



Humanitarian Situation Report

16 June 2023

On 3 June, displaced children engage in psychosocial activities at a gathering centre in Madeni. Through coloured drawings, the children expressed their experiences during the fighting and its impact on their lives and dreams. The activities are organized and delivered by the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) with UNICEF support and aim at providing psychosocial support through fun activities. © UNICEF Sudan/Ahmed Elfatih Mohamdeen

SUDAN

- Almost 2.2 million people have been displaced, including over one million children, across Sudan and to neighboring countries since the conflict between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Response Forces (RSF) began on 15 April.
- [The situation in Darfur is concerning](#), with heaviest fighting concentrated in El Geneina, West Darfur, which has experienced prolonged and large scale violence since 24 April. More than 14,800 children under-five are expected to be severely malnourished in West Darfur. With active fighting and looting in Central Darfur, immunization services and cold chain are not functional, leaving children at significant risk of disease.
- Across Sudan, UNICEF has received credible reports that over 330 children have been killed, and over 1,900 have been injured, as of 6 June. In addition, an increasing number of children are at risk of child recruitment and association with armed groups as well as gender-based violence.
- Since April 15, UNICEF Sudan dispatched over 3,600 metric tonnes of supplies in more than 100 trucks across Sudan, including hotspot areas in Darfur and Khartoum.
- Since the start of the conflict, UNICEF Sudan reached over 3 million children and women with health supplies, 140,000 people with safe drinking water, and 95,000 children are attending safe learning spaces – including solar-powered e-learning centres.
- UNICEF Sudan co-led the relocation of 297 children without parental care from Maygoma orphanage in Khartoum to a safer location in an extraordinary effort.
- To continue to save lives, UNICEF needs US\$838 million in 2023 to provide lifesaving assistance, with US\$100 million urgently needed in June/July to sustain and scale-up crisis response.

Key figures*

24.7 million

People in need

11.9 million

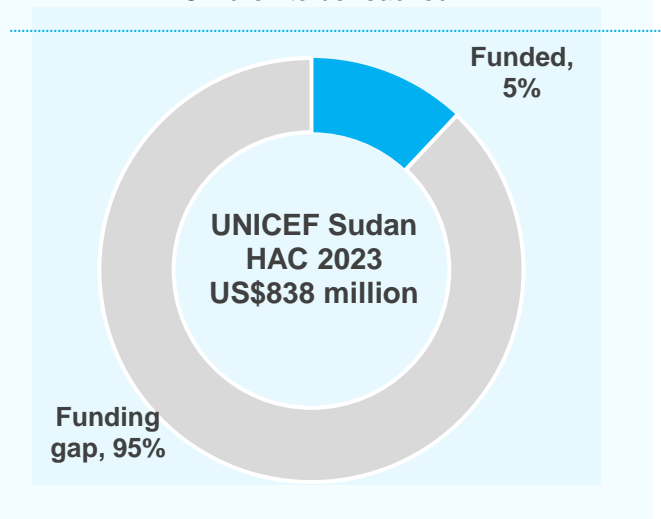
People to be reached

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 2023](#)

Funding overview and partnerships

To continue to save lives, UNICEF Sudan needs US\$838 million in 2023 to provide lifesaving assistance, as per our [revised Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) 2023](#) which is only five per cent funded. UNICEF Sudan is urgently appealing for US\$ 100 million to sustain and scale-up our crisis response to reach 4 million children and families with lifesaving nutrition (US\$38 million), health (US\$27 million), WASH (US\$20.5 million), and child protection and education (US\$ 14 million) services. Funding, especially flexible in nature, is needed to restock supplies, as well to be disbursed to partners to support the delivery of essential services in hotspot areas, especially in Khartoum, the Darfurs and areas of high displacement.

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, the 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.

