



Two girls look over their community in the Eastern Jebel Marras during an inter-agency planning mission led by UNICEF.
Credit: Antony Spalton

SUDAN

Humanitarian Situation Report

Mid-Year 2020

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

5.39 million children among **9.3 million people** who need Humanitarian Assistance

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020¹)

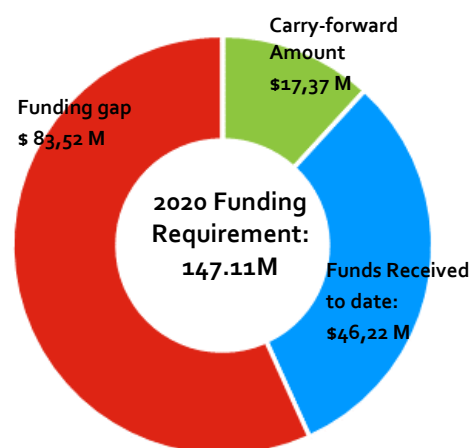
1 million children¹ among **1.8 million internally displaced**

(Source: Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020)

427,111 children¹ among **821,368 South Sudanese refugees**

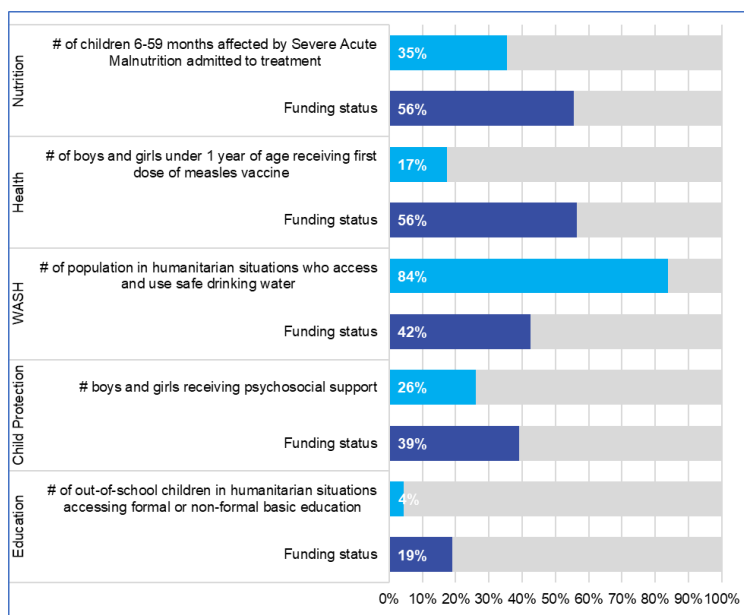
UNICEF Appeal 2020

US\$ 147.11 million



Highlights

- An inter-agency, multi-sectoral, crossline mission was led into the East Jebel Marra territory held by the Sudan Liberation Movement, meeting leaders in preparation for establishing four humanitarian hubs, and delivering supplies to an area not accessed since 2010.
- 5,963 children living and working on the street during the curfew hours and struggling with reduced access to food were identified and given support through the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the civil society partners.
- UNICEF Sudan supported the Federal Ministry of Education to develop review lessons for about 336,000 Grade 8 students and almost 500,000 G11 students to prepare them for their final exams. These were broadcast on television and radio stations and available in hard copy for those without access.



¹ 2020 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

² This number is calculated based on 58 per cent of the total displaced population as indicated in the HNO 2020.

³ The number of children among South Sudanese refugee (SSR) is calculated based on 52 per cent of the number of the total population of SSRs. Total number of SSR is 821,368 as of 31 May 2020, (Source: UNHCR Sudan population Dashboard, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/77052>).

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

As 2020 passes its second quarter, Sudan continues to wrestle with rampant economic stagflation, uneasy politics, bubbling ethnic tensions and now the addition of a COVID-19 outbreak.

