



Humanitarian Situation Report

3 June 2023

On 30 May, 9 months old Iolla Bolis undergoes nutrition screening before vaccination at Gezirat Al-Feel Health Centre. Her mother Merial and her children fled the war in Khartoum. Her mother is aware of the importance of vaccinations for her child and that is why even while displaced, she has brought Bolis for her second vaccination appointment. While the conflict continues, UNICEF and its partners are maintaining delivery of healthcare services including child vaccinations @UNICEF Sudan/Ahmed Elfatih Mohamdeen

SUDAN

- More than 13 million children, and over half of the population, in Sudan need urgent humanitarian assistance. These are not just numbers, they are individuals with families, dreams, and aspirations. They are the future of Sudan and deserve a chance to survive and thrive. No efforts should be spared by all actors to protect the children and their rights.
- The peace talks between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) began in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in early May and produced a ceasefire declaration of commitments to protecting civilians and facilitating the humanitarian response. However, two short-term ceasefire deals have been repeatedly violated, particularly in Khartoum and Darfur and intercommunal violence increased.
- To date (before and during the ceasefire) UNICEF Sudan delivered over 2,500 metric tonnes loaded with health, nutrition, water and sanitation, supplies to states across the country, including states with active fighting. These supplies will benefit at least 1.67 million children. Continued ceasefire and uninterrupted humanitarian access are needed to ensure delivery of lifesaving supplies and services.
- Reports of deaths among the children were reported in Maygoma orphanage in Khartoum. UNICEF is providing lifesaving supplies and coordinating efforts with partners to relocate them as safely as possible if and when conditions allow.
- UNICEF launched its [revised 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) appeal](#) on 30 May. UNICEF requires US\$ 838 million (\$253 million increase) to reach 11.9 million people of which 9.4 million are children affected by the crisis, while building resilience and maintaining critical services for children, women already in need before the conflict. UNICEF is facing a 95% funding gap to deliver on its HAC.

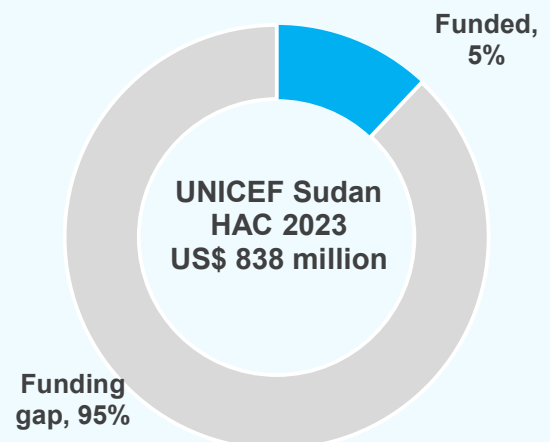
Key figures*

24.7 million
People in need

11.9 million
People to be reached

13.6 million
Children in need

9.4 million
Children to be reached



*Key figures reflect the new provisions of [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) for Sudan published on 18 May and UNICEF revised Humanitarian action for Children

Funding overview and partnerships

UNICEF is actively responding - to maintain critical and lifesaving services in hotspot areas, and providing critical WASH, Nutrition, and Psychosocial support to children in areas that are hosting newly displaced people and vulnerable communities across the country. Partnerships and funding are vital for this. UNICEF Sudan has revised its [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) 2023](#) against growing needs due to the ongoing conflict - showing a 43 per cent increase (by \$253 million) in funding requirements - and in line with the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 for Sudan. UNICEF requires US\$838 million to continue providing lifesaving assistance to reach 11.9 million of the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis, including 9.4 million children, while building resilience and maintaining critical services for children, women, and those with disabilities already in need before the conflict.