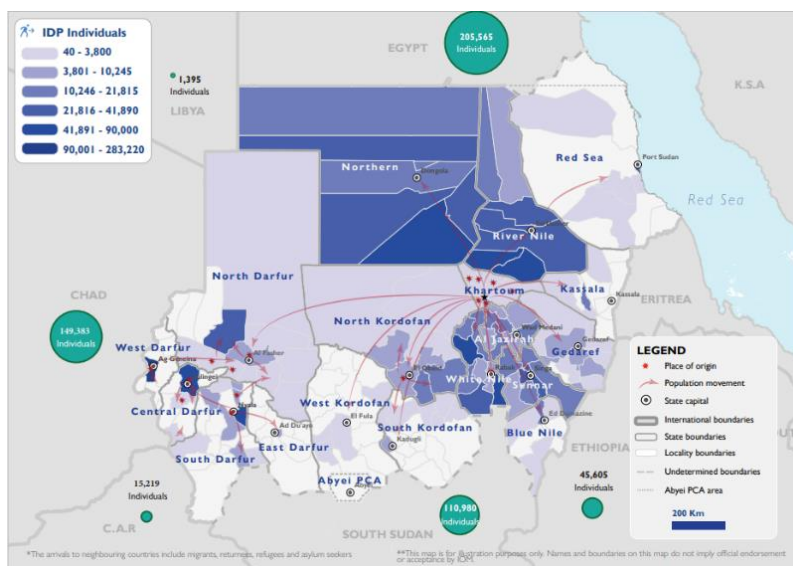
A Sudan Pledging Conference is organized in Geneva on 19 June. We ask our partners to please advocate strongly to keep children at the heart of any conversation in preparation for this conference. Finding confidence in our strong partnerships to date, we appeal our partners to:

- Strongly advocate for the rights of children caught in the middle of this devastating crisis in Sudan.
- Help us advocate for access and free movement and protection of humanitarian goods and workers.
- Help us mobilize necessary funding to sustain and scale-up our support to the children, their families and communities in Sudan.
- Allow for flexibility in managing committed and additional funding to sustain essential social services for vulnerable children and families across Sudan.

Situation overview

Close to 2.2 million people, more than half of whom are children, have been displaced across Sudan and beyond in neighboring countries after eight weeks into the armed conflict between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), with violence reportedly intensifying in Khartoum, El Obeid and the Darfurs, especially West and Central Darfur. According to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), around 1,100 people have been killed and over 11,700 injured across the country since the beginning of hostilities on 15 April.¹

As of June 6, UNICEF received credible reports that over 330 children have been killed, and more than 1,900 children had been injured. Since the beginning of the conflict, 200 children have reportedly died in West Darfur alone. During the last week of May, 14 children were killed and over 1,000 children were forced to flee their homes in Zalingei, Central Darfur, due to the fighting.



The number of people internally displaced due to the conflict has reached 1.7 million (over 334,500 households). The highest proportions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been observed in West Darfur (17 per cent), River Nile (14 per cent), White Nile (14 per cent), and Northern (11 per cent) states. Additionally, over 528,000 people crossed the borders into neighboring countries, mainly Egypt (40 per cent), Chad (27 per cent), and South Sudan (21 per cent), where the majority of the arrivals were Sudanese nationals and 36 per cent were foreign nationals and returnees.²

¹ Federal Ministry of Health Report, 14 June

² Displacement Tracking Matrix - Situation Report 8, 13 June

The economy and public finance, including transfers to the states, continue to be severely disrupted. Except for a few states that provided partial payments with their own resources, most civil servants and frontline workers have not been paid since April. This puts the basic service delivery and continuation of service at serious risk, even in states that are not directly affected by the conflict and are hosting families fleeing from Khartoum and other states. While there have also been major disruptions in the banking system, some of the banks are resuming operations in more stable states.