While the Transitional Government continues to enact reforms to stabilise the economy, day to day pressure on fuel, bread and cash availability remains. The scarcity of fuel, particularly diesel, has compounded the impact of extended power outages as businesses increasingly rely on generators. Power outages are attributable to shortages of fuel and engineers responsible for maintaining the generation infrastructure leaving due to COVID-19 precautions. The rate of inflation was 136% per annum in June 2020 and poverty is increasing. Areas receiving attention for economic reform include, gold exports, state owned enterprises, the progressive reduction of fuel subsidies, recovery of assets and taxation. The commitment to wean the country off fuel subsidies is being balanced by the introduction of direct welfare/social protection measures for the most vulnerable including food distribution and a one-time blanket cash transfer. Minor protests continue daily and major demonstrations occurred on 30 June to mark the “March of Millions” anniversary and pressure the transitional government to “correct the course of the revolution”. Prime Minister Hamdok made a statement conceding the protesters claims were legitimate and recently announced the resignation of seven Ministers and the sacking of one to allow for a reshuffle of Government ministries. The Dismantling Committee, the government body assigned the task of untangling the financial and political legacy of the former regime, has seized several financial assets of Omer Al Bashir, including shares owned in petroleum companies and personal finances, of which USD 20 million was siphoned per month.

The weakened Rule of Law has given inter-communal tensions the opportunity to escalate into ethnic violence across Sudan. This is often sparked by criminal activities driven by resource contention such as cattle rustling and land disputes. Violence has occurred in Red Sea State, Kassala, Sennar, Blue Nile, South & West Kordofan, and across all Darfur states. Fleeing from violence, displaced people have often occupied schools or public buildings. While there have been government efforts to intervene and resolve disputes and tensions, the prevalence of firearms, thin police presence, resource scarcity and underlying ethnic fissures indicate that this will remain a concern in the near future.

Larger scale clashes have occurred in both Gedarif, between Sudanese Armed Forces and Ethiopian militia, and between Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) factions in the West Jebel Marra region of Golo. Both confrontations have caused local populations to displace and subsequent pressure on the government to establish security. In Golo, territorial disputes between SLA/AW Salih Borsa and SLA/AW Mubarak Aldok displaced around 4000 people in late June. A protest sit-in formed in the town of Nertiti, a government delegation was dispatched, and discussion were held that led to a peaceful dispersal. The cross-border clashes in Gedarif led to the summoning of the Ethiopian Ambassador, with local populations calling for diplomatic relations to be ceased. However, both Sudan and Ethiopia expressed regret over the incidents and sought joint solutions through existing military mechanisms.

COVID-19 continues to escalate, particularly in the urban east. On 13 June a cumulative total of 20925 suspected, 10431 confirmed cases were recorded with over 73 percent of these in Khartoum State. However, 702 deaths were recorded with a worryingly high proportion (72 percent) of these outside of Khartoum, indicating a lack of ~~wanting~~ medical capacity away from the capital. Lock-down measures have proved inadequate to hem contagion and despite epidemiological conditions, daytime restrictions on movement were released with Government offices instructed to return at 50 percent capacity by 19 July. Interstate travel restrictions remain but World Food Program (WFP) flight domestic services have resumed. The approaching rainy season, flooding and expected epidemics will only further pressure the health system.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF led sectors and the Child Protection area of responsibility have updated their respective components of the 2020 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan to incorporate the COVID-19 response. These projects are valued at (USD) \$29 million for Education, \$5 million for Child Protection, \$15 million for Nutrition and \$22 million for WASH. Sectors have also drafted specific modelling and planning for the difficulties expected to accost Sudan during the latter half of the year. These include, the WASH COVID-19 preparedness and response plan, nutrition scenario modelling where wasting among Under 5 children is expected to increase between 5 and 10 percent over the coming months (133,731 to 267,461 children), the Child Protection round table discussion on children living and working on the streets and draft road map, the formation of an Education in COVID-19 response task team that resulted in a response plan and \$11 million of funding, and sector specific analysis and response plans for the coming flood and epidemic season.

Sector coordination worked with sector partners and personnel to respond and adjust to COVID-19 with training, guidelines and action. Child Protection worked with the Ministry of Social Development to deploy social workers to the Isolation and Quarantine centres, provide guidance on family-based PSS activities and Case management during COVID, and establish the national Child Helpline 9696. The nutrition Strategic Advisory Group rolled out Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) guidelines during COVID-19 pandemic. It also trained 261 staff working in nutrition and isolation centres on “Nutrition during COVID-19” guidelines. The Education Sector worked with the Ministry of Education to prepare video, online and paper-based revision materials for isolated Grade 8 and 11 students due to sit exams. Sectors have also been involved in the Sudan Humanitarian Fund and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation process.