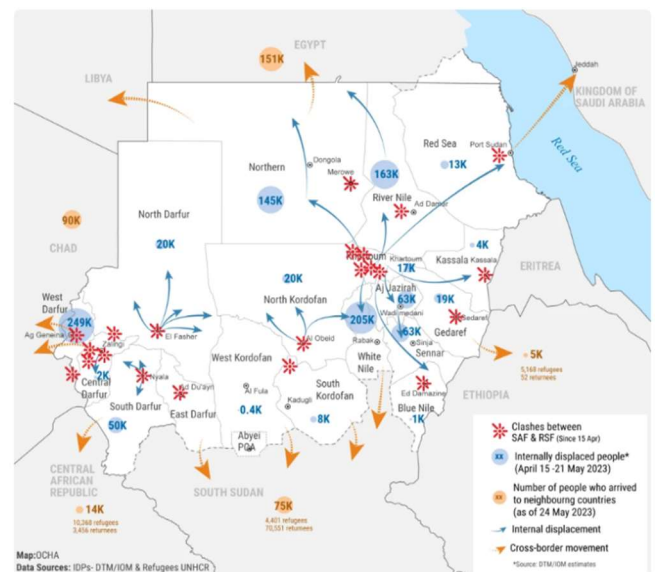
UNICEF Sudan would like to sincerely thank the donors supporting the humanitarian response in Sudan, in 2023, by the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the governments of the United States of America, Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, Norway, Kuwait, Japan, France, as well as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF), and UNICEF National Committees.

Finding confidence in our strong partnerships to date, we appeal our partners for the following:

- Continue to be a champion for children, and strongly advocate for the rights of children caught in the middle of this devastating crisis in Sudan.
- Help us mobilize necessary funding to sustain and scale-up our support to the children and vulnerable in Sudan.
- Allow for flexibility in managing committed funding to sustain essential social services for vulnerable children and families across Sudan.

Situation overview

The peace talks between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) began in the Saudi Arabian city of Jeddah in early May and produced a cease-fire declaration of commitments to protecting civilians and facilitating the humanitarian response. However, two short-term ceasefire deals have been repeatedly violated. Despite moments of lulls in fighting during the ceasefire truce, shooting and confrontations between the SAF and the RSF reportedly continued in Khartoum, Omdurman, Sharg Al Neel and Bahri. Looting of markets, businesses, and private residences as well as carjacking of vehicles continued in the cities where fighting is taking place. Intercommunal violence and tension continued across Darfur, especially in West Darfur, but also in Zalingei and El Obeid. Unless a solution is found and humanitarian access restored, the continuation of the war may lead to more serious tribal clashes in various Sudanese states. Substantive disruption of services, lack of food and supplies in Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan and other states have put the lives of thousands of vulnerable children at risk.



Since 15 April, over 1.2 million people have been displaced, Among the displaced, over 378,000 people have fled the country or returned to their country of origin¹. Prior to the conflict, there were 3.7 million people internally displaced and 1.1 million refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan.² Hundreds of people have lost their lives and over 5,000 men, women and children have been injured since 15 April (source OCHA).

¹ UNHCR 31 May 2023 update

² [OCHA - Clash between SAF and RSF Flash Update Report No.12](#)

The fighting has inflicted a heavy toll on the most vulnerable, particularly unaccompanied and separated children, including children without family care in institutions. The situation at the Maygoma orphanage in Khartoum is of high concern. Deaths are confirmed of children who have perished since the fighting broke out in Khartoum and especially during the last few days. The children continue to suffer harrowing conditions in the sixth week of fighting, severely hampering the access for humanitarian workers, caretakers and medical staff to access the children and provide the required medical services and care. UNICEF is providing lifesaving supplies and coordinating efforts with partners to relocate them as safely as possible if and when conditions allow.

Humanitarian needs

Continued fighting has caused tremendous human suffering and exacerbated significant pre-existing humanitarian needs. The Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, published on 18 May, estimates that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased by 57 percent from 15.8 million, in November 2022, to 24.7 million in May 2023. Of whom, 8.6 million people need education services, 4.3 million need child protection assistance, 14.9 million need WASH lifesaving interventions, as well as 11 million people and 4.6 million need health and nutrition services, respectively. The Humanitarian Response Plan requires US\$2.56 billion, an increase of US\$800 million, making it the largest appeal ever issued for Sudan.

Power shortages, limited medical supplies, and infrastructure damage is severely hampering the delivery of essential health care. The national vaccination programme has been disrupted amidst a polio outbreak reported country before the crisis and measles outbreaks since the conflict started. The suspension of nutrition services in conflict areas has disrupted treatment programmes for hundreds of thousand malnourished children.

Schools and educational institutions remain closed in conflict-affected areas of Khartoum, Gezira, South Darfur, West Darfur, and West Kordofan. Seven million children were not attending school before the conflict, exposing them to a higher risk of physical and mental threats, including recruitment into armed groups. Increased cases of Gender-based violence have been reported, especially in areas where active fighting is taking place. Moreover, unexploded ordnances are spread in the streets and houses, exposing children to a high risk of death and injuries.

UNICEF and partners' emergency response focuses on three key elements:

- I. **HOTSPOTS:** Maintaining critical and lifesaving basic services in Khartoum, Darfur, and the Kordofan regions, through local partners and staff on the ground (focus on delivery of programme criticality one in these areas).
- II. **DISPLACED POPULATIONS:** Providing urgent assistance to the newly displaced and host communities in the five states with no ongoing conflict and along border areas where there are the largest gathering points: Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Red Sea and White Nile.
- III. **BASIC SERVICES:** Continuing treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition, primary healthcare, including vaccinations, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education in emergencies, cash plus programming, including emergency preparedness response for recurrent emergencies such as floods and epidemics.

UNICEF is the Cluster Lead Agency for Nutrition, WASH, Education (co-leading with Save the Children) and Child Protection and is maintaining and strengthening these coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.

UNICEF continues to address the multiple crises in Sudan through direct delivery and its long-standing partnership with government institutions and national and international organizations. By drawing on its capacity to deliver a principled, child-centered humanitarian response in line with its Core Commitment to Children, UNICEF aims to ensure that lifesaving and sustainable solutions, underpinned by solid preparedness, are tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable families, focusing on children, women, and including those with disabilities. UNICEF draws on its substantive field presence to be closer to the affected population and its partners.

UNICEF continues to promote community engagement and localization of aid that prioritizes children and women, establishing solid feedback and accountability mechanisms by leveraging local organizations. More support will be provided to credible evidence generation through the research, evaluation, and knowledge management programme to inform decision-making.

UNICEF has a total of 61 Implementing Partners in Sudan, 43 are currently operational including 21 Civil Society Partners. UNICEF implements Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education activities through its 43 implementing partners, 23 percent of which are governmental entities and 77 percent Civil Society organisations in 17 out of the 18 states covering 105 localities of Sudan.

Major gaps and constraints:

Humanitarian access to the affected population, especially children trapped in institutions and conflict lines, is the main constraint for UNICEF and partners to scale up the lifesaving emergency response. The functioning of public infrastructure continues to be affected due to the ongoing fighting and restriction of movement of personnel concerned for their safety and security. Cash shortages, very limited or no electricity, communication disruption and a spike in fuel and essential commodities prices further threaten the operational capacity of water systems and health facilities. The Central Bank of Sudan and local commercial banks in conflict areas have been closed, leaving people without access to cash and financial assets. UNICEF has contracts with three financial service providers. All financial service providers are facing serious operational and liquidity challenges such as poor internet connectivity, fuel shortage and high withdrawals. Finally, funding availability is curtailing UNICEF's capacity to deliver critical supplies and support services. A trend that is further compounded by extensive looting of warehouses and other UNICEF premises.

UNICEF programme response



Health Response

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided emergency supplies to reach at least 3 million children and their caregivers. Further, UNICEF distributed supplies to strengthen EPI services with focus on measles immunization for at least 1.67 million children. Eight states with the highest IDP influx have been reached. Last week, additional health supplies (vaccines, drugs and medical material) were received by the State Ministries of Health which will benefit 821,000 people, including children and women accessing primary healthcare services for at least three months. This includes essential supplies to treat 20,000 children and women who may suffer from acute watery diarrhoea (AWD).

In active partnership with 28 I/NGOs, UNICEF is supporting with supplies and cash 520 health facilities where 338 out of that is functional primary healthcare centres and 490 out-patient treatment centres with 373 out of that is functional in 12 states. As a result, 88 per cent of children in 12 states are currently receiving essential services, which shows a 12 per cent increase from the previous week. During the reporting period 26,099 children and women were reached with primary health care and 12,231 children were vaccinated against measles 12,231. These numbers are under-reported due to the disrupted health information system, reporting channels, and communication. .

In the **hotspot area of Khartoum**, UNICEF Sudan delivered midwifery kits to support the safe birth of 1,350 babies.

In the **eastern state of Kassala, where many people have fled**, UNICEF and its partners ensured continued operations in 342 health facilities, amongst others through the delivery In the **eastern state of Kassala, where many people have fled**, UNICEF and its partners ensured continued operations in 342 health facilities, through the delivery of health emergency kits. This is crucial for the response to the current influx of newly displaced populations as well as to be prepared for the upcoming rainy season, which will make access to remote communities more challenging.

