



HeRAMS Sudan

Infographics

DECEMBER 2024

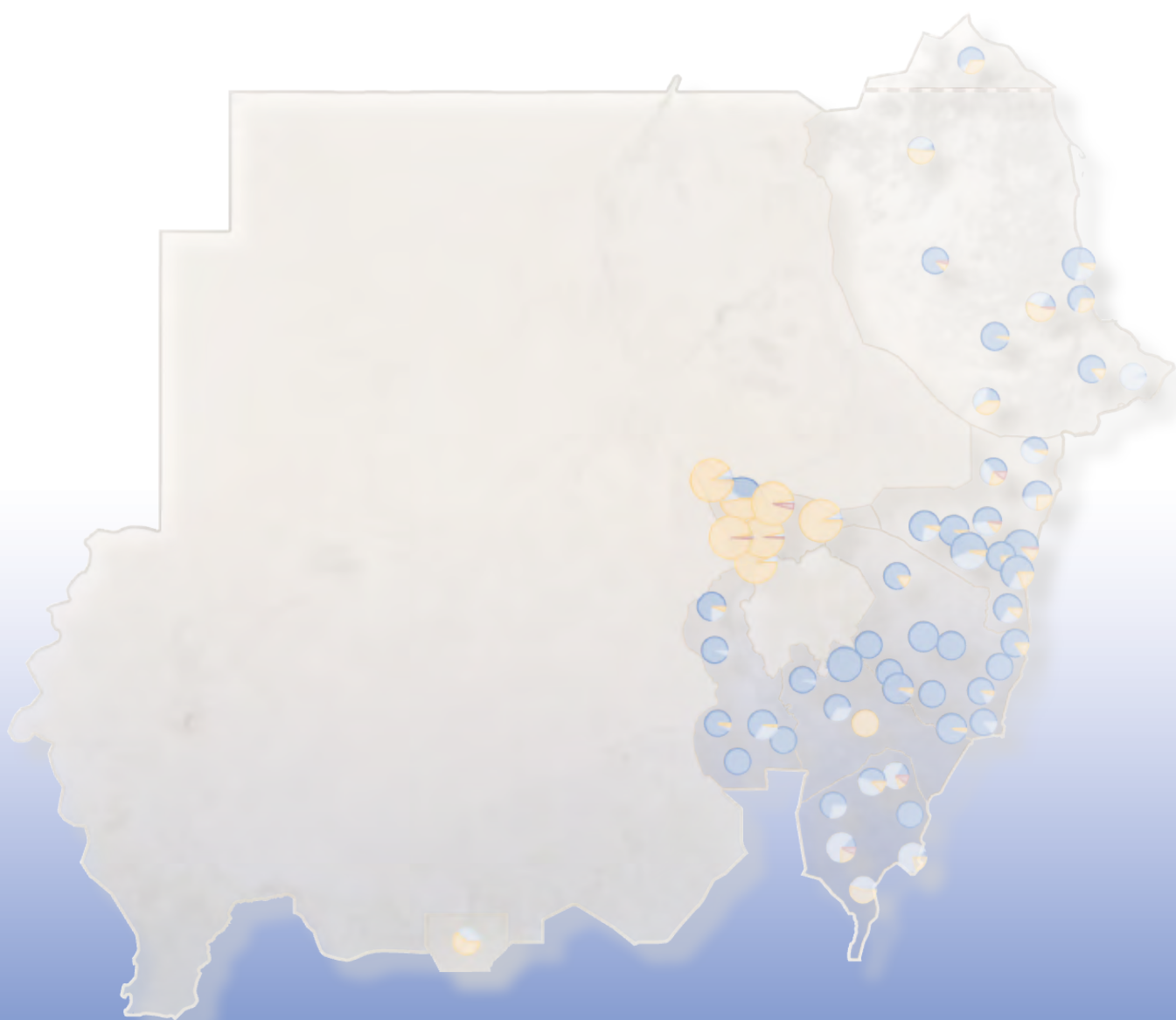


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HeRAMS Sudan

Infographic interpretation guide

Purpose

This guide provides practical guidance on HeRAMS infographic products produced for Sudan. Its purpose is to streamline understanding, and support readers in navigating the various components of these products.

Background

Disruptions to health systems can impede availability and access to essential health services. A lack of reliable information prevents sound decision-making, increasing a community's vulnerability to morbidity and mortality, especially in rapidly changing environments that require continued monitoring. The Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) aims to provide decision-makers and health stakeholders with vital and up-to-date information on the availability of essential health resources and services, helping them to identify gaps and determine priorities for intervention. This is accomplished by evaluating the availability of health services using standardized definitions adapted to the local context.

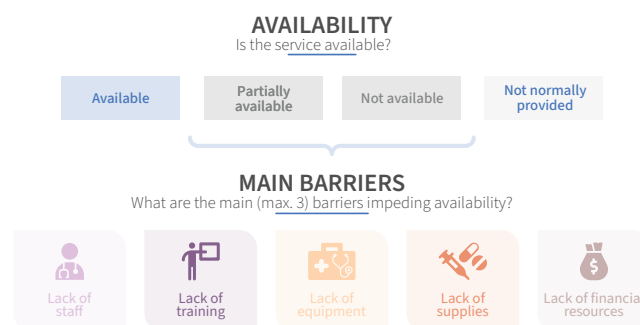
The HeRAMS data model

HeRAMS provides a high-level, indicator-based snapshot of the health system status. Definitions are aligned with established standards to facilitate data integration and harmonization. Each indicator is assessed through two key questions:

1. What is the availability level of the service?
2. If partially or not available, what barriers impeding service delivery?

Availability: is defined as the service being present in sufficient quality and quantity to meet the daily demands of the health service delivery unit (HSDU) ¹. A resource or service is considered “available” only if the HSDU has the necessary resources to deliver it in accordance with national standards. Availability is categorized as follows:

- **Available:** The service is present in sufficient quality and quantity to fully meet the daily demands of the HSDU, and the necessary staff and resources are in place to deliver it in accordance with national standards.
- **Partially available:** The HSDU is able to provide some parts of the service but due to current constraints, has insufficient capacity or resources to meet daily demand or is unable to provide the full service in accordance with national standards.
- **Not available:** The HSDU is expected to provide the service but, due to current constraints (such as insufficient resources or staff), is unable to deliver it at all.
- **Not normally provided:** The service falls outside of the current package of services the HSDU aims to provide.



Expected versus not expected

Focal points specify for each service whether an HSDU anticipates providing it. “Expected” indicates that the HSDU plans to offer the service, regardless of its current availability status—whether available, partially available, or unavailable. Conversely, “not expected” means the HSDU does not plan to provide the service, even if all obstacles were removed, and the service is considered “not normally provided.” This categorization is based on the HSDU’s perspective and current circumstances and may differ from assumptions based on national service packages.

¹ Rather than health facility, HeRAMS uses the term health service delivery unit (HSDU) to include any modality through which healthcare services may be provided such as health centres, clinics, hospitals, mobile clinics, temporary or emergency structures, and in some cases individual providers such as community health workers.



When an indicator is not available up to standard (partially or not available), **barriers** impeding service availability are systematically collected using the following categories:

- Lack of staff
- Lack of training
- Lack of equipment
- Lack of (medical) supplies
- Lack of financial resources

Reporting frequency and methodology

Information in HeRAMS is dynamically maintained through a collaborative network of trained focal points who are responsible for updating the status of health service delivery units (HSDUs) as new information emerges. The HeRAMS project in Sudan is an ongoing process, with continuous reporting, data validation and verification. As such, the analyses presented in these infographics are preliminary and intended solely to inform operations. Each infographic clearly states the cut-of date as of which data was included.

Infographic content

Overall considerations

The initial section of the infographic provides an overview of the overall status of HSDUs and includes all reporting HSDUs in HeRAMS, while subsequent analyses focus exclusively on HSDUs that are at least partially functioning. The analysis of individual services excludes HSDUs reporting a service as “not normally provided.” As a result, the total number of HSDUs included in the analysis of each service may vary. Any changes are clearly indicated through supporting text labels accompanying the charts.

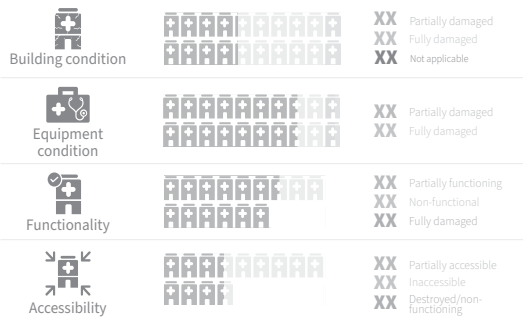
Information on barriers hindering service availability is collected only when a service is reported as “partially available” or “not available,” with each HSDU able to report up to three barriers. The analyses are restricted to HSDUs reporting barriers, and results are limited to the top three barriers reported. The number of HSDUs included is clearly indicated through supporting text labels, and footnotes provide important details, such as non-reporting HSDUs, specific exclusions, or other relevant considerations.

Operational status

To determine whether the HSDU is currently capable of providing health services, the initial section of the HeRAMS questionnaire focuses on infrastructure status, overall functionality, and patient’s ability to access the HSDU. HSDUs reported as destroyed or non-functioning are considered “not operational” meaning they are unable to provide any health service in their current state. Thus, these HSDUs are excluded from further analysis resulting in a difference in the total number of HSDUs included in subsequent sections of the infographic. To understand why an HSDU is not fully operational, underlying causes are systematically collected. The



analysis is limited to HSDUs reporting causes, with each HSDU able to report up to three. Results presented in this infographic are limited to the top three causes reported.



Functionality

This section assesses the HSDU’s overall functionality, defined by the absence of major or systemic issues impeding the ability to deliver the full range of expected services. An HSDU may still be considered fully functional if some services are partially or temporarily unavailable. An HSDU is considered partially functional when its capacity to deliver services is significantly affected, potentially due to infrastructure damage, resource shortages, or a surge in service demand.

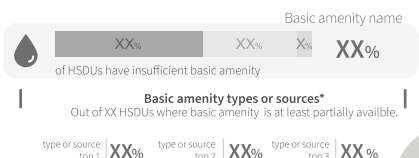
The subsequent analyses are limited to operational HSDUs, defined as those that are at least partially functioning.

Partner support

Partner support refers to assistance from entities outside the owning organization, categorized as major, partial, or no support. Major support indicates that the HSDU would not function without it. Partial support indicates that the HSDU can continue to sustain its services independently of the support. For HSDUs receiving support, the type of assistance provided is recorded using standardized categories. Though information on support provided by individual partners is available in HeRAMS, it is excluded from these infographics.

Basic amenities

Basic amenities include cross-cutting amenities essential for an HSDU to operate effectively. The percentage of HSDUs where an amenity is not available up to standard is indicated next to the bar chart. While information on barriers is available, it is excluded from the infographics.



For water, sanitation, waste management, power, cold chain, and communication, additional questions gather information about the sources or types of available amenities. These sub-questions apply only to HSDUs where the amenity is at least partially available, and HSDUs can report up to three sources or types for each amenity. The analysis follows the same logic as for barriers and is systematically limited to HSDUs where the amenity is at least partially available with results limited to the top three amenities present across all HSDUs.

Health information management systems

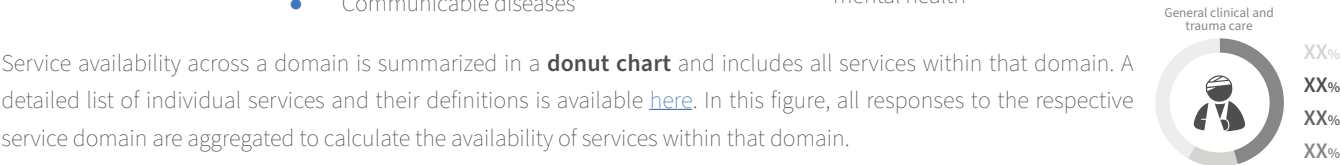
This section provides information on the availability of facility-based disease reporting and electronic health information systems. Availability is defined by completeness, timeliness, and accuracy of reports.

Health services

Health services are divided into five domains:

- General clinical services
 - Child health and nutrition
 - Communicable diseases
- Sexual and reproductive health
 - Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

Service availability across a domain is summarized in a **donut chart** and includes all services within that domain. A detailed list of individual services and their definitions is available [here](#). In this figure, all responses to the respective service domain are aggregated to calculate the availability of services within that domain.



For a more detailed analysis of individual services, **bar charts** provide a breakdown of availability levels by service. Unlike the service domain overviews, the analysis of individual services is limited to the HSDUs reported to provide the service, resulting in varying counts of HSDUs included for each service. The total number of HSDUs included is stated in the text label below the service.



Additionally, the top three reported **barriers** are represented as icons next to the bar charts, with the percentage of HSDUs reporting each barrier displayed below. Analyses of barriers are further restricted to HSDUs where the service is not available up to standards. Similar to previous sections, results are limited to the top three barriers reported.



Example: Out of 25 HSDUs reported to provide the services, only 5 (20%) are currently able to provide service up to standard. Among the 20 HSDUs (80%) where the service is partially or not available, 16 (80%) report lack of medical supplies as primary barrier.

Acceptance of referrals

20%

52%

28%

Not available up to standard in 20 (80%) out of the 25 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

80%

75%

45%

HeRAMS service definitions



General clinical and trauma care service

TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Request for ambulance services by the patient	User-activated dispatch of basic ambulance services from a district-level staging center (e.g., ambulance pool).
Recognition of danger signs	Recognition of danger signs in neonates, children and adults, including early recognition of signs of serious infection, with timely referral to higher-level care.
Acuity-based formal triage	Acuity-based formal triage of children and adults at first entry to the facility with a validated instrument such WHO/ICRC Interagency Triage Tool.
WHO basic emergency care by prehospital provider	Initial syndrome-based management of critical conditions (difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, polytrauma) by prehospital providers at the scene.
WHO basic emergency care	Basic syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma for neonates, children and adults. Interventions include manual airway maneuvers, oral/nasal airway placement, oxygen administration, bag-valve mask ventilation, temperature management, administration of essential emergency medications, including empiric antibiotics for serious infection.
Advanced syndrome-based management	Advanced Syndrome-based management of difficulty breathing, shock, altered mental status, and polytrauma in dedicated emergency unit, including for neonates, children and adults. Interventions include intubation, mechanical ventilation, surgical airway, and placement of chest drain, hemorrhage control, defibrillation, administration of intravenous (IV) fluids via peripheral and central venous line with adjustment for age and conditions such as malnutrition, and administration of essential emergency medications.
Monitored referral	Direct provider monitoring during transport to appropriate healthcare facility and structured handover to facility personnel.
Referral capacity	Procedures, communication tools, and transportation access for patient referrals.
Acceptance of referrals	Acceptance of referral with remote decision support for prehospital providers and primary-level facilities, and condition-specific protocol-based referral to higher levels.
Acceptance of complex referrals	Acceptance of complex referrals with remote decision support for prehospital providers and lower-level facilities.
Outpatient services for primary care	Outpatient services for primary care with availability of all essential drugs for primary care as per national guidelines.
Outpatient department for secondary care	Outpatient department with availability of all essential drugs for secondary care as per national guidelines, including NCD and pain management, and at least one general practitioner.
Home visits	Home-based support for monitoring of noncommunicable diseases (NCD) medication compliance, palliative care and promotion of self-care practices.
Minor trauma definitive management	Management of minor injuries, including pain management, availability of tetanus toxoid and human antitoxin, minor surgery kits, suture absorbable/silk with needles, disinfectant solutions, bandages, gauzes, cotton wool.
Emergency and elective surgery	Emergency and elective surgery providing full surgical wound care, advanced fracture management through at least one operating theatre with basic general anesthesia with or without gas.
Expanded surgical unit with comprehensive anesthesia	Emergency and elective surgery with at least two operating theatres and with pediatric and adult gaseous anesthetic.
Orthopedic/trauma ward	Orthopedic/trauma ward for advanced orthopedic and surgical care, including burn patient management.
Short hospitalization capacity	Short hospitalization capacity for observation purposes.
20 Inpatient bed capacity	At least 20 inpatient bed capacity with 24/7 availability of medical doctors, nurses and midwives, and 4–5 beds for short observation before admission, or 24/48-hour hospitalization.
50 inpatient bed capacity	50 inpatient bed capacity with pediatric and ob-gyn wards with 24/7 availability of doctors and/or specialists (general surgeon, ob-gyn, pediatrician, others).
Inpatient critical care management	Inpatient critical care management with availability of mechanical ventilation, infusion pumps, and third-line emergency drugs.
Intensive care unit	Intensive care unit with at least 4 beds.
Basic laboratory	Basic laboratory with general microscopy.



TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Secondary laboratory services	Laboratory services secondary level
Tertiary laboratory services	Laboratory services tertiary level: including electrolyte and blood gas concentrations, public health laboratory capacities
Blood bank services	Blood bank services
Hemodialysis unit	Hemodialysis unit
Basic X-ray service	X-ray service (basic radiological unit) and ultrasound.
Radiology unit	Radiology unit with X-ray with stratigraphy, intraoperation X-ray intensifier, ultrasound, MRI and/or CT scan.
Medical evacuation procedures	Medical evacuation procedures with means of transport and referral network for patients requiring highly specialized care.
Procedures for mass casualty scenarios	Procedures in place for early discharge of post-surgery patients through referral to secondary hospitals, in mass casualty scenario.
Mass casualty management system	Mass casualty management system, including 2 step triage, green zone, red zone, incident command team, pre-prepared kits.
War Surgery Protocols	2 step surgery for contaminated wounds with debridement and delayed primary closure after 3-5 days.
Damage Control Surgery Protocols	2 step abbreviated surgery (chest, abdomen and limbs) with vascular shunting, limitation of contamination, hemorrhage control, external fixation and physiological recovery in the ICU before returning to operating theatre.



Child health and nutrition

TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Community-based first aid	Interventions include airway positioning, choking interventions, and basic external hemorrhage control.
Community-based IMCI	Community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) for acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, and malaria by trained and supervised village volunteers or community health workers.
IMCI under 5 clinic	Under-5 clinic conducted by IMCI-trained health staff with available paracetamol, first-line antibiotics, Oral rehydration salts and zinc dispersible tablets, national IMCI guidelines, and flowcharts.
Management of severe paediatric diseases	Management of children classified as severe or very severe diseases including administration of parental fluids, drugs and oxygen.
Community mobilization for EPI	Community mobilization and support of outreach sites of routine Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI), and/or mass vaccination campaigns.
Expanded programme on immunization	Regular outreach site for routine immunization against all national target diseases or permanent site with functioning cold chain in place.
IEC on IYCF practices	Information, education, and communications (IEC) of child caretaker, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and Infant, Young, and Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, active case finding, and referral of sick children.
Screening for acute malnutrition at the community level	Screening for acute malnutrition at the community level using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC).
Growth monitoring at primary care level	Growth monitoring and/or screening of acute malnutrition using MUAC or weight-for-height (W/H).
Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	Support community site for CMAM programme and/or follow-up of children enrolled in supplementary/therapeutic feeding.
Integrated management of acute malnutrition	Integrated management of acute malnutrition with outpatient programme for severe acute malnutrition without medical complications with ready-to-use therapeutic foods available
Stabilization center for SAM	Stabilization center for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications, availability of F75, F100, ready-to-use therapeutic foods, and dedicated trained team of doctors, nurses, and nurse aids, 24/7.





Communicable diseases

TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Syndromic surveillance	Regular reporting sentinel site for syndromic surveillance of local relevant diseases/conditions.
Event-based surveillance	Immediate reporting of unexpected or unusual health events through an event-based surveillance system.
Malaria at the community level	Diagnosis of malaria suspected cases with rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and treatment of positive cases, or detection and referral of suspected cases, and follow-up at community level.
Malaria at the primary care level	Diagnosis of suspected malaria cases with rapid diagnostic test (RDT) and treatment of positive cases, or detection and referral of suspected cases, and follow-up at primary care level.
Vector control	Support vector control interventions through distribution of impregnated bed nets, in/outdoor insecticide spraying, distribution of related IEC materials, etc.
Support mass drug administration	Mobilize communities and support mass drug administration/treatment campaigns.
Tuberculosis	Diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis cases, or detection and referral of suspected cases, and follow-up.
Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis	Diagnosis, management, and follow-up of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis patients.
IEC on local priority diseases	IEC on the prevention and self-care of local priority diseases, such as dengue, acute diarrhea, others.
Local priority diseases	Diagnosis and management of other locally relevant diseases such as dengue, with protocols available for identification, classification, stabilization and referral of severe cases.
Management of severe communicable diseases	Management of severe and/or complicated communicable diseases such as severe dengue, measles with pneumonia, cerebral malaria, and others.
Isolation unit or room	Isolation unit or room for patients with highly infectious diseases.



Sexual and reproductive health

TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Availability of free condoms	Availability of free condoms.
IEC on STI/HIV	IEC on prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STI)/Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections and behavioral change communications.
STI/HIV Advocacy	Advocacy for community leaders on STI/HIV risks.
Syndromic management of STIs	Syndromic management of STIs, including availability of first-line antibiotics.
HIV counselling and testing	HIV counselling and testing
PMTCT	Prophylaxis and treatment of opportunistic infections, Prevention of Mother-To-Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT).
Antiretroviral treatment	Antiretroviral treatment
Family planning	Availability of pregnancy test and contraceptive methods as per national guidelines
Antenatal care	Assess pregnancy, birth and emergency plan, respond to problems observed (urine protein test strips, Syphilis rapid diagnostic test) and/or reported STI, advise/counsel on nutrition and breastfeeding, self-care and family planning, intermittent iron and folate supplementation in non-anaemic pregnancy
Clean home deliveries	Clean home deliveries, including distribution of clean delivery kits to visibly pregnant women, IEC and behavioral change communications, knowledge of danger signs and where/when to go for help, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, and IYCF practices.
Skilled care during childbirth	Skilled care during childbirth, including early essential newborn care: preparing for birth, assess the presence of labor, stage, fill WHO partograph and monitor, manage conditions accordingly, dry baby, clean cord care, basic newborn resuscitation, skin-to-skin contact, oxytocin, early and exclusive breastfeeding, eye prophylaxis (available magnesium sulphate and antenatal steroid).
Basic emergency obstetric care	Parenteral antibiotics, oxytocic/anticonvulsant drugs, antenatal steroid, manual removal of placenta, removal of retained products with manual vacuum aspiration (MVA), assisted vaginal delivery, health facility functioning 24/7
Comprehensive emergency obstetric care	Basic emergency obstetric care (BEmOC), caesarean section, safe blood transfusion



TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
Post-partum care	Examination of mother and newborn (up to 6 weeks), respond to observed signs, support breastfeeding, counsel on complementary feeding, promote family planning.
Comprehensive abortion care	Safe induced abortion for all legal indications, uterine evacuation using manual vacuum aspiration or medical methods where applicable, antibiotic prophylaxis, treatment of abortion complications, counselling for abortion and post-abortion contraception.
Clinical management of rape survivors	Clinical management of rape survivors, including psychological support.
Emergency contraception	Emergency contraception
Post-exposure prophylaxis	Post-exposure prophylaxis for STIs and HIV infections.



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

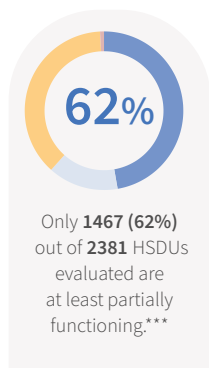
TITLE	SERVICE DEFINITIONS
NCD clinic	Brief advice on tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse, healthy diet, screening and management of risks of cardiovascular disease (CVD), individual counselling on adherence to chronic therapies, availability of blood pressure apparatus, blood glucose and urine ketones test strips, and essential NCD drugs as per national list.
Asthma and COPD	Classification, treatment and follow-up of asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Hypertension	Early detection, management, counseling (including dietary advice), and follow-up of hypertension.
Diabetes	Early detection, management (oral anti-diabetic and insulin available), and counselling (including dietary advice), foot care, follow-up of diabetes.
Inpatient acute rehabilitation	Inpatient rehabilitation for people with acute injury or illness, delivered by rehabilitation professionals as part of multi-disciplinary acute care, including the provision of assistive devices such as crutches or wheelchairs.
Outpatient or community level rehabilitation services	Outpatient or community level rehabilitation services provided by a rehabilitation professional via an outpatient, mobile, or post-acute inpatient rehabilitation service, often as part of follow up care, including assistive device provision or maintenance.
Prosthetics and Orthotics	Manufacture, fitting and training to use prosthetic and orthotic devices.
Oral health and dental care	Oral health and dental care
Psychological first aid	Psychological first aid for distressed people, survivors of assault, abuse, neglect, domestic violence, and linking vulnerable individuals/families with resources, such as health services, livelihood assistance etc.
Management of mental disorders	Management of mental disorders by a specialized and/or trained and supervised non-specialized health-care providers. Availability of fluoxetine, carbamazepine, haloperidol, biperiden, and diazepam.
Inpatient care for mental disorders	Inpatient management of mental disorders by specialized and/or trained and supervised non-specialized healthcare providers.
Inpatient care for mental disorders by specialists	Inpatient management of mental disorders by specialized health-care providers.



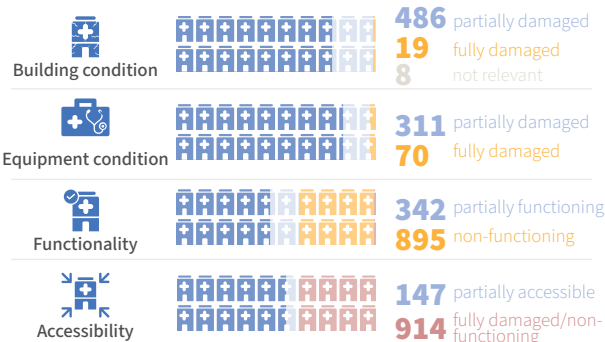
HeRAMS Sudan | Overview*

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS**



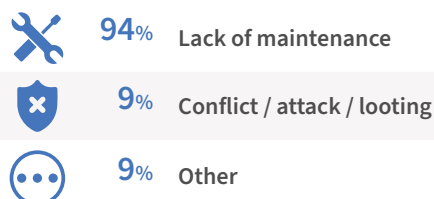
Out of 2381 HSDUs** evaluated.



MAIN CAUSES OF...

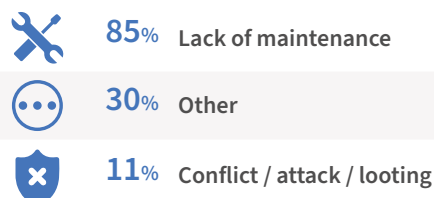
Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 486 partially damaged and 19 fully damaged HSDUs.



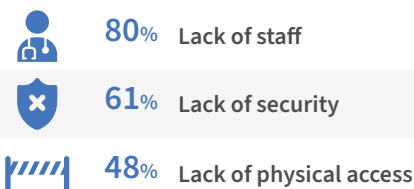
Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 311 partially damaged and 70 fully damaged HSDUs.



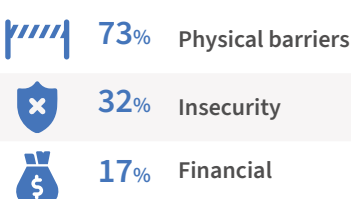
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 342 partially functioning and 895 non-functioning HSDUs.

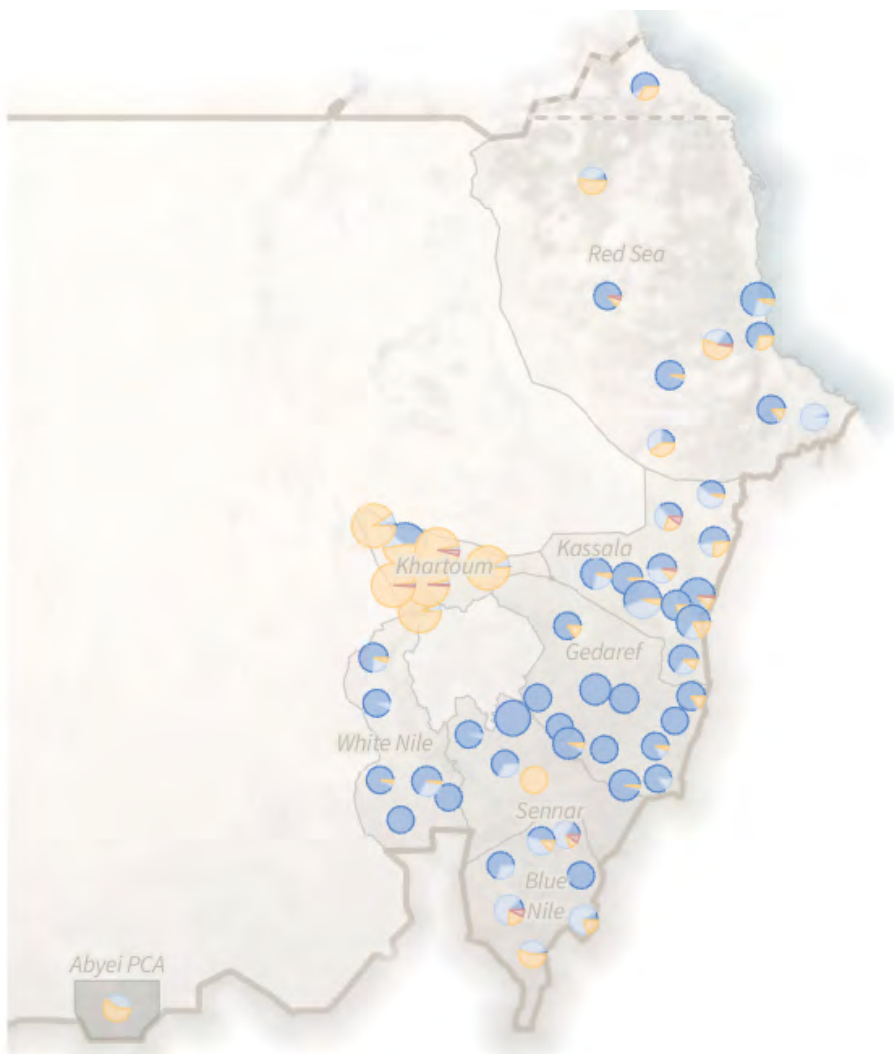
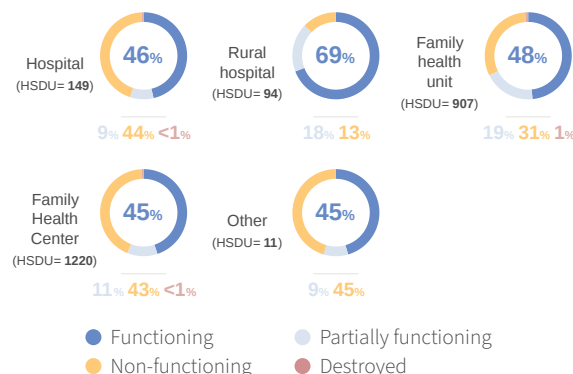


Accessibility constraints

The 3 primary causes of accessibility constraints reported by 147 partially accessible HSDUs.



Functionality HSDU by type



* This infographic provides an overview of all available data from Abyei PCA, Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, Sennar, and White Nile states. For Sennar, data includes only the localities of Sennar, Sharq Sennar, and Senja, representing 25% of the HSDUs. White Nile data excludes the Guli, Rabak, and Al Gitaina localities due to unavailable data.

* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.

Out of **1467** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of **467** HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of **1467** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided

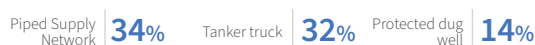
WASH

Water



Main water sources¹

Out of **1329** HSDUs where water is at least partially available.