Humanitarian needs

The conflict in Sudan has increased humanitarian needs to an all-time high, 13.6 million children require urgent humanitarian assistance, an increased by over five million since the start of the current conflict. If this conflict is not imminently halted, up to 650,000 severely acute malnourished children might not survive, 1.7 million children under-one risk missing critical vaccinations, and millions of girls and boys in Sudan will miss out on education. The future of children in Sudan is at stake.

Prior to the conflict Sudan was already faced with a complex crisis, 1 out of every 18 children will not live to reach their fifth birthday, 1 in 7 will not have enough food to prevent wasting and stunting and a declining vaccination coverage. Millions of children are out-of-school, dispossessing young Sudanese of education, the safety of a schoolyard and school feeding. Conflict and insecurity increase forced recruitment and association with armed groups, creating physical and mental distress for all gender and age groups. These crises leave women more vulnerable to gender-based violence and negative social norms leave girls at risk of harmful traditional practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation.

The deteriorating economic situation associated with the war continues to endanger the well-being of vulnerable children and their families. In Khartoum, for example, the price of bread has doubled and in safer states inflation is skyrocketing due to limited supply of basic commodities and increasing demand in areas that are hosting families fleeing the conflict.

UNICEF Sudan is staying and delivering despite the many difficulties through a three-pronged strategy: maintaining lifesaving services in conflict hotspots, providing urgent assistance to the newly displaced and host communities, and preserving essential services wherever security allows.

1. HOTSPOTS

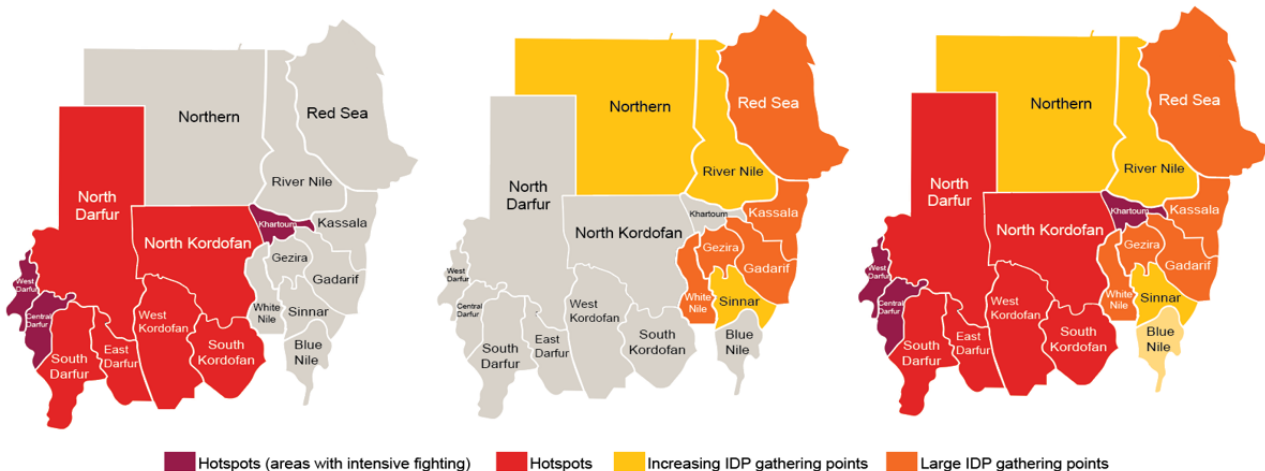
(9 states: Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan): Critical and lifesaving basic services, through local partners and staff on the ground

2. DISPLACEMENT

(7 states: Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, White Nile, Sennar, Gezira, Northern) Urgent assistance to the newly displaced where there is no ongoing conflict and with the largest gathering points

3. PRESERVING BASIC SERVICES:

treatment of children with SAM, primary healthcare, vaccinations, WASH, CPIE/EIE, cash plus



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.

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 and nutrition, water and sanitation, and education and protection activities through these partners, 23 per cent of which are governmental entities and 77 per cent 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 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 and all 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.

