender inequalities in nutrition, food and livelihoods.

Urgency in Funding Projects Targeting Women in Humanitarian Response to Sudan Crisis

Low funding for the Sudan crisis is a major challenge undermining the efforts of humanitarian stakeholders, including those responding to the needs of women and girls. There is an urgent need to show up for Sudan. Respond t, Male, KII.

Findings

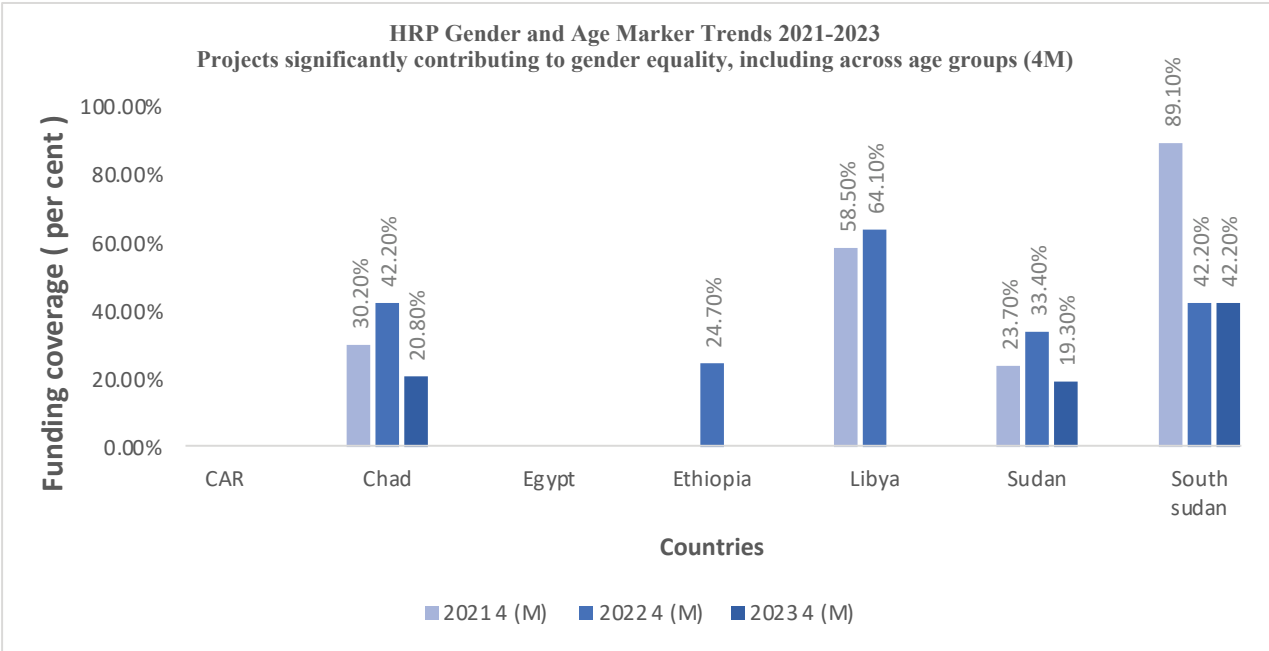
Summary of findings

- The underfunding of HRP in Sudan and neighboring countries and the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan means that the needs of the new arrivals are hard to meet. Further, major funding gaps in projects that address the specific needs of displaced Sudanese women and girls are noted. As of 8 September 2023, for projects significantly contributing to gender equality, including across age groups (4M⁴⁸), Chad 20.8 per cent, Sudan 19.3 per cent and South Sudan 42.2 per cent funding requests are met. For projects principally promoting gender equality, including across age groups (4 T⁴⁹), Chad 47 per cent, Sudan 5.8 per cent and South Sudan 45 per cent, funding requests are met.
- As of 8 September 2023, low funding for GBV projects was noted across all affected countries: CAR 13.9 per cent, Chad 25.9 per cent, Ethiopia 4.4 per cent, Sudan 18.2 per cent and South Sudan 36.9 per cent of funding needs were reflected in the FTS as met (see annex 1