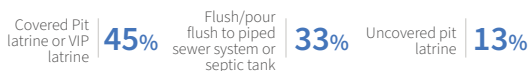


Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of **1113** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

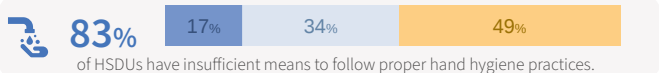


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

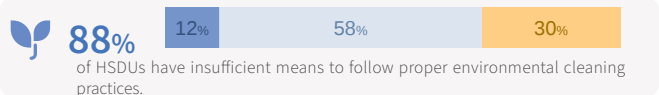
Out of **1113** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities



Environmental cleaning



Waste management

Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste

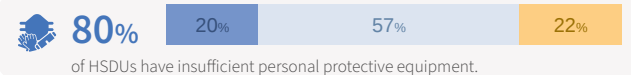


Waste disposal methods¹

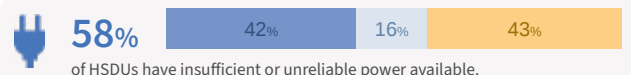
Out of **1247** HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment

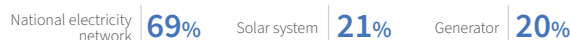


Power

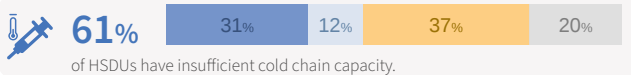


Power sources¹

Out of **841** HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain



Cold chain sources¹

Out of **632** HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment

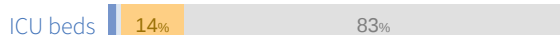


Communication equipment types¹

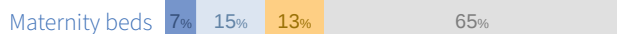
Out of **1178** HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



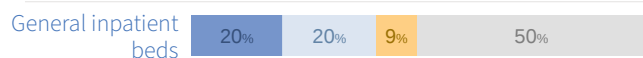
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of **244** HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds **218 (89.3%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **512** HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds **410 (80.1%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **727** HSDUs expected to provide other beds **431 (59.3%)** do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of **594** HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



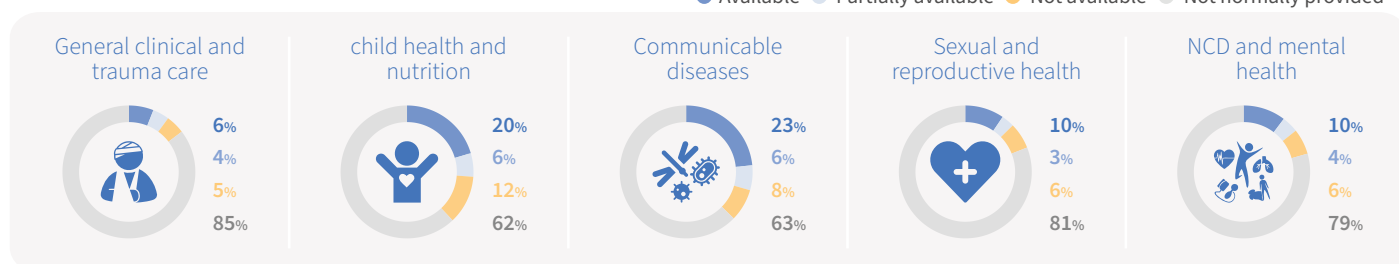
¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

*Out of **1467** HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



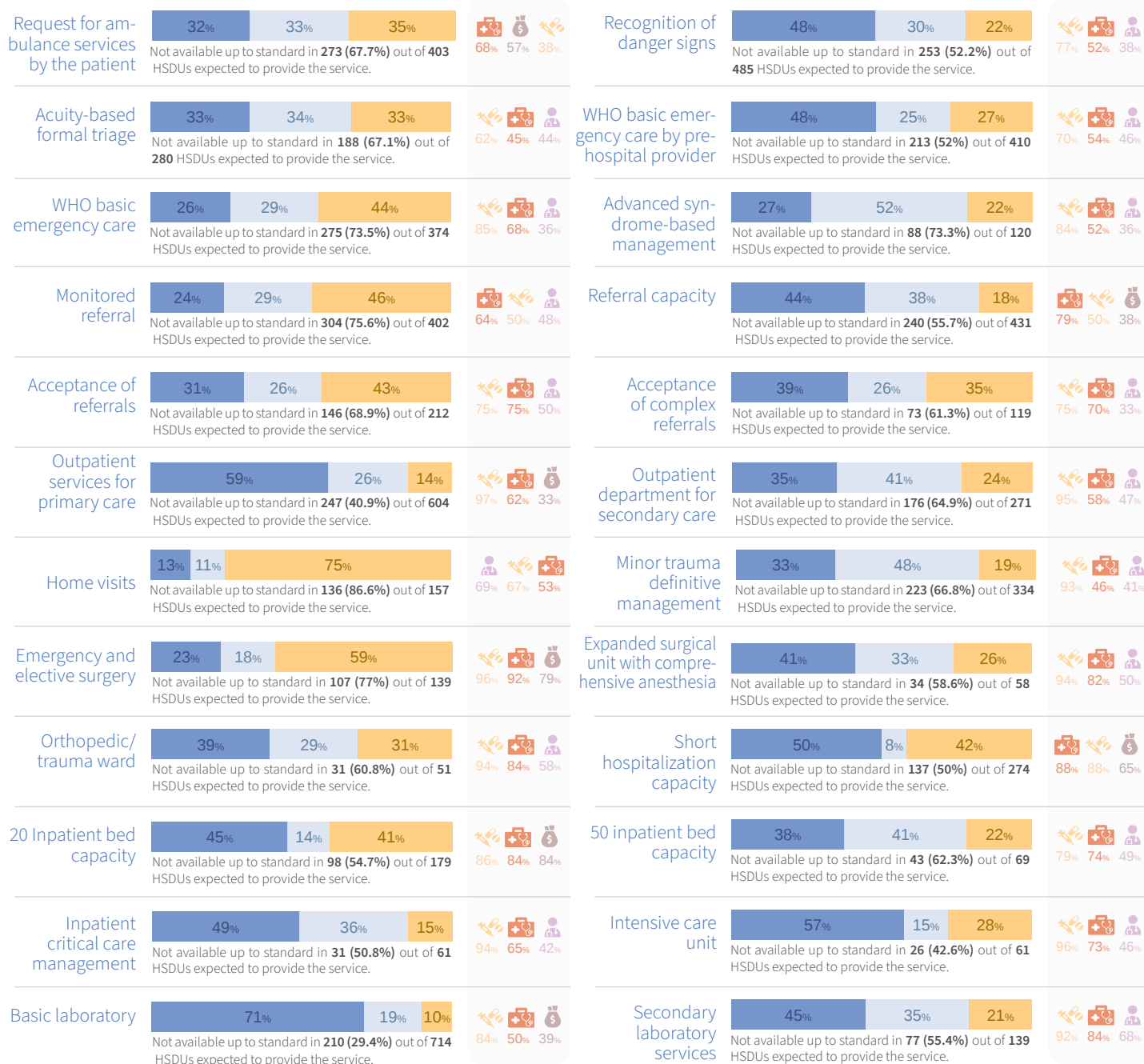
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 1467 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

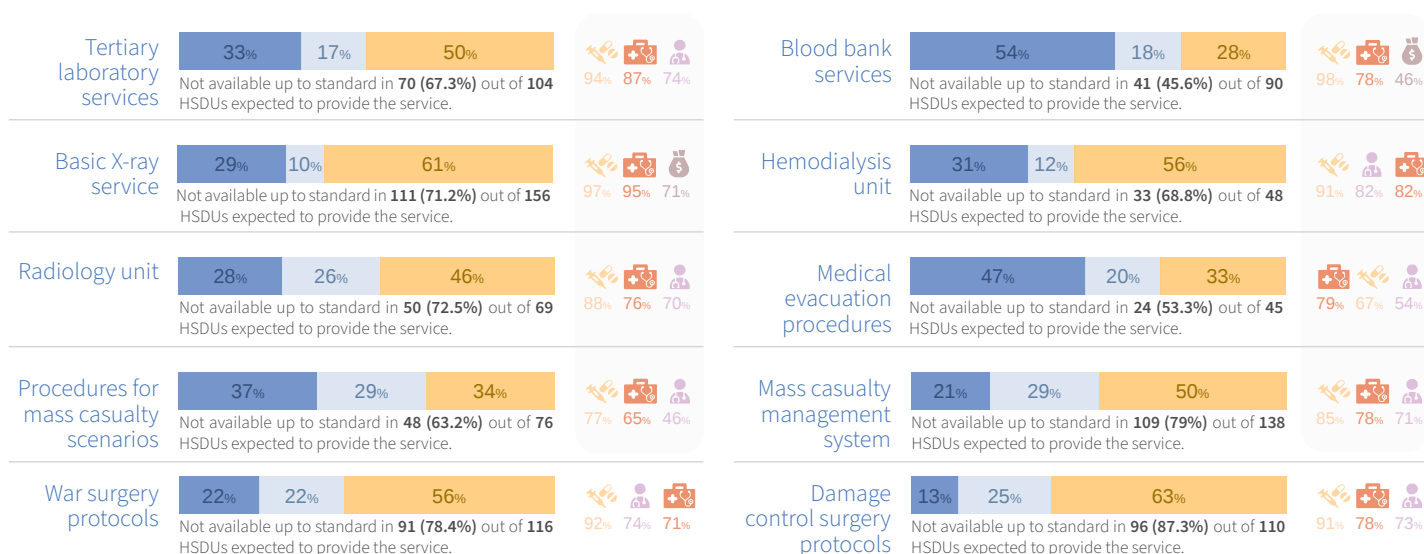
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

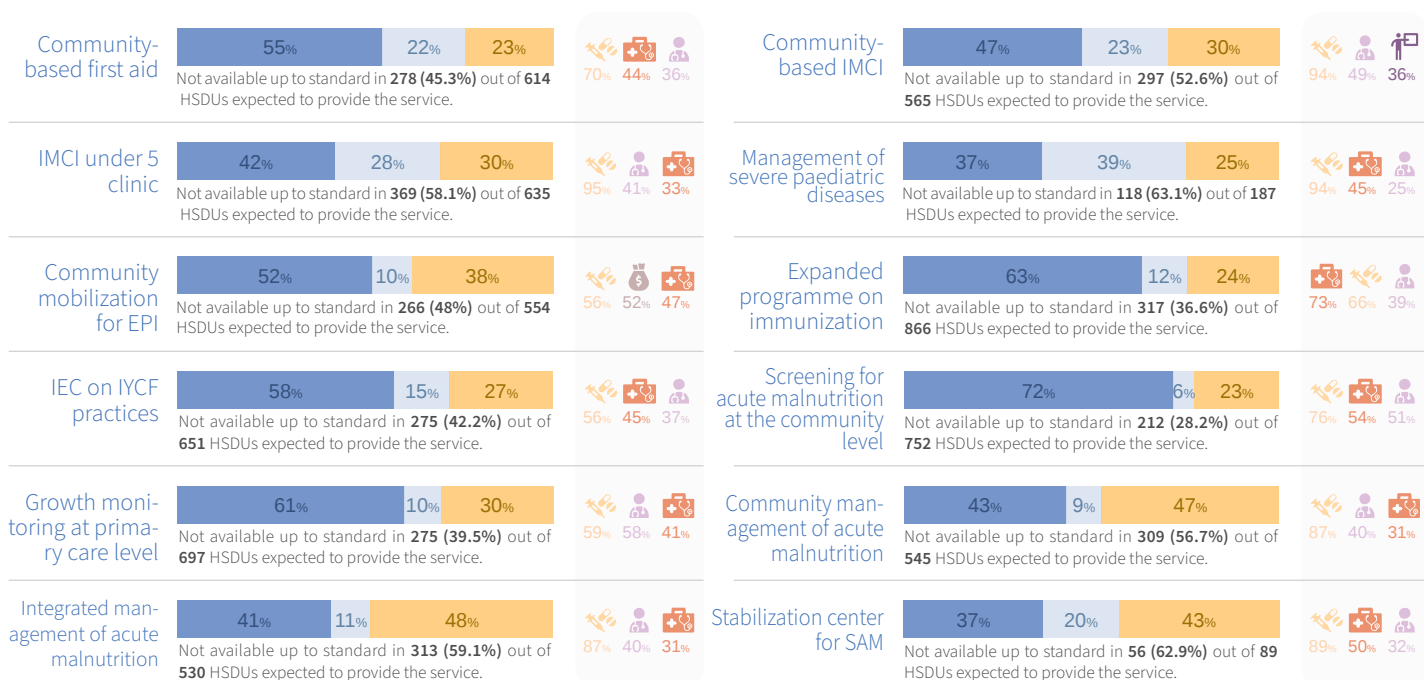
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



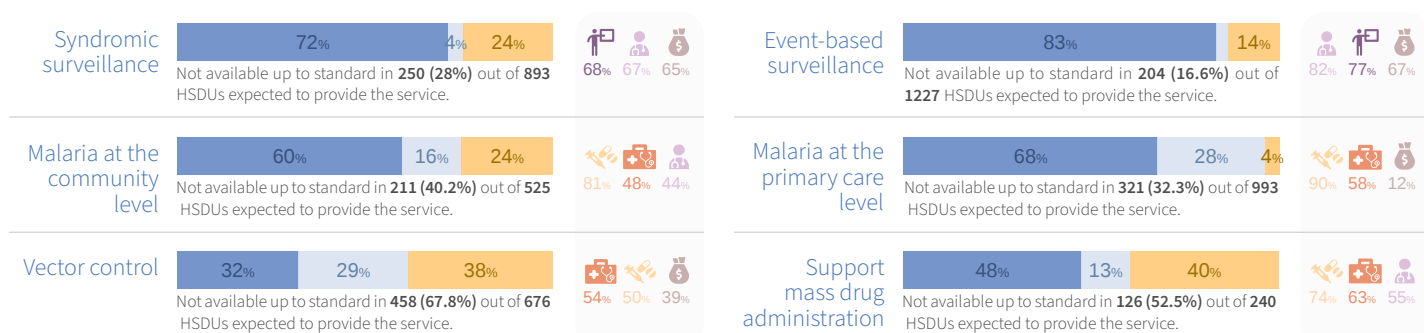
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

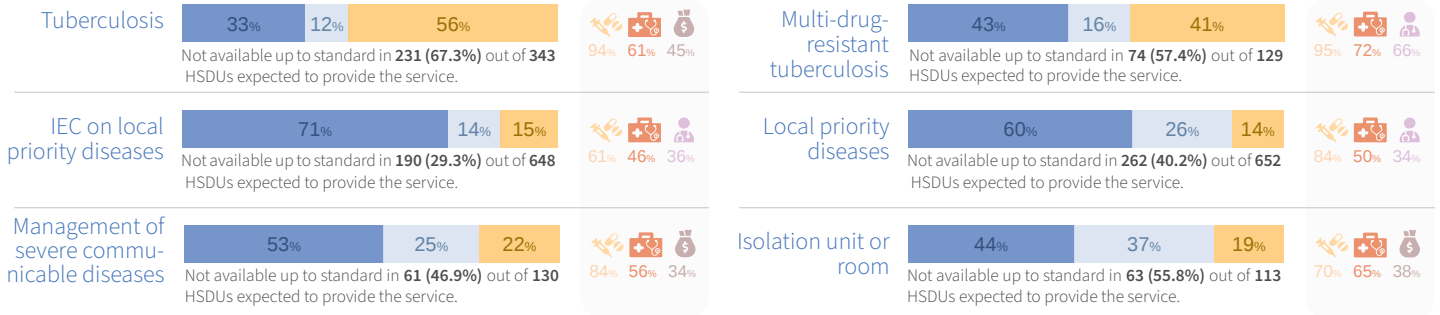
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



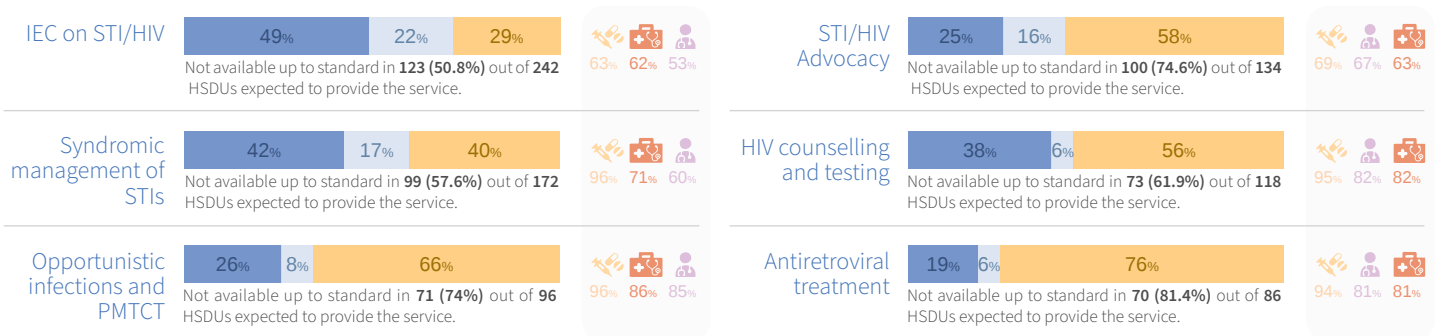
Communicable diseases (cont.)



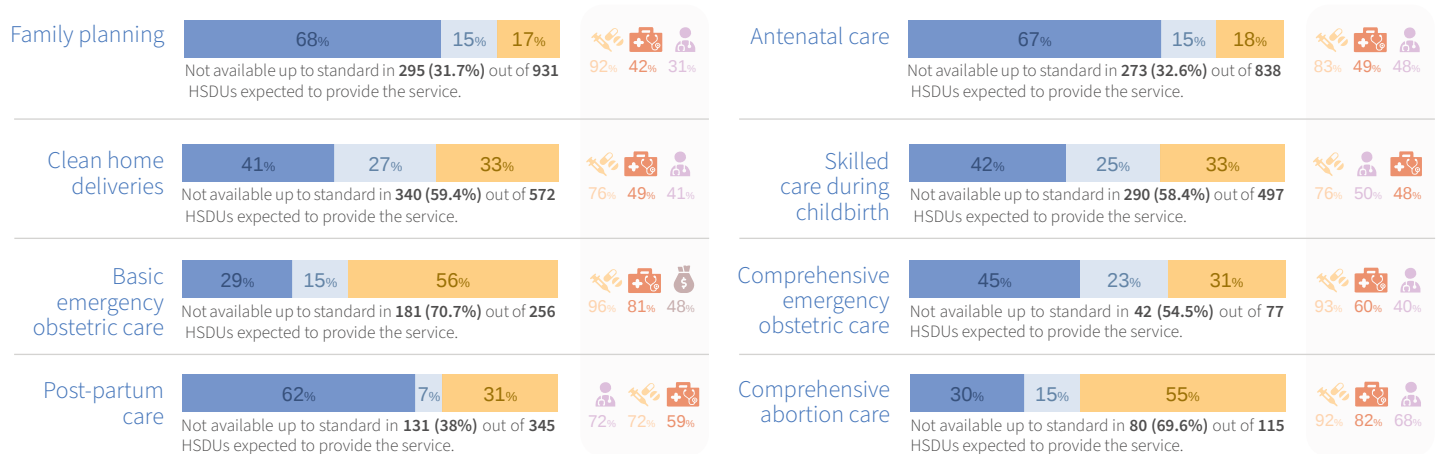
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

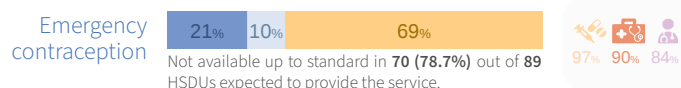
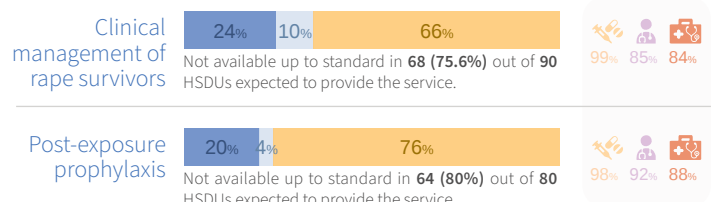
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



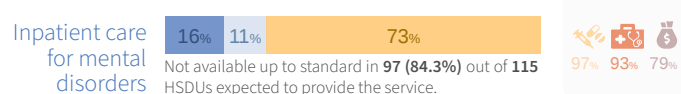
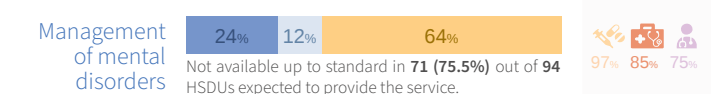
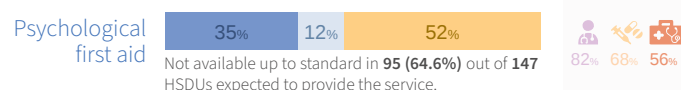
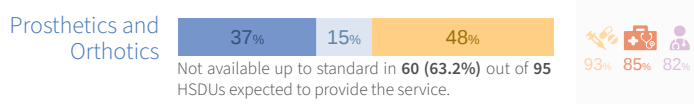
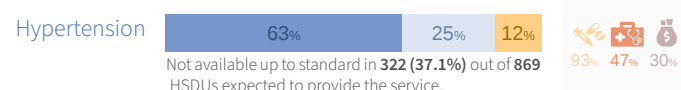
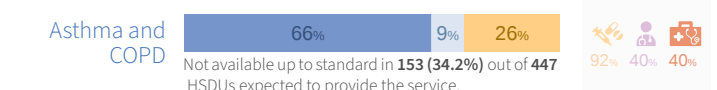
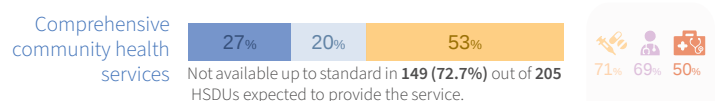
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



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Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan
<https://herams.org/project/82>
Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact: herams@who.int

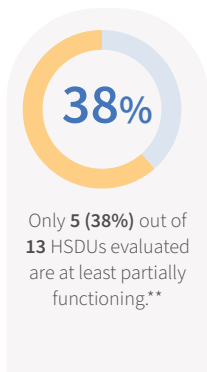




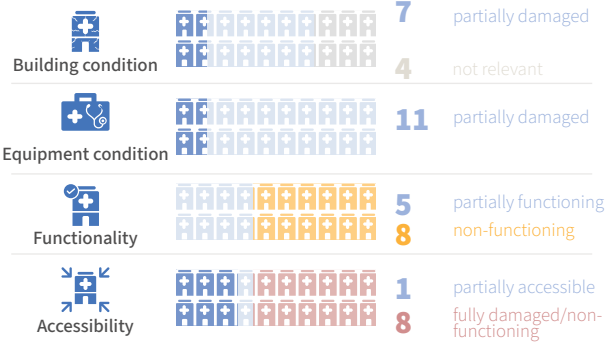
HeRAMS Sudan | Abyei PCA

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

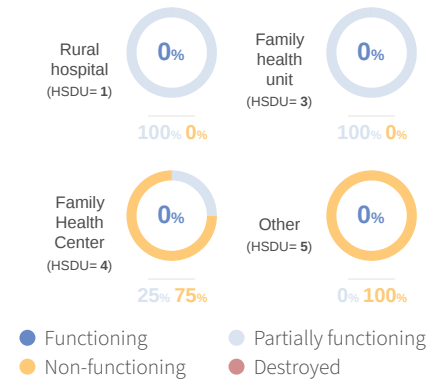
OPERATIONAL STATUS



Out of 13 HSDUs* evaluated.



Functionality HSDU by type



MAIN CAUSES OF...

Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 7 partially damaged HSDUs.



Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 11 partially damaged HSDUs.



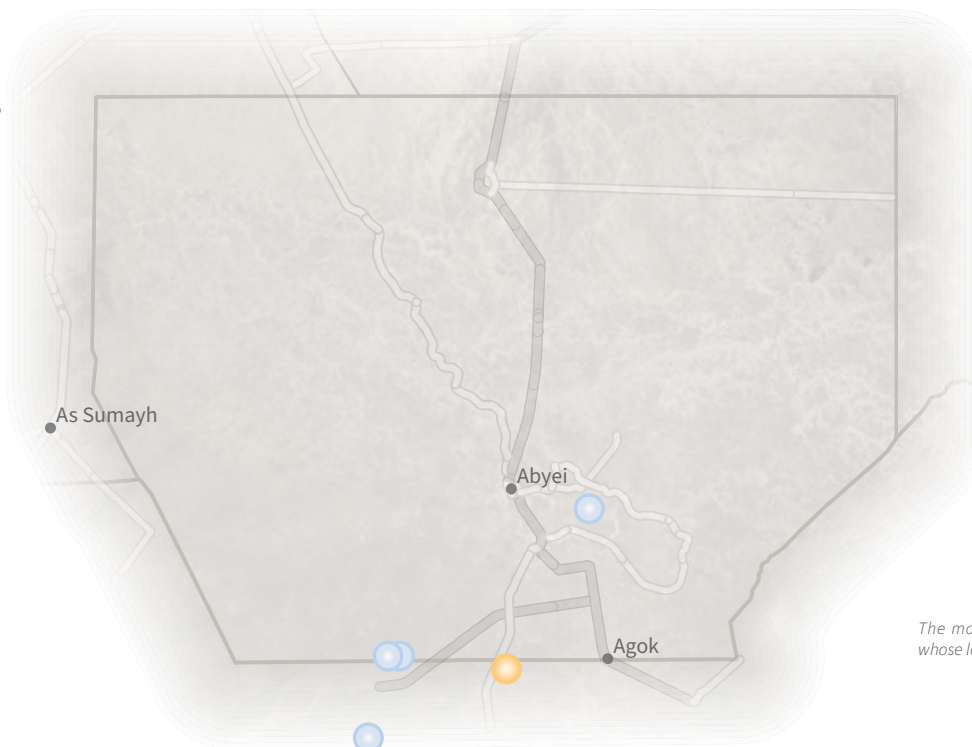
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 5 partially functioning and 8 non-functioning HSDUs.



Accessibility constraints

The primary cause of accessibility constraints reported by 1 partially accessible HSDU.



The map is based on 5 out of 13 HSDUs whose locations have been validated.

* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.

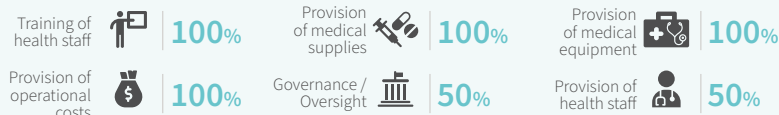


Out of 5 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of 2 HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



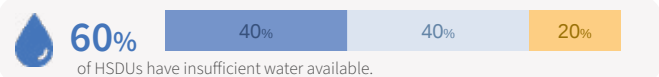
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 5 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided

WASH

Water



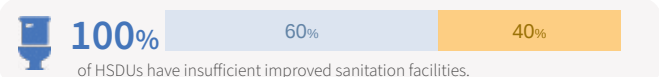
of HSDUs have insufficient water available.

Main water sources¹

Out of 4 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



of HSDUs have insufficient improved sanitation facilities.

Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 3 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

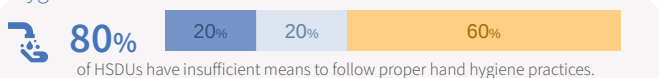


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

Out of 3 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

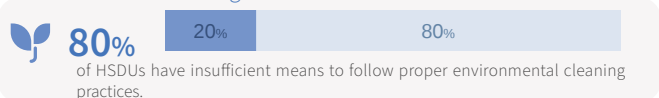


Hygiene facilities



of HSDUs have insufficient means to follow proper hand hygiene practices.

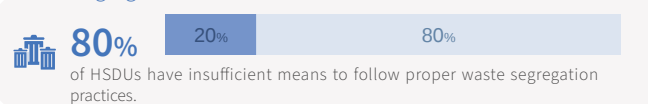
Environmental cleaning



of HSDUs have insufficient means to follow proper environmental cleaning practices.

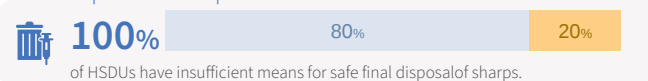
Waste management

Waste segregation



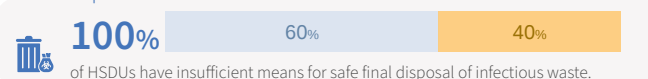
of HSDUs have insufficient means to follow proper waste segregation practices.

Final disposal of sharps



of HSDUs have insufficient means for safe final disposal of sharps.

Final disposal of infectious waste



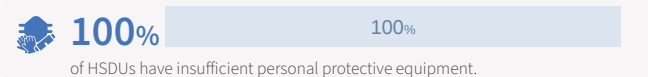
of HSDUs have insufficient means for safe final disposal of infectious waste.

Waste disposal methods¹

Out of 4 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment



of HSDUs have insufficient personal protective equipment.

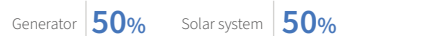
Power



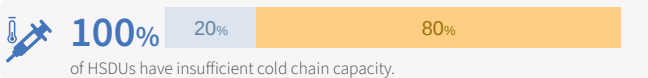
of HSDUs have insufficient or unreliable power available.

Power sources¹

Out of 2 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain



of HSDUs have insufficient cold chain capacity.

Cold chain sources¹

Out of 1 HSDU where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment



of HSDUs have insufficient means of communication.

Communication equipment types¹

Out of 2 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 1 HSDU expected to provide intensive care unit beds 1 (100%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 4 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 4 (100%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 4 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 4 (100%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 4 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

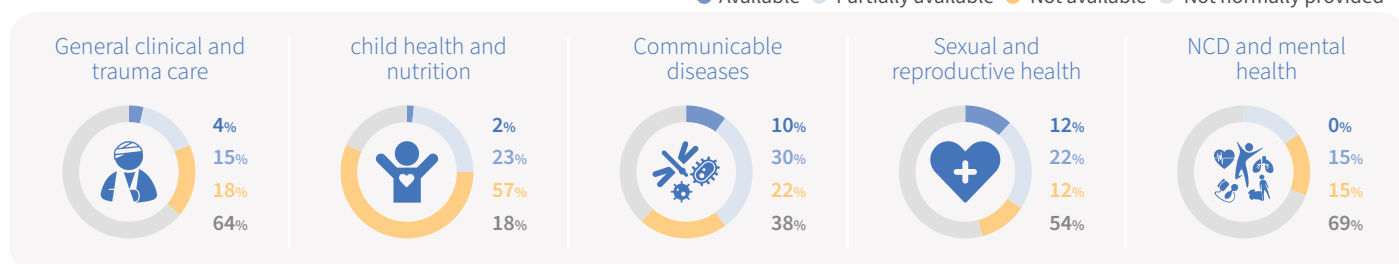
*Out of 5 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources

Request for ambulance services by the patient	20% 80%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 80% 20%	Recognition of danger signs	33% 67%	Not available up to standard in 2 (66.7%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 50% 50%
Acuity-based formal triage	33% 67%	Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	67% 67% 33%	WHO basic emergency care by pre-hospital provider	60% 40%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	60% 40% 40%
WHO basic emergency care	20% 20% 60%	Not available up to standard in 4 (80%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	75% 50% 50%	Advanced syndrome-based management	33% 67%	Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	67% 67% 67%
Monitored referral	100%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	50% 50%	Referral capacity	60% 40%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 20%
Acceptance of referrals	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Acceptance of complex referrals	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Outpatient services for primary care	60% 40%	Not available up to standard in 2 (40%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100%	Outpatient department for secondary care	50% 50%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 50%
Home visits	100%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 50% 50%	Minor trauma definitive management	33% 67%	Not available up to standard in 2 (66.7%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 50%
Emergency and elective surgery	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%	Expanded surgical unit with comprehensive anesthesia	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Orthopedic/trauma ward	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Short hospitalization capacity	50% 50%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 50% 50%
20 Inpatient bed capacity	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100%	50 inpatient bed capacity	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Inpatient critical care management	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Intensive care unit	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Basic laboratory	100%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 60%	Secondary laboratory services	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—

* Out of 5 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



General clinical and emergency care (cont.)

Tertiary laboratory services	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Blood bank services	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Basic X-ray service	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Hemodialysis unit	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Radiology unit	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—	Medical evacuation procedures	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Procedures for mass casualty scenarios	100%	100% 100% 100%	Mass casualty management system	100%	100% 33% 33%
War surgery protocols	100%	100% 67% 33%	Damage control surgery protocols	100%	50% 50% 50%



Child health and nutrition

Community-based first aid	50%	50%	50% 50% 50%	Community-based IMCI	50%	50%	100% 100% 25%
IMCI under 5 clinic	40%	60%	100% 100% 60%	Management of severe paediatric diseases	100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%
Community mobilization for EPI	25%	75%	67% 67% 33%	Expanded programme on immunization	60%	40%	100% 80% 40%
IEC on IYCF practices	40%	60%	80% 40% 40%	Screening for acute malnutrition at the community level	40%	60%	80% 60% 20%
Growth monitoring at primary care level	100%	80% 60% 40%	80% 60% 40%	Community management of acute malnutrition	100%	100% 60% 60%	100% 60% 60%
Integrated management of acute malnutrition	100%	80% 60% 60%	80% 60% 60%	Stabilization center for SAM	100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%



Communicable diseases

Syndromic surveillance	50%	50%	75% 50% 25%	Event-based surveillance	50%	50%	100% 50%
Malaria at the community level	100%	100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100%	Malaria at the primary care level	80%	20%	100% 100%
Vector control	20%	80%	80% 60% 40%	Support mass drug administration	100%	100% 100%	100% 100%

Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



Communicable diseases (cont.)

Tuberculosis	100%	Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 67% 33%	Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100%
IEC on local priority diseases	100%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	60% 40% 40%	Local priority diseases	100%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	80% 60% 40%
Management of severe communicable diseases	50%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 50%	Isolation unit or room	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100%



Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS

IEC on STI/HIV	100%	Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	67% 33%	STI/HIV Advocacy	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%
Syndromic management of STIs	50%	Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 50% 50%	HIV counselling and testing	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%
Opportunistic infections and PMTCT	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%	Antiretroviral treatment	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%



Maternal and newborn health

Family planning	40%	Not available up to standard in 3 (60%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100%	Antenatal care	80%	Not available up to standard in 1 (20%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100%
Clean home deliveries	80%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	80% 80%	Skilled care during childbirth	100%	Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 40% 40%
Basic emergency obstetric care	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100% 100%	Comprehensive emergency obstetric care	—	Not expected in any operational HSDU.	—
Post-partum care	80%	Not available up to standard in 1 (20%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.	100% 100%	Comprehensive abortion care	100%	Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.	100% 100%



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence

Clinical management of rape survivors

100%

Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.

100% 100%

Emergency contraception

100%

Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.

100% 100%

Post-exposure prophylaxis

100%

Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.

100% 100%



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

Comprehensive community health services

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

NCD clinic

100%

Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

67% 67% 67%

Asthma and COPD

100%

Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.

100%

Hypertension

100%

Not available up to standard in 4 (100%) out of 4 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100% 50% 25%

Diabetes

25%

75%

Not available up to standard in 4 (100%) out of 4 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100% 75% 50%

Inpatient acute rehabilitation

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

Outpatient or community level rehabilitation services

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

Prosthetics and Orthotics

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

Oral health and dental care

20%

80%

Not available up to standard in 5 (100%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

80% 40% 40%

Psychological first aid

100%

Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100% 50% 50%

Management of mental disorders

100%

Not available up to standard in 1 (100%) out of 1 HSDU expected to provide the service.