UNICEF programme response

Highlight: After a period of heavy fighting and lack of access to basic services, [297 children in the Mygoma orphanage in Khartoum have now been relocated](#) to a safer location. UNICEF and its partners are providing children with medical care, nutrition, and mental health support through the established integrated health and nutrition clinic in the transit centre. UNICEF ensured early detection of acutely malnourished children in need urgent treatment through mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening of 209 children under-six. Of those, 123 children were identified as severely acutely malnourished – 57 of whom with medical complications requiring in-patient clinical care, 22 children were moderately acutely malnourished children and eight children were at risk of developing malnutrition. All identified children suffering from severe acute malnutrition are receiving optimal lifesaving services through the provision of ready-to-use therapeutic food and routine medication to treat infections. To prevent the deterioration among children with moderate acute malnutrition and the development of malnutrition among at-risk children, UNICEF supported the preparation of meals to ensure children are eating nutritious and safe diets. Temporary care and fostering for these children are underway.



Health

Immunization: UNICEF is working to urgently relocate 13 million doses of measles-rubella vaccine to prevent the further spread of measles/rubella outbreak in the country, focusing on recently displaced families with children. The vaccines are being relocated from Khartoum's central cold store, where electricity supply is unstable and the risk of looting and collateral damage remain high, to safer states. UNICEF continues to maintain cold chain by providing additional fuel and oil for generators to save the remaining vaccines at the national cold chain store. Furthermore, UNICEF through field office teams provided technical and financial support to state ministries of health to implement routine immunization services in the 12 states. Between 8 and 14 June, 8,264 children under-one year of age received measles vaccines³.

³ Underreporting is still a main challenge due to manual health information system management and connectivity issues.

Emergency Health: Since 8 June, UNICEF distributed an additional round of emergency health supplies to Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, Northern State, River Nile, Sennar, South Kordofan and White Nile, including interagency emergency health kits, midwifery kits, obstetric, surgical kits, first aid kits, primary healthcare kits, acute watery diarrhea community kits, and consumables that are sufficient to cover the urgent needs of 143,000 vulnerable women and children, including IDPs. In Kordofan states lifesaving health services continued through UNICEF and its partners in all 80 per cent of the functioning primary health centers with timely distribution of emergency health supplies to Kadugli, Dilling, Habila, Dalami and El-Gouz localities. Since 8 June, close to 15,600 children and women have access to primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported health facilities in IDP gathering points and host communities.

Focus on Darfur: In Darfur, the conflict led to extensive destruction of infrastructure and buildings including health facilities, immunization cold chain and the recently established oxygen plant to cover the needs of almost 300,000 people. Despite the difficult circumstances and dire security situation in the Darfurs - with increased displacement rates - UNICEF and its partners continue to support ten primary healthcare facilities out of 25 functioning primary healthcare centers to provide lifesaving interventions to mothers and children in IDP settings in Central Darfur. In East Darfur UNICEF and its partners provided primary healthcare services to over 800 children under-five and women³. In North Darfur, UNICEF and its partners managed to access six localities, namely Alait, Tawilla, Mallit, Tina, Al Malha, and Rural El Fasher to deliver lifesaving health and WASH supplies. A joint mission with State Ministry of Health has reached Alait to investigate the measles outbreak in the Eljack refugee camp, and a response plan has been set up, including vaccination activities and provision of essential health supplies to cover the needs of 12,000 people. The second week of June was dramatic in South Darfur with continued clashes where a total of 612 surgical cases have been admitted to Turkish Hospital, which were mainly related to stab wounds and gunshots. A total of 1017 Consultations were seen in Nyala Teaching Hospital since the war eruption, including 406 cases of children under five, 20 children with medical complications including respiratory tract infections and diarrheal diseases have been admitted and received appropriate medical treatment. Through UNICEF support, RHF has provided consultation for 791 (328 Male, 463 Female) individuals including 158 children under five. Acute Respiratory Tract infections, Diarrheal Diseases, and Skin infections are among the main diseases treated. Furthermore, 135 children (70M, 65 F) under five have been vaccinated against measles.