In the last week of June, UNICEF took the lead in a multi-day, inter-agency mission to Gorlanbang in Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) held territory in the Eastern Jebel Marras. This was the first time any humanitarian had visited the area since 2010. The mission assessed several villages and met with leaders to identify and plan for four “Humanitarian Hubs” to be established. The team left vehicles in Government controlled territory, met with the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) personnel and trekked 10 kilometres, using donkeys and camels to carry education, health, nutrition and wash supplies. The fruitful relationships that facilitated the mission, with leadership on both sides of the conflict, are helping UNICEF reach vulnerable conflict affected children. Hopes are high that humanitarian access and progress in peace building will continue to build from these important first steps.



A camel is used to deliver humanitarian supplies into Eastern Jebel Marra territories for the first time since 2010. Credit: Antony Spalton

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF and its humanitarian partners will continue to support the Government of Sudan to respond to the country’s ongoing humanitarian crises. These are exacerbated by broader economic deterioration and risk of socio-political instability despite optimism for improvement under the transitional leadership. Joint identification of the most vulnerable children and communities will be conducted to provide sustainable, multisectoral solutions that promote social cohesion, bridge humanitarian action and development programming. UNICEF will prioritize reaching children in high-risk zones affected by cyclical floods and epidemics, conflict, the broader effects of climate change and the economic crisis. To strengthen accountability to affected populations, communities will be involved in evidence-based decision-making that impacts their lives. UNICEF will continue to conduct upstream advocacy and support coordination at national and state level to facilitate humanitarian responses that reach the most vulnerable and marginalized children and their communities through its leadership of the Education, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors and the Child Protection area of responsibility. UNICEF will continue working with State and non-State actors to increase access to affected children in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and the Darfur states. Significant progress has been made towards improving humanitarian access in these hard-to reach areas and efforts will continue during 2020.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

The past six months of 2020, the continuous shortages of fuel and flour, electricity cuts, spread of intercommunal conflicts and the additional challenges posed by COVID-19 created challenges for UNICEF-Child Protection and our partners. COVID-19 has directly impacted the most critical areas of intervention, as can be seen in the slowing of indicator results for quarter 2 on the HPM table below. Because Child Friendly Spaces and School services are a primary platform to provide children with PSS, the closing or restriction has drastically reduced UNICEF and partners reach to children in need. However, despite that challenge, UNICEF and partners are still delivering this important service to children by following new COVID-19 protection measures, providing individual and family-based PSS and some remote PSS through radio. These efforts have resulted in around 54,295 children (26,717 boys, 27,578 girls) receiving PSS services in 2020 including 5,385 South Sudanese refugee children (2,305 boys, 3,080 girls) in Darfur states, Kordofan states, Blue Nile and White Nile states.

Moreover, 3,563 separated and unaccompanied children (3,124 boys, 439 girls) have been identified and reunified with their families or placed in alternative family care. This number of separated and unaccompanied children is in addition to more than 10,000 children reunified with their families after the accelerated closure of Khalwas (Quranic schools) due to the risk of COVID-19. This is another indication of how COVID-19 has pressured the government and UNICEF’s efforts to provide more appropriate learning opportunities while keeping children with their families.

COVID-19 has also resulted in the suspension of UN comprehensive verification missions to Rapid Support Forces (RSF) barracks. These began with visits in South and West Darfur in August and November 2019 respectively, and were intended to cover Blue Nile, Khartoum and East Darfur states.

UNICEF and partners have provided prevention and response services such as legal, medical and Psychosocial Support (PSS) to victims of Gender Based Violence where 8,449 children (2,666 boys, 5,783 girls) been reached with such services mainly in Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

In addition, 5,963 children living and working on and off the streets in Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states have been identified during the curfew time. They were unaccompanied, without protection from law enforcement authorities and without food (which they used to get from restaurants or social gatherings such as weddings, that have been closed or suspended). UNICEF and partners

advocated strongly with the Government in Khartoum and in the States to ensure that those children are protected during the curfew time. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in these states and the civil society partners have been able to obtain the necessary permissions from the authorities to work during the curfew and secure and distribute food items to children in need.