100% 100%

Inpatient care for mental disorders

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

Inpatient care for mental disorders by specialists

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

—

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Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

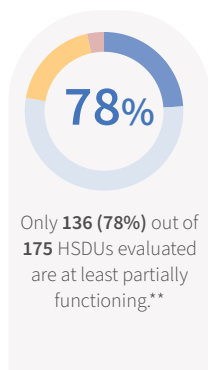
Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:



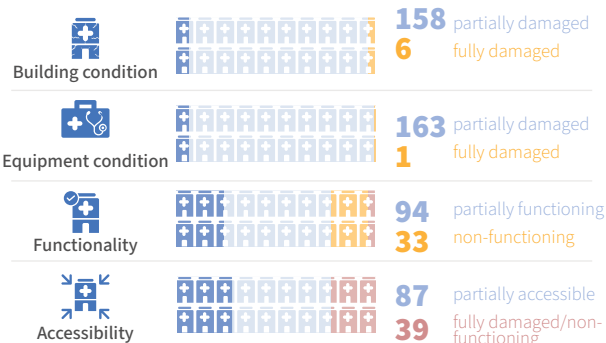
HeRAMS Sudan | Blue Nile

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS*



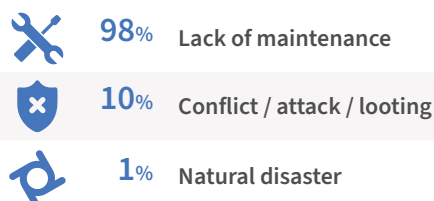
Out of 175 HSDUs* evaluated.



MAIN CAUSES OF...

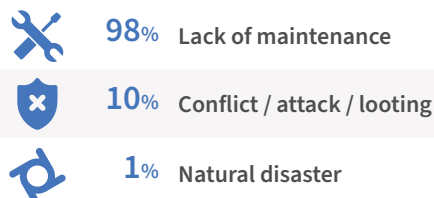
Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 158 partially damaged and 6 fully damaged HSDUs.



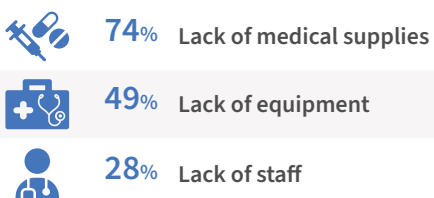
Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 163 partially damaged and 1 fully damaged HSDUs.



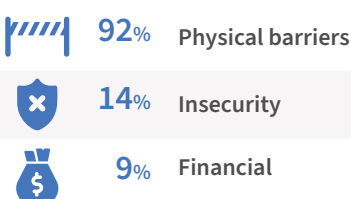
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 94 partially functioning and 33 non-functioning HSDUs.

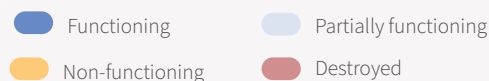
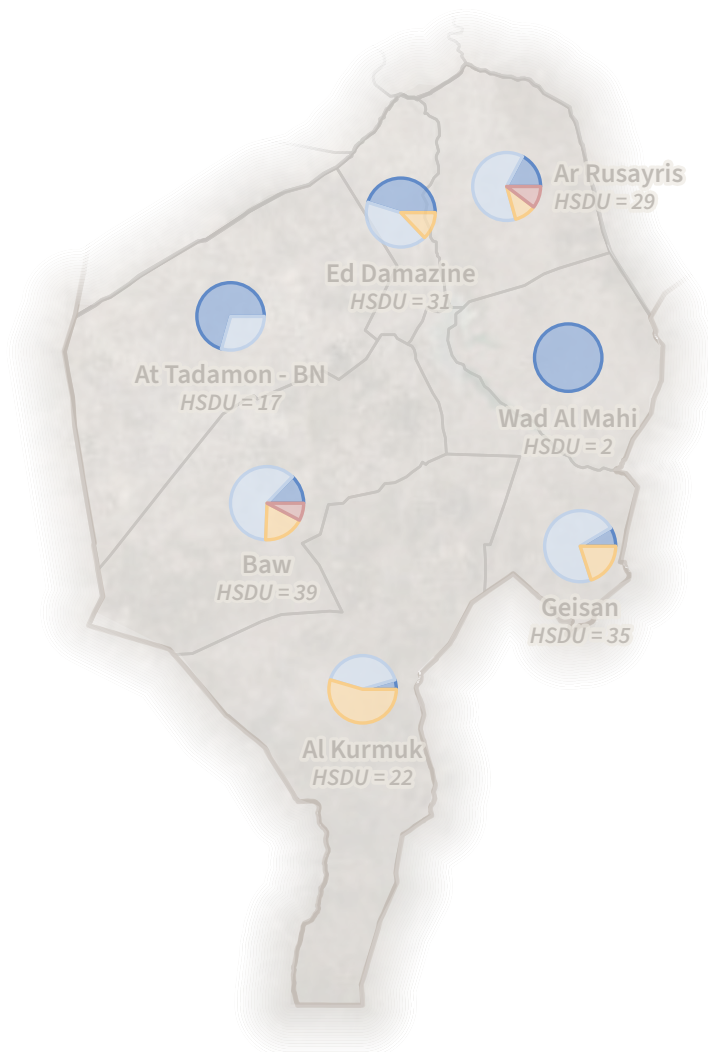
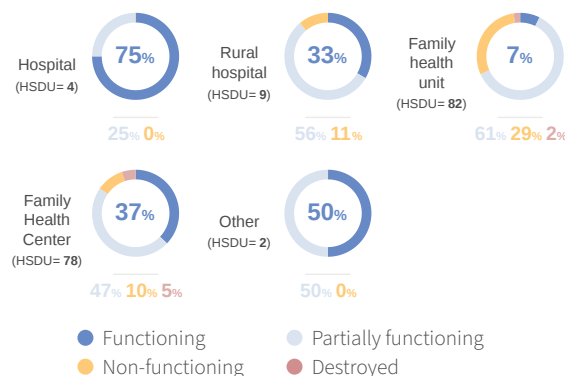


Accessibility constraints

The 3 primary causes of accessibility constraints reported by 87 partially accessible HSDUs.



Functionality HSDU by type



* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.

Out of 136 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of 33 HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



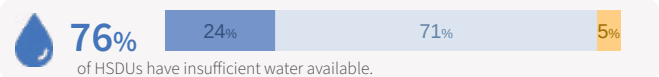
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 136 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

Available Partially available Not available Not normally provided

WASH

Water

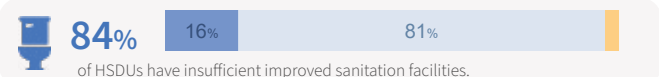


Main water sources¹

Out of 129 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 132 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

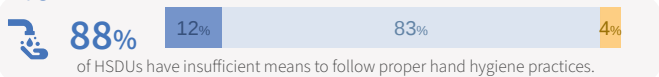


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

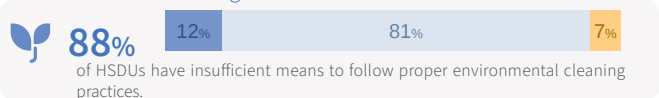
Out of 132 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities

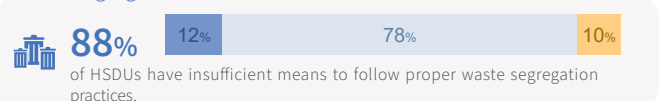


Environmental cleaning

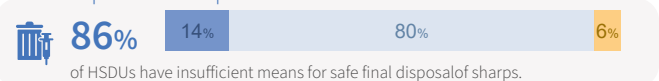


Waste management

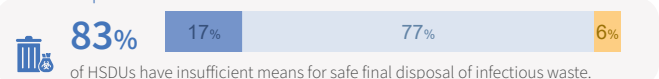
Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste

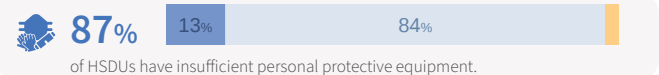


Waste disposal methods¹

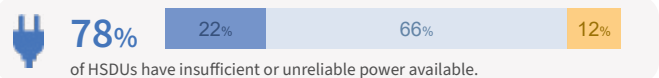
Out of 130 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment



Power



Power sources¹

Out of 120 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain

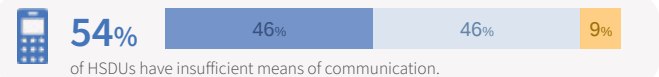


Cold chain sources¹

Out of 120 HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment



Communication equipment types¹

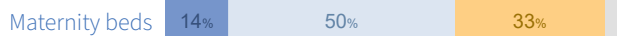
Out of 124 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



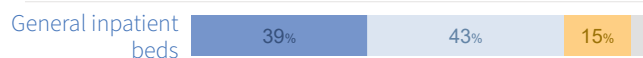
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 121 HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds 116 (95.9%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 132 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 113 (85.6%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 132 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 79 (59.8%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 120 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



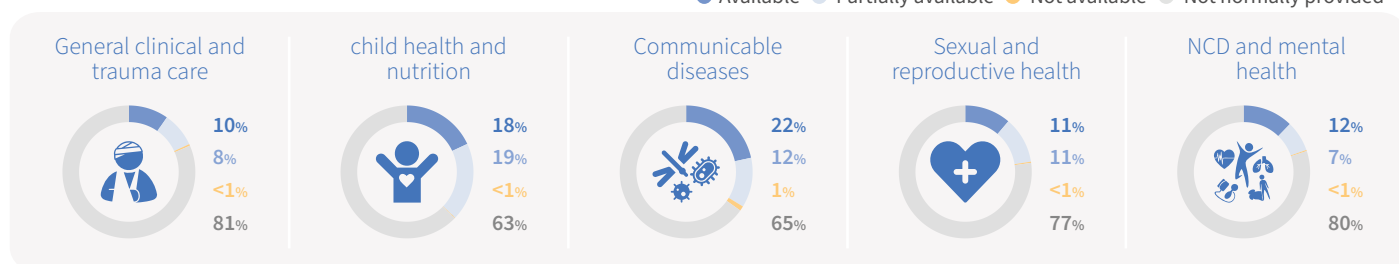
¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

*Out of 136 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



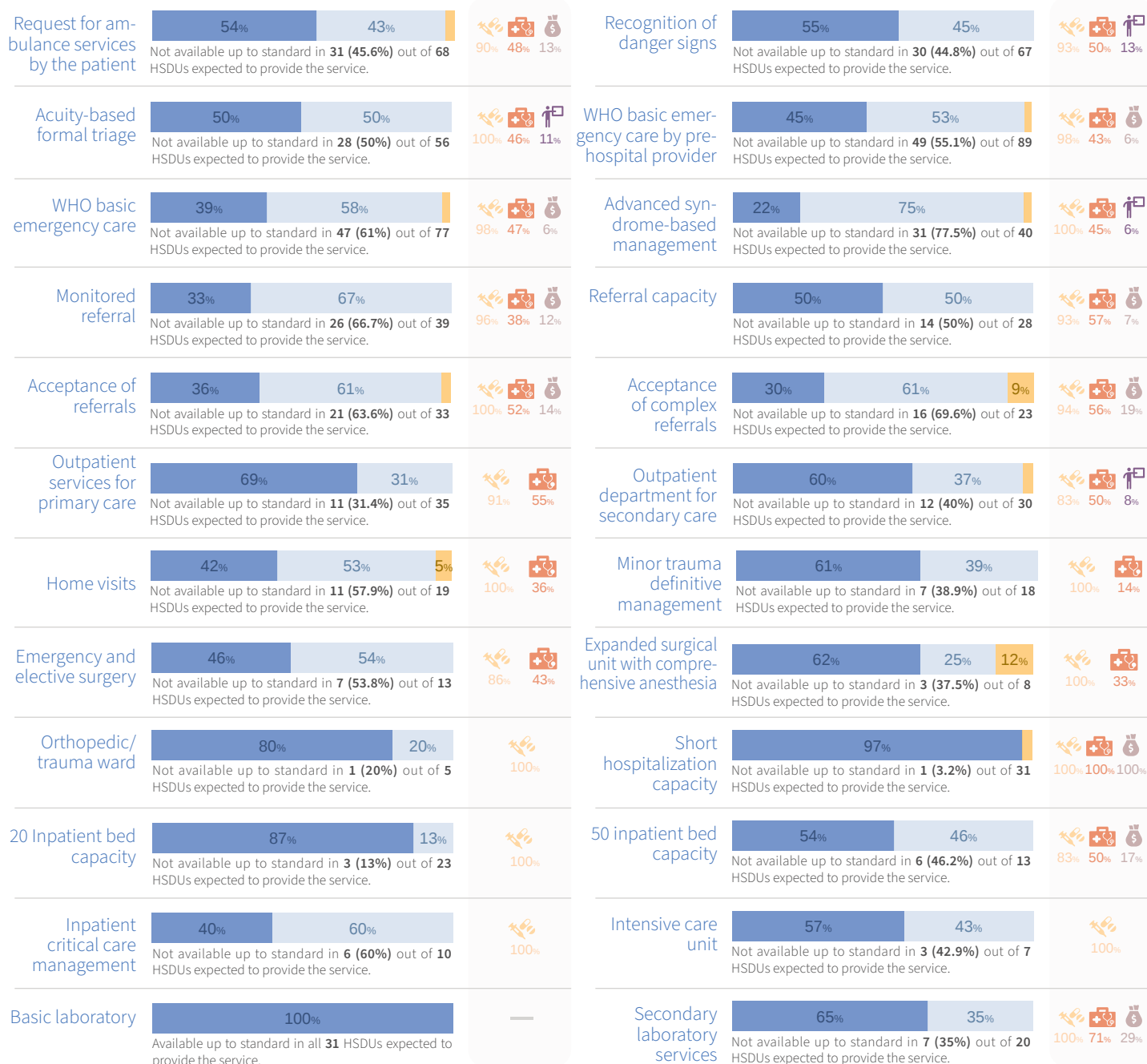
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 136 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

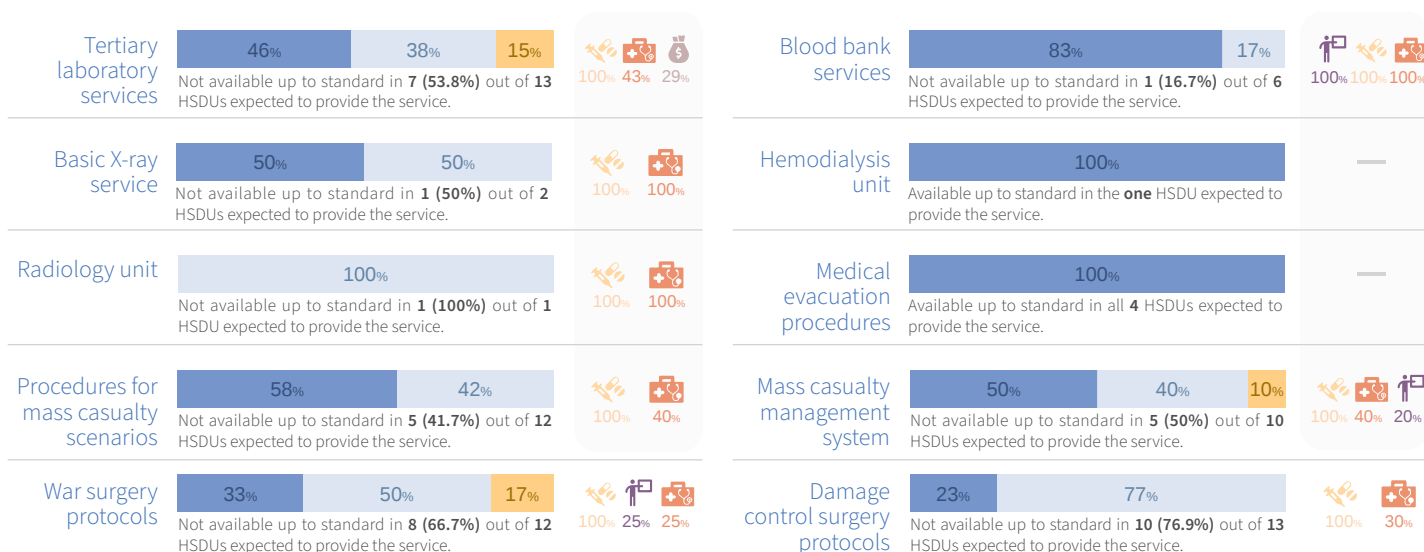
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

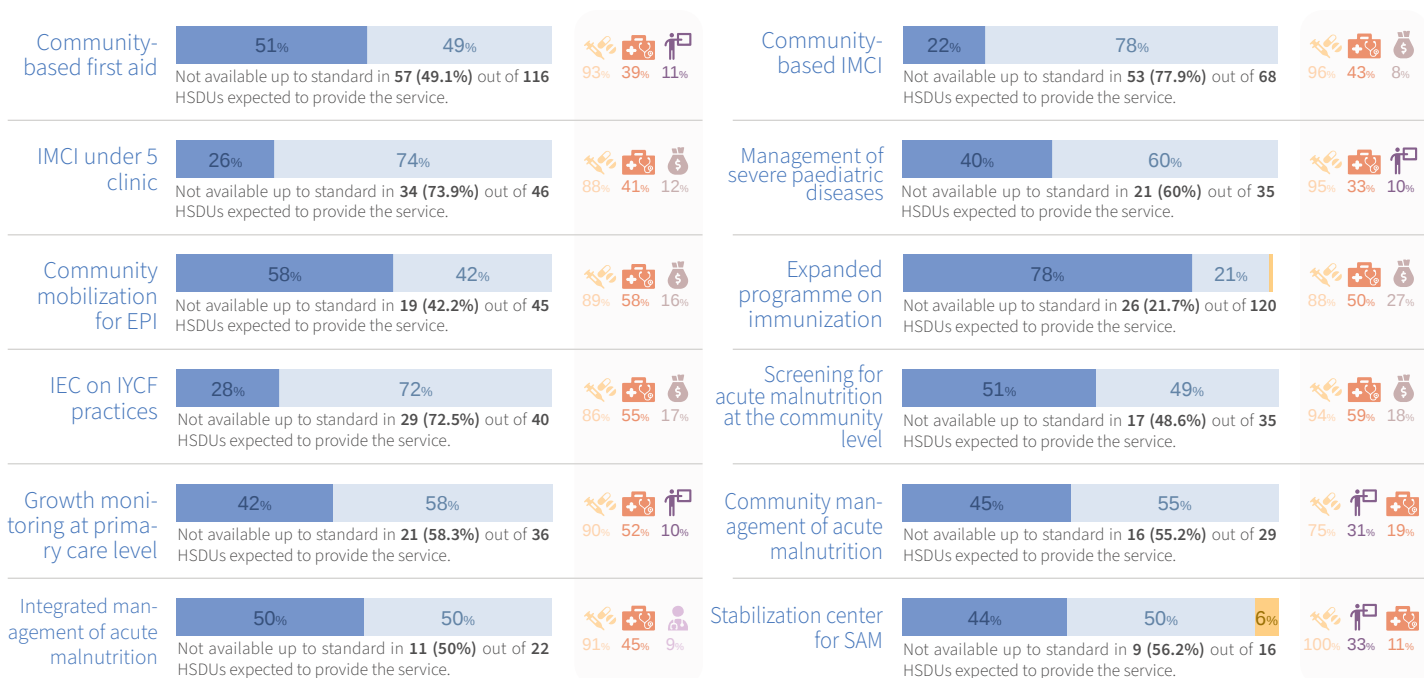
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



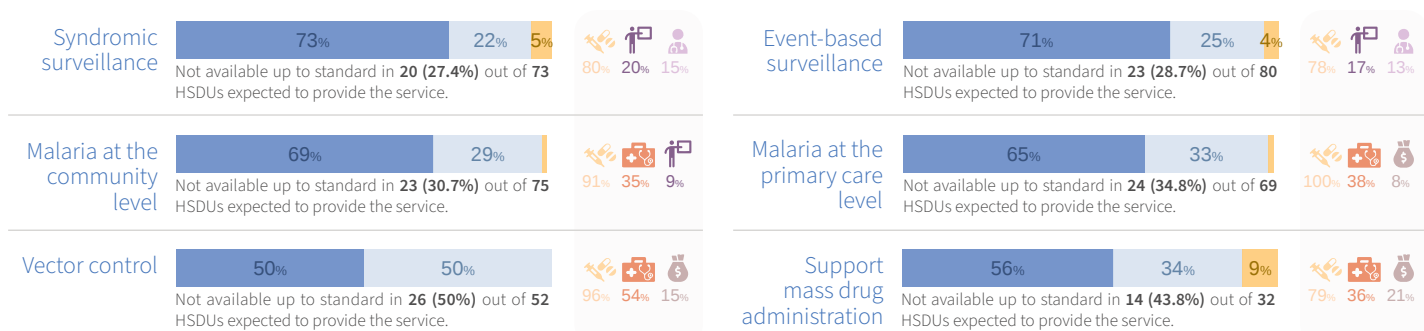
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

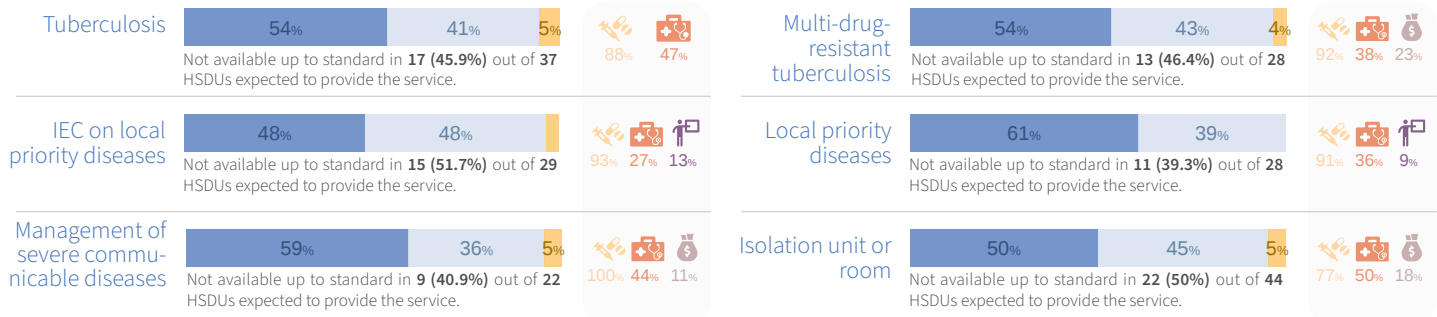
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



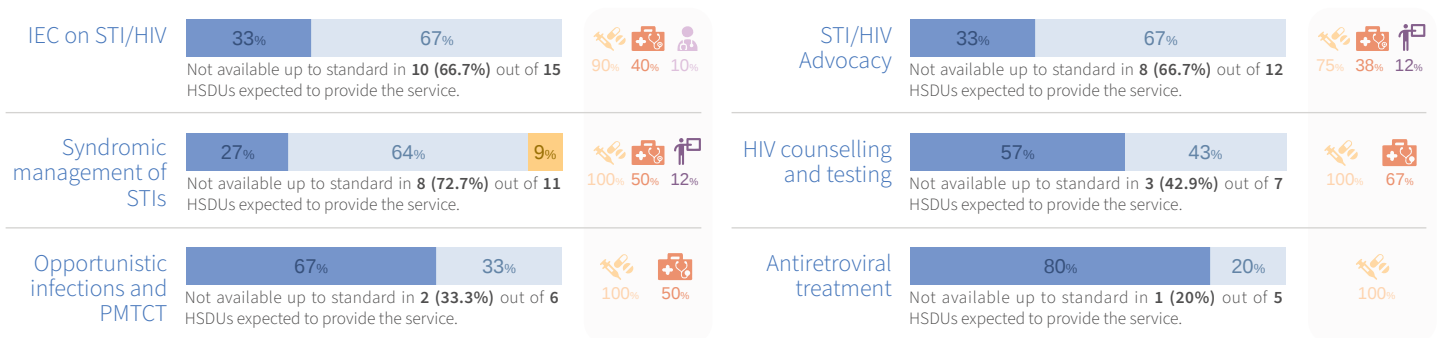
Communicable diseases (cont.)



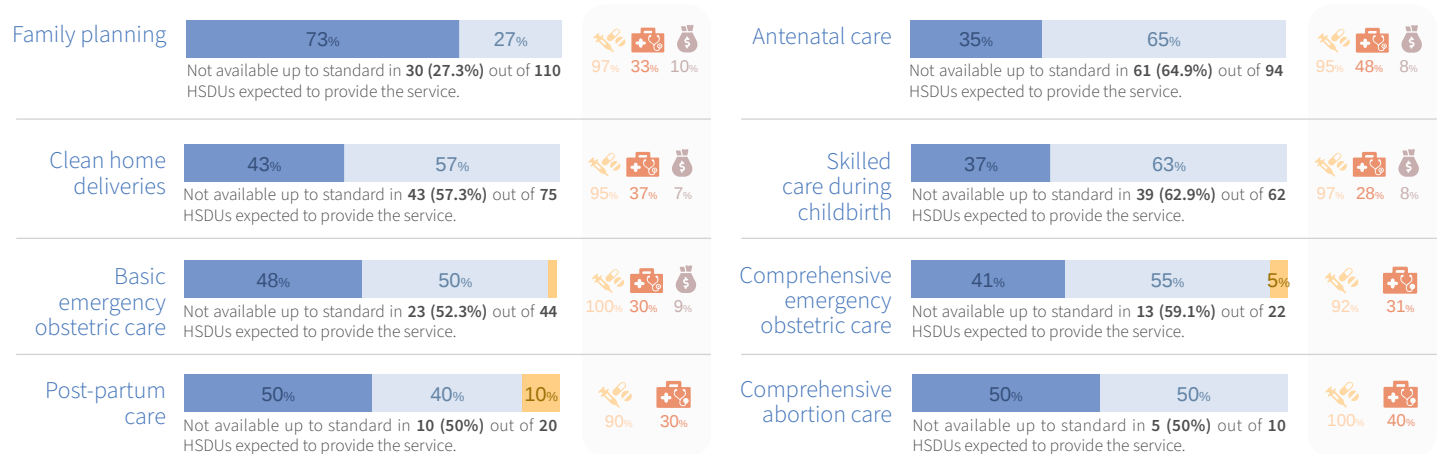
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

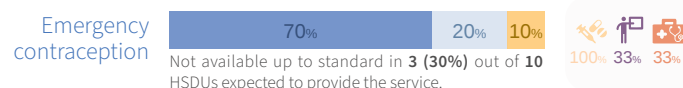
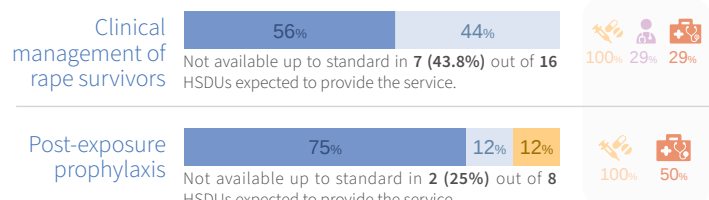
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



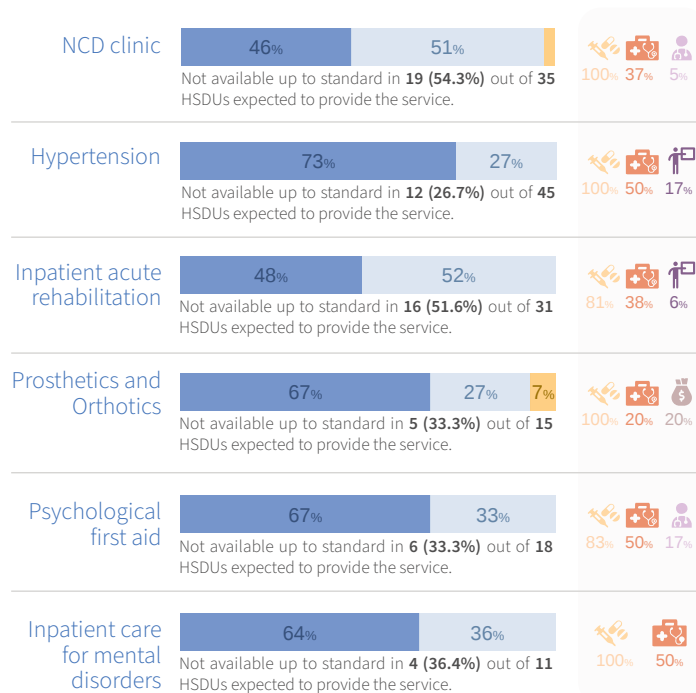
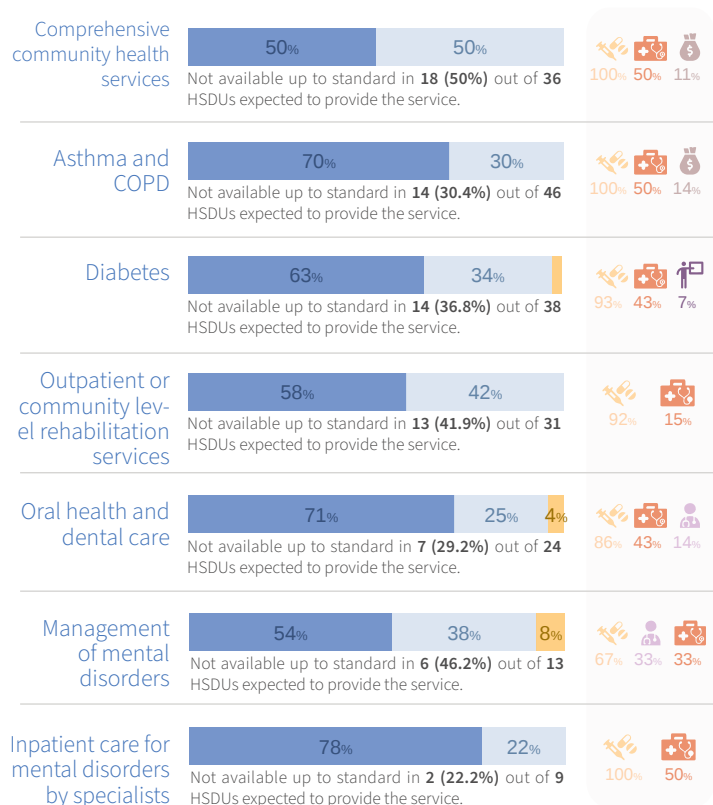
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



This analysis was produced based on the information reported into HeRAMS up to 31 December 2024 and while the deployment of HeRAMS, including data verification and validation, continue. Hence, this analysis is not final and is produced solely for the purposes of informing operations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:

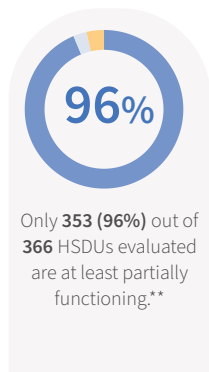




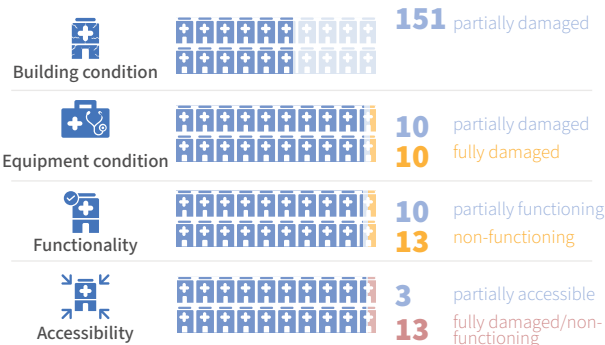
HeRAMS Sudan | Gedaref

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS*



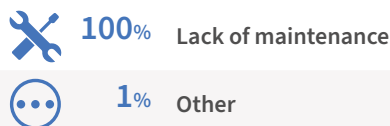
Out of 366 HSDUs* evaluated.



MAIN CAUSES OF...

Building damage

The 2 primary causes of building damage reported by 151 partially damaged HSDUs.



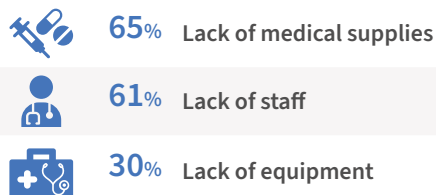
Equipment damage

The primary cause of equipment damage reported by 10 partially damaged and 10 fully damaged HSDUs.



Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 10 partially functioning and 13 non-functioning HSDUs.