Nutrition

UNICEF continues to provide lifesaving services for children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), where possible. Based on preliminary assessments, an estimated 82 per cent of Sudan's outpatient treatment program (OTP) sites are functional and equipped with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) – with Darfur and Khartoum having a lower number of OTP sites that are functional. Close to 72,500 children with SAM have been treated since the beginning of the year, and of those around 31,600 children have been treated since the conflict erupted. The actual number of children who have received treatment for SAM is likely to be much higher because the reporting rates have significantly fallen since the start of conflict, with only 38 per cent and 19 per cent of facilities reporting for the months of April and May, respectively, due to insecurity and connectivity challenges. From April to May 2023, a sharp rise in the SAM caseload has been reported across all conflict-affected areas, especially West Darfur where services have been interrupted and children with SAM are at higher risk of death if access and humanitarian corridors are not secured.

A total of 3,400 metric tons of RUTF has been distributed in Sudan since the beginning of the year. These supplies will cover the need for managing 241,000 children under-five with severe acute malnutrition. Out of those, 33,000 cartons were delivered since the beginning of the conflict. Another 115,000 cartons of RUTF are on the way to Sudan, which will cover the needs until September 2023. Additionally, UNICEF supported the delivery of RUTF and therapeutic milk to six localities in North Darfur state. As the sole provider of RUTF in the country, UNICEF estimates there is an additional need for 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 stock-outs.

UNICEF has 34 active partnerships with NGOs across 14 states that provide integrated nutrition and health services to the IDPs and host communities. Through this, UNICEF supported the operationalization of over 250 outpatient

therapeutic programmes (OTP) centres in Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur and West Kordofan to improve access to quality lifesaving nutrition services to treat severe acute malnutrition among children under-five. 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 33 mobile nutrition teams to provide nutrition services in IDP gatherings and hard-to-reach areas. Since the beginning of the year 1.6 million children have been screened for malnutrition, of whom over 726,200 children have been screened since the beginning of the conflict in April.

UNICEF is leading the coordination of the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) response in many states. As part of efforts aimed at ensuring good nutrition and preventing acute malnutrition, optimal IYCF practices were promoted and enhanced through the provision of nutrition counselling to almost 29,900 caregivers of children under-two at both community and health facility levels during the reporting period. Around 135,700 of pregnant women and lactating mothers have been reached with nutrition counselling since the beginning of the year.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the reporting period, an additional 300,000 people gained access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs (an increase of 26 per cent since the last report), bringing the total number of people reached by UNICEF to over 704,200 since 15 April 2023 and 1.1 million since January 2023. These results were achieved by trucking drinking water (in Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern State and Red Sea), by supporting the operation and maintenance of critical water supply systems, including water chlorination (in East Darfur), and by establishing new and rehabilitated water supply facilities (in East Darfur, Kassala, North Kordofan and West Darfur). Furthermore, UNICEF also contributed to increasing water supply systems' production capacity in gathering areas, cross border points, water stations and IDP camps, by providing supplies that not only increased water storage capacity (e.g. water bladders in East Darfur, Gezira, Northern State and Red Sea), but also functionality (e.g. fuel and lubricant in West Darfur) and operating hours (e.g. generators in Kassala). UNICEF also contributed to enhancing water supply system's quality, by providing water treatment chemicals like chlorine and polymer in Gedaref.