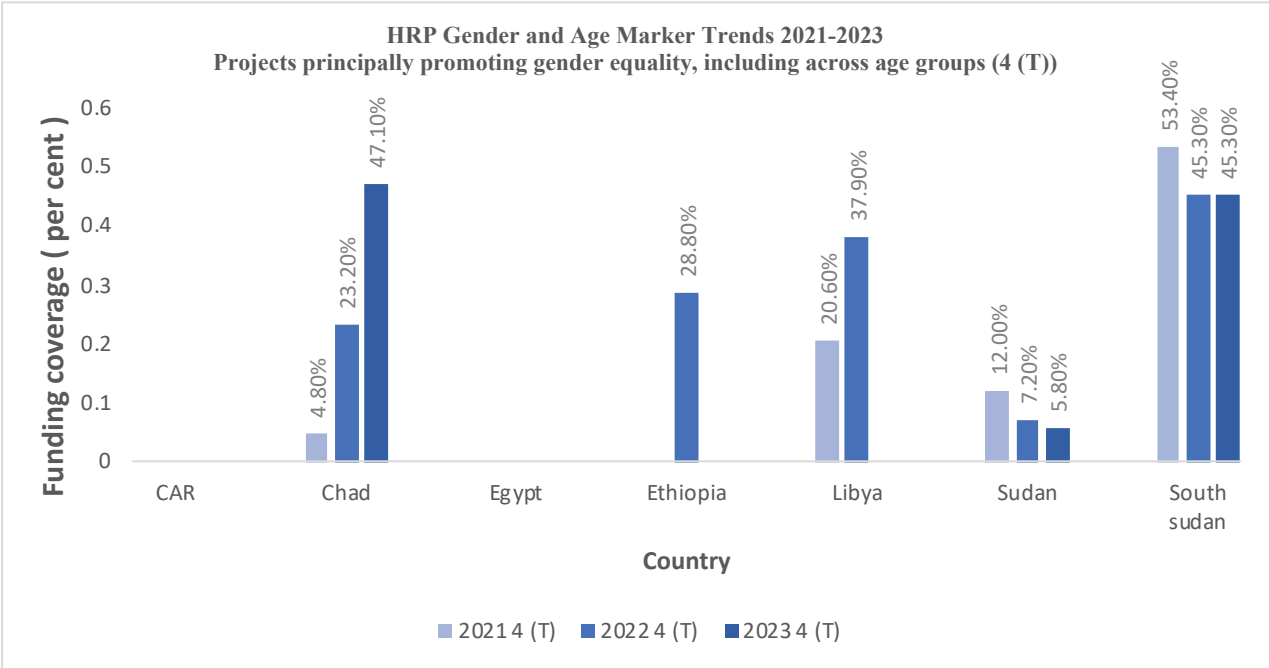
48 4 M means the project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.

49 The project is principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups.

for detailed analysis).



Source : fts.unocha.org Date 8 September 2023



Source : fts.unocha.org Date 8 September 2023

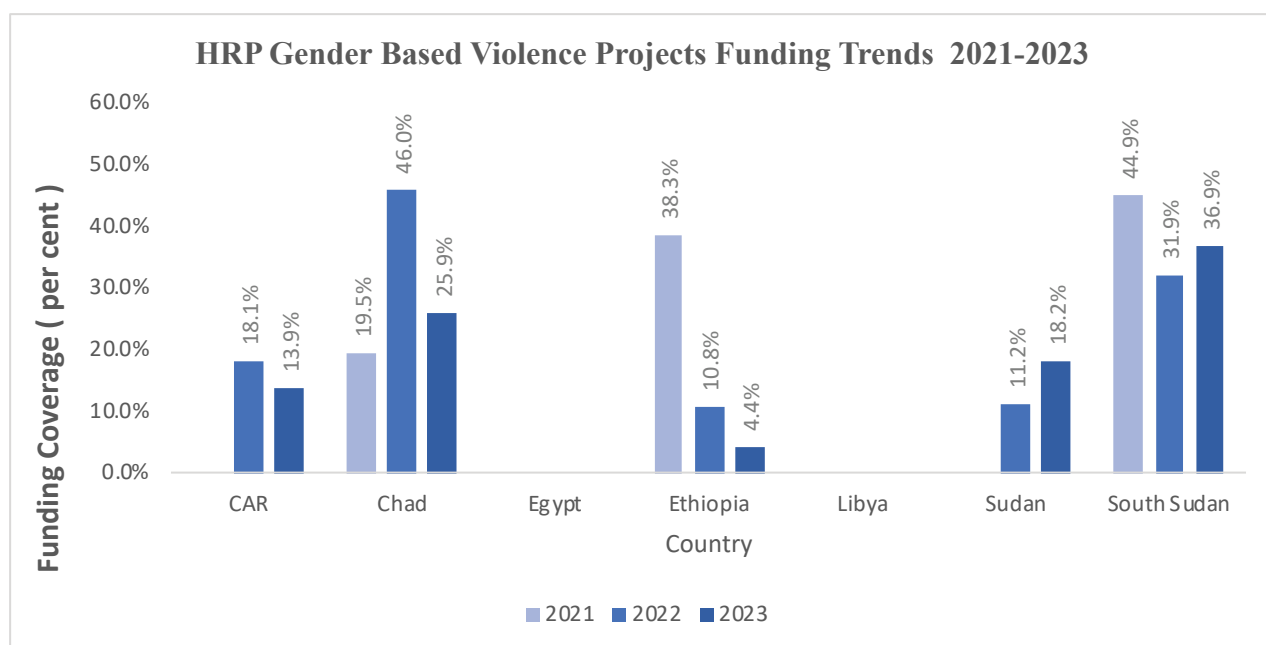
As of 8 September 2023, in Sudan and the neighboring countries receiving disproportionate numbers of women and children displaced from Sudan, major funding gaps that focus on addressing gendered needs are noted. For projects significantly contributing to gender equality, including across age groups (4M), Chad 20.8 per cent,

Sudan 19.3 per cent and South Sudan 42.2 per cent funding requests are met. For projects principally promoting gender equality, including across age groups (4 T), Chad 47 per cent, Sudan 5.8 per cent and South Sudan 45 per cent, funding requests are met (see annex 1 for detailed analysis).