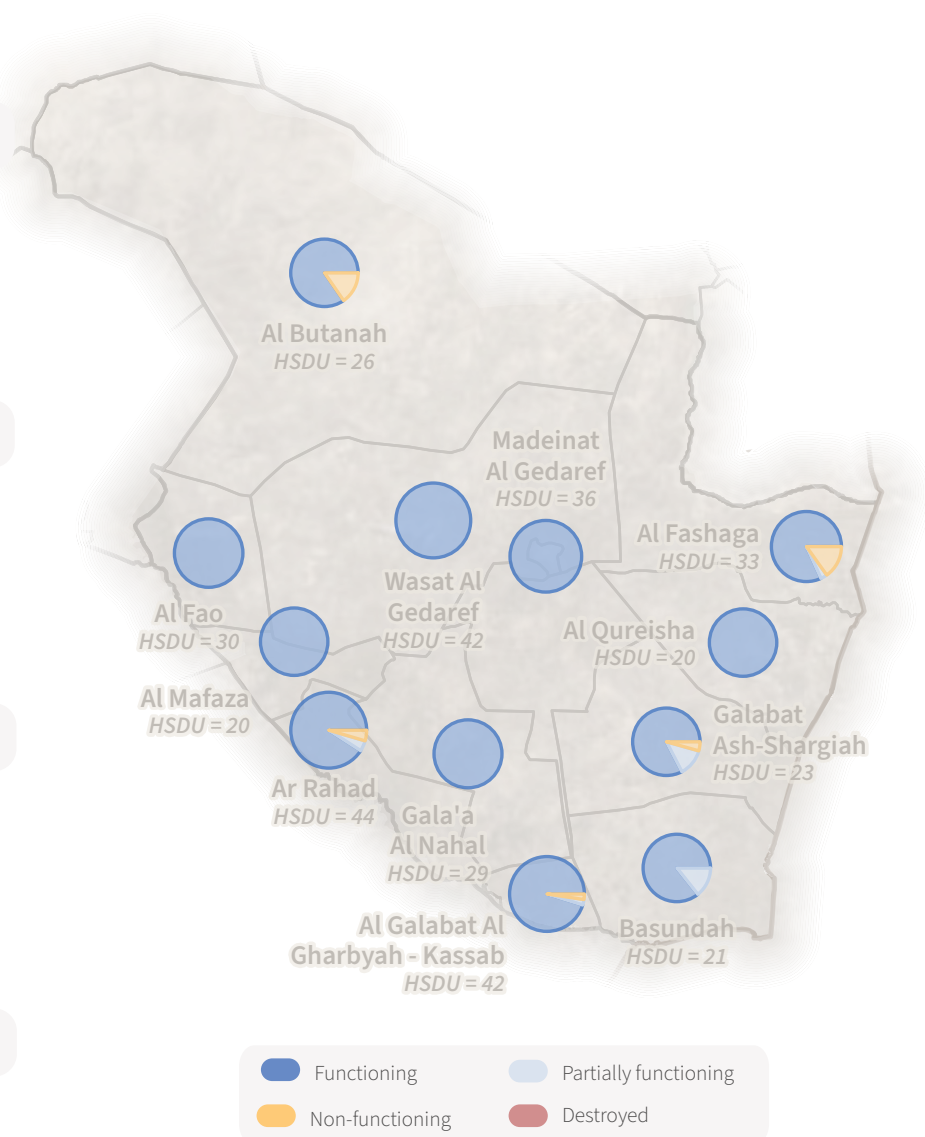
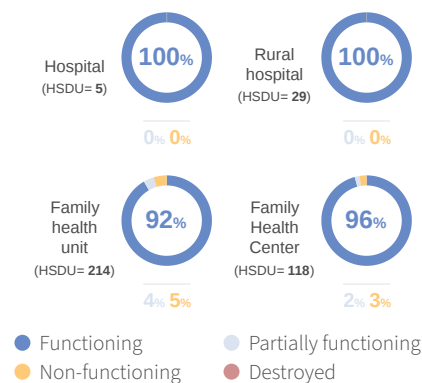


Accessibility constraints

The primary cause of accessibility constraints reported by 3 partially accessible HSDUs.



Functionality HSDU by type

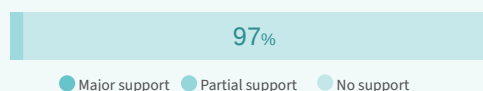


* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.



Out of 353 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of 10 HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



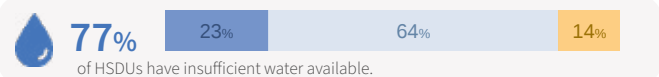
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 353 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

Available Partially available Not available Not normally provided

WASH

Water



Main water sources¹
Out of 305 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 195 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

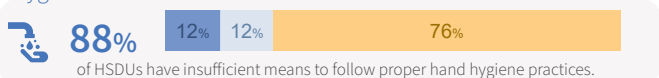


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

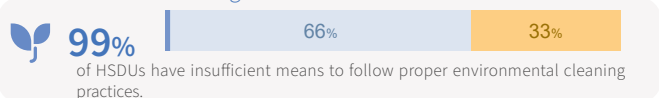
Out of 195 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities

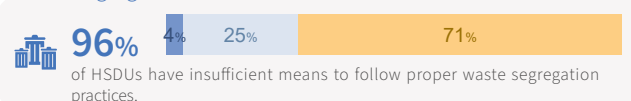


Environmental cleaning



Waste management

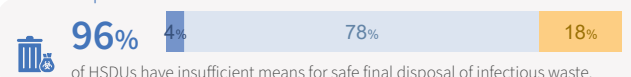
Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste



Waste disposal methods¹

Out of 290 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment

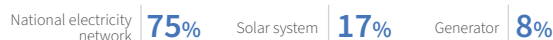


Power

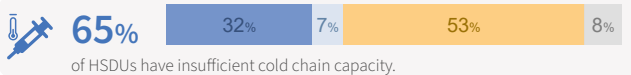


Power sources¹

Out of 167 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain



Cold chain sources¹

Out of 137 HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment



Communication equipment types¹

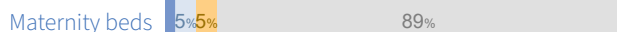
Out of 337 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



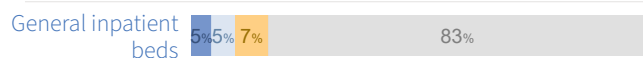
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds 4 (80%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 40 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 32 (80%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 60 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 44 (73.3%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 62 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



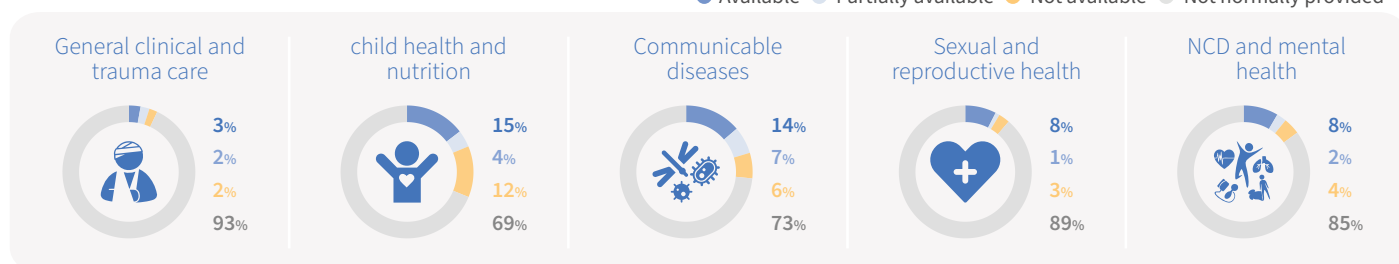
¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

*Out of 353 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



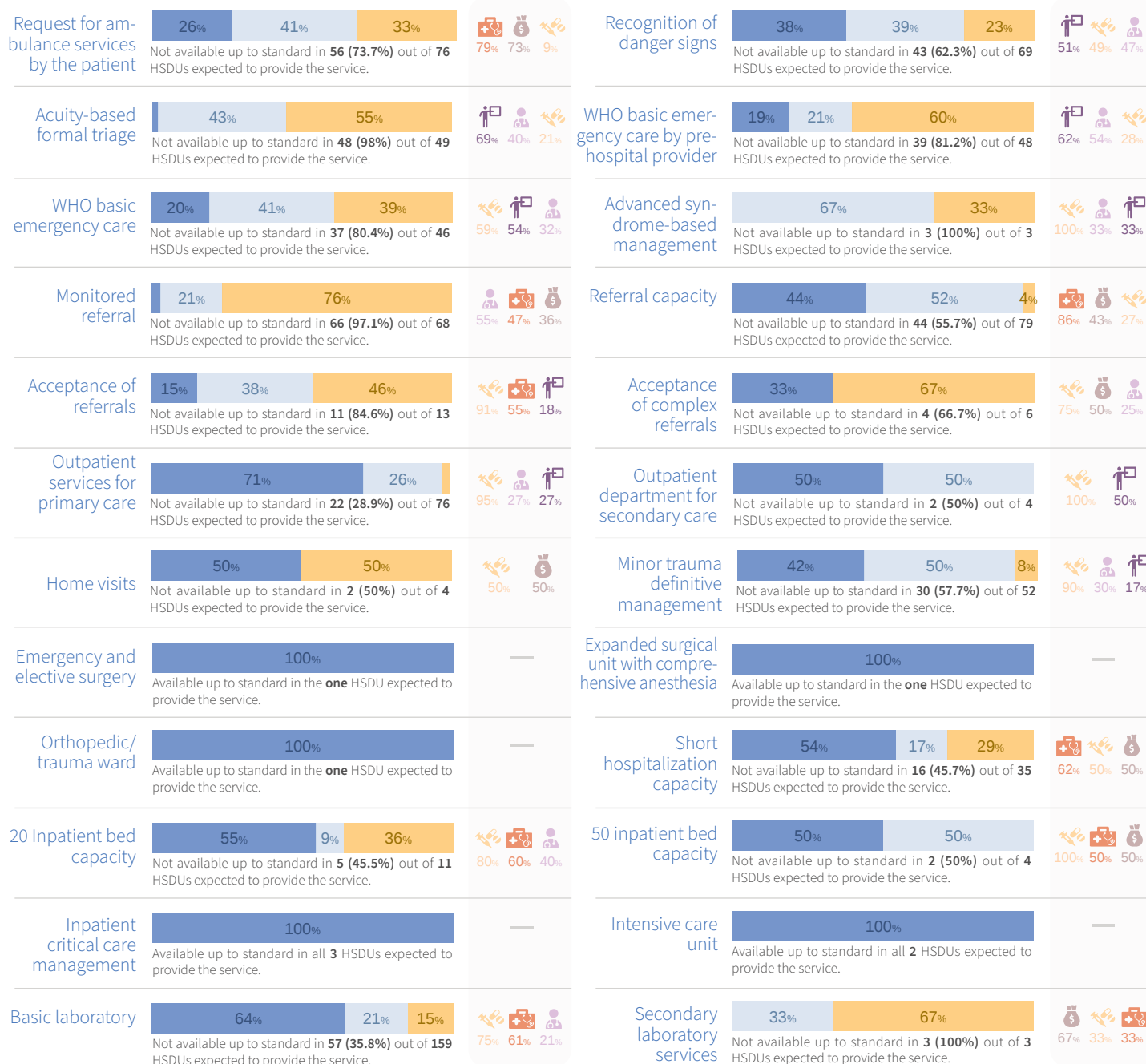
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 353 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

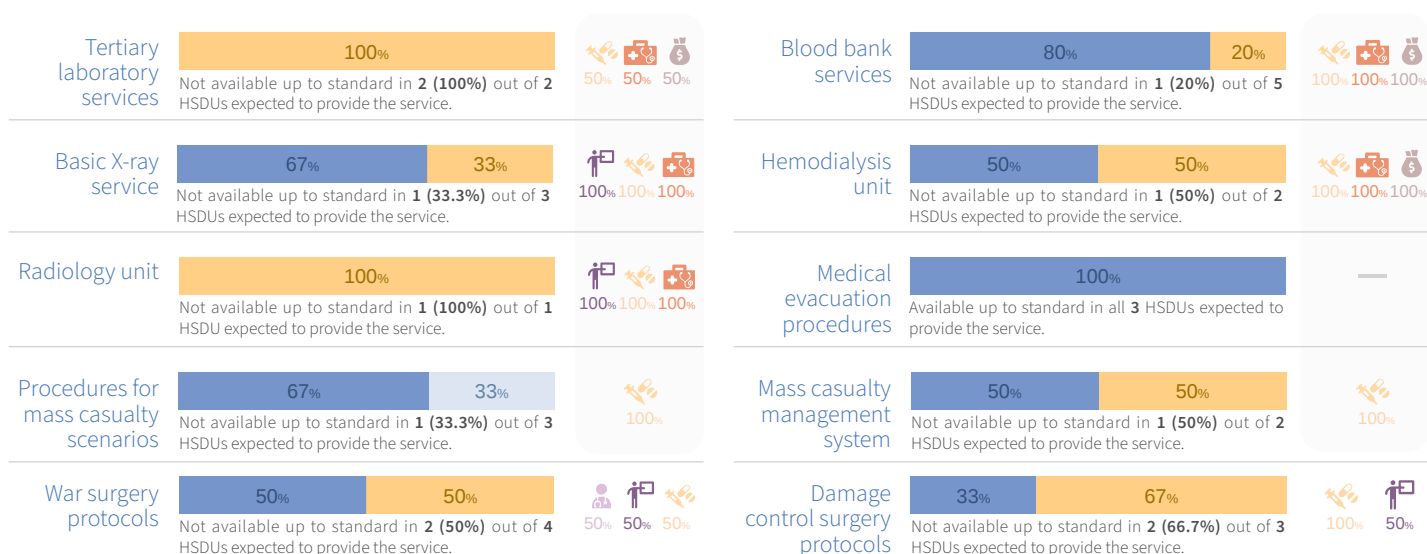
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

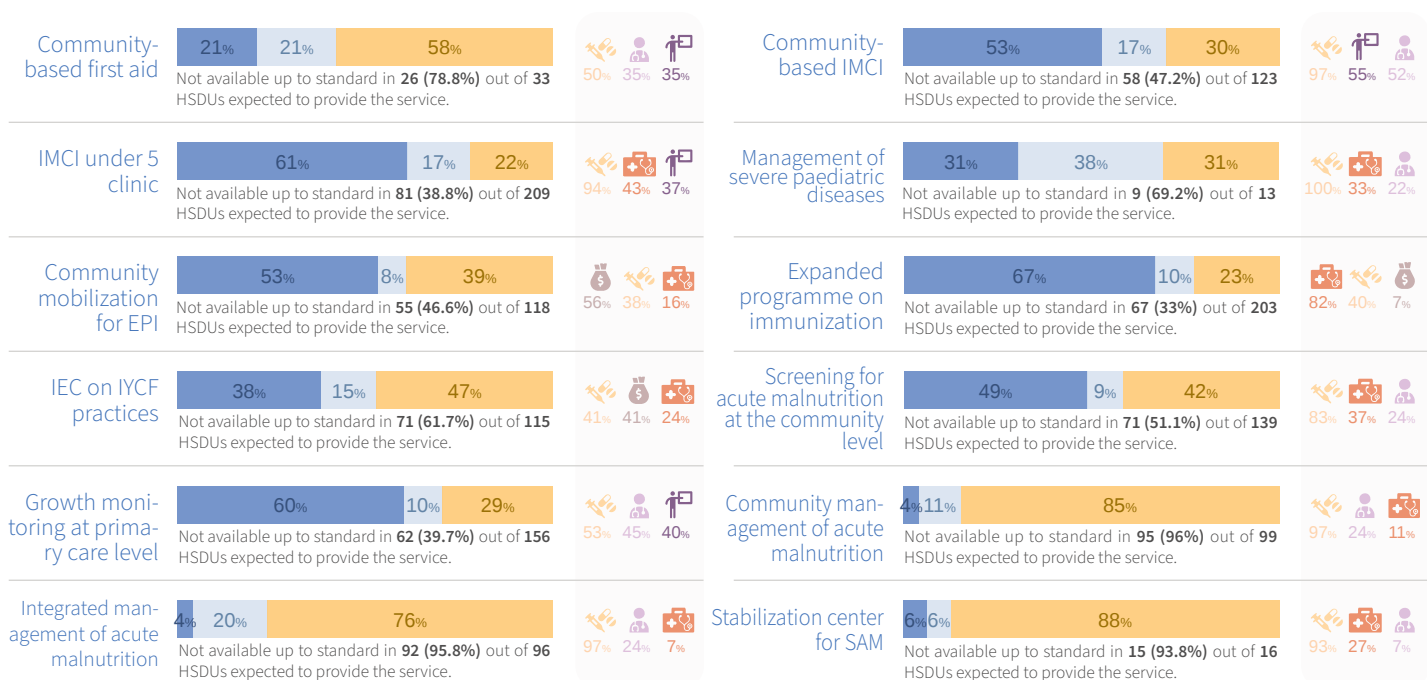
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



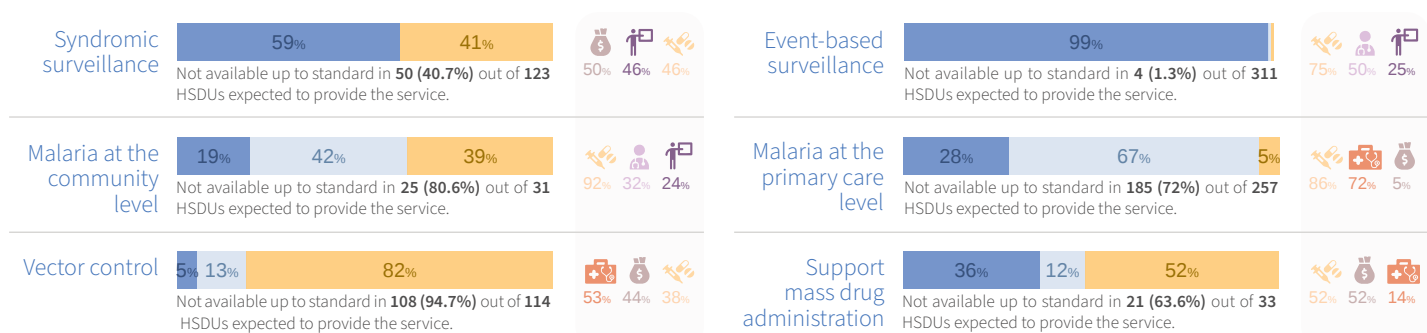
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

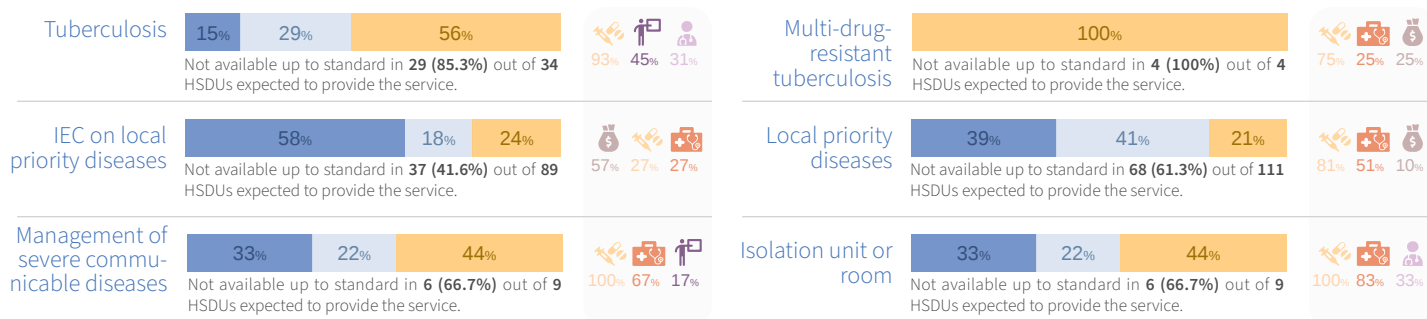
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



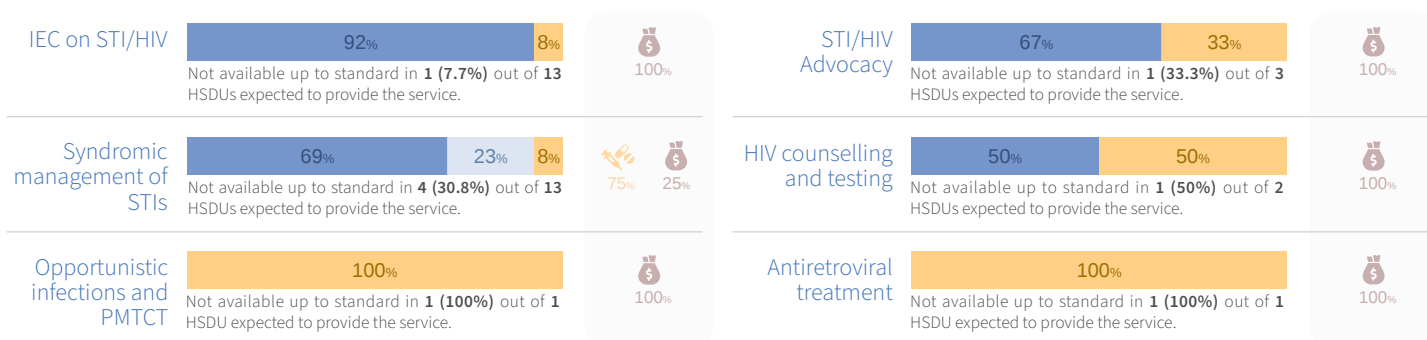
Communicable diseases (cont.)



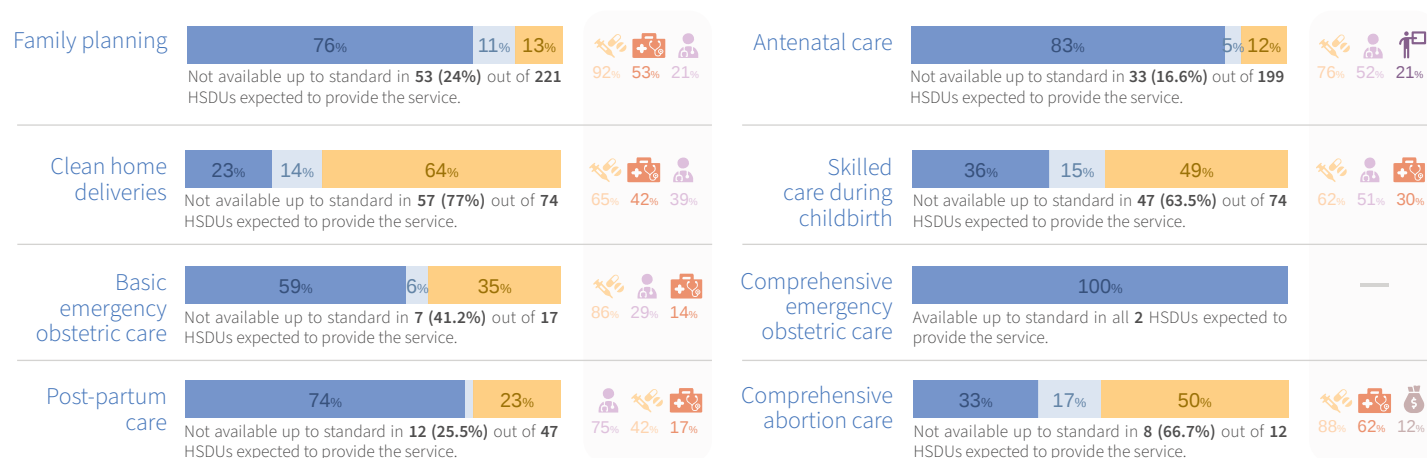
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence

Clinical management of rape survivors

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

Emergency contraception

Not expected in any operational HSDU.

Post-exposure prophylaxis

Not expected in any operational HSDU.



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

Comprehensive community health services

18% 82%

Not available up to standard in 11 (100%) out of 11 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

55% 36% 9%

NCD clinic

62% 21% 18%

Not available up to standard in 69 (38.3%) out of 180 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

87% 46% 41%

Asthma and COPD

12% 85%

Not available up to standard in 23 (88.5%) out of 26 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

96% 39% 22%

Hypertension

72% 17% 11%

Not available up to standard in 60 (28%) out of 214 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

95% 50% 18%

Diabetes

57% 16% 28%

Not available up to standard in 75 (43.4%) out of 173 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

97% 40% 31%

Inpatient acute rehabilitation

100%

Available up to standard in all 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

—

Outpatient or community level rehabilitation services

60% 40%

Not available up to standard in 2 (40%) out of 5 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100%

Prosthetics and Orthotics

100%

Available up to standard in the one HSDU expected to provide the service.

—

Oral health and dental care

24% 76%

Not available up to standard in 35 (76.1%) out of 46 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

77% 49% 29%

Psychological first aid

21% 21% 58%

Not available up to standard in 15 (78.9%) out of 19 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

73% 20% 13%

Management of mental disorders

33% 67%

Not available up to standard in 3 (100%) out of 3 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100%

Inpatient care for mental disorders

50% 50%

Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100%

Inpatient care for mental disorders by specialists

50% 50%

Not available up to standard in 2 (100%) out of 2 HSDUs expected to provide the service.

100%

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Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

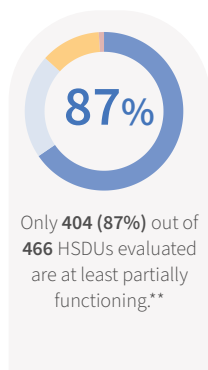
Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:



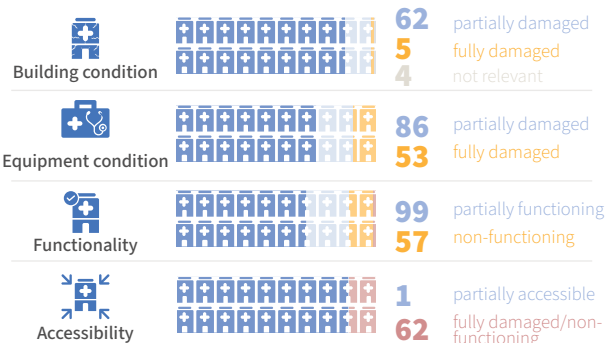
HeRAMS Sudan | Kassala

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS*



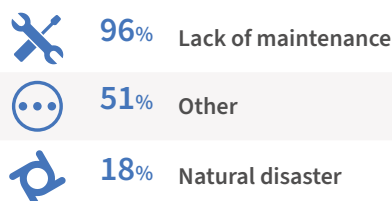
Out of 466 HSDUs* evaluated.



MAIN CAUSES OF...

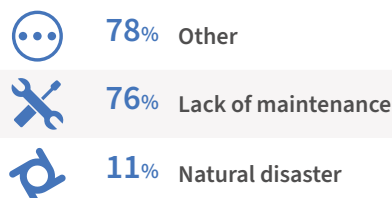
Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 62 partially damaged and 5 fully damaged HSDUs.



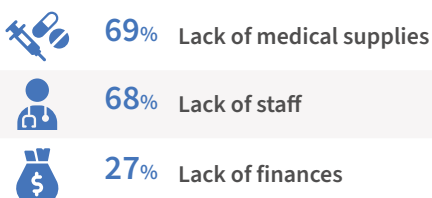
Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 86 partially damaged and 53 fully damaged HSDUs.



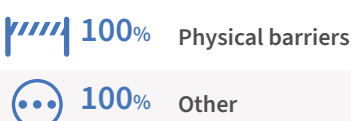
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 99 partially functioning and 57 non-functioning HSDUs.

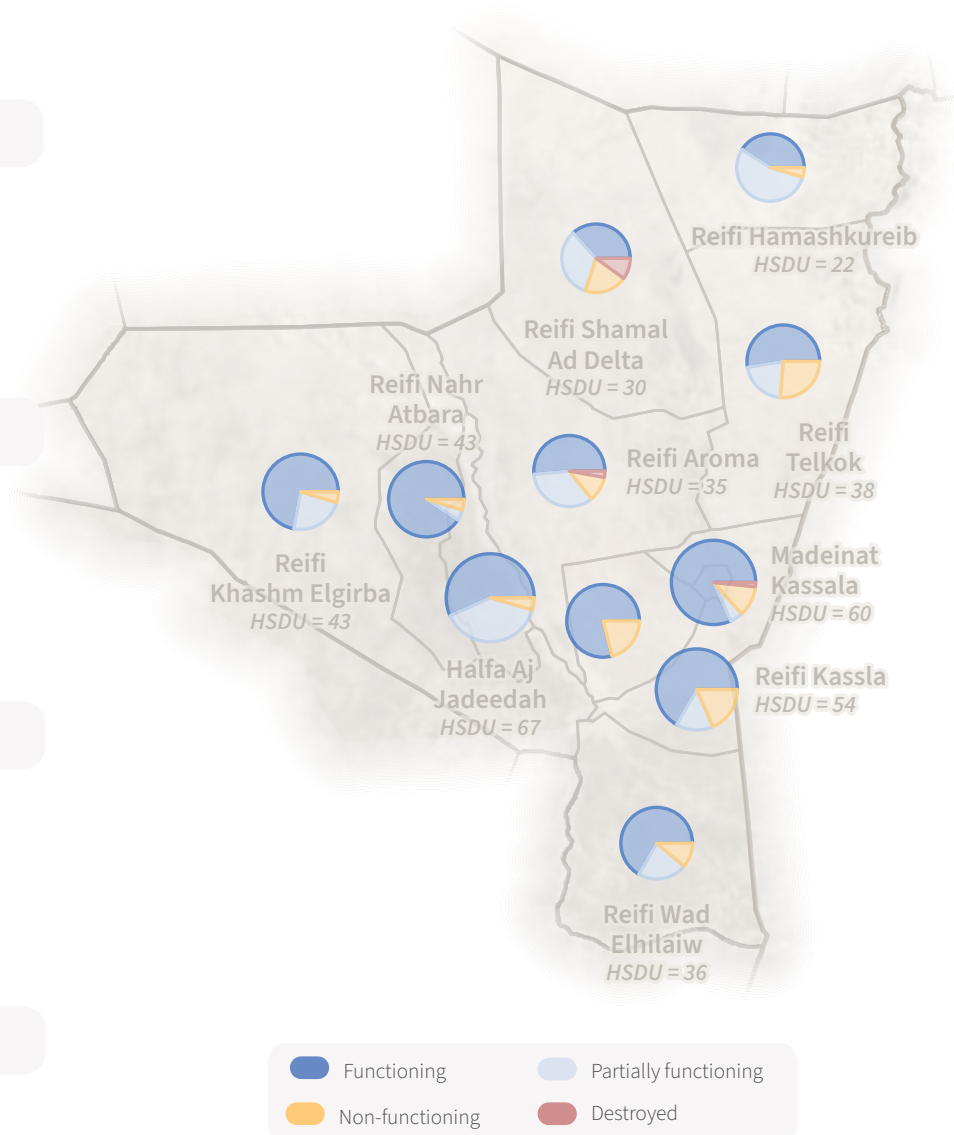
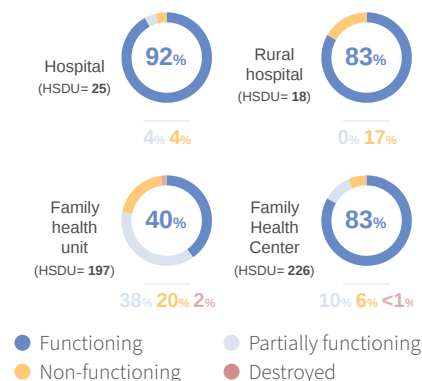


Accessibility constraints

The 2 primary causes of accessibility constraints reported by 1 partially accessible HSDU.



Functionality HSDU by type



* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

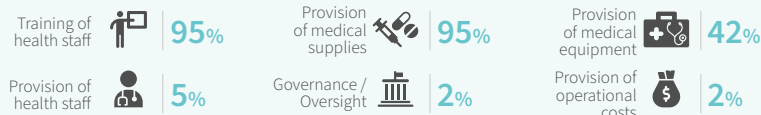
** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.