UNICEF also ensured that 1,200 people gained access to appropriate sanitation services, bringing the total number of people reached to over 12,400 since 15 April 2023 and 34,000 since January 2023. Through a gender-sensitive approach, UNICEF supported the construction of latrines to meet the surging needs at the Elneem IDP camp (in East Darfur), as well as latrines and showers at gathering points (in Gezira), restoring the health and dignity of IDPs and other affected populations. Around 42,000 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages in East Darfur, Gezira North Darfur, Northern state, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile. By disseminating guidance around available actions to prevent or mitigate water, sanitation, and hygiene related diseases, as well as infant and young child feeding practices, newly arrived IDPs and care givers will be able to better prevent the spread of disease whilst promoting a clean environment.

UNICEF contributed to maintaining infection, prevention, and control measures at health facilities, by continuing to truck clean water to five health care facilities in North Darfur. In the same state, UNICEF extended service provision to one additional school and one additional health facility, by setting up a connection and extending it to the local water network. Distribution of critical WASH supplies like hygiene kits, jerrycans/water containers and soap for handwashing continued across the country. During this reporting period, UNICEF supplies continued to be distributed in East Darfur, Gezira, North Darfur, Red Sea and River Nile, with UNICEF supporting new distributions in White Nile to newly arrived South Sudanese refugees and IDPs and in Northern State to people distributed across five gathering points. In total, an additional 4,470 individuals, including 2,480 children, benefitted from UNICEF's WASH supplies' distribution.

Partnerships remained critical to UNICEF's ongoing ability to successfully deliver its WASH response. UNICEF relied on its collaboration with the Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES), the State Ministry of Health as well as direct engagement with the NGO community, retaining active partnerships with ten WASH partners.



Child Protection

UNICEF and its partners provided psychosocial support to around 2,700 children and their parents in Sudan. 77 unaccompanied and separated children were given alternative care or reunified with their families, and 753

community members, including children, were provided with messages/training on landmine and other explosive weapon prevention and the dangers of unexploded ordnance and/or remnants of war. 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 400 women, girls and boys received access to gender-based violence 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 the 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 across the country.



Education

Since the onset of the conflict, UNICEF has established over 400 safe and child-friendly learning spaces, benefiting around 21,500 internally displaced boys and girls to address their psychosocial needs and safeguarding them against exploitation. During the reporting period, learning and recreational materials were distributed to around 1,400 internally displaced girls and boys in the safe and child-friendly learning spaces. Additionally, UNICEF provided training for close to 1,200 facilitators of the safe learning spaces, equipping them with the necessary skills to support these children in their healing process. Furthermore, UNICEF has established 15 child clubs led by adolescents in these learning spaces, with a total of 218 adolescent girls and boys actively participating in sports clubs, cultural clubs, and health clubs.

Around 22,300 newly displaced children, youth, and teachers in Sudan and neighbouring host countries are using the Learning Passport programme to continue their education. The [Learning Passport](#) is a digital programme developed by UNICEF, providing continuous access to high-quality education for children affected by crises and displacement. It offers interactive learning materials aligned with national curricula, promoting the educational development of these children.



Social Inclusion and Cash Assistance

UNICEF continues to implement the [Mother and Child Cash Transfer Plus](#) (MCCT+) for the First 1,000 Days of Life programme in nine localities in Kassala and Red Sea, currently hosting about 52,000 people displaced from Khartoum and other conflict areas⁴. The most recent payment cycle reached more than 50,000 pregnant and lactating mothers who received cash payments along with antenatal and postnatal care. The next payment cycle will be in July.

In the meantime, UNICEF is taking several initiatives to expand the MCCT+ and other cash response and support interventions to more women, including those that are newly displaced by the current crisis. In preparation of the next payment cycle, UNICEF is conducting detailed risk and feasibility assessments to identify different cash payment modalities and assess market functionality in priority areas and mapping out additional local partners to support cash interventions. 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)

UNICEF continued to lead SBC coordination across Sudan via various committees and in support of State Ministries of Health. UNICEF reached 225,000 people in Gezira with lifesaving messages on immunization and essential family practices, as well as close to 264,000 people through social media channels. Topics included prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), avoiding unexploded ordnances (UXO), and supporting children and staying safe during conflict. UNICEF's U-Report chatbot reached 19,800 people and engaged around 2,400 people. In East

⁴ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix 13 June 2023

and North Darfur, UNICEF engaged 253 members of trust-building committees as well as community and religious leaders on immunization.

Trainings for committees in Gezira covered essential family practices and management of gathering points. Participant feedback on priority needs included health (cases of diarrhea and anemia among children), WASH (lack of water and latrines), and social cohesion (rising tensions between IDPs and host communities).

UNICEF and State Ministries of Health conducted community dialogues and interactive theatre with around 3,800 IDPs and host community members in Gezira, Kassala, East and North Darfur states, addressing health (importance of vaccination, preventing diarrheal disease, protecting against measles) and WASH (hygiene promotion) topics.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF aims to safeguard accessible and dignified two ways communication with the affected population. Three complaints and feedback mechanism channels were created (toll-free hotline/helpline, WhatsApp Chatbot and automated email) with a well-coordinated communication strategy. Additional channels for wider outreach and inclusiveness are being considered, such as a community help desks and face-to-face community-feedback mechanisms (CFM) in UNICEF-supported sites like safe spaces and distribution sites, as well as empowering and capacitating community networks. In addition, cross-border information and counseling lines in Sudan are being integrated in close coordination with neighbouring UNICEF offices to ensure proper information sharing and awareness-raising for the affected population.

The planning for the interagency AAP community consultation has been kicked off with interested actors to assess, listen, consult, empower and support participation of the affected population in the response design and to reflect their needs into the programmes. An interagency complaints and feedback mechanism sub-working group has been initiated between CFM partners to equip the teams with available resources like counseling lines, service mapping, collective and individual referrals, and coordination at all working group and clusters levels.

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\$ 60 million (US\$ 53 million for supplies, US\$ 6 million for shipping cost) will allow UNICEF to restock lifesaving health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection supplies, to sustain and scale-up its crisis response in Sudan. The supplies will be distributed directly to service providers and partners in both hotspot areas including Khartoum and Darfur, and areas of high displacement for continuation of lifesaving services.

Supplies delivery to partners: WASH, health and education lifesaving supplies worth approx. US\$ 790,000 were dispatched in eight 50-metric tonne trucks to Blue Nile, Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, North Kordofan, Northern state, River Nile, Sennar, South Kordofan and White Nile. A total of 10,525 cartons of RUTF worth US\$ 450,891 were distributed in North Darfur. Six 50-metric tonne trucks loaded at Madani with health, nutrition, child protection and WASH supplies worth US\$ 1.5 million to join the joint trial convoy in coordination with UNOCHA to the Darfur states on 15 June 2023.

Relocation of supplies from Khartoum warehouse to Madani: In June, three 50-metric tonne trucks of health, WASH, education and child protection supplies were relocated from Khartoum to Wad Madani warehouse. Approx. US\$ 300,000 worth of supplies are left in UNICEF Soba warehouse, plus US\$ 400,000 worth of supplies at a rented warehouse in Khartoum. Stock reconciliation is underway following completion of the physical stock count at Wad Madani logistics hub.

Supplies Receipt: Emergency health supplies worth US\$ 530,449 delivered by two charter flights were received at Wad Madani warehouse. All the supplies have been dispatched to implementing partners at state-level except those earmarked for Darfur and West Kordofan states. WASH section through one of our logistics service providers is supporting Khartoum State Water cooperation with customs clearance and transportation of 22 20-foot containers of polymer from Port Sudan to Khartoum.