With significant funding challenges in Sudan, Women's Rights and Women-Led Organisations are playing a frontline role by providing humanitarian assistance to affected populations voluntarily and with minimal resources. Some organisations have significantly reduced personnel and operate on minimal staffing due to displacement. With ongoing conflict and displacements, it was not possible to verify how many of the Women's Rights and Women-Led Organisations are still active in Sudan. However, where the Emergency Rooms are active, part of their successes may be attributable to leaders from Women's Rights and Women-Led Organisations taking a frontline in providing humanitarian assistance to the communities under non-formalised partnerships. These

organisations at the frontline must be supported by strengthening their capacities to continue providing services and enabling access to flexible funding mechanisms.

Sudan Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund, managed by UNW, provides formalised partnerships with Women's Rights and Women-Led Organisations through the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund partners. The fund supports local organisations working directly with communities by recognising them as formal partners offering financial and capacity-building support. The scalability of such partnerships can strengthen localisation efforts.



Source: fts.unocha.org

As of 8 September 2023, low funding for GBV projects was noted across all affected countries: CAR 13.9 per cent, Chad 25.9 per cent, Ethiopia 4.4 per cent, Sudan 18.2 per cent and South Sudan 36.9 per cent of funding needs were reflected in the FTS as met (see annex 1 for detailed analysis). The revised Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan calls for US\$63 million to fund prevention and response services for survivors of gender-based violence in Sudan, aiming to reach 1.3 million people.⁵⁰ That only 18.2 per cent of funding has been met leaves a need for

an additional \$51.3 million to respond to the needs before the end of 2023.⁵¹ Funding requirements for protection programmes, including gender-based violence prevention and response for those who fled Sudan to neighboring countries, stand at nearly \$63 million in the complementary Regional Refugee Response Plan.⁵²

There is a data gap on the percentage of funding going to Women's Rights Organisations in Sudan and neighboring

50 [Sudan-revised-humanitarian-response-plan-2023-revision-issued-17-may-2023](#)

51 [GBV Sub Cluster Sudan Situation Brief June 2023](#).

52 [UN EDs Press-release on violence-against-women-and-girls in Sudan 2023.07](#)

countries receiving the displaced from Sudan as this aspect is not tracked. There is a need to systematically track funding received through WPS and Humanitarian financing arrangements in the region and for countries receiving displaced persons from Sudan to understand resources planned for and channeled towards targeted and gender-mainstreamed projects as well as resources directed through Women's Rights/Women-Led Organisations in efforts to strengthen localisation.

With regards to the application of the IASC Gender and Age Marker in tracking HRP

project design, funding and implementation, it is noted that a uniform approach was not applied across all Humanitarian Response Plans, with CAR not applying the Gender and Age Marker in the HRP since 2018, Ethiopia 2022 Projects Gender and Age Marker tagged while 2021 HRP Projects and Northern Ethiopia Response Plan 2021 categorised as 'Not Specified' for Gender and Age Marker. Gender and Age Markers were also not applied to the Regional Refugee Response Plans. The tracking of funding for HRP projects on GBV for CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan was uniformly applied since 2022.

Recommendations

1. Advocate for increased funding for women specific needs and projects on gender mainstreaming.
2. Adopt a no-regret approach to financing women's organisations with the capacity to implement, and where need be, a twinning approach between local and international organisations in response to the Sudan crisis.
3. Support the capacity strengthening for Women-Led/Women's Rights Organisations and Women's Networks and their inclusion in relevant humanitarian coordination structures.
4. Scale-up funding models, such as the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund, have in-built flexibility and intentionally focus on partnering with women's Rights Organisations and Women-Led Organisations in responding to the needs of women and girls displaced in and from Sudan.
5. Systematically conduct a gender tracking of funds received through WPS, Refugee and Humanitarian financing arrangements in the region and for countries receiving displaced persons from Sudan.

Gender Coordination and Gender data gaps at the onset of the crisis in Sudan make it difficult to use gender data for planning & response.

Key Findings:

- Despite the systematic availability of population movement data by gender and age breakdown in UNHCR CORE, significant gender data gaps prevail on displacements inside Sudan and in countries in the region, which could be attributed to active conflict: non-uniform collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data was noted in population movement and the reporting on response, this may limit informed planning and response decisions.
- Several gender assessments were planned to provide operational data in response to the Sudan conflict. The findings need to be applied to subsequent responses.
- Sudanese women inside Sudan and in different countries of displacement, namely CAR, Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, are self-coordinating and actively participating in humanitarian action as frontline workers and beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance, indicating their resilience and need to strengthen their involvement in the response and recovery interventions.

A literature review and online data portals show the disaggregation of targeted populations in need by gender and age in the Regional Refugee Response Plan and the Humanitarian Response Plans. Gender data gaps are noted in the DTM, Sectoral Response Plans, and Updates and Reports relating to the response. The revision of Humanitarian Response Plans in Sudan and neighboring countries provides an opportunity to address some of the identified gender data gaps. In the longer term, it is incumbent upon humanitarian partners to ensure gender data preparedness by developing mechanisms for the systematic

availability of sex and age-disaggregated data, which humanitarian actors can use to inform policy and operational decisions.

Strengthening the systematic coordination with relevant partners on gender data preparedness and producing gender data is important to close the gender data gaps. Hence, it is incumbent upon the humanitarian stakeholders and GIHA coordination mechanisms, Regional IMWG and Country Operations GIHA Networks to define minimum gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring the humanitarian situation relating to Sudan, to advocate for the use of the indicators in subsequent planning and revisions of the RRP, HNO/HRP, and other related plans.

To build an understanding of the Sudan conflict from gender perspectives and to provide data that can be used to inform operational decisions, several in-country gender assessments were planned. In Sudan, Care International conducted a rapid gender assessment in May and an in-depth assessment by UNW in July. UNW has planned to conduct gender assessments in Chad and CAR. It is important to track at the regional level, how recommendations from the assessments are implemented. The Regional GIHA can provide technical support to such assessments and advocate for more frequent country level gender assessments and regional level gender analysis for updates based on the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation in Sudan and neighboring countries. The Regional GIHA can further support in tracking the implementation of recommendations of gender assessments and analysis conducted.

Concerning women's participation in humanitarian response, Sudanese women and girls have been at the frontline of providing humanitarian assistance as volunteers in their communities inside Sudan and in countries of displacement. Inside Sudan, they are part of Emergency Room teams in different regions. The Emergency Rooms are humanitarian spaces created by neighborhood committees referred to as resistance groups, which played a frontline role in Sudan's mass revolution in 2019. While effective in reaching affected women and men in need of urgent medical care and humanitarian assistance, such as providing water, food and non-food items to

those in need, the Emergency Rooms operate under constraints primarily relating to skilled personnel, supplies and resources and know-how on gender aware and wholistic humanitarian response. There is a need for the larger humanitarian response to find ways of linking to volunteer committees and other local level response mechanisms.

In Sudan, as part of the neighborhood committees, Sudanese women engage in voluntary humanitarian activities, such as providing water, caring for pregnant, lactating women, and performing delivery of births with limited knowledge of skilled deliveries, food and non-food items to those in need, hosting displaced persons, sharing of rapidly dwindling resources with each other, among others. Some young Sudanese university girls came up with an app on safe routes for population movement, and this has saved the lives of those seeking safe movement out of Khartoum.

An additional positive outcome since April 2023 has been improved coordination among women's organisations throughout all Sudanese states and in countries where Sudanese women have sought refuge. Aside from Women, Peace and Security issues, the Peace for Sudan Platform, with the facilitation of the UN Women Sudan office, has established situation rooms in Sudan to document, monitor, and raise awareness about conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence; and implemented a referral system for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence, as well as providing a range of survivor services, including clinical, psychological, and legal support and information. In addition, they assist conflict-impacted families, give refuge for the displaced, aid the departure of those who seek to leave Khartoum and provide medical services, including to women in labor and women with post-delivery complications. Such efforts can be strengthened across the region to support women's resourcefulness and resilience to the impact of the conflict in Sudan.

Outside of Sudan, reports indicate some level of Sudanese women's engagement

in humanitarian action, at mainly two levels of organising: through refugee and humanitarian coordination mechanisms and through Sudanese women's networks self-organising. Through the refugee response mechanisms, Sudanese women displaced in CAR, Chad, Egypt and South Sudan participate in consultations with UNHCR and partners on their needs, receive assistance and provide feedback on the services through established feedback channels. With regard to partnerships with women-led organisations in GBV operations, the Sudan GBV Sub

Cluster reports that in Al Jazira state, of the 31 organisations that are providing GBV services, 11 of them are Women's Rights or women-led Led Organisations who are currently active. The organisations are staffed by individuals who have experienced ongoing placement. In addition, the organisations face increasing operational costs, social and operational risks and challenges. There is, however, still room to strengthen such efforts to ensure complete and meaningful participation of women in all stages of humanitarian response, including in the coordination mechanisms.

Recommendations on Gender Data:

1. Define with Regional GIHA, IM Working Groups and Country Operations GIHA Networks, and in line with IASC guidelines, minimum gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring gender in humanitarian action.
2. Ensure systematic coordination with relevant partners on the production and analysis of gender data, including on agreed gender-sensitive indicators in subsequent planning and revisions of the RRP, HNOs, and other related plans.
3. Monitor Regional reporting against Gender Sensitive Indicators in the Regional Refugee Response Plan and the Humanitarian Response Plans of Sudan and neighboring countries.
4. Advocate for inclusion of minimum gender-sensitive indicators in subsequent Refugee Response Plans and Humanitarian Response Plans.
5. Facilitate the use of technology in identifying and responding to the specific needs of women and girls and the larger population affected by the conflict in Sudan.
6. Continuously analyse regional gender dimensions of the Sudan conflict and share the findings with partners for evidence-based decisions.
7. Advocate for country operations to conduct regular gender assessments to reflect the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation in Sudan and neighboring countries.
8. Track the use of gender data and findings from gender assessments and analysis on the Sudan conflict to inform decision-making.
9. Strengthen the coordination capacities for gender in humanitarian action at the regional level, including ensuring the inclusion of Women-Led/Women's Rights Organisations in humanitarian coordination mechanisms at the regional level.
10. Provide gender technical support to Country Operations in their capacity-building support.

An Opportunity to Strengthen Collective Efforts in Sudanese Women's Leadership and Participation in Peace and Security

Findings

Summary of Findings:

- Despite limitations imposed by insecurity, displacements and restricted movement due to active conflict in Sudan, Sudanese women have found innovative ways to engage in community, national, regional and global mediation processes.
- The conflict presents an opportunity to strengthen partnerships with Sudanese Women Leaders and with Sudan-based, Sudanese Women-Led, Women-Focused Organisations in WPS and Humanitarian Action.