Out of **404** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of **265** HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



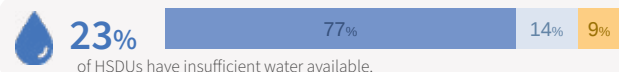
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of **404** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided

WASH

Water

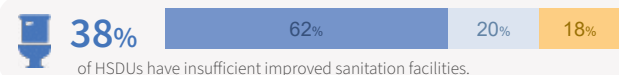


Main water sources¹

Out of **366** HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of **332** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

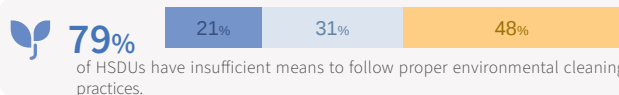
Out of **332** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities

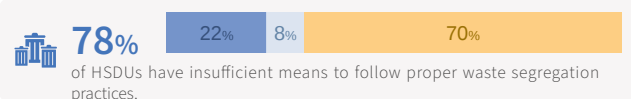


Environmental cleaning



Waste management

Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste



Waste disposal methods¹

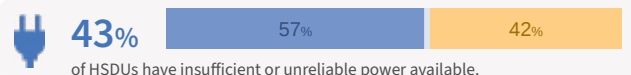
Out of **339** HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment

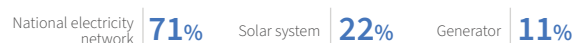


Power



Power sources¹

Out of **234** HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain



Cold chain sources¹

Out of **155** HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment

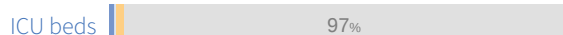


Communication equipment types¹

Out of **239** HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of **13** HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds **8 (61.5%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **155** HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds **126 (81.3%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **217** HSDUs expected to provide other beds **127 (58.5%)** do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of **183** HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

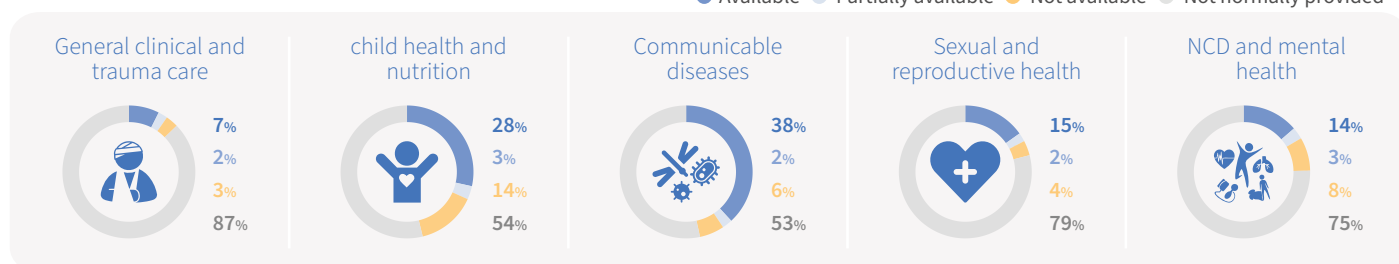
*Out of **404** HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



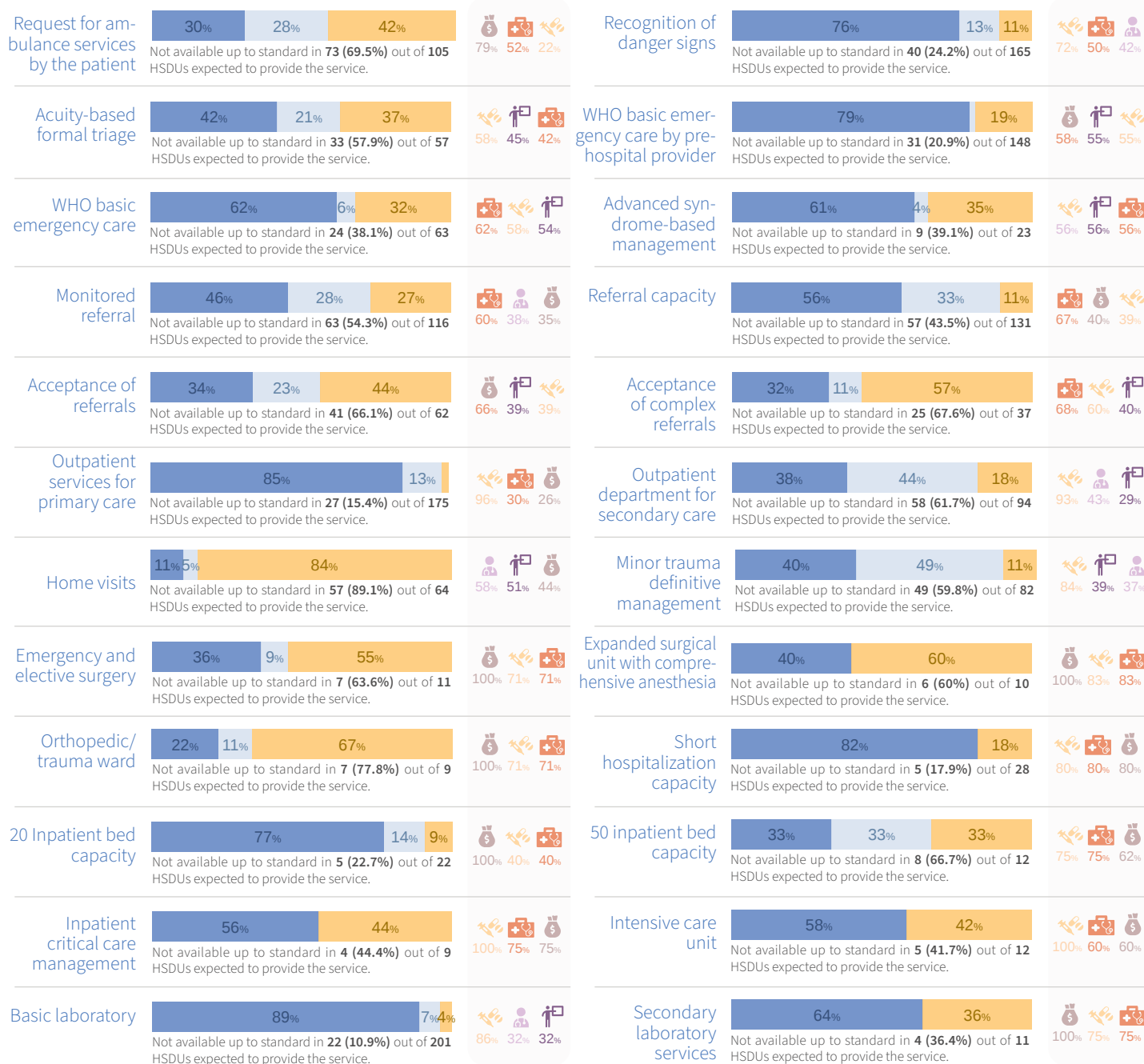
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 404 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

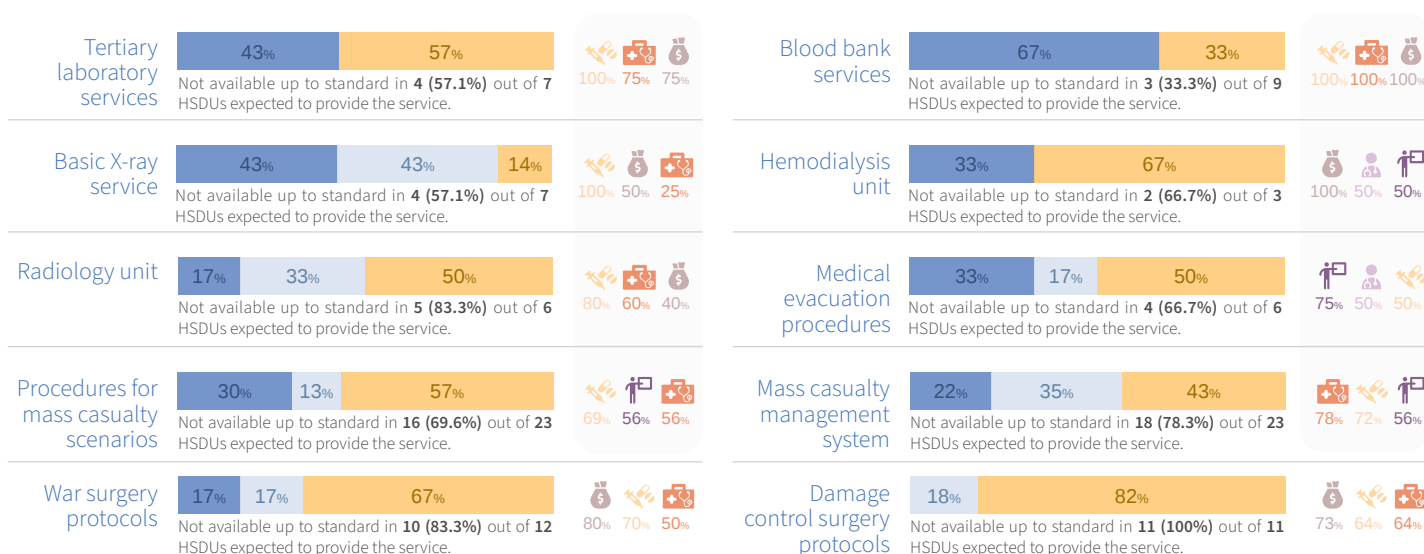
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

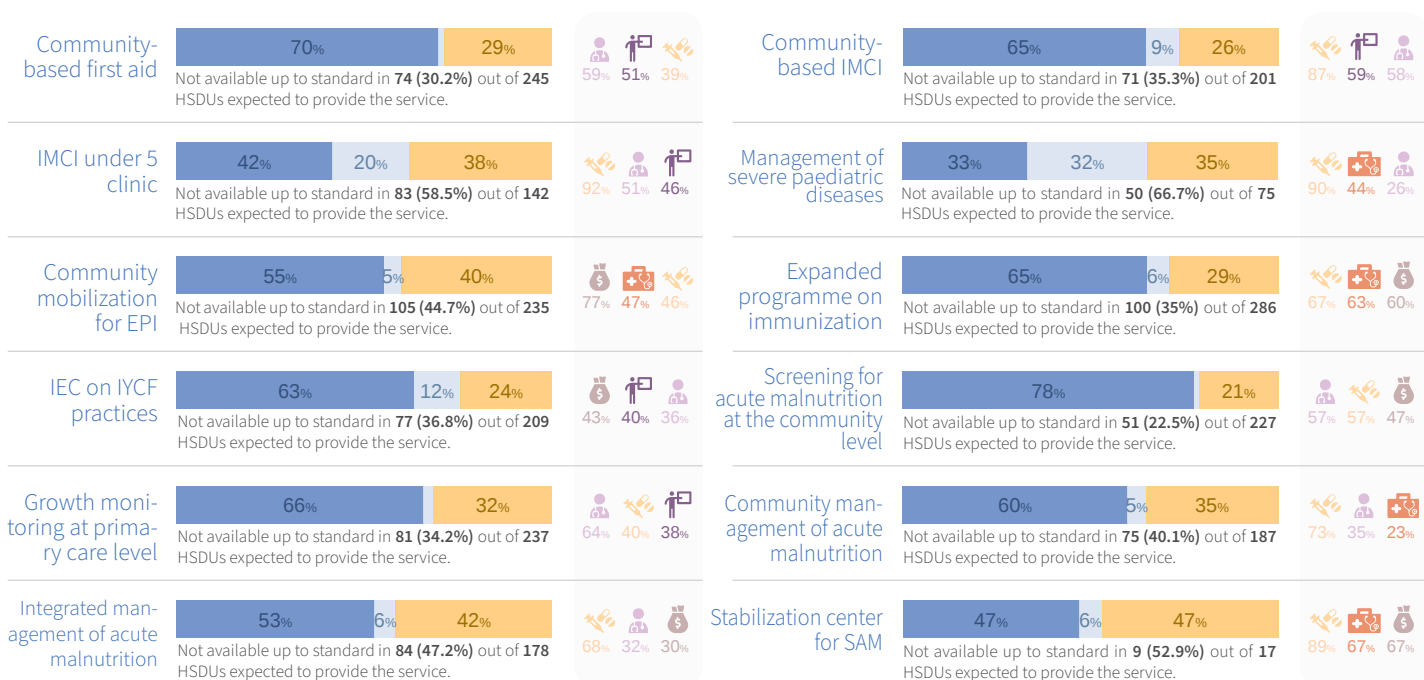
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



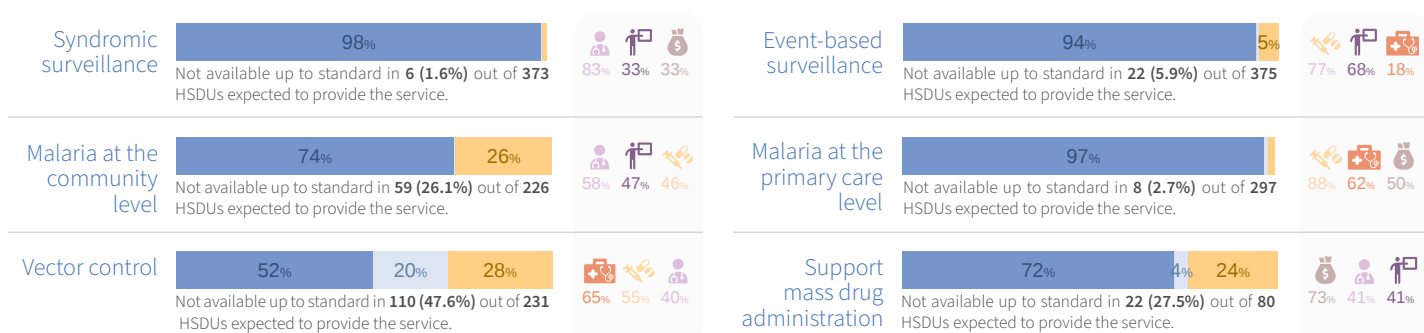
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

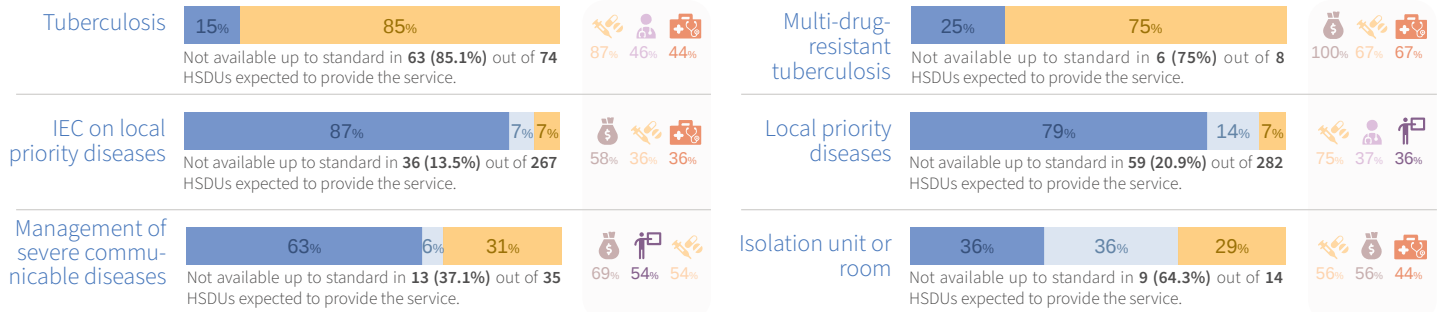
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



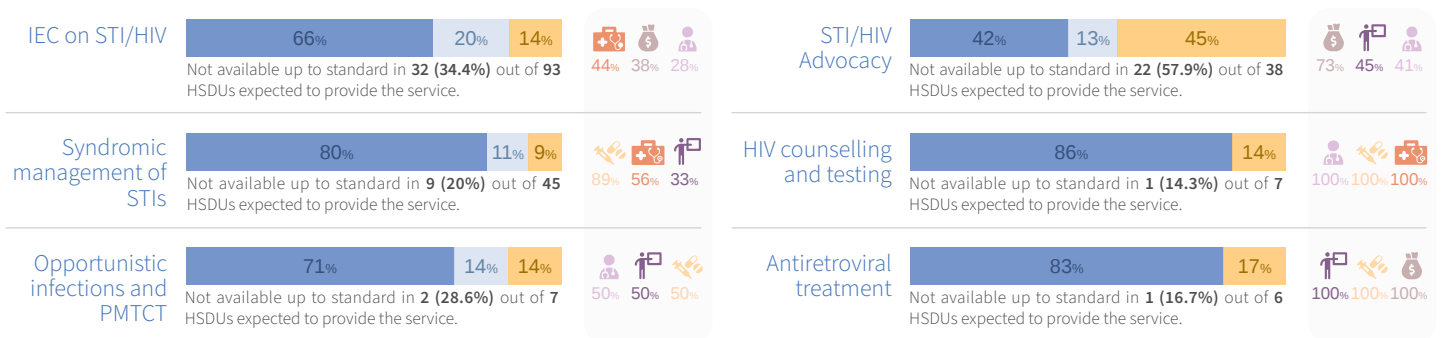
Communicable diseases (cont.)



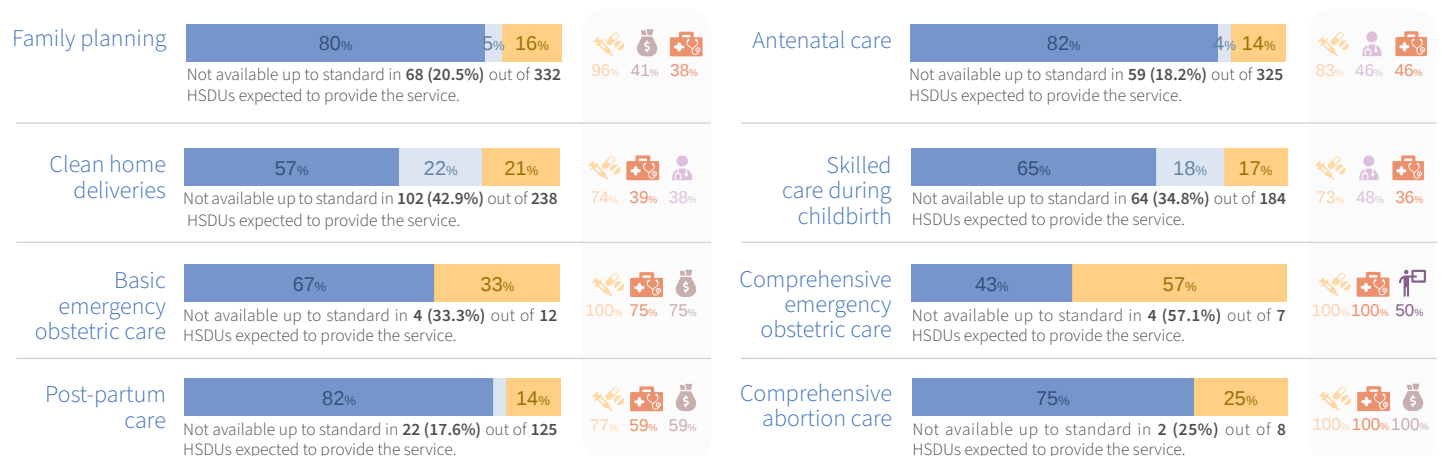
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment

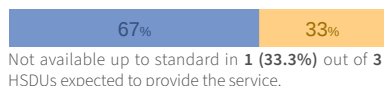


Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)

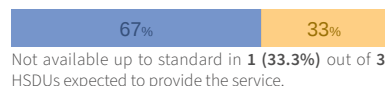


Sexual violence

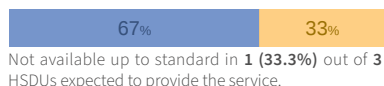
Clinical management of rape survivors



Emergency contraception

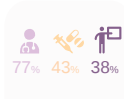
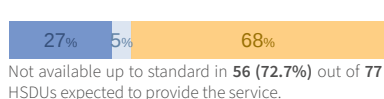


Post-exposure prophylaxis

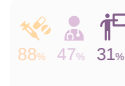
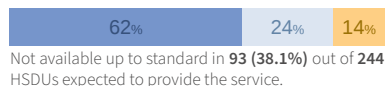


Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

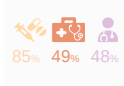
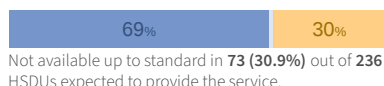
Comprehensive community health services



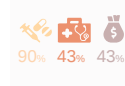
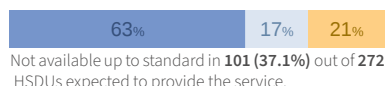
NCD clinic



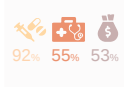
Asthma and COPD



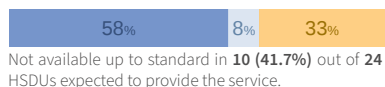
Hypertension



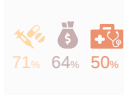
Diabetes



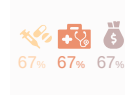
Inpatient acute rehabilitation



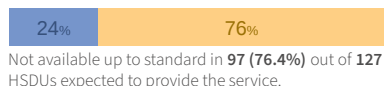
Outpatient or community level rehabilitation services



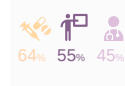
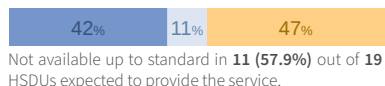
Prosthetics and Orthotics



Oral health and dental care



Psychological first aid



Management of mental disorders



Inpatient care for mental disorders



Inpatient care for mental disorders by specialists



This analysis was produced based on the information reported into HeRAMS up to 31 December 2024 and while the deployment of HeRAMS, including data verification and validation, continue. Hence, this analysis is not final and is produced solely for the purposes of informing operations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:

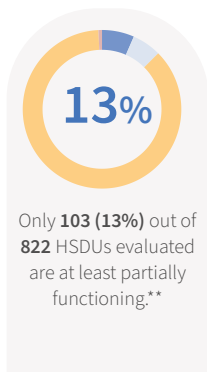




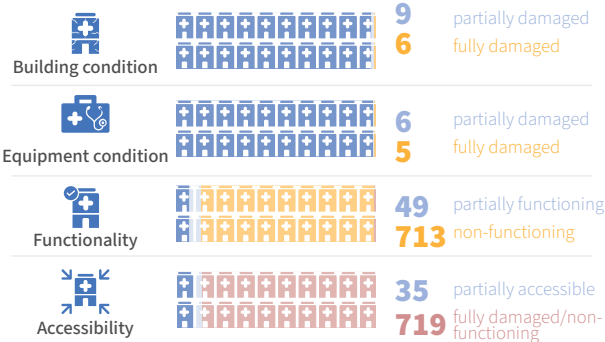
HeRAMS Sudan | Khartoum

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

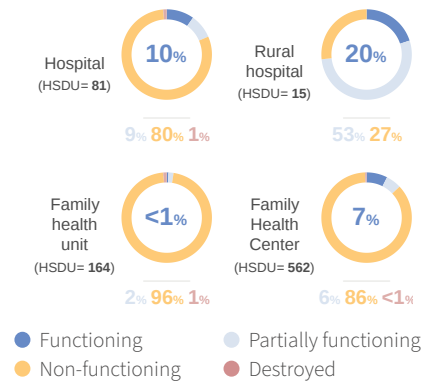
OPERATIONAL STATUS



Out of **822** HSDUs* evaluated.



Functionality HSDU by type



MAIN CAUSES OF...

Building damage

The primary cause of building damage reported by **9** partially damaged and **6** fully damaged HSDUs.



Equipment damage

The primary cause of equipment damage reported by **6** partially damaged and **5** fully damaged HSDUs.



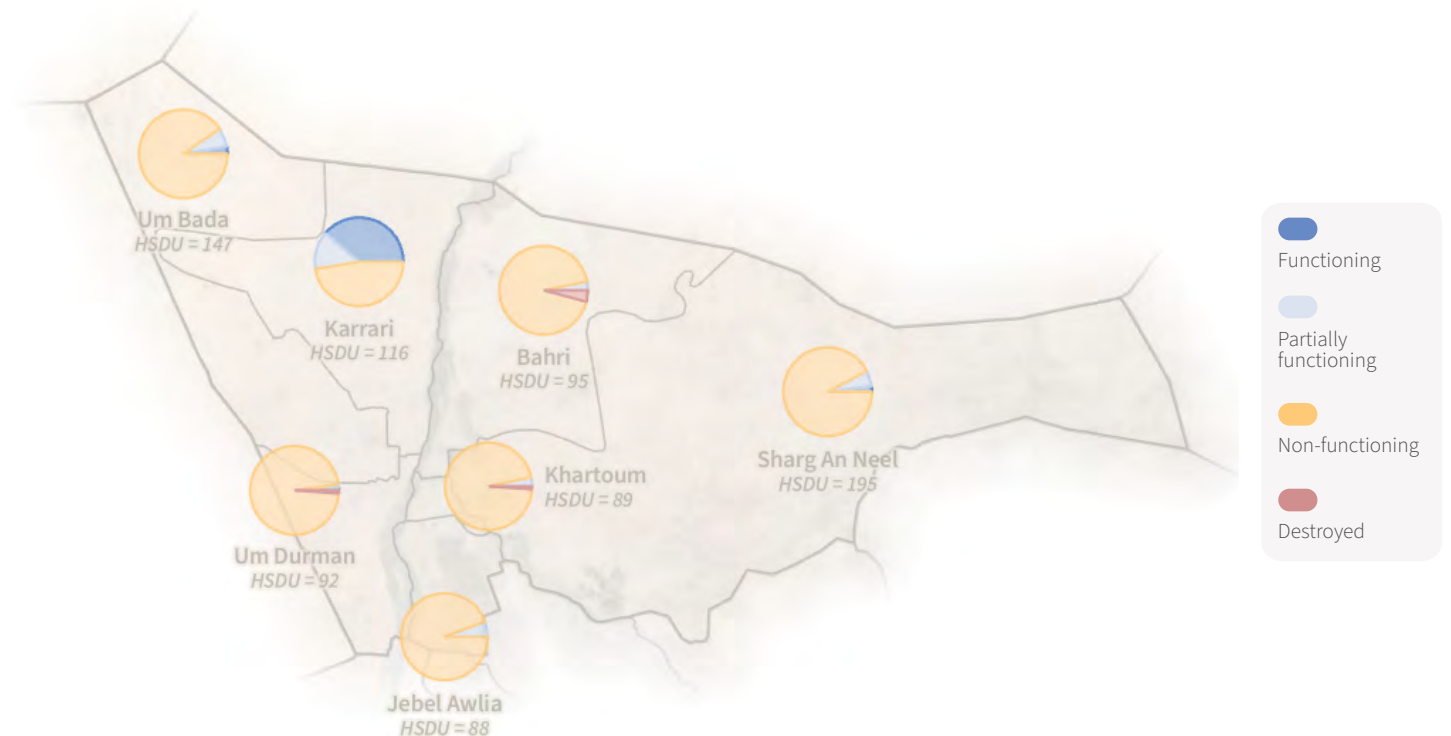
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by **49** partially functioning and **713** non-functioning HSDUs.



Accessibility constraints

The 3 primary causes of accessibility constraints reported by **35** partially accessible HSDUs.



* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.



Out of 103 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of 13 HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



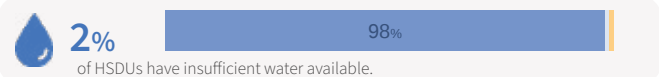
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 103 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

Available Partially available Not available Not normally provided

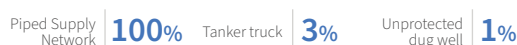
WASH

Water

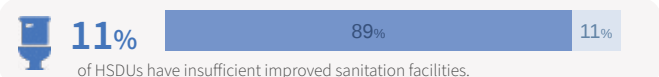


Main water sources¹

Out of 102 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 103 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

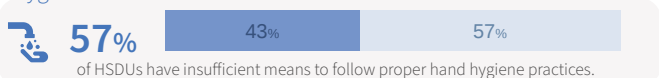


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

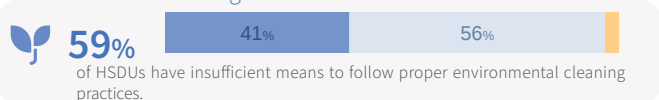
Out of 103 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities

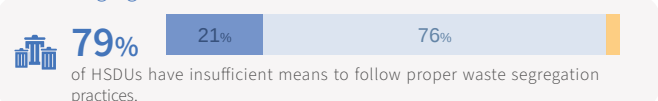


Environmental cleaning



Waste management

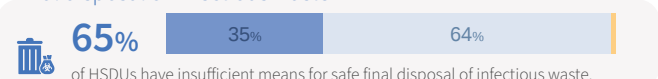
Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste



Waste disposal methods¹

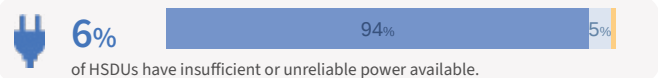
Out of 102 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment



Power

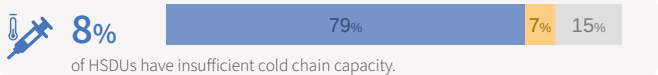


Power sources¹

Out of 102 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain

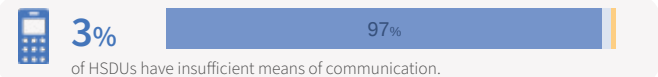


Cold chain sources¹

Out of 81 HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment



Communication equipment types¹

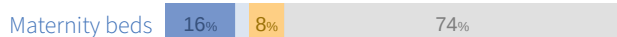
Out of 102 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



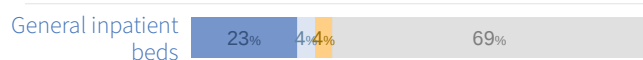
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 15 HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds 11 (73.3%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 27 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 11 (40.7%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 32 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 8 (25%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 23 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



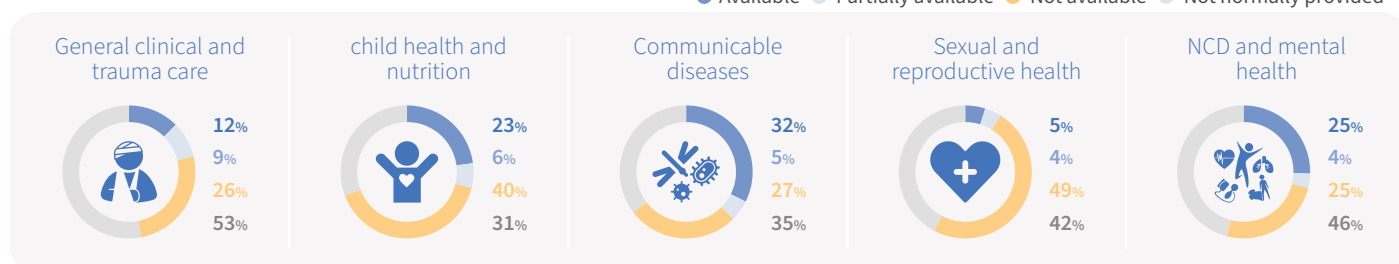
¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

*Out of 103 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



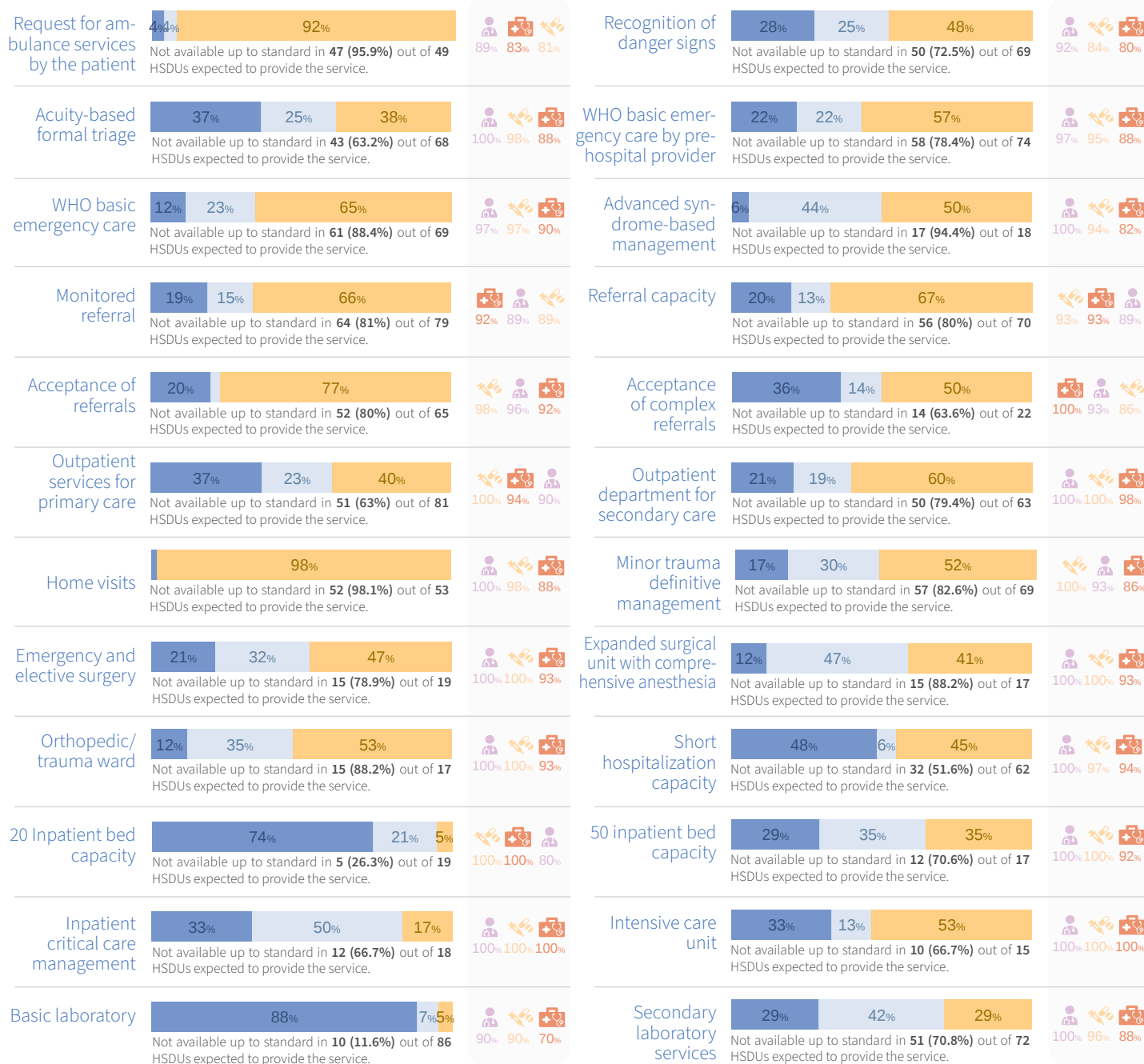
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 103 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

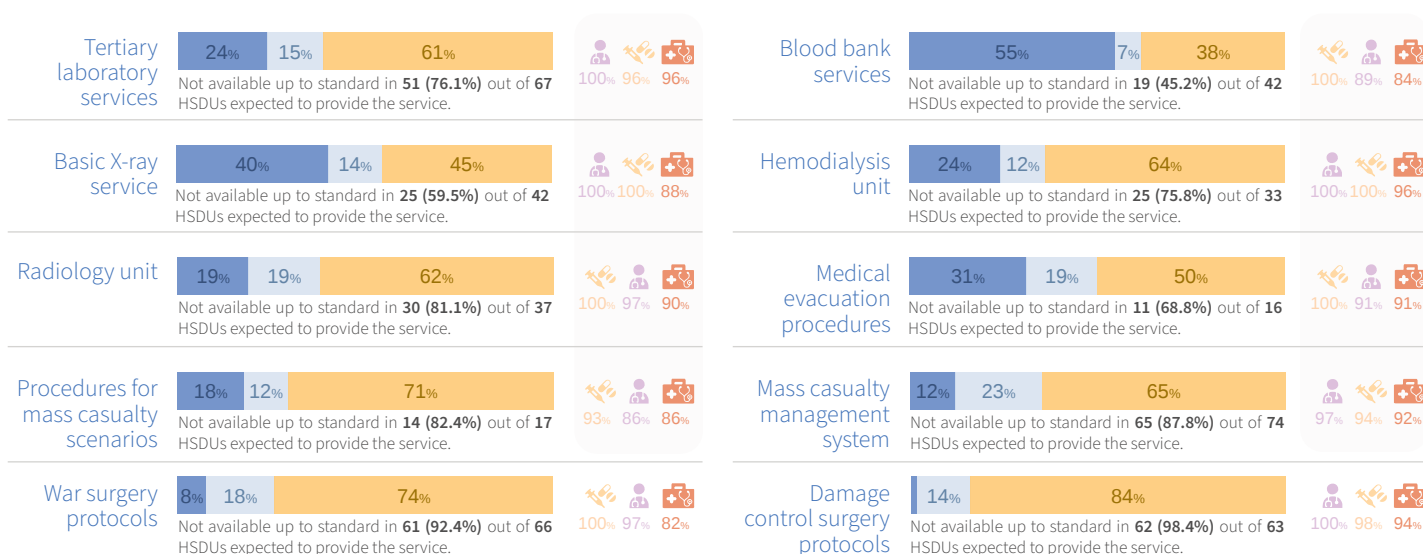
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