Supplies Pipeline/Offshore Procurements. From the pipeline, supplies worth US\$ 4.2 million are ready for shipment (US\$ 1.8 million of these are emergency supplies being prepared for the sixth airlift charter or as loose cargo through either Nairobi or Jeddah in the coming week). Health and nutrition supplies, including RUTF and medicines worth US\$ 1.1 million are expected to arrive at Port Sudan from Jeddah next week. An airlift charter to Chad with critical supplies for Darfur region is also being finalized. A trial shipment of 15,000 dignity kits from Cairo, Egypt is expected in the coming week.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the Education, Nutrition and WASH sectors as well as the Child Protection area of responsibility (AoR). 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 the 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 (HRP) and working to upload the project documents in the dedicated forums.

Funding status as of 15 June 2023

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS, as per revised HAC 2023					
Sector	Original HAC 2023 Requirement (US\$)	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Revised HAC 2023 Requirement (US\$)	Funds Available (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)	Funding Gap
Health	32,800,000	67,612,858	5,917,595	61,695,263	91%
Nutrition	284,400,000	346,245,840	19,868,658	326,377,182	94%
WASH	33,400,000	80,325,302	4,687,817	75,637,485	94%
Education	79,800,000	123,211,757	5,123,458	118,088,299	96%
Child Protection	48,600,000	86,016,472	2,546,447	83,470,025	97%
Social Protection	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	100%
Cross-sectoral	5,600,000	34,198,848	6,787,606	27,411,242	80%
Total	584,600,000	837,611,077	44,931,582	792,679,495	95%

Human interest stories and external media

Human Interest Stories

- [Ray of hope: UNICEF receives first vaccine consignment](#)
- [Resilience, amid the Sudan crisis](#)
- [Finally safe – vulnerable children are rescued from Mygoma orphanage](#)
- [The ‘packed meal’ that helped AlBatoul heal from malnutrition](#)

Press release

- [Over one million children newly displaced in two months as Sudan faces escalating conflict](#)
- [Hundreds of vulnerable children safely relocated from Khartoum orphanage](#)

Videos

- [Mobile clinics continue saving lives of children with malnutrition | Sudan Crisis](#)
- [First-ever large shipment of vital vaccines arrives in Port Sudan | Sudan Crisis](#)
- [E-learning centres bring a sense of hope to children during conflicts | Sudan Crisis](#)
- [Recreational kits help children experiencing trauma recover and heal | Sudan Crisis](#)

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

The humanitarian performance table is partially updated due to the 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	258,117	8,264			
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		3,163,728	358,771	15,587			
Nutrition							
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting	4.6 million	5,917,508	1,571,119	15,688	5,917,508	1,571,119	15,688
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment		621,600	72,477	1,163	559,446	72,477	1,163
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling		1,637,337	135,742	5,494	1,637,337	135,742	5,494
# 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**	-	-	5,917 508	-	-
Child Protection, gender-based violence in emergencies and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse							
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	4 million	349, 211	11,014	2,682			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions		20, 953	1,641	434			
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations		2,346,921	230	137			
# children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance intervention		352,129	1,626	753			
# unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunified		13,968	382	77			
Learning and Skills							
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	8.6 million	3,473,900	97,123	1,158	4,300,000		
# children receiving individual learning materials		3,473,900	77,737	1,388	4,300,000		

# trained teachers/ECD facilitators		57,915	1,152	1,152			
Adolescents and young people who participate in or lead engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes		173,746	218	218			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs		4,000,000	1,141,206	308,126	5,051,743		
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies		200,000	110,980	4,669	500,000		
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programme	14.9 million	4,000,000	780,719	43,232	6,100,000		
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services		300,000	34,241	1,200	911,186		
# health facilities with basic WASH services		30	9	1	-		
# learning facilities and safe spaces reached with basic WASH services		20	37	1	-		
Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT)							
# of households reached with UNICEF funded humanitarian cash transfers		250,000	51,651	-			
Cross-sectoral (SBC, RCCE, gender and AAP)							
# of people participating in engagement actions		2,000,000	438,067	7,716			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms		1,250,000					

* For Health, Nutrition and WASH, total achievement figures and change since last report have been updated based on data alignment and verification with partners.

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