The Leadership and Participation of Sudanese women at all levels of decision-making in WPS in Eastern, Central and North African regions

Respondents observed that compared to 2018-2019, when Sudanese women, particularly young women, against conservative norms that view women's participation in public space as unfavorable,⁵³ took a frontline role in the revolution that saw the ousting of former President Omar al-Bashir, Sudanese women's

⁵³ [Univ. of Khartoum-CMI-Bergen 2023- A-regional-insight-into-sudanese-womens-participation-in-the-december-revolution](#)

participation in mediation processes at Regional and National Levels has taken a deep since the breakout of conflict on 15 April 2023.

At global and regional levels in high-level mediation efforts, respondents note limited formal representation of women in mediation initiatives in Sudan. Examples cited The Jeddah process, initiated by The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the IGAD, AU and UN-led process, a collaborative effort with the objectives of ending the war and initiating a political process, have both involved leaders of the parties to the conflict. The IGAD process has sought to include a civilian component, which provides an opportunity to advocate for formal representation of Sudanese women in mediation. At an IGAD meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the IGAD Quartet Group of Countries in Addis Ababa on 10 July 2023 to discuss in depth the implementation of the IGAD Roadmap for peace in the Republic of Sudan, women were allowed in the final session, signaling a positive move towards women's inclusion in mediation processes. The communique of the meeting includes a condemnation of ongoing violations in Sudan, including sexual violence targeting girls and women, urges all parties to end ongoing violence and decides to take concrete steps to facilitate immediate humanitarian assistance to all Sudanese affected by the conflict with a focus on vulnerable populations in particular, women, children and persons living with a disability.

Despite displacements internally in Sudan and to different countries, limitations relating to physical movements and physical meetings, and formal representation in mediation processes, Sudanese women use social media to self-mobilise and self-organise to participate in Women, Peace and Security (WPS) initiatives. Peace for Sudan is a virtual group where women come together, share information and news and think collectively about how to organise themselves. To voice their priority and needs, the Sudanese women's networks in Sudan and different countries around the world have held virtual meetings and caucuses on social media platforms, written letters and statements which they have submitted to the Secretary General of the Arab League, UN Women, IGAD, AU Special Envoy of WPS, EU, Jeddah-American Track and the President of Egypt,

at Egypt's hosting of the Jeddah-American Track meeting on 12 May 2023. These have generated high-level engagement on issues raised. Through collaboration with FEMWISE and AWLIN, Sudanese women are self-organising to make briefings at the AU Peace and Security Council and to the UNSC in October.

At national and community levels in Sudan, Sudanese women are actively involved in advocating for a cessation of war. Some women have established new organisations and lobby groups mainly against the war through social media due to the challenges of holding physical meetings amidst ongoing conflict. Examples of such organisations, which women use to try and stop the ongoing conflict at various levels, include Peace for Sudan Platform, representing over 40 organisations across Sudan, Women Against War Network Mothers of Sudan, etc. The organisations document infractions, monitor the situation, lobby for peace, and pressure the world community and other parties to support a resolution and bring peace to Sudan and the region. They also help impacted families, give refuge for the displaced, aid the departure of those besieged in Khartoum, and provide medical services.

Restricted movement due to active conflict has limited women's participation in peace and security initiatives. It has also significantly affected the prior positioning of Sudanese women in public spaces as active actors. Despite the challenges, in-country, Sudanese women are organising peaceful protests in different states against the war. While online participation enables participation, restricted movement limits the participation in peace processes of a diverse constituency, including women. While women are self-mobilising and engaging to influence the process, it is important to map key events in Sudan and ensure women are part of the discussions.

[Partnerships with Sudan-based, Sudanese women-led and women-focused organisations in WPS actions.](#)

Sustained engagement and partnerships with Sudanese women leaders are critical to enabling the inclusion of Sudanese women in WPS initiatives in the region. To ensure the inclusion of and engagement with

Sudanese women, it is important to ensure that Sudanese women leaders are positioned and effectively participate in high-level WPS initiatives in Sudan. Whilst FEMWISE and Africa Women Leaders Network (AWLN) have facilitated high-level inclusion and engagement with Sudanese women leaders, opportunities can be further pursued to sustain the momentum, including scaling up community level to global dialogue with displaced women in Sudan. In neighboring countries, high-level advocacy on issues raised by displaced women, accompanying displaced women in women, and peace and security initiatives that foster women's inclusion and agency.

The conflict presents an opportunity to strengthen partnerships with Sudan-based,

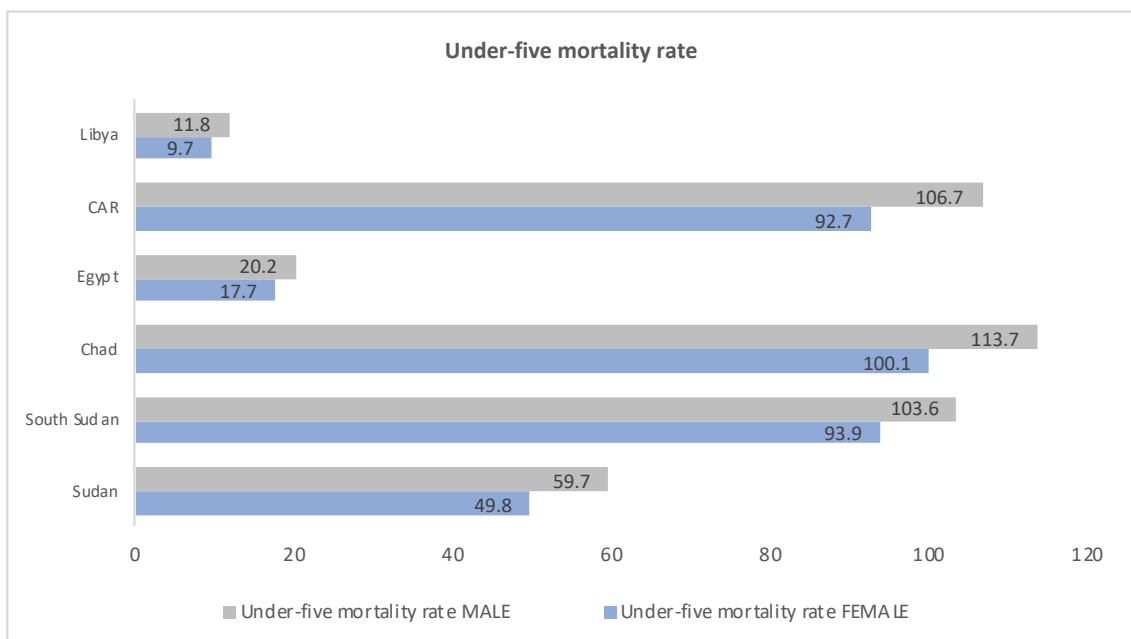
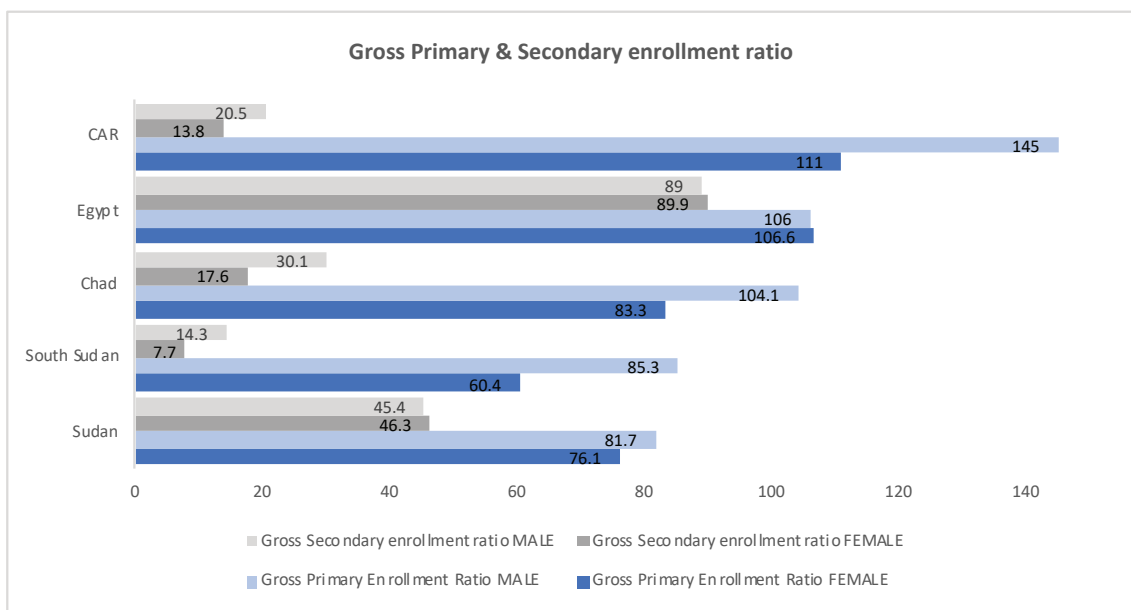
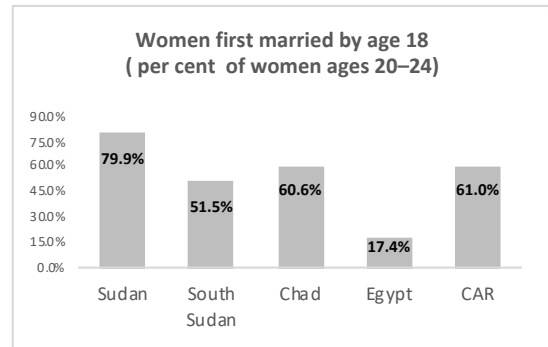
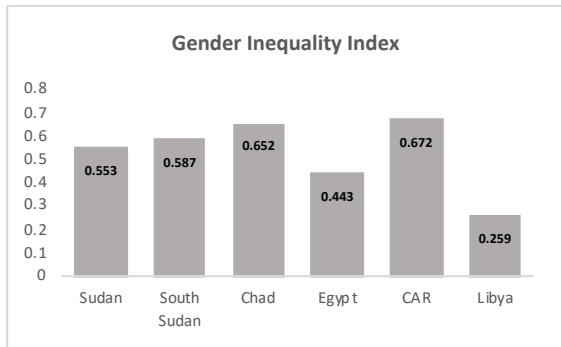
Recommendations

11. Strengthen advocacy for peace in Sudan and neighboring South Sudan, Chad and CAR countries.
12. Conduct a mapping of ongoing planned mediation initiatives, women's participation in the initiatives, key interlocutors, their influences, and what they are doing to ensure women participate in informing WPS efforts in the region.
13. Conduct a regional mapping of women's organisations working on Women, Peace and Security and provide a database for easy engagement.
14. Advocate for Sudanese women's formal representation in peace and security initiatives at National, Regional and Global levels.
15. Strengthen efforts to engage women leaders intentionally and women's voices at Humanitarian, Peace, and Security decision-making levels.
16. Strengthen the capacities of women's networks to engage in mediation and peace and security dialogues at the High Level.

Sudanese Women-Led, Women-Focused Organisations in WPS action. While at the national level, initiatives are underway to map Sudanese organisations working with women on WPS and Humanitarian action, at the Regional level, a similar mapping remains a gap. The mapping is essential in understanding which organisations are involved in providing support across the Eastern, Central and North African regions, what capacities the organisations have, what funding the organisations have received, and what needs the organisations are responding to. In addition, the mapping will be instrumental in ensuring sustained support to and capacity strengthening of women's networks, particularly where they are displaced and linking them up with relevant structures and mechanisms.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Sampled gender equality indicators for Sudan and neighboring countries



Annex 2: HRP Projects Funding Trends by Gender and Age Marker and for GBV 2021-2023

Key

0	There is no evidence that the project will contribute towards gender equality.
1 (M)	The project does not intentionally contribute to gender equality.
1 (T)	The project aims to principally promote gender equality without the necessary gender equality measures.
2 (M)	The project addresses age differences but does not intentionally contribute to gender equality.
3 (M)	The project will contribute to gender equality without full attention to age groups.
3 (T)	The project principally promotes gender equality without full attention to age groups.
4 (M)	The project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.
4 (T)	The project is principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups.
N/A:	The project has no contact with or direct influence on the affected population, and the programming actions are not linked.
	Not specified

Year 2021

	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
CAR	No data					
Chad	O	\$2,562,000	\$2,562,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	1 (M)	\$5,527,428	\$5,527,428	\$1,071,811	19.40%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,696,366	107.90%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$357,977	\$357,977	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$6,499,717	\$6,499,717	\$1,289,566	19.80%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$14,449,182	\$14,449,182	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$36,138,552	\$36,138,552	\$881,924	2.40%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$483,671,818	\$483,671,818	\$146,032,189	30.20%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$49,150,025	\$49,150,025	\$2,373,953	4.80%	\$0
	N/A	\$16,665,708	\$16,665,708	\$11,592,996	69.60%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$64,438,915	0.00%	\$0
Egypt	No data					
Ethiopia (2021 HRP)	Not specified	\$1,488,027,181	\$1,488,027,181	\$693,569,430	46.60%	\$0

	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
Ethiopia (2021 Other)	Not specified	\$956,952,000	\$956,952,000	\$662,766,219	69.30%	\$0
Sudan	1 (M)	\$1,533,765	\$1,533,765	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$28,050,355	\$28,050,355	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$37,336,582	\$37,336,582	\$17,182,675	46.00%	\$5,630,631
	3 (M)	\$44,015,289	\$44,015,289	\$2,449,981	5.60%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$4,111,506	\$4,111,506	\$1,111,142	27.00%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,474,630,123	\$1,474,630,123	\$349,106,380	23.70%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$318,507,260	\$318,507,260	\$38,278,195	12.00%	\$0
	N/A	\$30,780,000	\$30,780,000	\$20,156,905	65.50%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$290,136,437	0.00%	\$0
South Sudan	O	\$6,465,848	\$6,465,848	\$3,431,182	53.10%	\$0
	1 (M)	\$9,286,330	\$9,286,330	\$8,850,896	95.30%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$620,000	\$620,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$74,286,159	\$74,286,159	\$19,307,830	26.00%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$199,800	\$199,800	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$926,899,412	\$926,899,412	\$368,229,237	39.70%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$591,013,886	\$591,013,886	\$526,857,171	89.10%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$90,307,152	\$90,307,152	\$48,213,079	53.40%	\$0
	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$235,086,649	0.00%	\$0
	Not specified					

Year 2022

Country	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
CAR	No data					
Chad	0	\$1,221,360	\$1,221,360	\$453,065	37.10%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$149,157	\$149,157	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$1,911,966	\$1,911,966	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$57,846	\$57,846	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$1,312,845	\$1,312,845	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$475,783,956	\$475,783,956	\$200,759,414	42.20%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$16,587,698	\$16,587,698	\$3,842,482	23.20%	\$0
	N/A	\$13,885,071	\$13,885,071	\$3,375,933	24.30%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$100,249,986	0.00%	\$0
Egypt	No Data					
Ethiopia	1 (M)	\$17,391,459	\$17,391,459	\$1,692,160	9.70%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$10,165,798	\$10,165,798	\$5,800,732	57.10%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$6,999,840	\$6,999,840	\$749,732	10.70%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$20,800,000	\$20,800,000	\$3,232,558	15.50%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$618,224,282	\$618,224,282	\$698,350,775	113.00%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$42,791,261	\$42,791,261	\$16,570,771	38.70%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,087,757,300	\$1,087,757,300	\$268,211,286	24.70%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$54,356,561	\$54,356,561	\$15,632,749	28.80%	\$0
	N/A	\$59,016,487	\$59,016,487	\$29,167,552	49.40%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$630,275,916	0.00%	\$0
Sudan	1 (T)	\$34,856,290	\$34,856,290	\$17,010,206	48.80%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$45,869,554	\$45,869,554	\$5,986,265	13.10%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$61,308,696	\$61,308,696	\$8,367,331	13.60%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$4,669,254	\$4,669,254	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,773,794,194	\$1,773,794,194	\$591,989,132	33.40%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$124,235,484	\$124,235,484	\$8,918,761	7.20%	\$0
	N/A	\$29,600,000	\$29,600,000	\$24,270,662	82.00%	\$0
		Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$405,739,050	0.00%

Country	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
South Sudan	0	\$11,894,692	\$11,894,692	\$8,185,541	68.80%	\$0
	1 (M)	\$3,831,330	\$3,831,330	\$2,516,156	65.70%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$12,460,645	\$12,460,645	\$2,301,425	18.50%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$499,800	\$499,800	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,511,475,781	\$1,511,475,781	\$638,481,019	42.20%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$66,816,719	\$66,816,719	\$30,237,455	45.30%	\$0
	N/A	\$92,116,249	\$92,116,249	\$18,280,384	19.80%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$80,639,807	0.00%	\$0

Year 2023

Country	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
CAR	No Data					
Tchad	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	1 (M)	\$4,115,045	\$4,115,045	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$1,586,550	\$1,586,550	\$431,499	27.20%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$4,177,118	\$4,177,118	\$1,191,476	28.50%	\$0
	2 (T)	\$42,507,374	\$42,507,374	\$5,438,207	12.80%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$7,293,524	\$7,293,524	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$11,416,427	\$11,416,427	\$1,496,871	13.10%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$465,763,405	\$465,763,405	\$96,822,968	20.80%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$121,595,214	\$121,595,214	\$57,268,902	47.10%	\$0
	N/A	\$14,680,423	\$14,680,423	\$7,230,974	49.30%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$16,266,218	0.00%	\$0
Egypt	No Data					
Sudan	1 (T)	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$3,705,000	\$3,705,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0

Country	Project Gender Age Marker	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledges US\$
	2 (T)	\$16,401,300	\$24,623,143	\$1,594,752	6.50%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$11,027,577	\$11,127,577	\$2,772,263	24.90%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$3,942,700	\$4,116,700	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,941,172,534	\$2,564,404,553	\$494,727,041	19.30%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$72,653,204	\$95,708,832	\$5,562,366	5.80%	\$0
	N/A	\$29,684,248	\$130,455,890	\$45,106,601	34.60%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$3,262,333	\$126,179,686	3867.80%	\$0
South Sudan	0	\$11,894,692	\$11,894,692	\$8,185,541	68.80%	\$0
	1 (M)	\$3,831,330	\$3,831,330	\$2,516,156	65.70%	\$0
	1 (T)	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	2 (M)	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$0	0.00%	\$0
	3 (M)	\$12,460,645	\$12,460,645	\$2,301,425	18.50%	\$0
	3 (T)	\$499,800	\$499,800	\$0	0.00 %	\$0
	4 (M)	\$1,511,475,781	\$1,511,475,781	\$638,481,019	42.20%	\$0
	4 (T)	\$66,816,719	\$66,816,719	\$30,237,455	45.30%	\$0
	N/A	\$92,116,249	\$92,116,249	\$18,280,384	19.80%	\$0
	Not specified	\$0	\$0	\$80,639,807	0.00%	\$0

Year 2021 – GBV

Country		Global Sector	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledge US\$
CAR		No Data					
Chad	Tchad Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2021	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	14,515,983	14,778,483	2,878,020	19.5%	0
Egypt		No Data					
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		13,300,000	5,091,139	38.3%	0
Ethiopia	Northern Ethiopia Response Plan 2021	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		33,500,000	577,018	1.7%	0
Sudan						0.0%	
South Sudan	South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2021	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		30,817,006	13,836,370	44.9%	0

Year 2022 – GBV

Country		Global Sector	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledge US\$
CAR	République Centrafricaine Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2022	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	12,000,000	2,176,390	18.10%	0
Chad	Tchad Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2022	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	10,664,719	4,901,943	46.00%	0
Egypt		No Data			0	
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2022	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	95,300,000	10,332,659	10.80%	0
Sudan	Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	40,000,000	4,483,835	11.20%	0
South Sudan	South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2022	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	32,100,794	10,235,798	31.90%	0

Year 2023 – GBV

Country		Global Sector	Original requirements US\$	Current requirements US\$	Funding US\$	Coverage %	Pledge US\$
CAR	République Centrafricaine Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2023	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	13,600,000	14,436,157	2,012,741	13.90%	0.00 %
Chad	Tchad Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2023	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		9,855,555	2,555,433	25.90%	0
Egypt		No Data					
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2023	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		108,778,468	4,806,447	4.40%	0
Sudan	Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	34,696,580	62,775,110	11,449,027	18.20%	0.00 %
South Sudan	South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023	Protection - Gender-Based Violence		32,947,009	12,169,232	36.90%	0



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