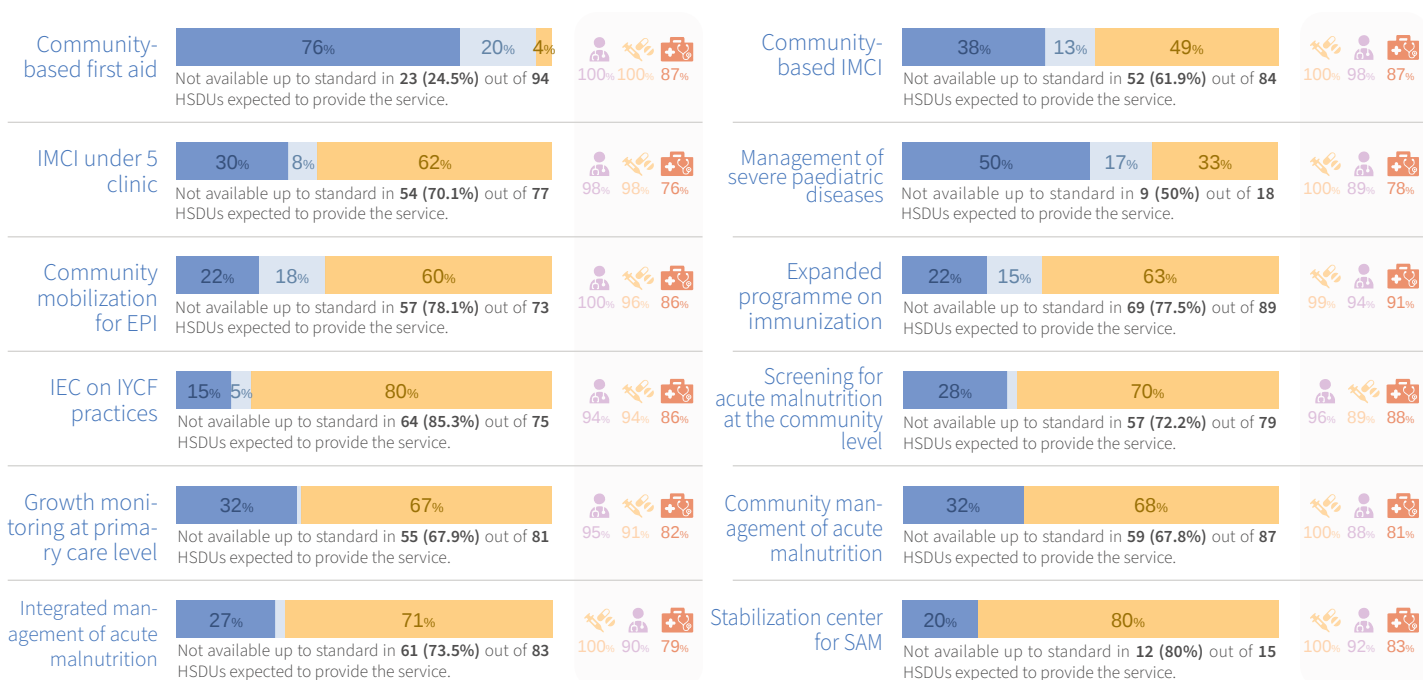
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



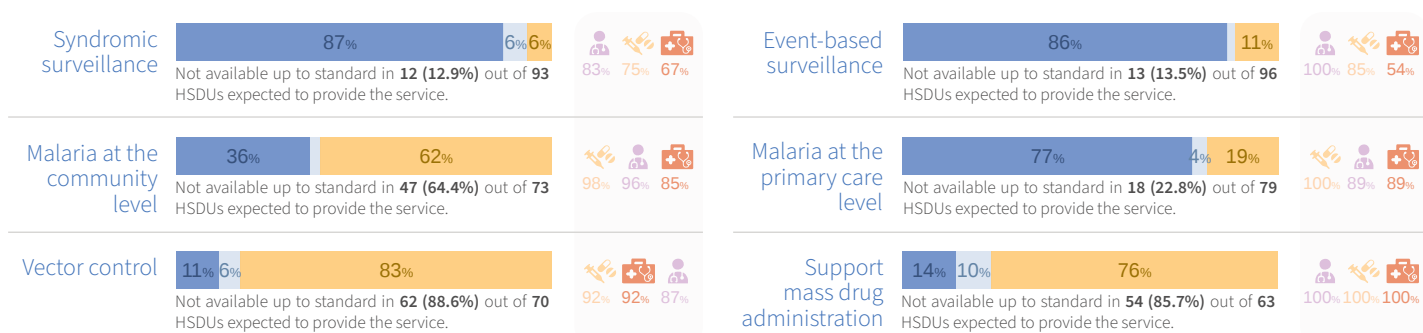
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



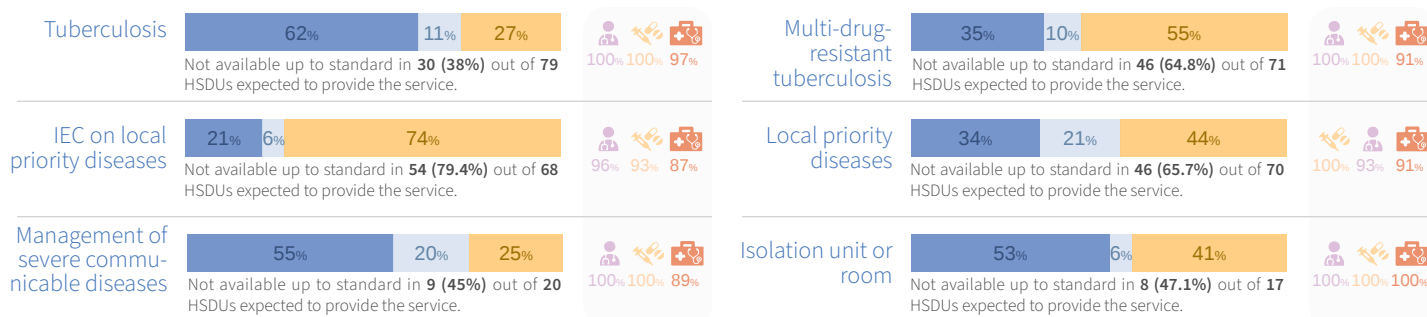
Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

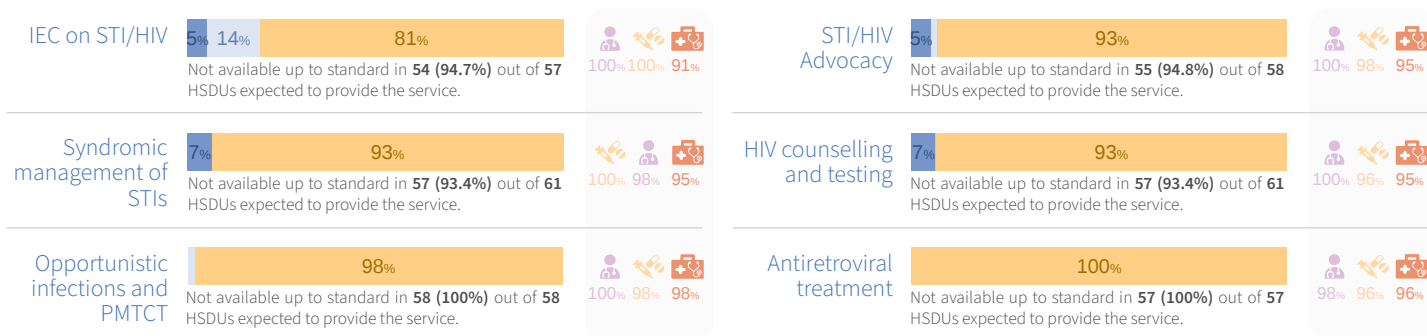
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment

Communicable diseases (cont.)

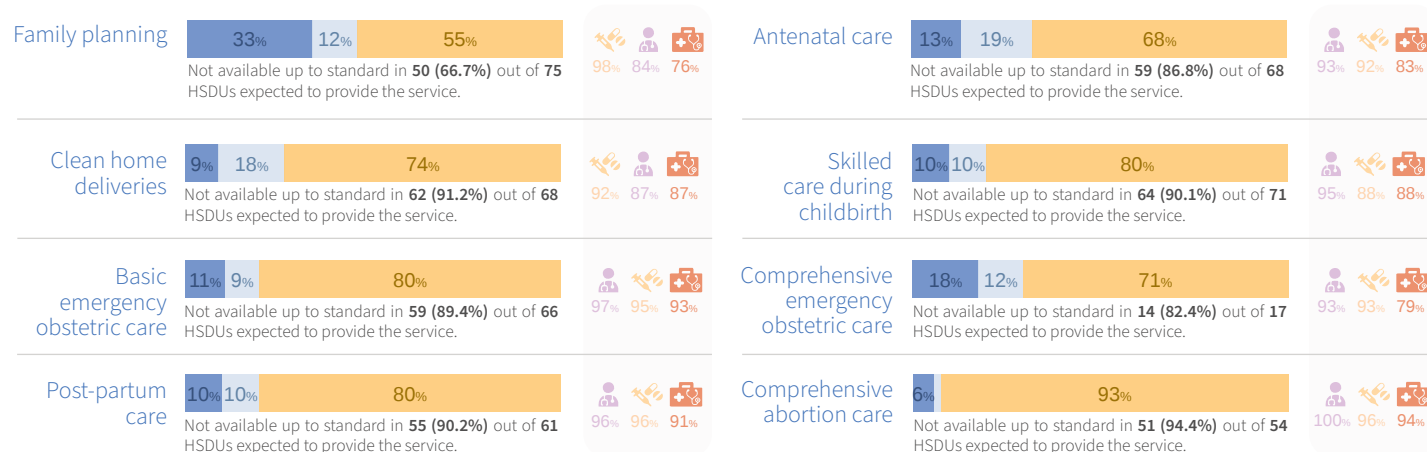


Sexual and reproductive health

STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

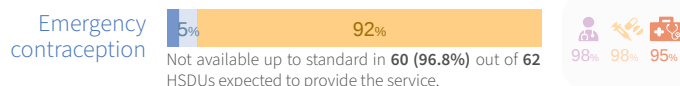
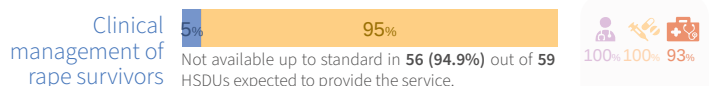
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



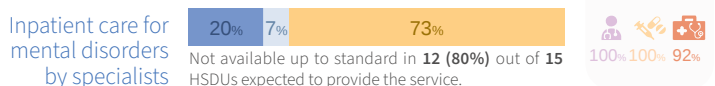
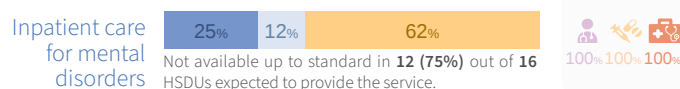
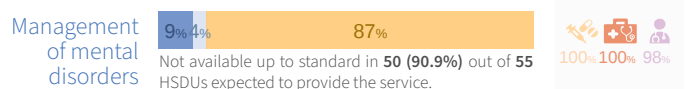
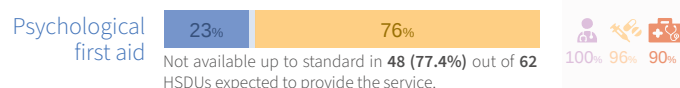
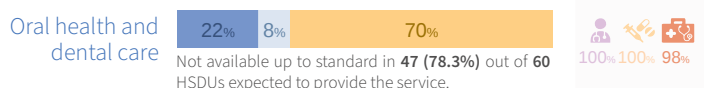
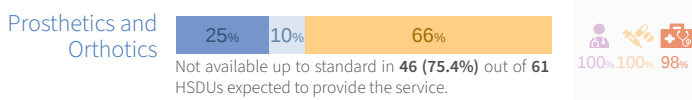
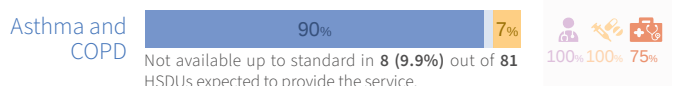
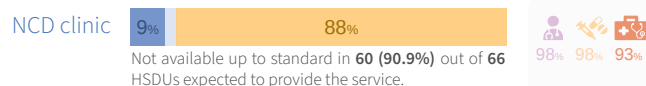
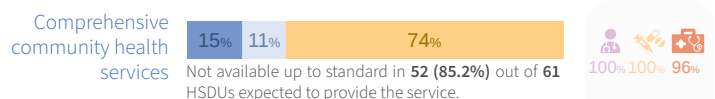
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



This analysis was produced based on the information reported into HeRAMS up to 31 December 2024 and while the deployment of HeRAMS, including data verification and validation, continue. Hence, this analysis is not final and is produced solely for the purposes of informing operations.

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Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

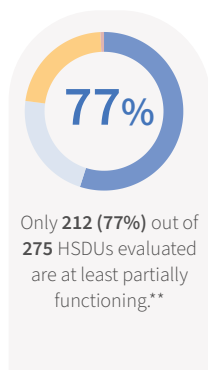
Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Data report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:



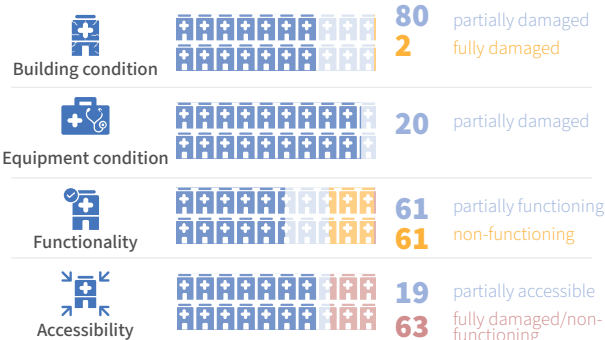
HeRAMS Sudan | Red Sea

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS*



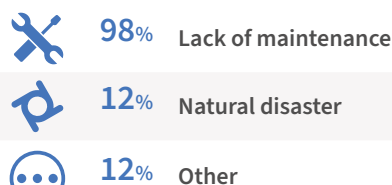
Out of 275 HSDUs* evaluated.



MAIN CAUSES OF...

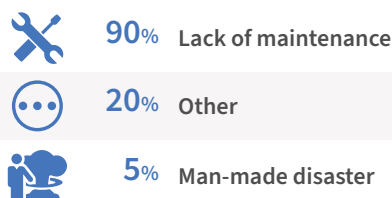
Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 80 partially damaged and 2 fully damaged HSDUs.



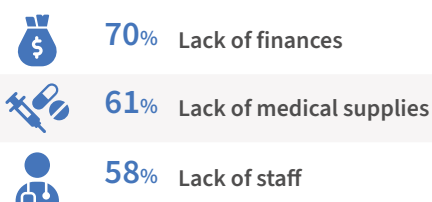
Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 20 partially damaged HSDUs.



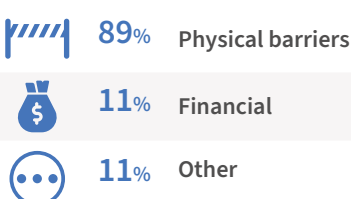
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 61 partially functioning and 61 non-functioning HSDUs.

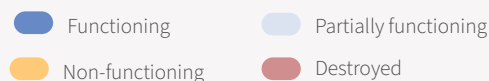
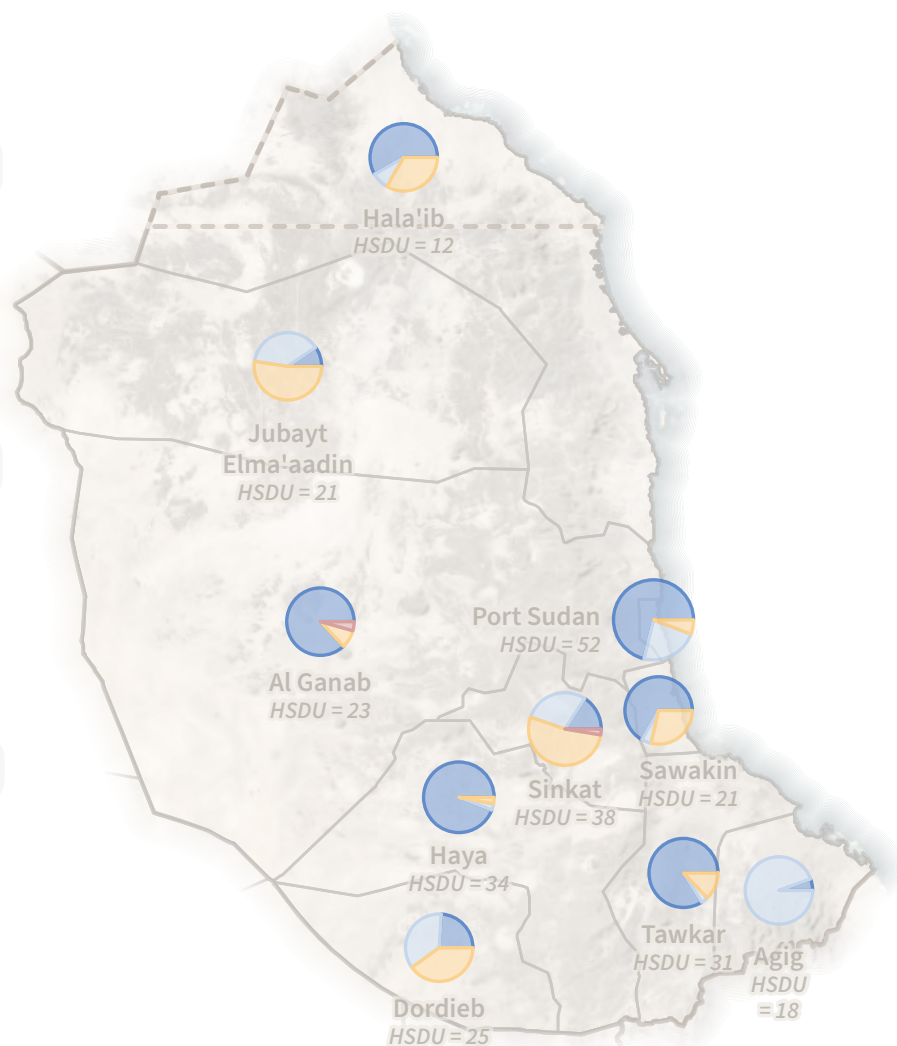
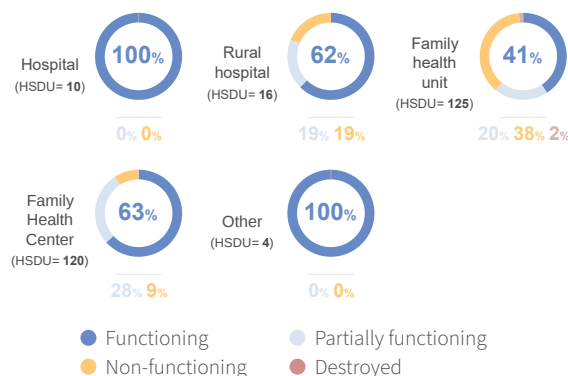


Accessibility constraints

The 3 primary causes of accessibility constraints reported by 19 partially accessible HSDUs.



Functionality HSDU by type



* The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.

Out of 212 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Training of health staff
Provision of medical equipment



88%
31%

Governance/Oversight
Provision of operational costs



78%
22%

Provision of medical supplies
Provision of health staff



70%
7%

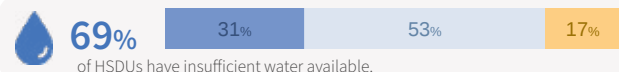
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 212 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided

WASH

Water

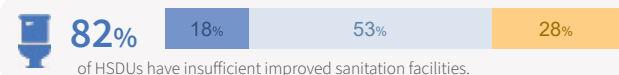


Main water sources¹

Out of 177 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.

Tanker truck 37% Protected dug well 24% Other 20%

Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 152 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

Covered Pit latrine or VIP latrine 50% Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system or septic tank 46% Flush toilet 8%

Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

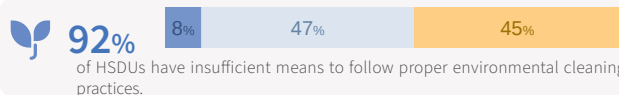
Out of 152 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

Gender-separated toilets 46% Dedicated staff toilets 28% Menstrual hygiene facilities 6%

Hygiene facilities

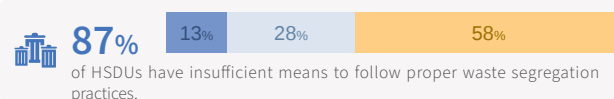


Environmental cleaning

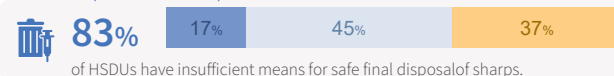


Waste management

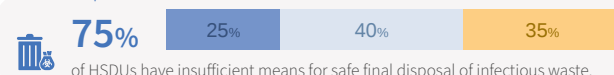
Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste

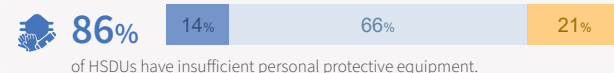


Waste disposal methods¹

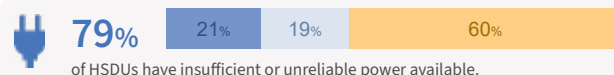
Out of 153 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.

Burning in a protected pit 37% Open burning 26% Not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal off-site 16%

Personal protective equipment



Power

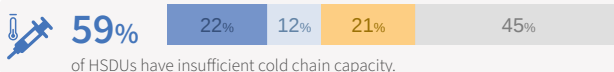


Power sources¹

Out of 85 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.

National electricity network 69% Generator 42% Solar system 19%

Cold chain

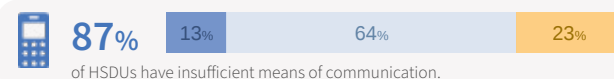


Cold chain sources¹

Out of 72 HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.

Public power network 54% Solar 31% Generator 24%

Communication equipment

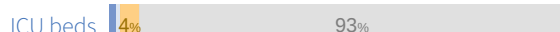


Communication equipment types¹

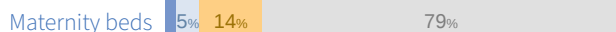
Out of 163 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.

Mobile phone 98% Computer 13% Telephone 9%

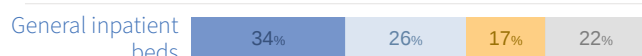
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 14 HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds 11 (78.6%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 45 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 40 (88.9%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 165 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 93 (56.4%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 112 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.

Insufficient quantity 88% Lack of financial resources 20% Lack of medical equipment 19%

¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

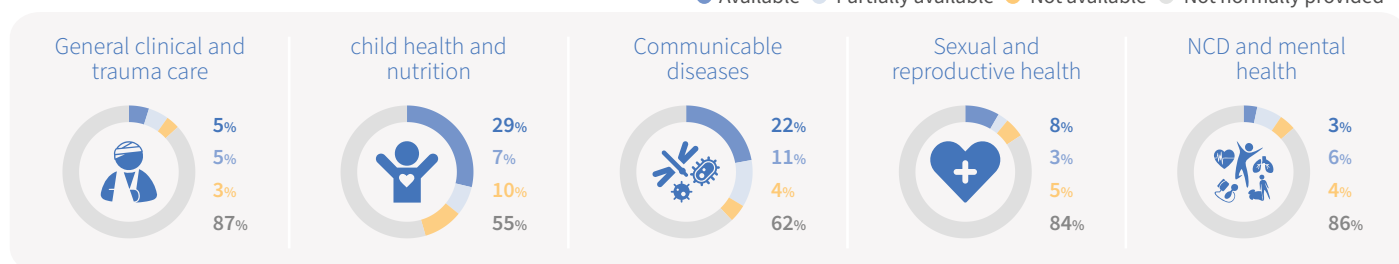
*Out of 212 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



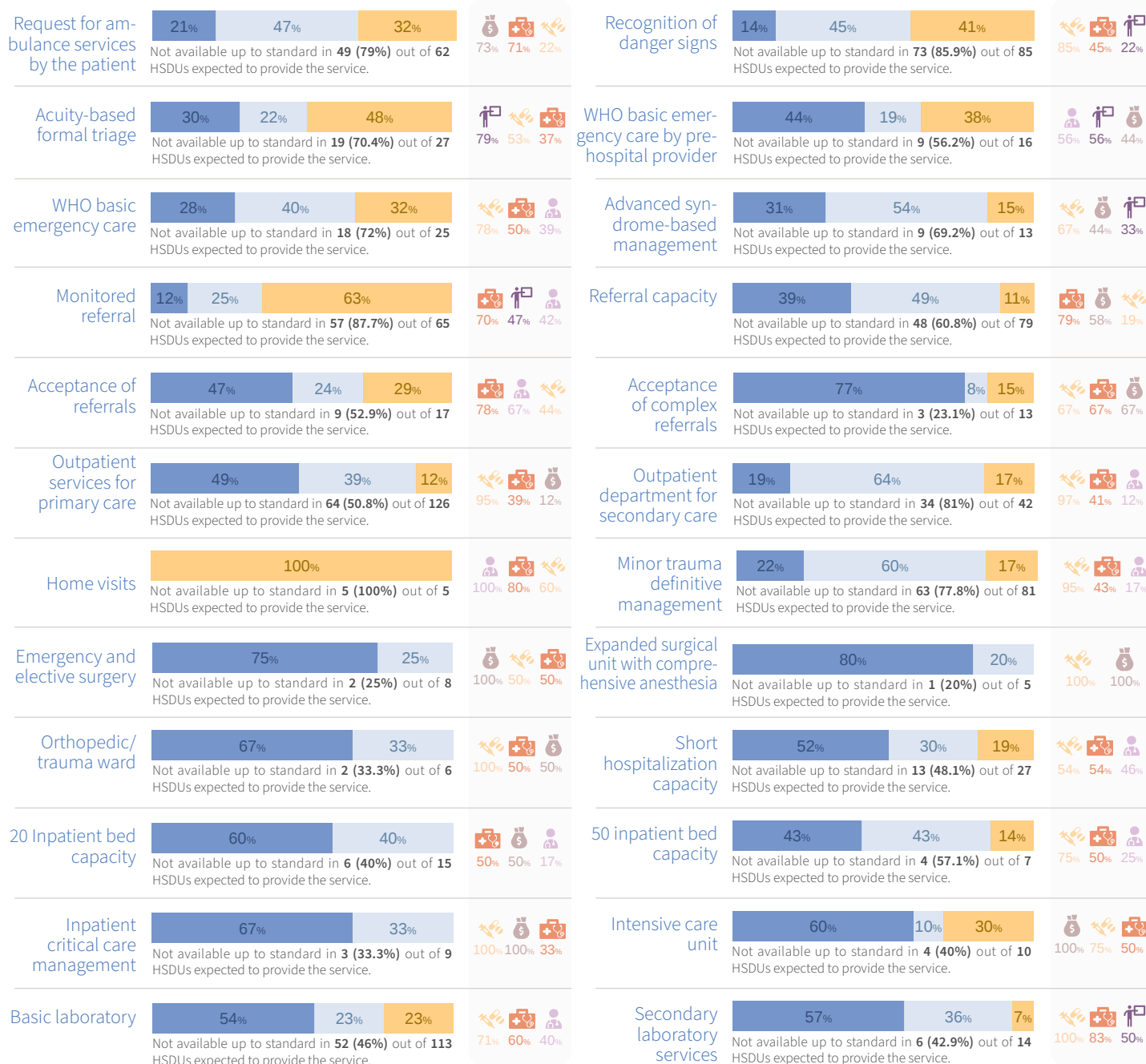
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 212 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

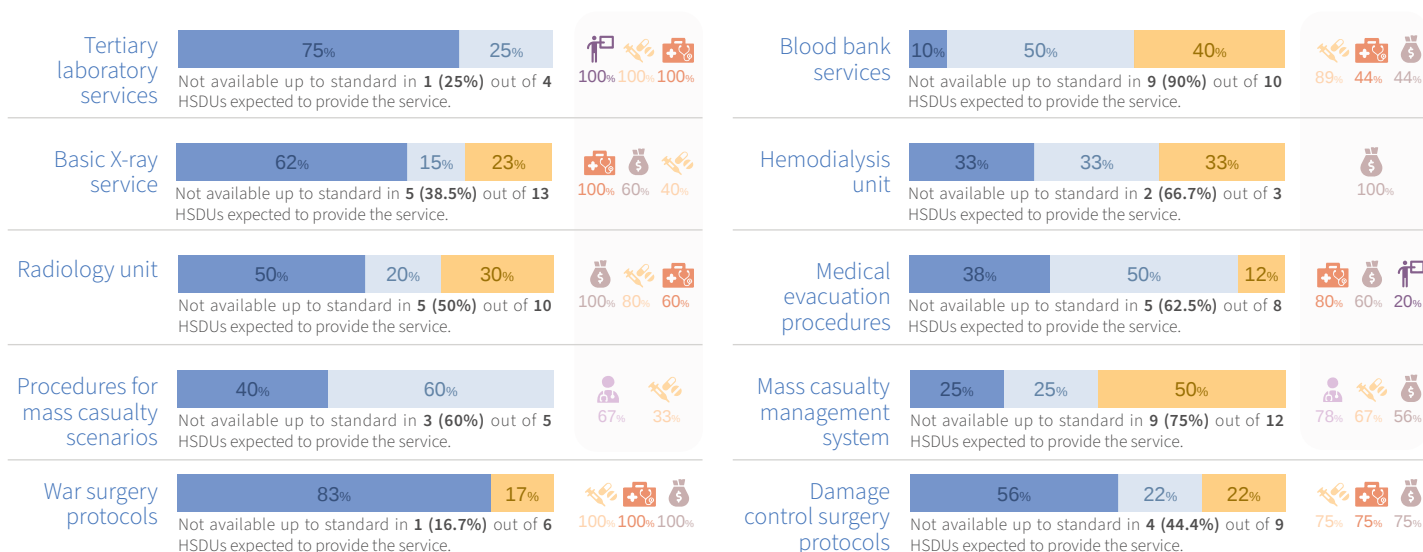
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

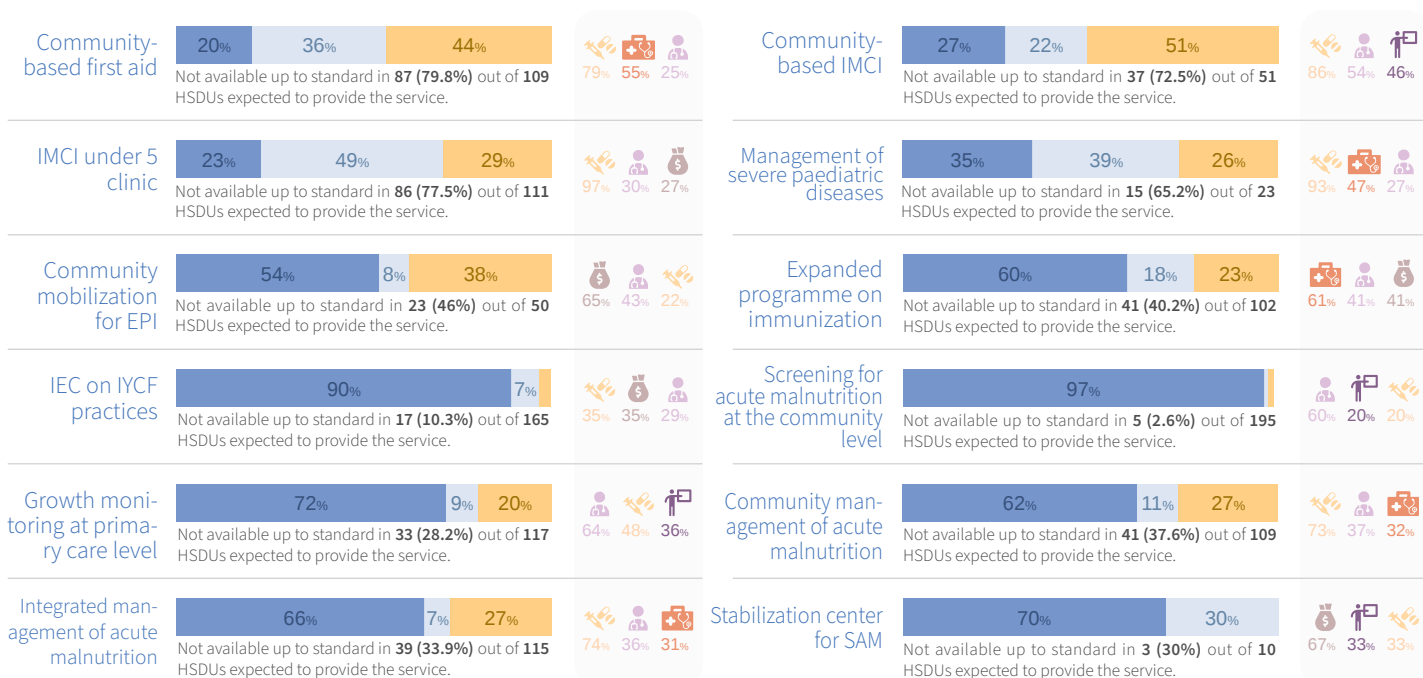
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



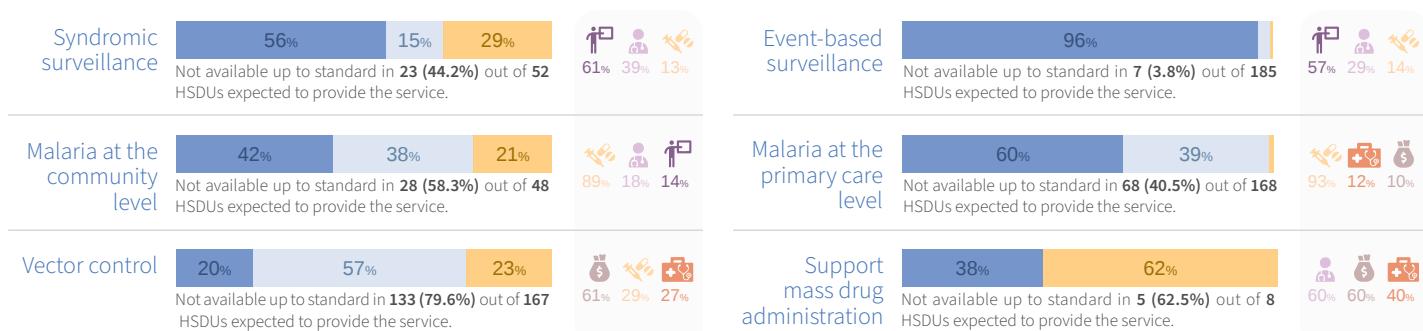
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

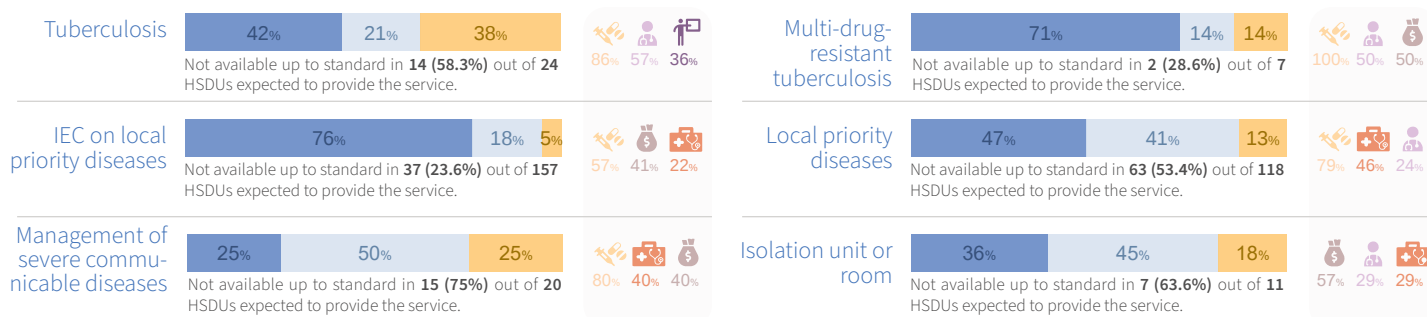
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



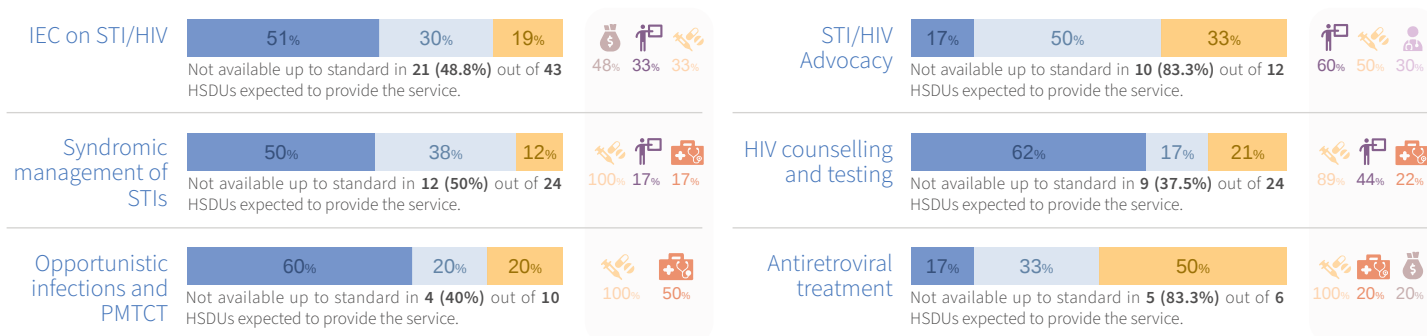
Communicable diseases (cont.)