The reporting period has also witnessed escalated intercommunal conflicts in Eastern states, Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Darfur states. UNICEF and partners have also been able to provide the necessary supplies and services to affected children and families in these states.

Education

Since 14 March and across all of Sudan, all education institutions were closed as part of the COVID-19 counter measures taken by the Government of Sudan. All grades, basic and secondary, have already completed their school year and final exams except for Grades 8 basic and 3 secondary which were preparing for exams in March and April, respectively but have been postponed until July. This applies to public schools and private schools that follow the Sudanese curriculum. Private schools following international curricula are applying various e-learning and house teaching modalities to complete the school year. UNICEF Sudan has been supporting the Federal Ministry of Education to develop review lessons for about 336,000 Grade 8 students and almost 500,000 Grade 11 students to prepare them for their final exams. Thus far, lessons were broadcast on TV and radio benefiting 128,534 students across the country who have access and hard copy lessons were made available for students without access to media.

All face to face workshops and training activities are currently on hold and are being redesigned, slowing the implementation of all soft components of the humanitarian education programme (community mobilization, capacity building activities, etc.).

The Federal Ministry of Education has unified the education calendar across Sudan starting on the 27 September 2020. The education ladder will also be changed from eight years of basic and three years of secondary schools to six years of basic, three years of middle and three years of secondary school. The National Centre for Curricula and Educational Research (NCCER) announced a review of the curricula for grades 1 to 6 starting with the upcoming 2020-2021 school year. As the government progresses its reforms, the education sector has necessarily delayed some standard humanitarian implementation such as postponing end-user supplies distribution until closer to the term's commencement when schools are prepared to utilise them.



Students sitting Grade 8 exams in Darfur. Photo Credit: UNICEF

These disruptions to programming mean that limited education activities were implemented during Quarter 2 and this is reflected in the results to date. However, enough school seats and grade 8 exam fees were provided to support 2,148 students (269 boys and 1,879 girls) in Red Sea, North Darfur and Central Darfur. To improve learning environments, UNICEF support helped construct 42 new classrooms, rehabilitated 53 classrooms and constructed 13 latrines for the benefit of 11,342 students (5,794 boys & 5,548 girls) in Central Darfur, North Darfur, and Khartoum. While applying COVID-19 precautions, 45 teachers (44 males & 1 female) were trained in teaching methodologies for the accelerated learning programme and early childhood education.

Child Survival and Development (CSD) Programme Component

Health and Nutrition (H&N)

In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic greatly affecting Sudan, UNICEF has improved the capacity of the Ministry of Health at Federal and State levels as well as NGO partners to provide lifesaving integrated Health and Nutrition Services for Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs), refugees and vulnerable host populations. Only 56 percent of the Health and Nutrition proportion of the 2020 HAC appeal has been funded. By the end of June UNICEF accumulated the following key results: 106,378 children treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (35 percent of the 2020 target), 314,187 mothers and caregivers that received counseling on recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices (35 percent), 135,510 children received measles vaccinations (17% of the 2020 target) and 600,000 children (50% girls) receiving treatment for common childhood illnesses (61% of the 2020 target). Nutrition results are as expected at this time of year, with COVID-19 having little impact on delivery of these services. Procedures such as increasing the quantity of RUTF dispensed to mothers per visit has reduced the frequency of visits to nutrition centers and increasing IYCF sessions with less attendees has aligned nutrition activities with the COVID-19 response and kept results on track. Measles vaccinations are close to a linear progression and UNICEF is working with Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) and other partners to ensure children are immunized, especially those in difficult to reach areas and those who missed immunization due to COVID-19. The accelerated immunization activities will start from 23 August and will continue up to 31 December 2020 and should bring the coverage to at least the level of last year. The community networks established to perform the IMCI services are functioning despite the COVID-19 outbreak. UNICEF has secured sufficient resources to maintain a stable pipeline for RUTF and vaccines till the

end of 2020, slightly distorting the funding to results ratio for the mid year as the bulk of the funds have been used in securing these supplies.

In East Jebel Marra, South Darfur, UNICEF and partners conducted a needs assessment mission to Gol-Rambang, an area that has not seen any health and nutrition services since 2004. To address the needs of this vulnerable population, UNICEF and partners developed a response plan with short-term and longer term goals to assure provision of PHC services. In the short term, Health workers will be trained to deliver PHC services while infrastructure will be developed in the long term, including cold-chain services and an Outpatient Therapeutic-feeding Programme (OTP) to care for children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition.

In response to conflict and displacement in North Darfur, UNICEF is providing communities in Al Tina, Sortony, Tawilla and Dar Alslam areas with 11 integrated health and nutrition service centres. UNICEF is also continuing to support 3 selected Stabilization Centers (SC) in El Fasher, Shangiel Tobiya and Sortony which have admitted 75 severely malnourished children suffering medical complications.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the first half of 2020, 301,830 (84% of the annual target) conflict and epidemics affected people (154,161 females) in the five Darfur states, North Kordofan, Blue Nile and Sennar gained access to life saving basic water services through the construction or rehabilitation of 65 motorized basic water sources (mainly solar systems) and 251 hand pumps. This includes 36,000 in high COVID-19 risk situations such as ports of entry facilities where the additional water sources were provided to facilitate physical distancing at water points. The high results are due to major rehabilitation work conducted on non-functioning water systems as a pre-emptive measure for COVID-19 and potential cholera epidemics caused by seasonal flooding.



Women and Children collect water from a UNICEF supported distribution point in Abu Shouk IDP camp near El Fasher, North Darfur. Photo Credit: UNICEF

Operation, maintenance and water disinfection services for existing water facilities benefitted 1,061,718 (71% of the annual target, 543,140 females) conflict and epidemics affected Sudanese (1,051,718) and South Sudanese refugees (10,000) across all Darfur, the three Kordofan states, Blue Nile, Sennar, White Nile, Kassala and Gedarif states (71% of the year target). The over-achievement is due to major water supply disinfection interventions conducted as a preventive measure for addressing potential cholera epidemics

Access to sanitation facilities was provided for 26,002 (26% of the annual target, 13,359 females) conflict affected Sudanese (23,702) and South Sudanese refugees (2,300) across Darfur, South Kordofan and Kassala. This involved the construction or rehabilitation of 755 communal and 815 household latrines. The under achievements in the emergency sanitation target were mainly because of programme shift in the stable emergency areas towards the implementation of developmental approaches,

encouraging the community to construct their latrines, in addition to the absence of major new displacements or refugee arrivals.

Hygiene promotion interventions reached 993,161 (71% of the yearly target including 519,668 females) conflict and epidemics affected Sudanese (949,250) and South Sudanese Refugees (43,911) with a focus on handwashing with soap in the Darfur states, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, Blue Nile, Sennar, White Nile and Gedarif. Of these, 62,696 were in COVID-19 high risk areas, in which hygiene promotion interventions were concentrated and WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) supplies were also distributed (71% of the annual target).

Supplies have been delivered for approximately 4,900 patients and medical staff (1,968 females) in 41 COVID-19 isolation and quarantine centres. These were in Khartoum, the five Darfur states, the three Kordofan states, Blue Nile, Sennar, White Nile, Gezira, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedarif and River Nile states and received WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) supplies. WASH facilities in these centres were rehabilitated or connected, including with innovative foot operated handwashing systems.

Enough emergency WASH supplies, for around 2.5 million flood affected people were prepositioned across the five states of Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, White Nile, Sennar, Kassala Gedarif and Red Sea states. The prepositioned supplies are chlorine for water disinfection, water storage, handwashing soap and emergency latrine construction supplies with a total value of USD 436,799. The prepositioning of WASH flood supplies into other targeted states is currently ongoing.

Communication for Development (C4D)

COVID-19 spread to every state in Quarter 2. The highest concentrations of cases are still in the eastern urban centres so communicating the risks and social measures needed to curtail its spread in UNICEF's states of operation represents the best chance of mitigating the impact of the virus. C4D activities concentrated almost entirely on the COVID-19 response during Quarter 2 due to the threat it poses and the opportunity of preventing further outbreaks, while also preparing communities for the coming flood and epidemic season.

In Blue Nile, the State Ministry of Health was supported in mobilizing native administration from 18 community groups to lead community COVID 19 engagement and preparedness for rainy season diseases like cholera and chikungunya.

In West and Central Darfur, in partnership with the State Ministry of Health, have reached some 39,147 displaced people, a group particularly susceptible due to living conditions, of them 25,289 are female and 13,858 are males, with key messages on protective and essential family practices relating to malaria, immunization and hygiene practices. In response to COVID 19 pandemic, some 2.5 million people were reached with key prevention practices using different communication channels as social media, mass media and roving microphones.

In South Darfur, UNICEF provided technical support to SMOH Health Promotion department to train 600 community members on data collection, monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the media campaigns associated with COVID 19 in 11 localities.

In El Gadarif in Eastern Sudan, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health Promotions to reach 113,300 households with reliable and critical COVID-19 information and encouraging the adoption of positive health behavior via roving megaphones.

In South and West Kordofan UNICEF provided technical and financial support to SMOH Health Promotion to reach almost 1.9 million people with key messages on COVID 19 symptoms and prevention methods using roving megaphones, radio drama, talk shows and social media to engage with communities

Communication and Advocacy

To mark World Immunization Week, [Protecting children from preventable diseases amid COVID-19 in South Darfur](#) was published in English and [Arabic reaching](#) over 1.5 million people. UNICEF also held a Facebook Live Q&A with technical staff in the UNICEF Health section as a follow-up to the large response generated by the article. A [Q&A : \(English/Arabic\)](#) on COVID-19 and routine vaccinations in English and Arabic was also published reassuring parents and promoting the importance continuing to vaccinate children under COVID-19 conditions.

A joint [news note with Save the Children, Plan International and World Vision](#) was issued for "Day of the African Child" on 16 June. Tweets, Facebook posts and articles highlighted UNICEF efforts promoting children's rights throughout Sudan and particularly documenting the efforts to address malnutrition. This included the [video](#)- 'Journey of the Sudanese Peanut', the [photo essay](#) 'Peanut farmers in East Darfur join the fight against malnutrition in Sudan' and the [story](#)- 'A three-year-old boy beats severe malnutrition in Sudan's White Nile State'. We published a documentary [video](#) on Ready To Use Therapeutic Food and how UNICEF works with local communities to minimize malnutrition in Sudan. A dedicated malnutrition page was launched on the [website](#) as an information hub housing all malnutrition videos and stories from Sudan.

Since the beginning of the year-UNICEF Sudan's website outreach increased by 105% reaching almost 29 thousand viewers since the launch of the Arabic website in March. From April 1st to June 20th UNICEF Sudan reached 43,254,098 people with digital messages on our Social Media Platforms (Facebook, Twitter & Instagram).

Funding

UNICEF's 2020 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Sudan requires US\$147.11 million to address the new and protracted needs of the afflicted population. The prevailing political and economic fragility in Sudan is further complicated by the turmoil of the Covid-19 crisis. The HAC appeal will be updated in the third quarter to reflect the change in needs and context. At the end of June, UNICEF faced a US\$83.52 million (57 percent) funding shortfall (aside from Covid-19 response requirements ⁴), curtailing relief efforts against flooding, disease outbreaks, conflict and the nutrition crisis, and leaving education, health, child protection and WASH needs unaddressed.

⁴ The additional COVID-19 requirements were at 24.5 million USD as of end of April, however this only includes the health-led response, not the efforts required to put in place continuity of services etc.



Spreading the COVID distancing message at water filling stations.
Photo Credit: UNICEF

UNICEF Sudan would like to take this opportunity to express its humble and sincere appreciation to the donors that continue supporting the humanitarian appeal in Sudan. In 2020 the humanitarian response has to-date been supported by the European Union, the governments of Canada, Japan, the United States as well as by significant contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF); in Darfur, UNICEF also implemented interventions with funding from the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for human rights and rule of law.

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2020 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal)					
Appeal Sector	2020 HAC Requirement (US\$)	Funds available *		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year (US\$)	Carry-Over (US\$)	US \$	%
Child Protection	12,632,498	3,846,930	1,095,739	7,689,829	61%
Education	33,222,430	4,938,512	1,363,553	26,920,366	81%
Health	25,393,608	8,878,757	5,449,152	11,065,699	51%
Nutrition	49,017,960	21,811,412	5,449,152	21,757,396	44%
WASH	25,345,000	6,743,028	4,008,268	14,593,704	58%
Total	147,111,496	46,218,639	17,365,864	83,526,994	58%

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

Next Situation Report: 15 October 2020

UNICEF Sudan: www.unicef.org/sudan

UNICEF Sudan Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefSudan123>

UNICEF Sudan Humanitarian Action for Children: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/sudan.html>

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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS (2020 results against provisional targets)

	Overall Needs ⁵	Sector (Cluster) Response			UNICEF		
		2020 Target	Total Results ⁶	Change since last report	2020 Target ⁷	Total Results	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION							
# boys and girls receiving psychosocial support	1.8 million	450,000	101,124	53,612	208,000	54,295	10,788
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			132,000	48,910	9,616
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			76,000	5,385	1,172
# of registered unaccompanied/ separated children supported with reunification services		30,000	10,484	4,346	8,600	3,563	3,092
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			4,100	3,230	2,916
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			4,500	333	176
# of women, men, boys and girls supported with quality age and gender appropriate child protection services including, case management and referral services including Cash Based Assistance		250,000	31,169	19,586	120,000	8,449	104
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			71,000	8,449	104
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			49,000	0	0
EDUCATION							
# of out-of-school children in humanitarian situations accessing formal or non-formal basic education	1.5 million	350,000	15,725	5,336	134,738	5,866	0
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			91,869	5,336	0
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			42,869	530	0
# of children in humanitarian situations who received subsidies, scholarships, grants, social assistance and/or teaching, learning and recreation materials from UNICEF to attend school		729,000	119,867	59,719	404,215	62,296	2,148
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			329,000	59,719	2,148
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			75,215	2,577	0
HEALTH							
# of boys and girls under 1 year of age receiving first dose of measles vaccine	8.6 million	N/A			780,500	135,510	69,358
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			737,038	127,921	65,453
<i>Refugees</i>		N/A			43,462	7,589	3,905

⁵ Overall needs are based on 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview

⁶ Sector results sometimes are lower than UNICEF results due to the exclusion of the Refugee caseload from sector results. This avoids double-counting as these are reflected within UNHCR's multi-sector response results.

⁷ Targets reflect the UNICEF 2020 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2019-HAC-Sudan.pdf>.

# Children under 5 to access integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services		N/A			987,700	600,000	521,333
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>					932,700	566,593	492,306
<i>Refugees</i>					55,000	33,407	29,027
NUTRITION⁸							
# of children 6-59 months affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to treatment	3.3 million	290,891	103,089	69,420	300,000	106,277	71,554
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			290,891	103,089	69,420
<i>Refugees</i>					9,109	3,188	2,134
# of caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling		774,919	298,660	159,539	900,000	313,456	167,452
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			857,573	298,660	159,539
<i>Refugees</i>					42,427	14,796	7,913
WASH⁹							
# of population in humanitarian situations who access and use safe drinking water	7.61 million	1,704,213	565,672	335,150	360,000	301,830	204,330
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			288,000	301,830	204,330
<i>Refugees</i>					72,000	0	0
# of population in humanitarian situations accessing appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defecation		1,130,943	59,310	30,248	100,000	26,028	10,631
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			80,000	23,728	9,331
<i>Refugees</i>					20,000	2,300	1,300
# people benefiting from water disinfection and operation and maintenance of drinking water supply services		N/A	N/A		1,500,000	1,061,718	515,579
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>		N/A			1,350,000	1,051,718	507,246
<i>Refugees</i>					150,000	10,000	8,333
# of population in humanitarian situations reached with messages on appropriate hygiene practices		3,166,563	2,110,530	1,497,662	1,500,000	993,161	647,289
<i>IDPs, Returnees, Vulnerable Residents</i>	N/A			1,200,000	949,250	630,211	
<i>Refugees</i>				300,000	43,911	17,078	

⁸Results reported for the Nutrition sector indicators are one month prior to the UNICEF sitrep date due to partner reporting mechanisms.

⁹WASH results are reported against the provision of new water facilities (water trucking is not reflected) and new latrines. Operation and maintenance of existing water facilities and the rehabilitation of existing latrines are not reflected.