In the central Gezira state, including its capital Madani, UNICEF and its partners managed to respond to the needs of the IDPs influx by supporting 35 primary healthcare centres and mobile clinics with supplies. These are supported with about 600 consultations, including immunization of children (45 children under-one were vaccinated against measles addressing the suspected measles cases reported from the IDP camps and vaccinations are continuing). In addition, supplies delivered to Gezira are covering the needs of pregnant women and children and will support 2,500 deliveries, 10,000 cases of acute water diarrhea, and to prevent stock-out of vaccines for routine immunization against childhood diseases.

Through implementing partners **in the Kordofan states,** lifesaving and sustaining health and nutrition services were still provided in all primary healthcare across the three states; however, the mobile immunization teams still face a lack of fuel and the security risk on the roads. UNICEF and SMOH managed to distribute the emergency health supplies to Kadugli, Dilling, Habila, Dalami and Elgouz localities in addition to 135 cartons of RUTF, where 98 IDPs children in Elgoz locality from 19 different OTPs sites of Khartoum and Elobied are newly admitted and 115 cartons of RUTF to IMC which further the IP will distributing to OTPs to treat 115 SAM cases.

UNICEF H&N team in Kordofan following closely with UNICEF supplies and logistics on transportation of 9,000 cartons of RUTF for Q3 from Khartoum to three Kordofan states through Madani and as of today the 5 vehicles that carrying RUTF were departed Kosti on their way to Elobied, Kadugli and Elfula. As all the SMOH NK's WHs in Elobied are in areas not safe, UNICEF managed to secure WH in IRW to accommodate the quantity of 3,500 cartons of RUTF till to be distributed to OTPs sites.

In the Darfur region, provision of healthcare remains challenging and very critical. UNICEF and its partners are doing everything to reach children and their families with lifesaving supplies and services. In South Darfur, Nyala Teaching Hospital resumed health services after one week of services suspension due to heavy shooting that has caused health cadres to leave the hospital for their safety. Despite active fighting in Nyala, a total of 1,009 consultations were conducted at Um Dafoug and Al Mashaga hospitals through support from UNICEF and its partners. Furthermore, 109 children under-five received vaccinations against killer childhood diseases. Stock-out of vaccines has been reported in many vaccination sites in South Darfur as a consequence of the looting and fire in the main cold chain in Nyala at the beginning of the conflict. In Central Darfur, lifesaving health and nutrition services continued in 69 primary healthcare facilities (supported by UNICEF and its partners, including in the Jebel Marra region). In East Darfur, 699 children under-five received clinical consultations, 1,425 under-ones were vaccinated against measles, and 1,632 children and women received primary healthcare during the reporting week.



Nutrition Response

UNICEF ensured the timely delivery and prepositioning of over 600 metric tonnes of lifesaving nutrition supplies including ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) across 11 states in the country. This will enable UNICEF and its partners to treat over 45,000 children 6-59 months suffering from severe wasting over the next months. As the sole provider of RUTF in the country, UNICEF estimates there is additional need of RUTF due to the increase in acute malnutrition as a result of the crisis. Following the tragic destruction of the factory producing 60 per cent of vital nutrition supplies (therapeutic food), UNICEF took immediate action and shifted over 100 thousand cartons of RUTF orders to offshore suppliers to keep an intact nutrition supply pipeline and avoid stockouts. The disruption of health service provision in many areas of Sudan also affected communication and data transfer from facility to locality and state levels. UNICEF is working with partners to revive timely reporting. The data received in the reporting period indicates that 2,425 severely wasted children 6 to 59 months were admitted for treatment and IYCF counseling provided to 1,453 children. These numbers are likely to be underestimation given the challenges in communication and reporting in many localities..

UNICEF is leading the coordination of the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) response in many states. A joint statement on IYCF-E was developed in consultation with all nutrition sector partners. UNICEF is also organizing orientation sessions for partners from nutrition and other sectors, including health, education, protection and WASH sectors.

UNICEF supported the operationalization of over 250 outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) centres in Blue Nile, Kassala, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, West Kordofan states to improve access to quality lifesaving nutrition services to treat severe acute malnutrition among children under-five

years. UNICEF prioritized new hotspots and IDP areas while maintaining integrated lifesaving nutrition preventive and curative services for those already in need. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support four mobile nutrition teams to provide nutrition services in IDP gatherings. Cumulatively, 3,709 children were screened for malnutrition, of which 309 children under-five with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment. The report from the last vitamin A distribution campaign that was carried out in March 2023 showed that over 7.6 million children 6 – 59 months of age across the country received their first dose of vitamin A.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Response

UNICEF continued to provide critical lifesaving WASH services to vulnerable IDPs and at-risk communities to 12 of the most affected states in the country.

Over 127,000 people benefitted from safe water for drinking and domestic needs thanks to UNICEF's support to the Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) and partnership with humanitarian WASH partners. By providing chlorine, fuel, and spare parts, UNICEF ensured the distribution of drinking water through water trucking, the operation and maintenance of existing water supply systems as well the rehabilitation of non-functional water points. In partnership with the State Ministry of Health, UNICEF further ensured that over 96,300 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages in East Darfur, including a solid waste campaign in South Darfur. By disseminating guidance around available actions to prevent or mitigate water, sanitation, and hygiene related diseases, newly arrived IDPs and care givers will be able to better prevent the spread of disease whilst promoting a clean environment. UNICEF also supported the maintenance of six communal latrines at two new temporary displacement centers, benefitting 1,000 individuals.

UNICEF supported 22 schools and safe spaces (including displacement centers/gathering points), as well as 5 health facilities with lifesaving WASH services, through maintenance of communal latrines, soap distribution, increase of water storage capacity and trucking of drinking water.

UNICEF continued to distribute WASH supplies across the country. In Khartoum state, water treatment supplies were dispatched to Water, Environmental Sanitation Corporation (WES), Ministry of Health (MoH) and SUDO. UNICEF supplies continued to be distributed in Gezira, River Nile, and Red Sea States, with UNICEF supporting a new distribution of plastic sheets, water purification tablets and water containers in Northern State. During this reporting period over 7,414 people have benefitted from UNICEF's WASH critical supplies, including over 4,000 children.



Child Protection Response

UNICEF and its partners provided psychosocial support to 2,889 children and their parents in Sudan. A total of 59 unaccompanied and separated children were provided with alternative care or reunified with their families. Community members, including children, were sensitized on the dangers of unexploded ordnance and remnants of war. Over 68 children were provided with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance affected populations. Most community structures, including the child clubs and community-based child protection networks, were activated to facilitate emergency response and denounce and report violence against children. Over 43 women, girls and boys received access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions. UNICEF continued to facilitate the referral of children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) and their families to basic social services.

The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave child rights violations has been activated from the onset of the crisis but faces some challenges in verifying incidents. The trained community-based child protection network members actively monitor and report violence against children. UNICEF in coordination with the State Councils for Child Welfare (SCCW) and the MRM working group is focusing on ensuring all reported MRM cases are verified.



Education Response

The establishment of safe and child-friendly learning environments remains an utmost priority to safeguard children from exploitation, abuse, and the risk of recruitment into armed groups. Since the start of the war, UNICEF has been supporting the establishment of a total of 410 safe and child-friendly learning spaces, including alternative learning programme (ALP) centers and e-learning centers on solar energy, benefitting 20,092 internally displaced

girls and boys, with a specific focus on addressing the psychosocial needs of children and adolescents, particularly girls.

In addition, UNICEF has distributed learning and recreational materials to 3,820 children in safe and child-friendly learning spaces in Gedaref, Kassala, and White Nile states to mitigate the adverse effects of school closures. Furthermore, efforts have been initiated to establish adolescent-led child clubs, aiming to empower adolescents and young individuals to actively participate in engagement initiatives. To ensure continuous access to the formal Sudanese curriculum for newly displaced children, youth, and teachers within Sudan and neighboring host countries, UNICEF has successfully registered 22,280 children and adolescents in the Learning Passport programme. All these interventions are rooted in the prioritization of psychosocial needs and well-being, ensuring their access to structured learning opportunities, comprehensive psychosocial support, and essential learning resources.



Social Inclusion and Cash Assistance Response

UNICEF continues to implement the [Mother and Child Cash Transfer Plus \(MCCT+\) for the First 1,000 Day of Life programme](#). The programme operates in nine localities in Kassala and Red Sea states, currently hosting over 16,000 people displaced from Khartoum and other conflict areas.

In the latest payment cycle concluded at the end of March, 51,651 pregnant women and lactating mothers were reached through the programme, benefiting almost 310,000 household members. In addition to the cash entitlements, the women benefited from antenatal and postnatal care and other essential services at the health facilities. UNICEF is currently taking several initiatives to sustain the MCCT+ programme and expand its coverage to more women and mothers, including those that have been newly displaced by the current crisis. UNICEF is conducting detailed risk and feasibility assessments to identify different cash payment modalities and assess market functionality in priority areas. UNICEF is also mapping out local partners to implement cash interventions. In addition, UNICEF continues to actively engage with the Cash Working Group to coordinate across partners and engage in joint assessments.

Crosscutting areas

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

Lifesaving messages: design, printing and distribution of 1,000 posters in Gezira state as well as messaging through radio and television. Topics covered include prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and lifesaving messages and key family practices (such as the importance of breastfeeding, handwashing, sleeping under a mosquito net), which reached 21 gathering points and host communities in Gezira state. Additionally, U-Report's new chatbot for Sudan was launched as a two-way communication channel aiming to provide lifesaving messages to people about staying safe, talking to children, and PSEA. In the two days since its launch, nearly 5,000 U-Reporters have signed up.

Community engagement: In five IDP gathering points in Gezira state, participatory theatre, community dialogues, and focus group discussions engaged over 500 IDPs on handwashing, open defecation, and immunization.

Social listening and community feedback: feedback coming in via offline community mechanisms is being analyzed and shared. Topics include concerns and complaints about service provision, disease outbreaks, lack of response capacities, and harmful behaviours (open defecation). Additional insights from social listening have been analyzed and processed for recommendations. This reporting period showed an increase in online discussion about missing persons' reports of children, increasing concerns around sexual violence, lack of medical services, access to the capital being cut-off, and targeting of doctors and neighbourhood committee volunteers.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF is committed to providing timely and lifesaving information, active participation and access to complaints and feedback mechanisms. An emergency AAP plan is to be activated covering rapid and needs assessments, mapping of resources, drafting of resourceful references like Q&As and counseling lines, empowering local

community networks for sensitization and awareness. In addition, establishing (inter and intra-agency) complaints/community feedback mechanisms are being planned to safeguard safe, inclusive, accessible and equitable mechanisms and referral pathway for resolving and responding to complaints.

Supply and Logistics

- **Supply Plan:** UNICEF continues to face a budget gap in funding the urgent initial supply needs to support children impacted by the current conflict, their families and communities. US\$40 million will allow UNICEF to restock lifesaving health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection supplies, and sustain and scale-up its crisis response in Sudan. The supplies will be distributed directly to service providers and partners in both hotspot areas in Khartoum and the Darfur, and areas of high displacement, as well as stored to pre-position, for continuation of lifesaving services.
- **Supplies delivery to partners:** WASH & Health lifesaving supplies worth US \$263,731.50 were dispatched from Port Sudan to 9 states from 21 to 28 May 2023. 40,208 cartons of RUTF worth US\$1,721,706 dispatched from Samil warehouse loaded on 23x 50-metric ton trucks to 10 states. Supplies worth US \$ 305,312 were dispatched from Madani warehouse to the State Ministry of Health (Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea).
- **Relocation of supplies from Khartoum warehouse to Madani:** From 23 to 31 May 2023, 39 x 50-metric ton trucks of Health, WASH, Education, and Child Protection supplies were dispatched and received in Wad Madani warehouse. Physical reconciliation of stock received is ongoing.
- **Supplies Receipt:** Two charter flights with emergency Health supplies worth US \$530,449 were received on 30th and 31st May in Port Sudan. Plans are underway to dispatch these supplies to Wad Madani warehouse for subsequent distribution to states. A vaccine shipment was also received at Port Sudan on 31st May 2023 and dispatched to the states in coordination with EPI and State Ministry of Health in Port Sudan.
- **Local supply market assessment and procurement:** The supply market assessment was launched in all strategic economic hubs to enable procurement of response supplies from local markets. A total of 146 service providers were identified through expression of interest (EOI) and market assessments at field level. The following categories: blankets, plastic sheets and printing services have been identified for local procurement. Order placement to local suppliers has started and is ongoing.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the Education, Nutrition and WASH Sectors as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR). Inter-sector working group (ISWG) is led by OCHA, with regular coordination in place. UNICEF is a key partner in the in-country inter-agency prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force, Access working group and Refugee Coordination Forum. Interagency coordination at Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) working group was resumed by two leads - UNICEF and International Aid Services – with participation of international/national NGOs and community-based organizations. The sectors in consultation with the stakeholders re-analyzed the sectors need after the conflict and revised the Humanitarian Response Plan and working to upload the project documents in the dedicated forums.

Human interest stories and external media

Human Interested Stories

- [Uprooted twice: a Syrian refugee mother's tale on the conflict in Sudan and how UNICEF is supporting](#)
- [Amira: a self-appointed counsellor for displaced children](#)
- [Born on the move](#)
- [Child immunizations continue amidst conflict](#)
- [Safe water sources proving relief to displaced families](#)

Press release

- [Sudan conflict leaves 13.6 million children in desperate need of humanitarian aid](#)



Mandeep O'Brien
@MandeepOBrien

Heartbroken & dismayed at deaths of children in Mygoma, UNICEF is providing lifesaving supplies & coordinating efforts with partners to relocate them as safely as possible. Every measure must be taken to ensure safe passage of these vulnerable children. #ForEveryChild, Protection

<https://twitter.com/MandeepOBrien/status/1664289037958381569>



On 30 May, 9 months old Iolla Bolis is vaccinated at Gezirat Al-Feel Health Centre in Sudan.

Her mother Merial and her children fled war from Khartoum. She is aware of the importance of vaccinations for her child and that is why even while displaced, she has brought Bolis for her second vaccination appointment.

While the conflict continues, UNICEF and its partners are maintaining delivery of healthcare services including child vaccinations.

Funding Status*

REPORT AS OF 31 MAY 2023					
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (AS DETAILED IN THE REVISED HAC 2023)					
Sector	Original HAC 2023 Requirement (USD)	Revised HAC 2023 Requirement (USD)	Funds available		Funding gap
			Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)	%
Health	32,800,000	67,612,858	5,917,595	61,695,263	91%
Nutrition	284,400,000	346,245,840	5,917,595	327,394,499	95%
WASH	33,400,000	80,325,302	18,851,341	75,637,485	94%
Education	79,800,000	123,211,757	4,687,817	120,752,602	98%
Child Protection	48,600,000	86,016,472	2,459,155	83,470,025	97%
Social Protection	100,000,000	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	100%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	5,600,000	34,198,848	6,055,245	28,143,603	82%
Total	584,600,000	837,611,077	40,517,601	797,093,476	95%

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

The humanitarian performance table is partially update due to low capacity of partners to report on the results due to the issues outlined in the section on challenges.

Sector	Overall needs	UNICEF and Ips Response			Cluster Response		
		2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2023 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health							
# children vaccinated against measles	11 million	1,655,308	249,853	12,231			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		3,163,728	343,184	26,099			
Nutrition							
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting	4.6 million	5,917,508	84,4906	3,989	5,917,508	84,4906	3,989
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment		621,600	43,345	2,425	559,446	43,345	2,425
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling		1,637,337	105,867	1,453	1,637,337	105,867	1,453
# pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation		1,637,337	-		1,637,337	-	
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	6 million	5,917 508 ¹	-	-	5,917 508		
Child Protection, gender-based violence in emergencies and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	4 million	349, 211	8,332	2,889			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions		20, 953	1,207	43			
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations		2,346,921	93	68			
# children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance intervention		352,129	873	20			
# unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified		13,968	305	59			
Learning and Skills							

¹ The vitamin A supplementation will happen during the nutrition screening of children.

# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	8.6 million	3,473,900	95,965	22,923	4,300,000		
# children receiving individual learning materials		3,473,900	76,349	3,820	4,300,000		
# trained teachers/ECD facilitators		57,915	-	-			
Adolescents and young people who participate in or lead engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes		173,746	-	-			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	14.9 million	4,000,000	569,385	127,485	5,051,743		
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies		200,000	13,648	7,414	500,000		
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programme		4,000,000	522,114	96,300	6,100,000		
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services		300,000	14,067	1,000	911,186		
# health facilities with basic WASH services		30 ¹	55	5	-		
# learning facilities and safe spaces reached with basic WASH services		20	73	22	-		
Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT)							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers		250,000	51,651	51,651			
Cross-sectoral (SBC, RCCE, gender and AAP)							
# of people participating in engagement actions		<u>2,000,000</u>					
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms		1,250,000					