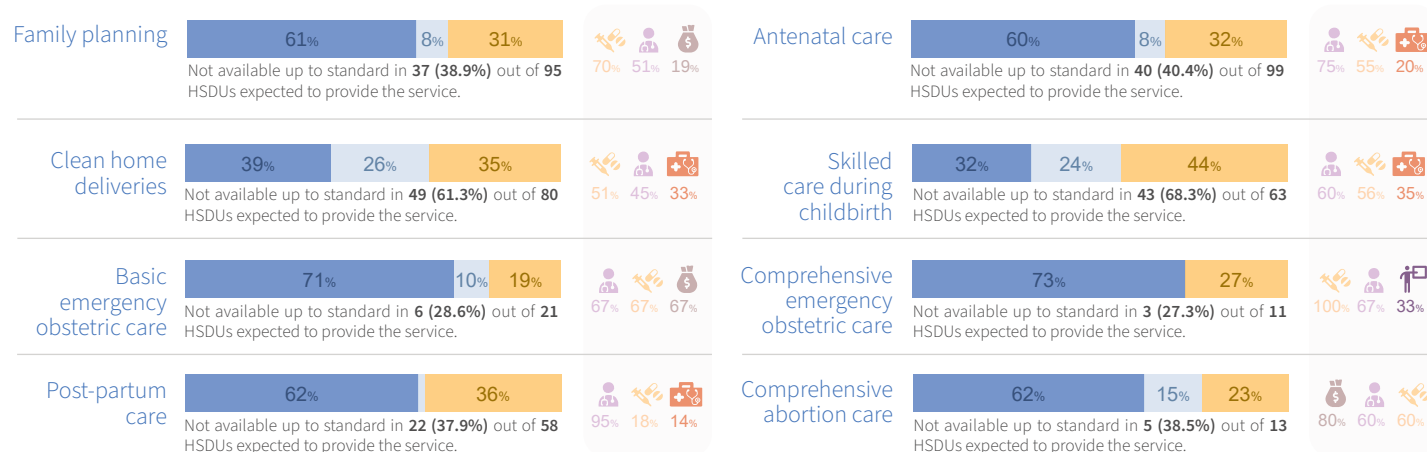
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

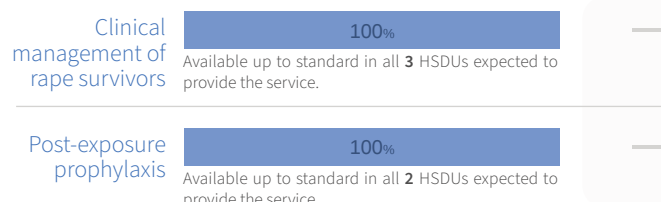
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



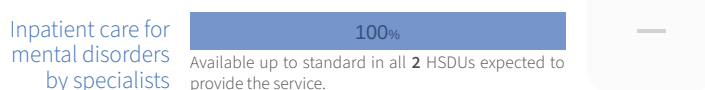
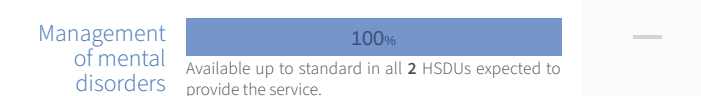
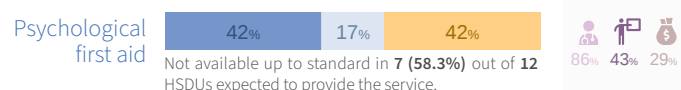
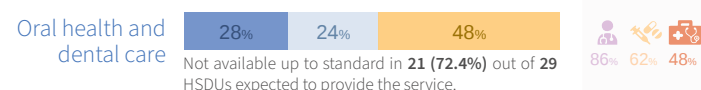
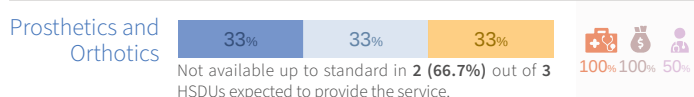
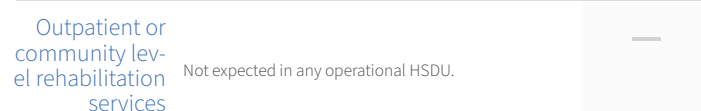
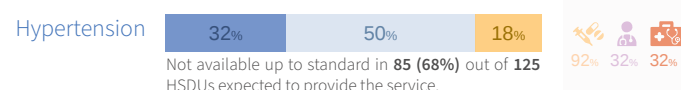
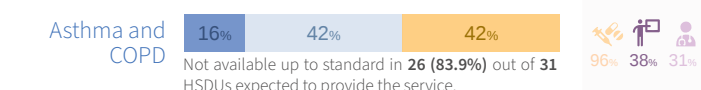
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



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Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:

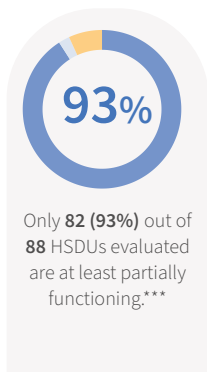




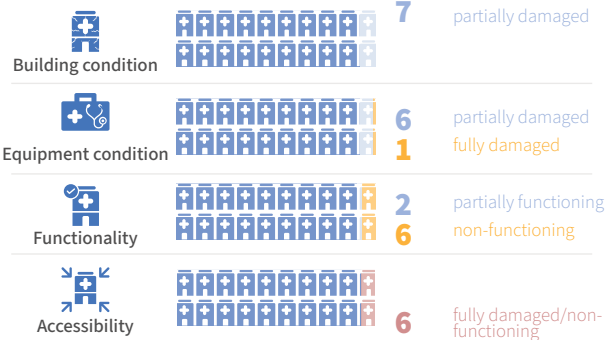
HeRAMS Sudan | Sennar*

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

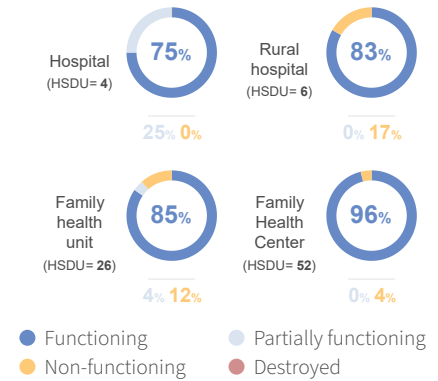
OPERATIONAL STATUS**



Out of 88 HSDUs** evaluated.



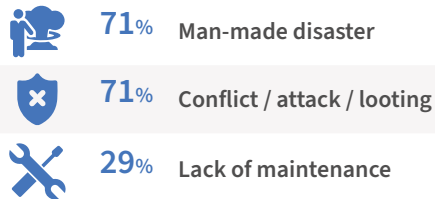
Functionality HSDU by type



MAIN CAUSES OF...

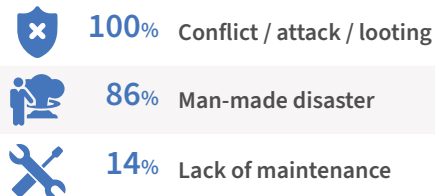
Building damage

The 3 primary causes of building damage reported by 7 partially damaged HSDUs.



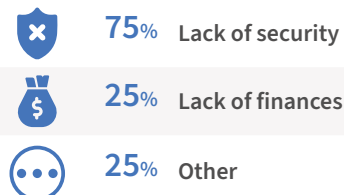
Equipment damage

The 3 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 6 partially damaged and 1 fully damaged HSDUs.



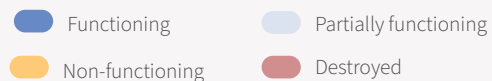
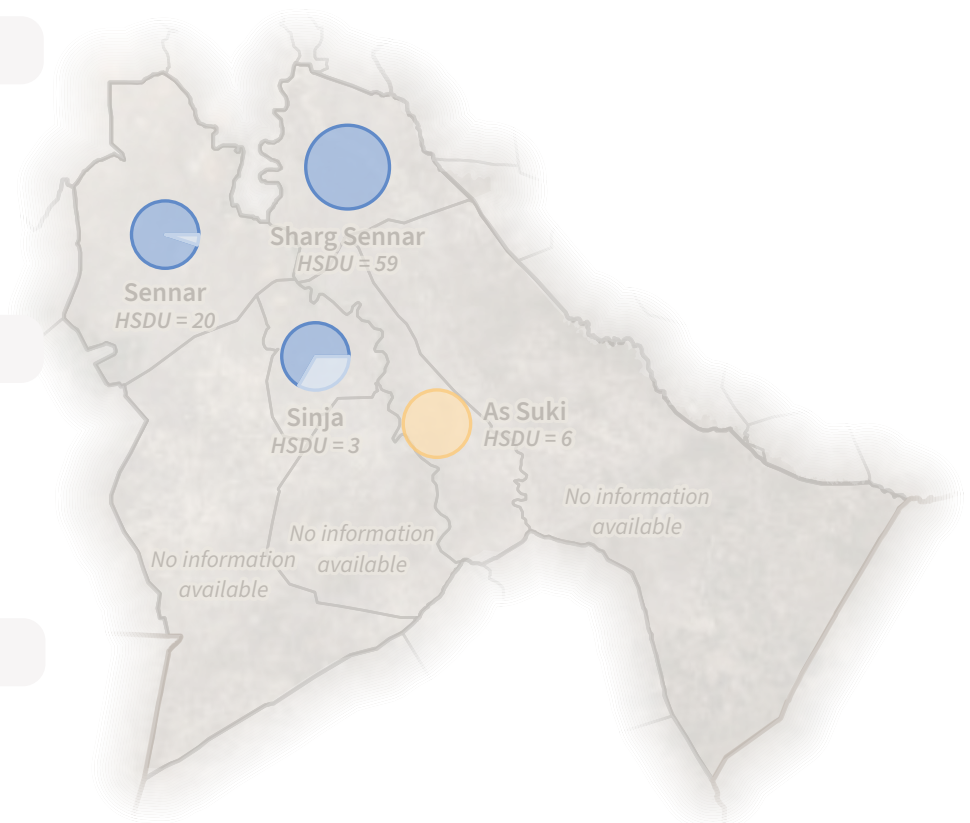
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 2 partially functioning and 6 non-functioning HSDUs.



Accessibility constraints

No causes of inaccessibility reported



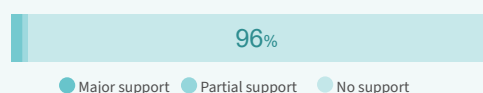
* The data included in this infographic focus on four localities (Sennar, Sharq Sennar, Senja, and As Suki in total 25% out of HSDUs in the State).

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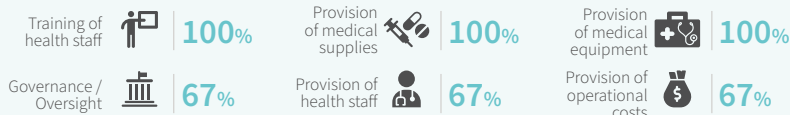


Out of **82** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of **3** HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of **82** HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided

WASH

Water

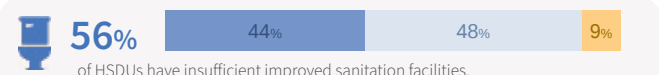


Main water sources¹

Out of **82** HSDUs where water is at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of **75** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

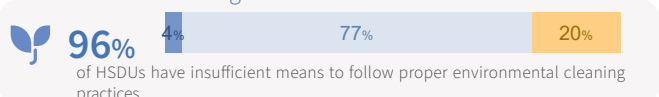
Out of **75** HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities

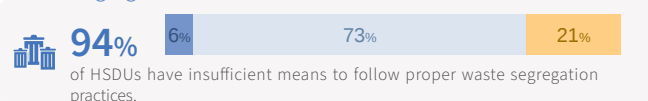


Environmental cleaning



Waste management

Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste

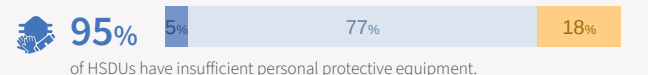


Waste disposal methods¹

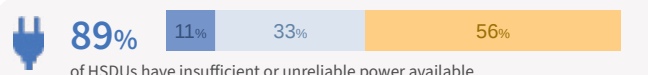
Out of **64** HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment



Power

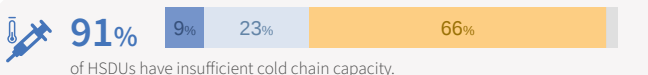


Power sources¹

Out of **36** HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain



Cold chain sources¹

Out of **26** HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment



Communication equipment types¹

Out of **41** HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



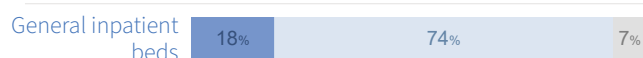
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of **66** HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds **63 (95.5%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **75** HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds **64 (85.3%)** do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of **76** HSDUs expected to provide other beds **61 (80.3%)** do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of **69** HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

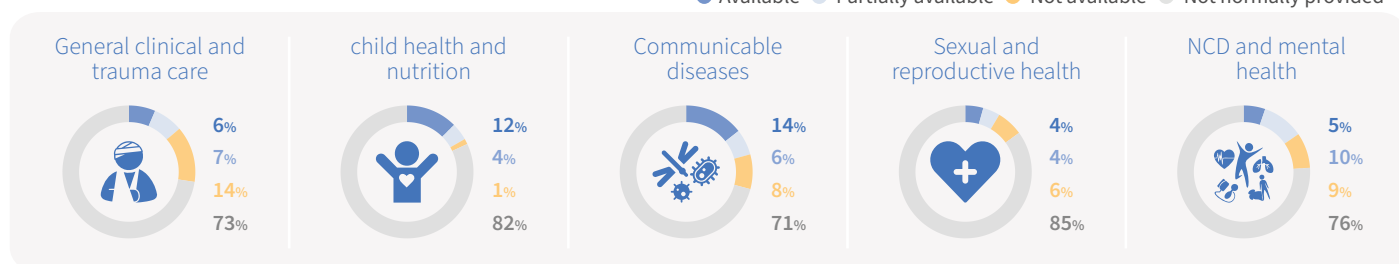
*Out of **82** HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



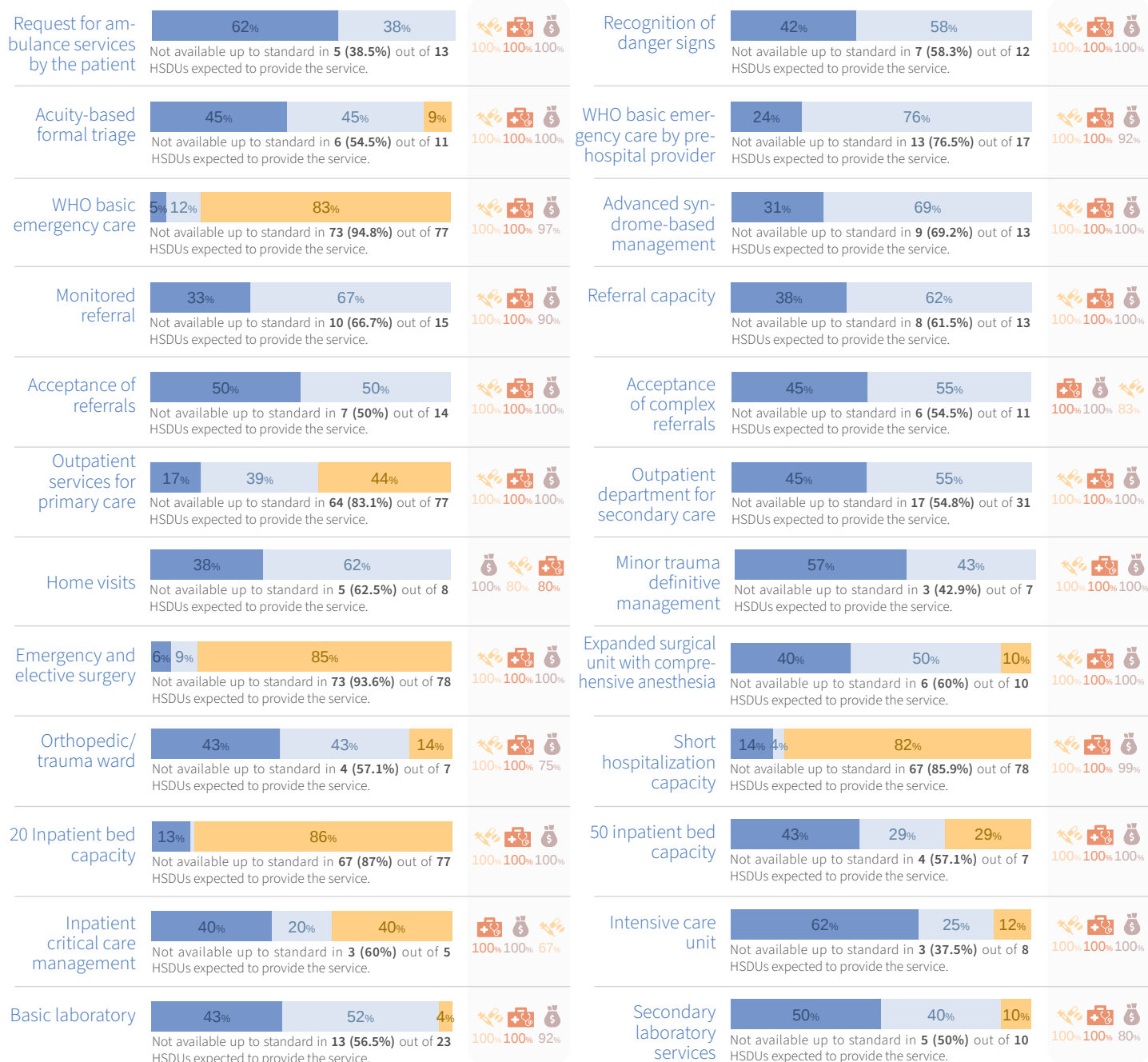
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 82 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

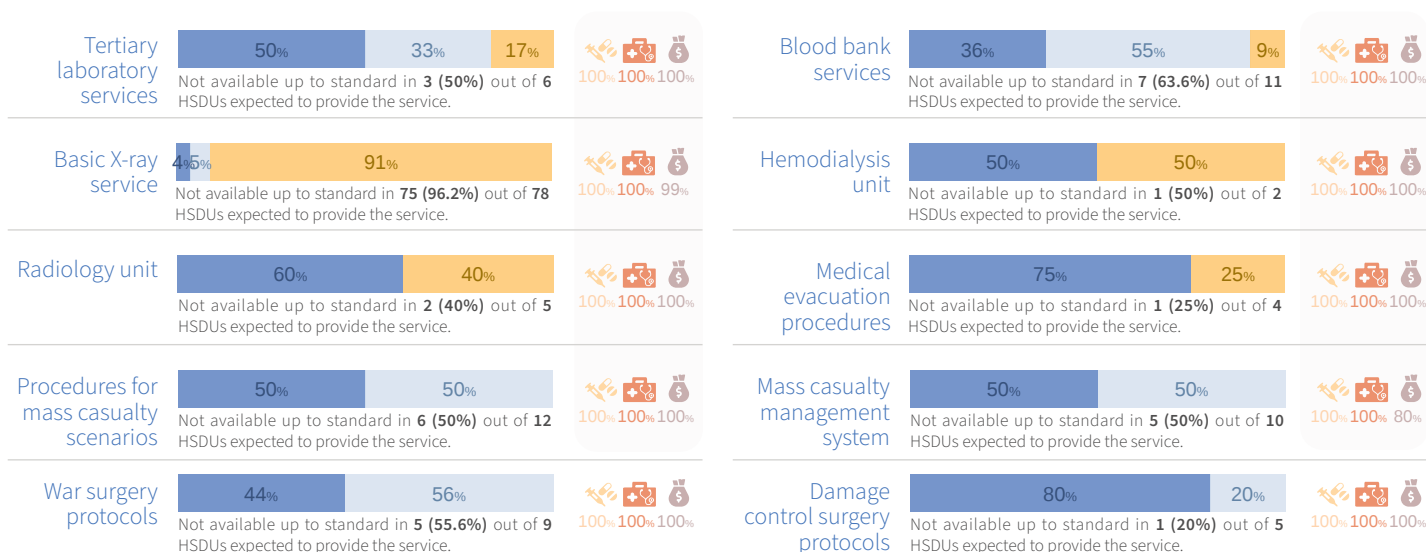
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

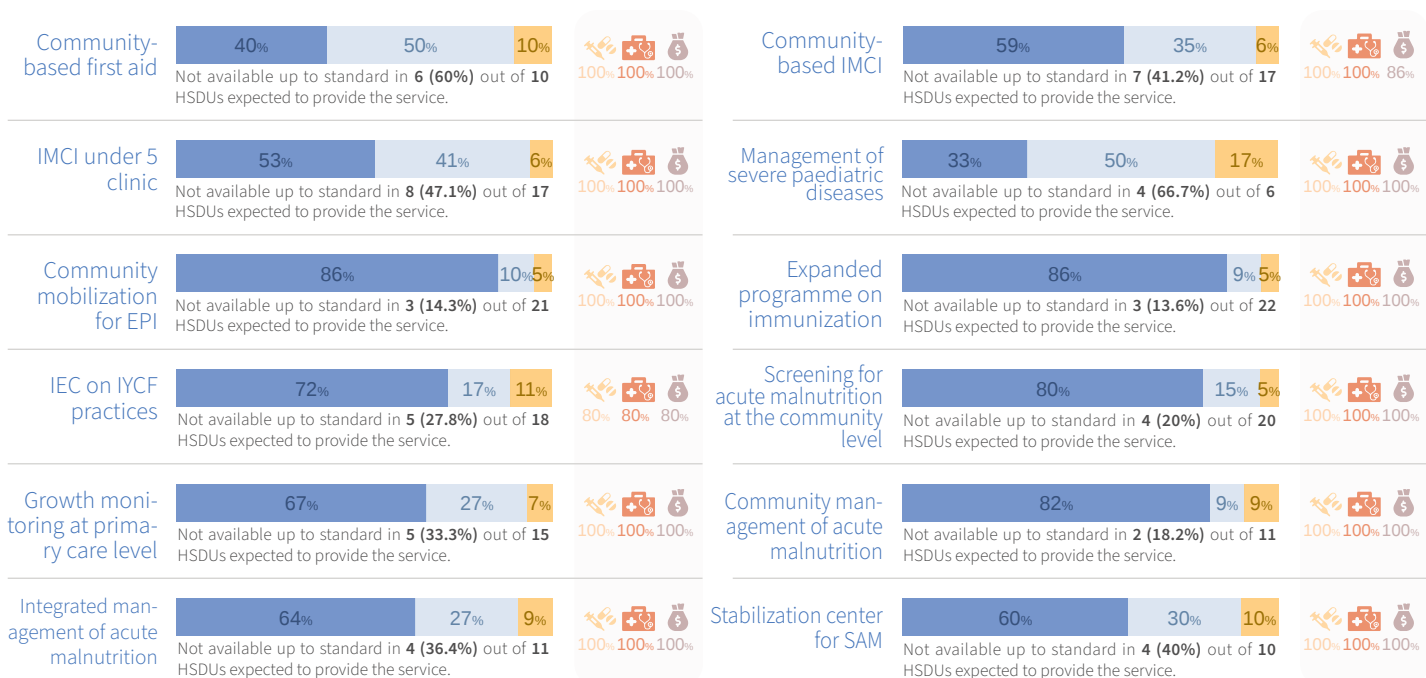
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



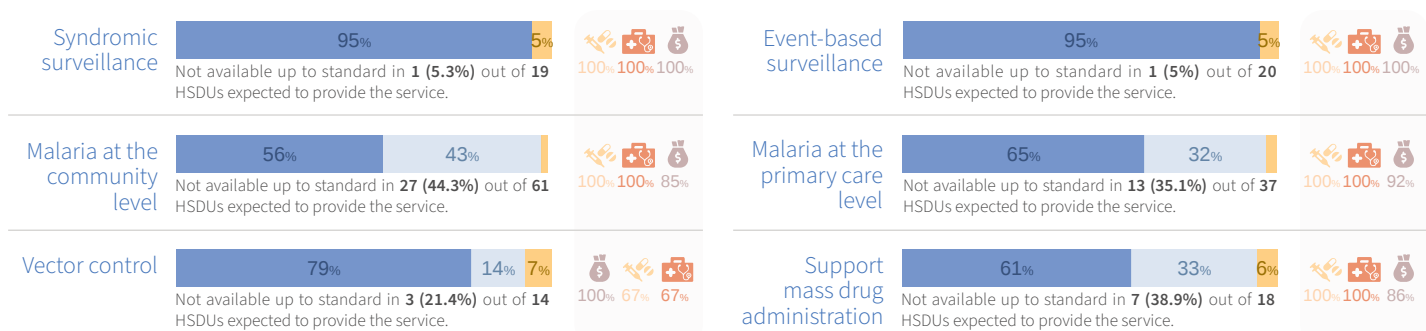
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



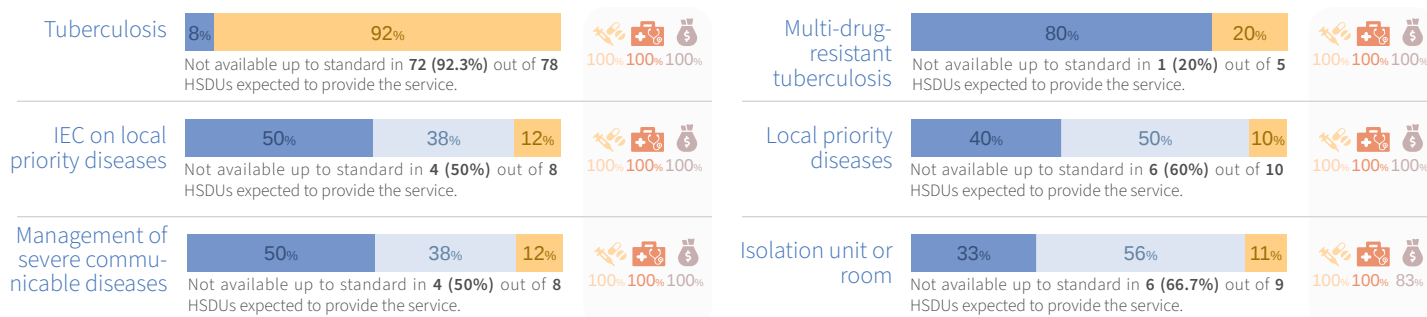
Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment

Communicable diseases (cont.)

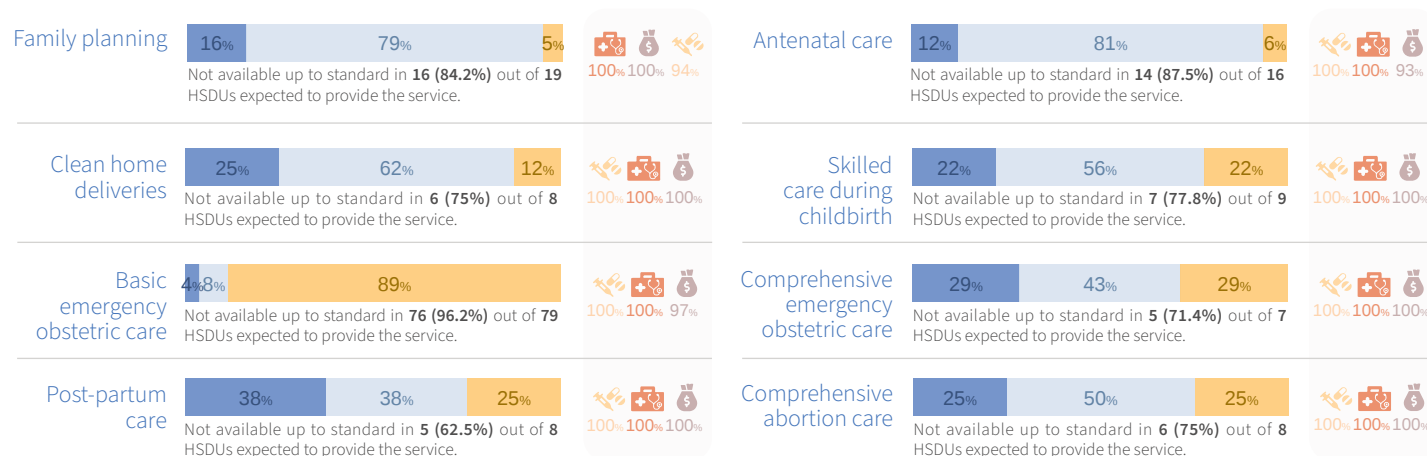


Sexual and reproductive health

STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

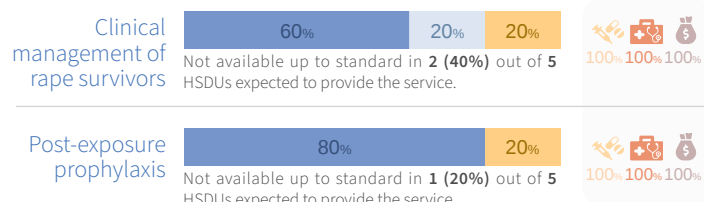
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



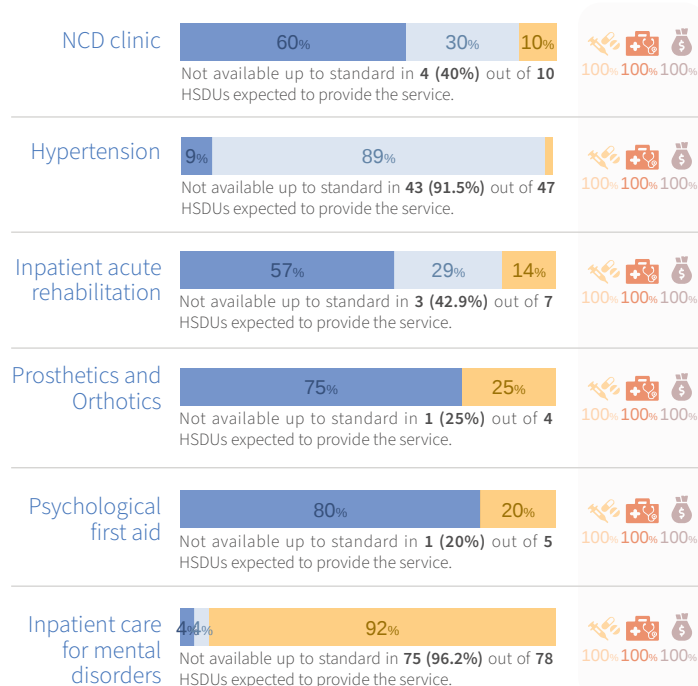
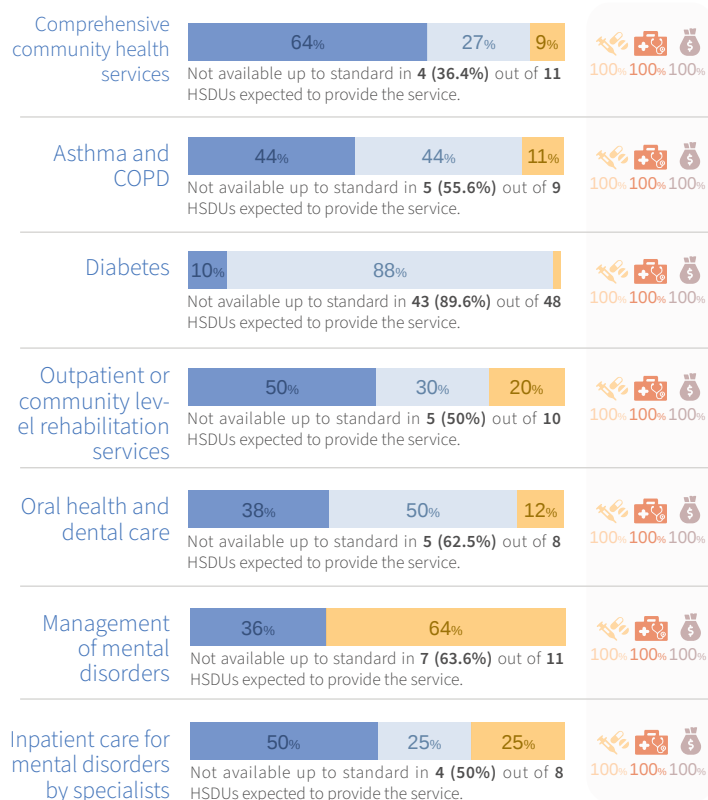
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



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Notes:

1. Causes of non-functionality, basic amenity types, and barriers impeding service availability, were limited to the top three most frequently reported responses.
2. The analysis of barriers impeding service availability was limited to HSDUs where the health service is not available up to standard.
3. The analysis of individual services was limited to HSDUs expected to provide the specific service.



Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:

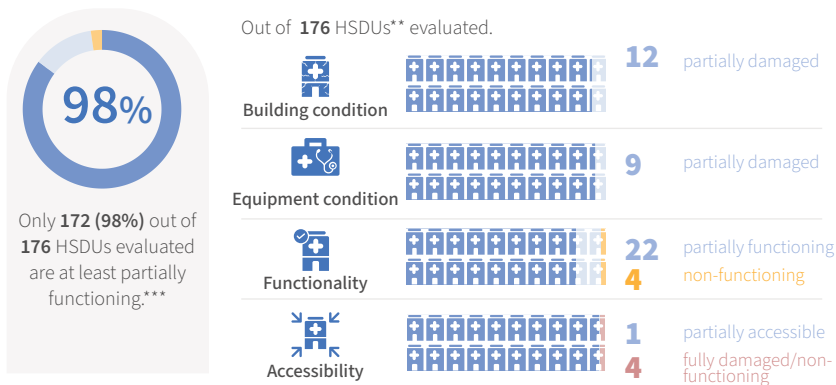




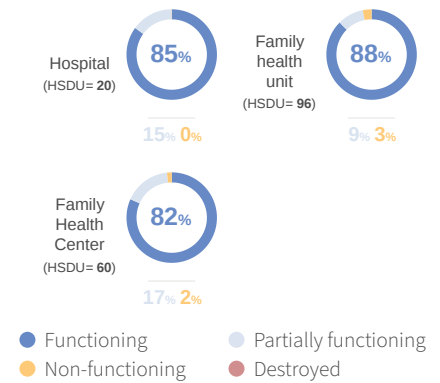
HeRAMS Sudan | White Nile*

SNAPSHOT DECEMBER 2024

OPERATIONAL STATUS**



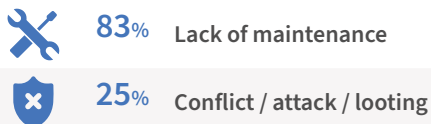
Functionality HSDU by type



MAIN CAUSES OF...

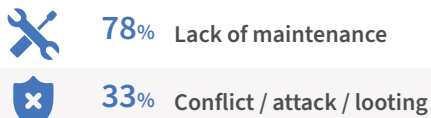
Building damage

The 2 primary causes of building damage reported by 12 partially damaged HSDUs.



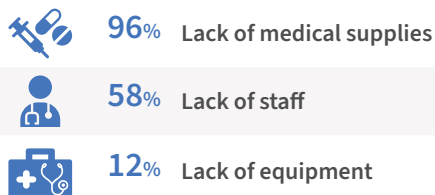
Equipment damage

The 2 primary causes of equipment damage reported by 9 partially damaged HSDUs.



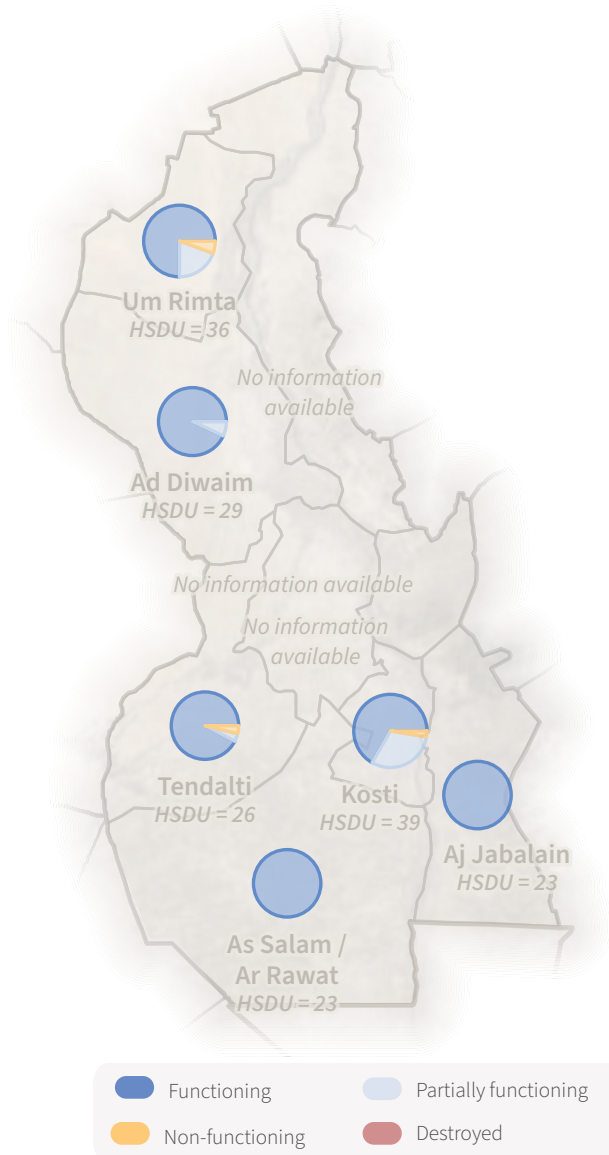
Functionality constraints

The 3 primary causes of functionality constraints reported by 22 partially functioning and 4 non-functioning HSDUs.



Accessibility constraints

The primary cause of accessibility constraints reported by 1 partially accessible HSDU.



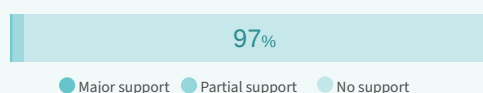
* The data included in this infographic includes all localities of White Nile except for (Guli, Rabak and Al Gitaina) where the data are missing.

** The term health service delivery unit (HSDU) is an all-encompassing designation that includes all modalities of service delivery. Beyond traditional health facilities, this may include temporary structures or mobile clinics.

*** HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are deemed unable to provide any health services, hence categorized as non-operational. Consequently, reporting ends upon confirmation of a HSDU's non-operational status.



Out of 172 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.



Partner support types

Out of 5 HSDUs receiving major or partial support from partners.



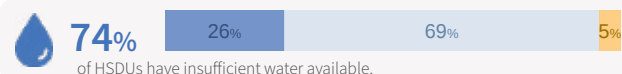
BASIC AMENITIES*

Out of 172 HSDUs partially and fully operational HSDUs.

Available Partially available Not available Not normally provided

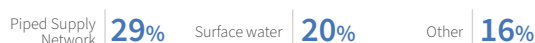
WASH

Water

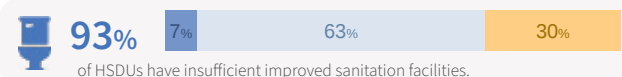


Main water sources¹

Out of 164 HSDUs where water is at least partially available.

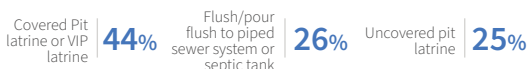


Sanitation facilities



Sanitation facilities types¹

Out of 121 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.

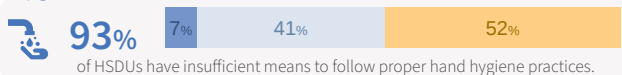


Sanitation facilities accessibility¹

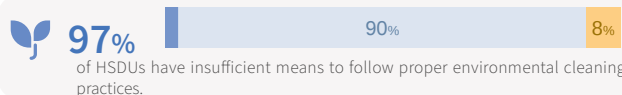
Out of 121 HSDUs where sanitation facilities are at least partially available.



Hygiene facilities



Environmental cleaning

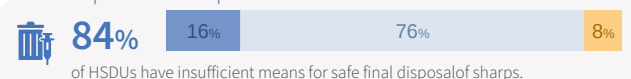


Waste management

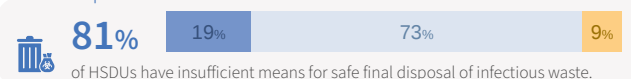
Waste segregation



Final disposal of sharps



Final disposal of infectious waste



Waste disposal methods¹

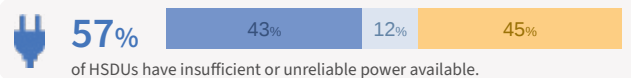
Out of 165 HSDUs where final disposal of sharps or infectious waste is at least partially available.



Personal protective equipment

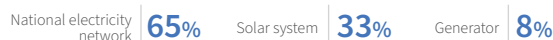


Power

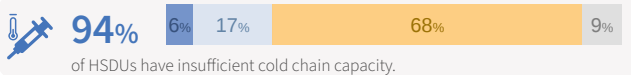


Power sources¹

Out of 95 HSDUs where power is at least partially available.



Cold chain

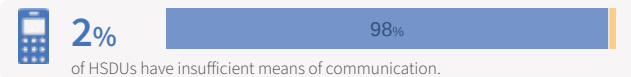


Cold chain sources¹

Out of 40 HSDUs where cold chain capacity is at least partially available.



Communication equipment

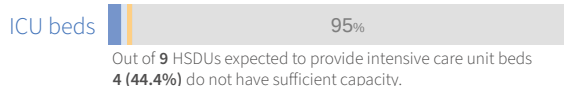


Communication equipment types¹

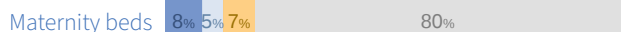
Out of 170 HSDUs where communication means are at least partially available.



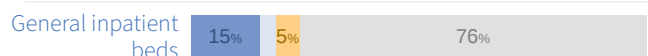
Inpatient bed capacity*



Out of 9 HSDUs expected to provide intensive care unit beds 4 (44.4%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 34 HSDUs expected to provide maternity beds 20 (58.8%) do not have sufficient capacity.



Out of 41 HSDUs expected to provide other beds 15 (36.6%) do not have sufficient capacity.

Main barriers¹

Out of 21 HSDUs where inpatient bed capacity is not available up to standards.



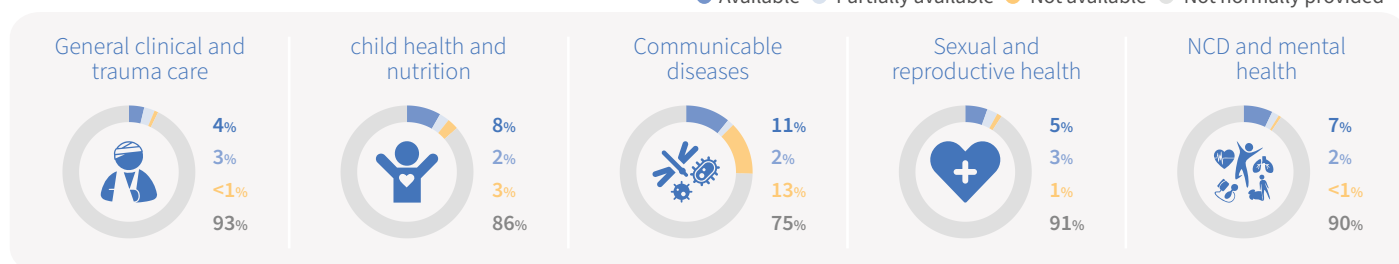
¹ Basic amenity types are limited to the top three most frequently reported.

*Out of 172 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.

ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES*

Service domain overview

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available ● Not normally provided



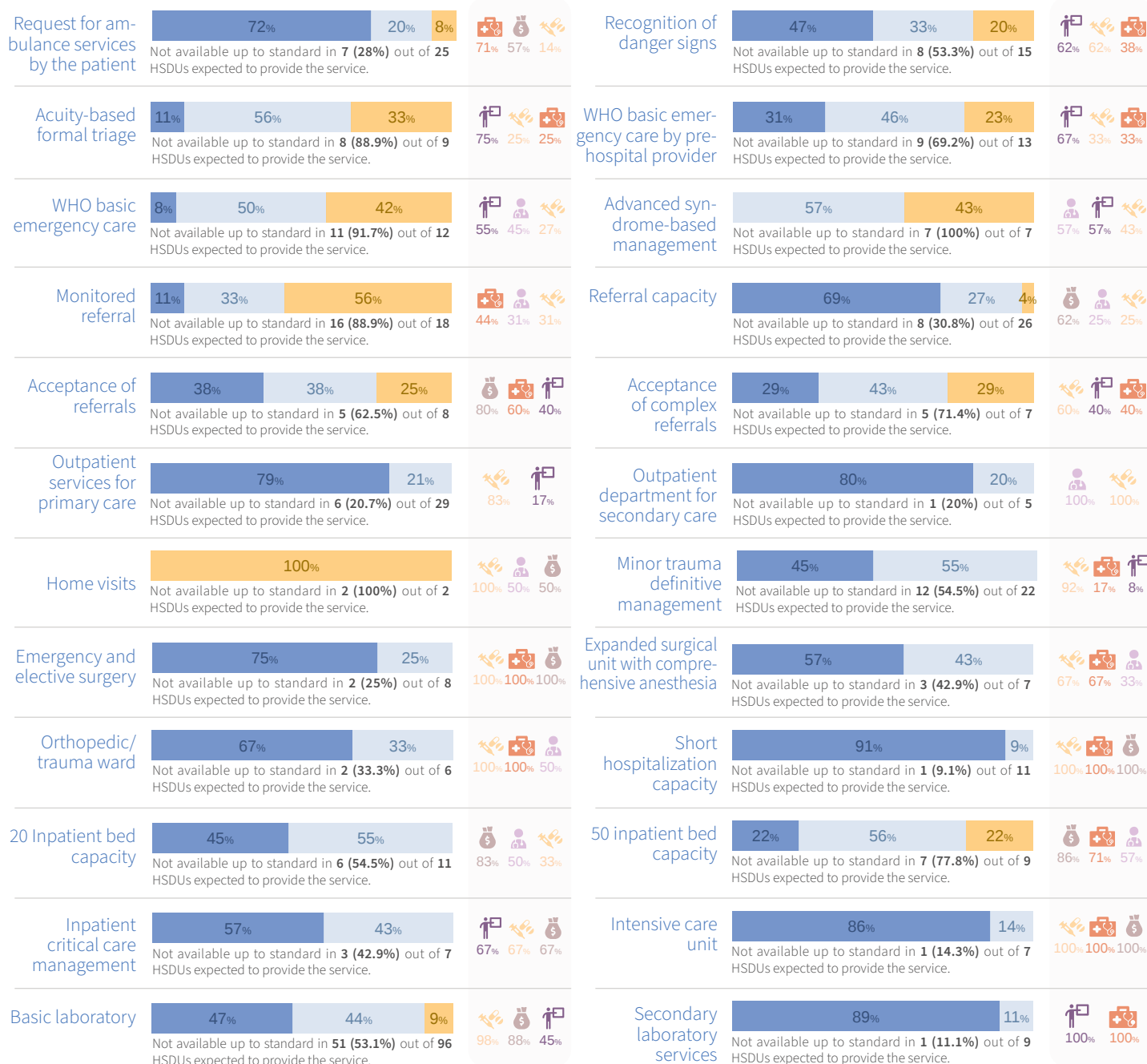
General clinical and emergency care

Availability status

● Available ● Partially available ● Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff
 Lack of training
 Lack of supplies
 Lack of equipment
 Lack of financial resources



* Out of 172 HSDUs. HSDUs reported as destroyed, non-functioning, or inaccessible are considered unable to provide health services in their current state and are therefore excluded from this section.



Availability status

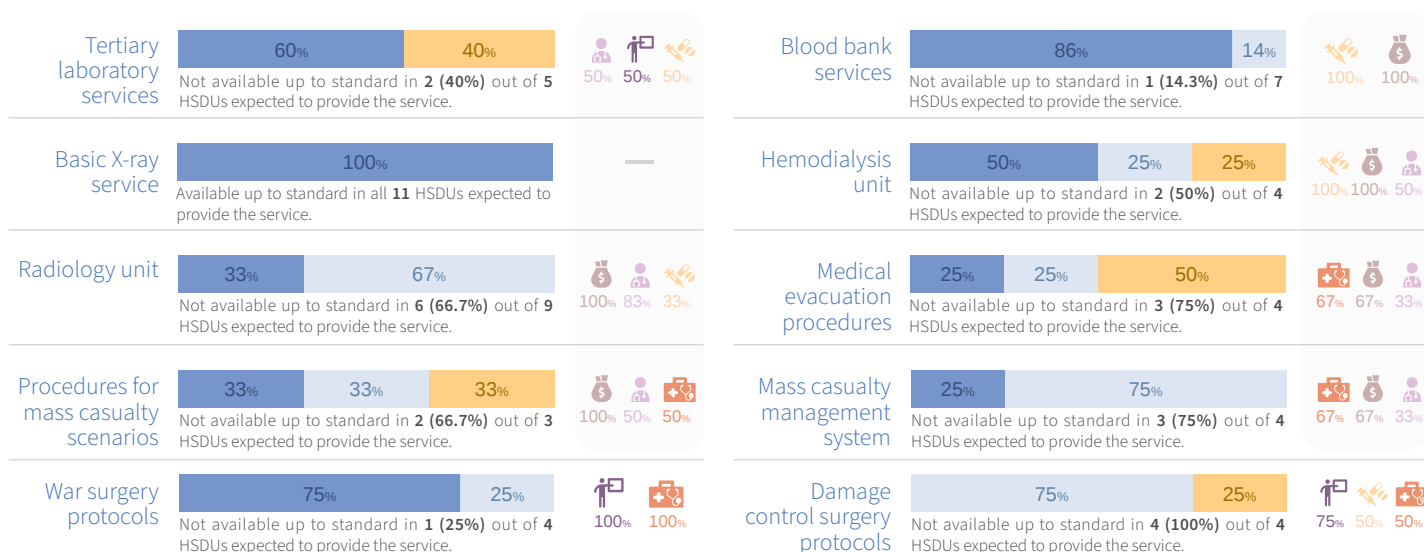
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

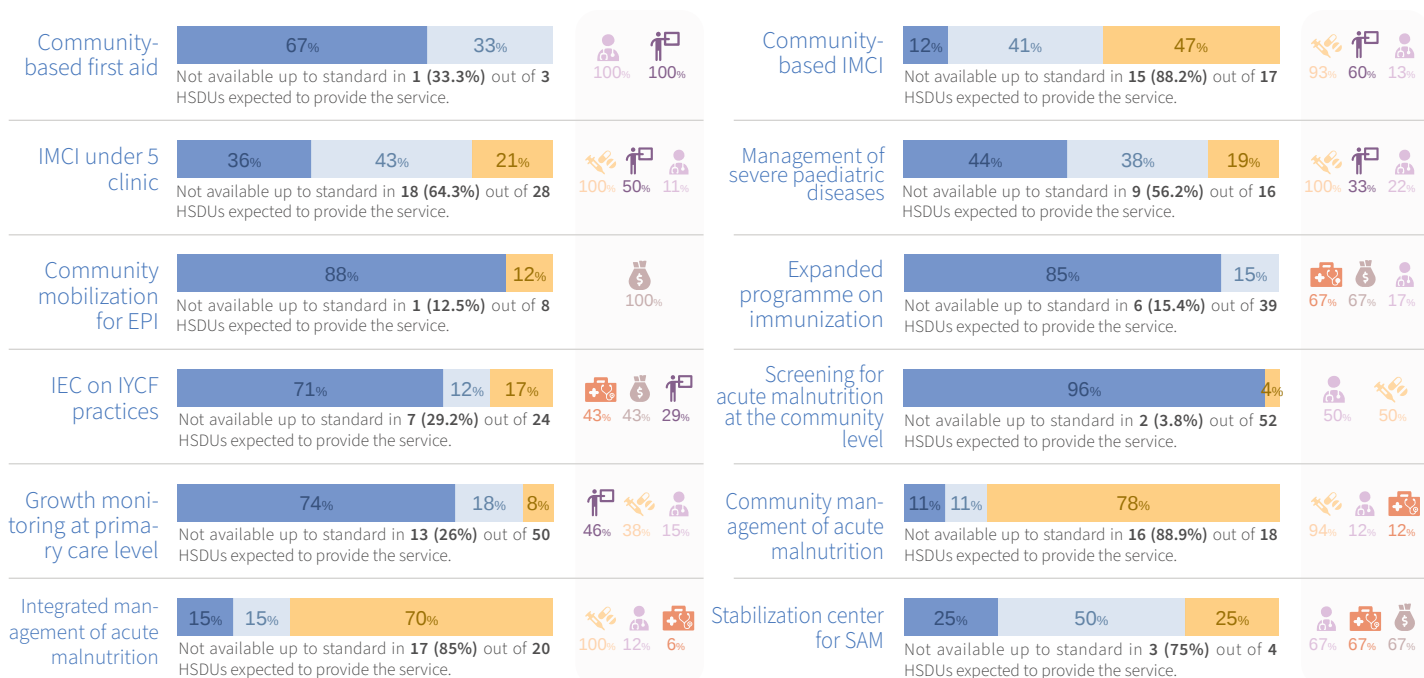
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



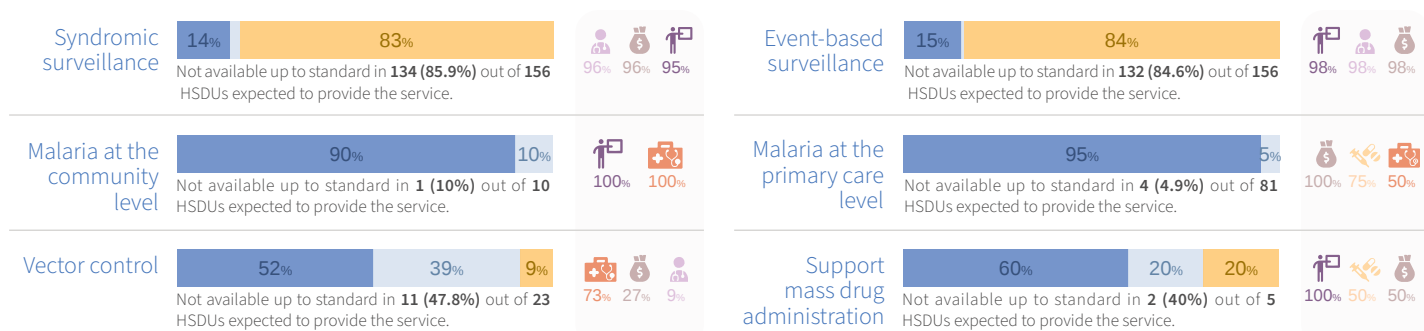
General clinical and emergency care (cont.)



Child health and nutrition



Communicable diseases



Availability status

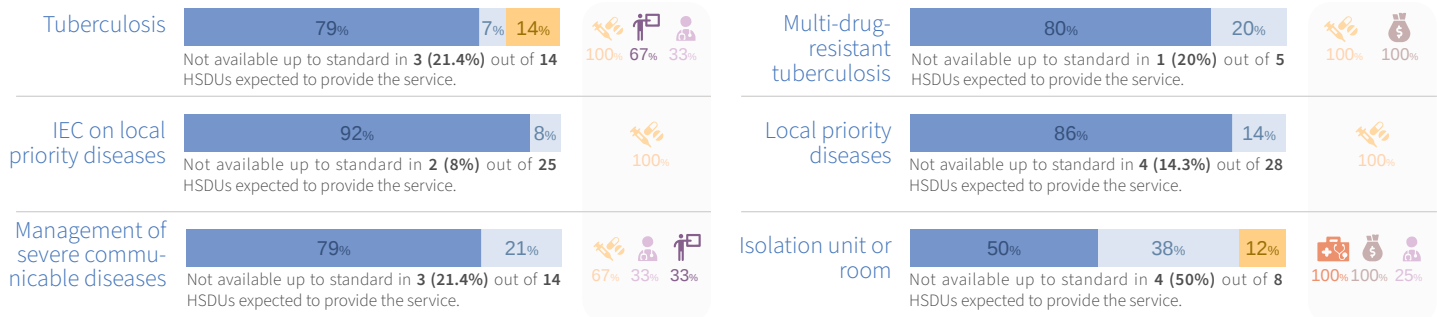
Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



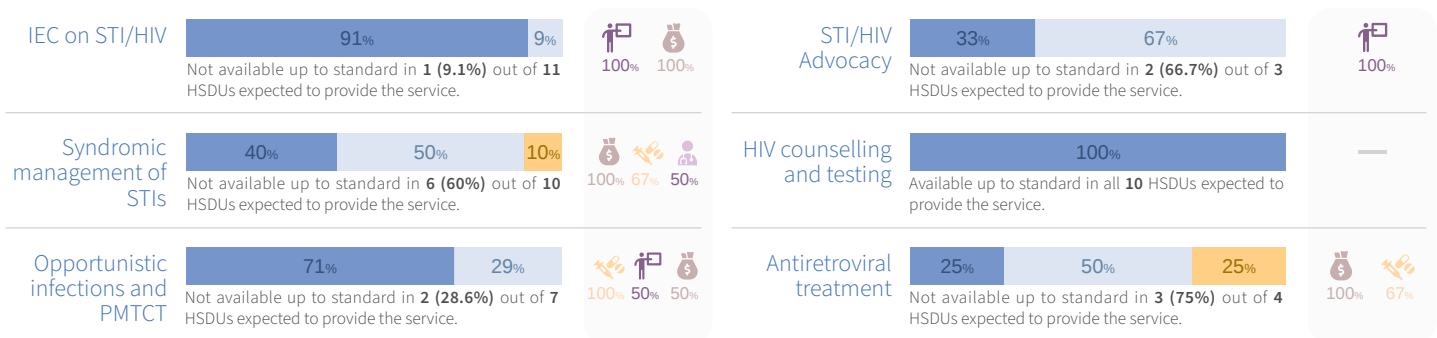
Communicable diseases (cont.)



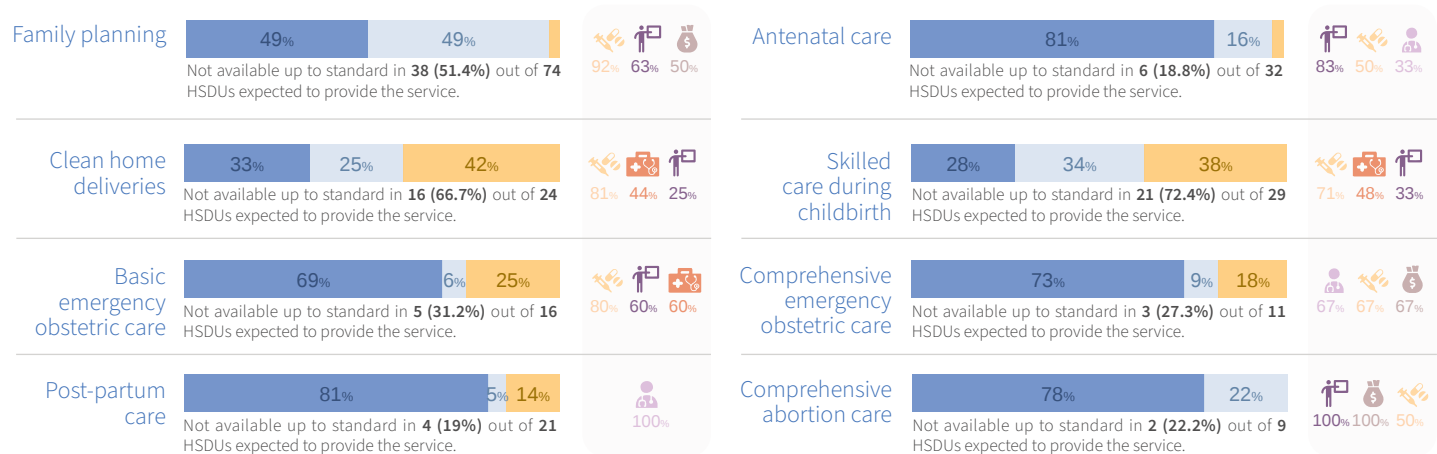
Sexual and reproductive health



STI and HIV/AIDS



Maternal and newborn health



Availability status

Available Partially available Not available

Barriers for partial availability or non-availability.

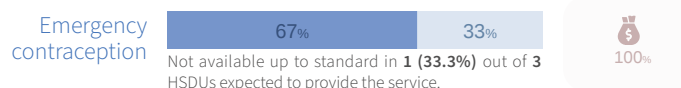
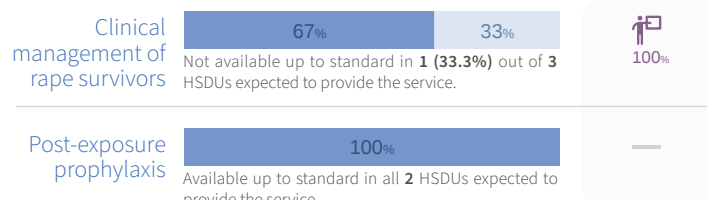
Lack of staff Lack of supplies Lack of financial resources
Lack of training Lack of equipment



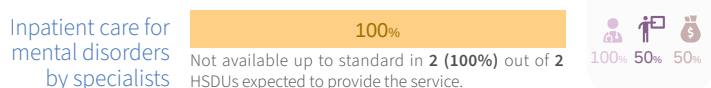
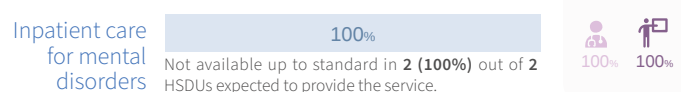
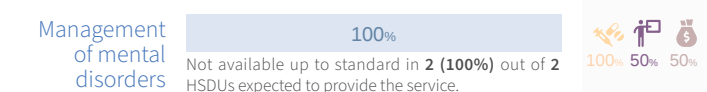
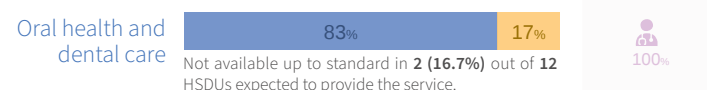
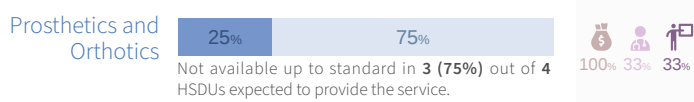
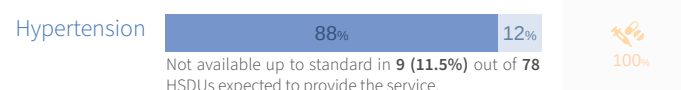
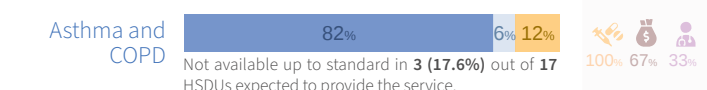
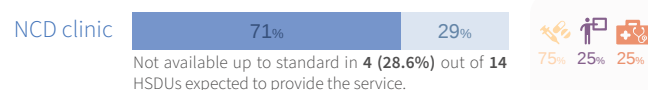
Sexual and reproductive health (cont.)



Sexual violence



Noncommunicable diseases and mental health



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Data source: HeRAMS Sudan

Data accessed on: 31 December 2024
Date report created: 08 January 2025
Contact:

