

ITNs Distribution During Conflict in Sudan



2025

Adaptations and local contributions to ensure ITNs
reached the target population

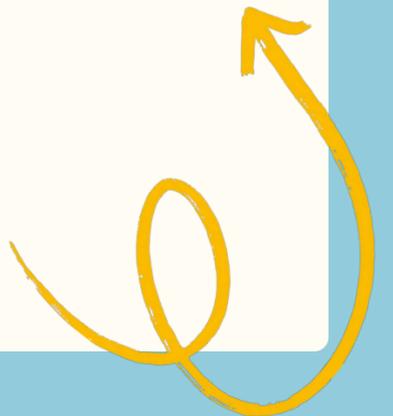
AMP Annual Partners Meeting
Kampala Feb 2026



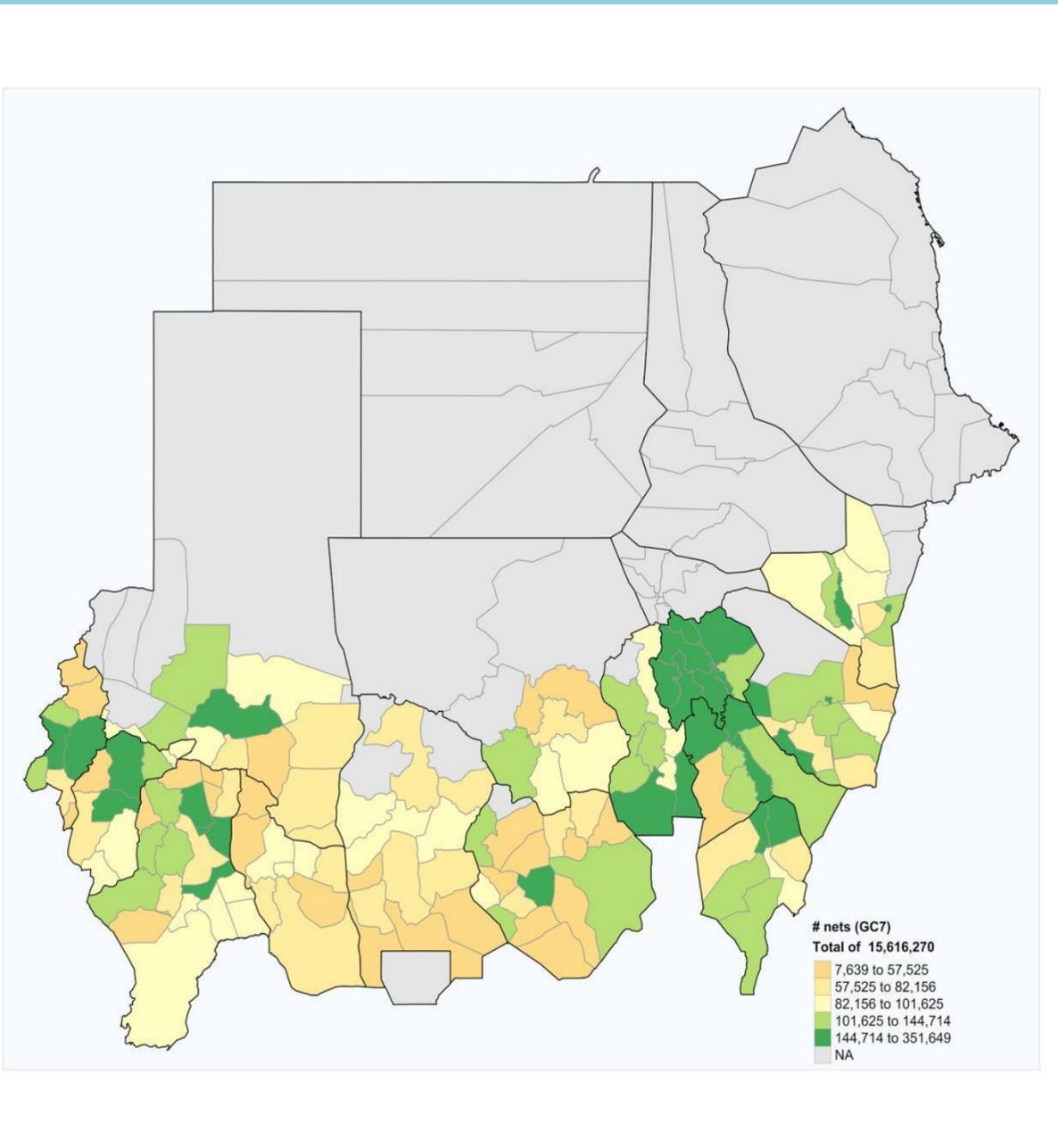
Presenter:
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Outline

- 1- Background
- 2- Campaign planning
- 3- Data, digital tools and monitoring
- 4- Success factors
- 5- Challenges
- 6- Lessons learned



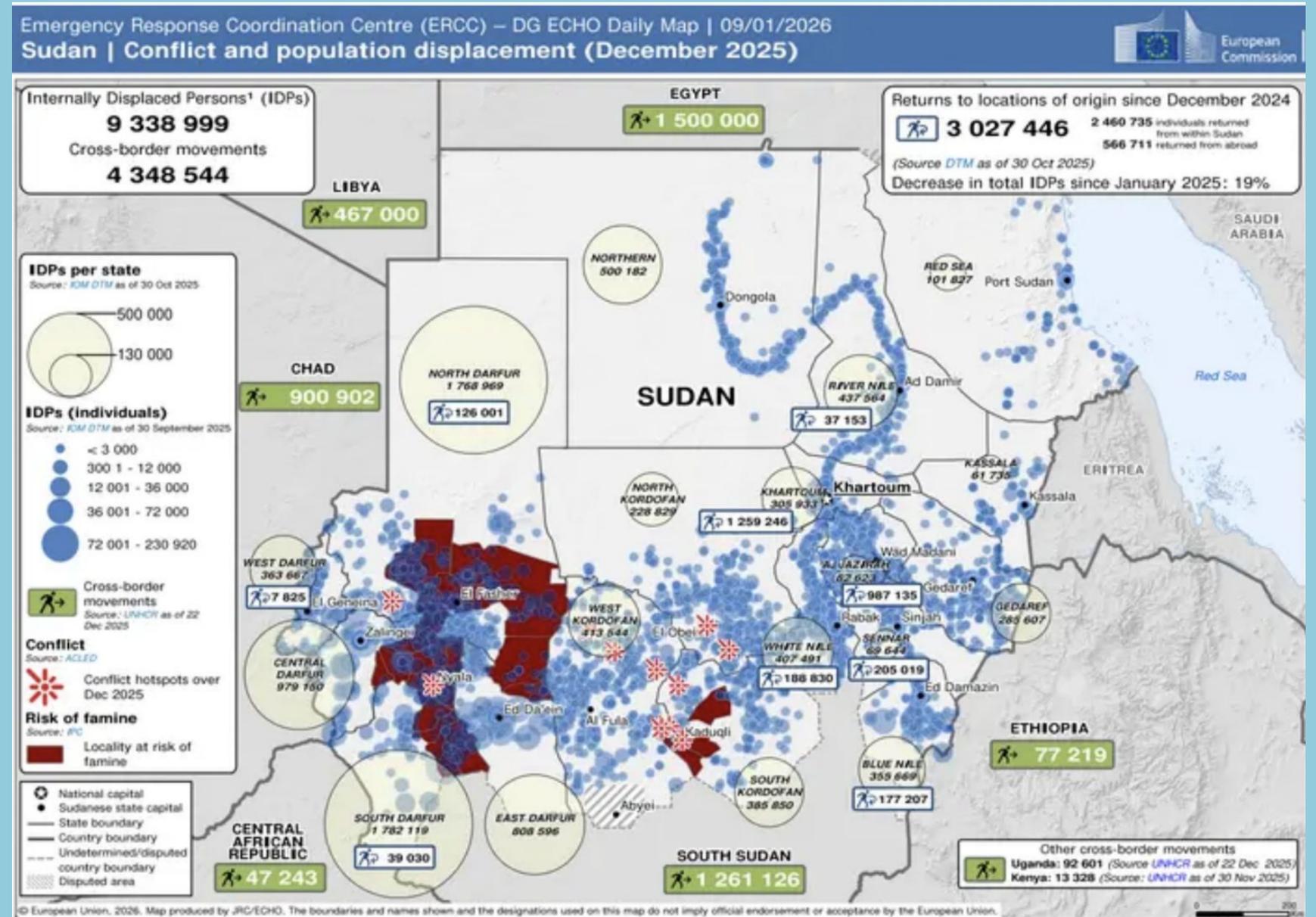
Campaign goal and targets



- The campaign aims to achieve universal population access to effective ITNs in the targeted areas and sustain correct and consistent use, care and repair of ITNs at 90% by 2025
- The campaign targets 141 localities across 14 states
- The total number of nets targeted for distribution is 15,654,185

Context: Sudan Conflict

- Sudan has been experiencing armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since April 2023, and the conflict continues to this day
- The conflict has led to a massive displacement of people from affected states to safer states and across the borders (more than 9 million IDPs, 4 million refugees as of December 2025)



Campaign planning: Key challenges linked to context

The planning took place under difficult and complex circumstances due to the war, including:

- Difficulty in obtaining accurate population data due to population movement
- Deteriorating security situation in most of the targeted states
- Large and continuous displacement between states and localities
- Instability of health personnel at sub-national levels
- Difficulties with ITN transport within the scheduled timeframe; supply chain disruptions, including border closures or customs delays
- Weak communication and internet networks
- Restricted physical access to certain localities due to road insecurity, checkpoints and/or damaged infrastructure
- Banking and cash liquidity constraints affecting payments to suppliers and field staff
- Competing humanitarian priorities, especially in areas facing food insecurity or outbreaks
- Misinformation or rumors reducing local government and community acceptance or participation



Campaign implementation arrangements to align to context

Stable accessible states

Implemented by: State MOH directly

Major challenge: Massive IDP influx

Planning lead: FMOH, SMOH with
NCTC

Personnel: Existing MOH staff

Unstable and less accessible states

Implemented by: UNICEF (as neutral UN agency)
and SMOH and local implementing partners
(NGOs)

Major challenge: Access & security

Planning lead: UNICEF-FMOH coordinating with
SMOH

Personnel: Selected jointly by FMOH, UNICEF,
SMOH



Campaign strategy to align to context

- Two-phase strategy with reduced time between household registration and ITN distribution at fixed sites
- Microplanning done post-household registration to allow for ITN positioning to be based on the most realistic population figures possible
- Allocation of nets planned at 1 net for 2 people with no cap
- Planning for distribution points included fixed and mobile sites to ensure population access to nets in targeted areas



Distribution point –East Darfur

Campaign strategy and planning

Adaptation	How It Worked
Integrated microplanning + household registration	Mitigated the challenge of inaccurate population data; reduced time and cost
Payment mechanism	Payment through financial companies used to overcome absence of banking facilities in conflict states
UNICEF delivered nets to states	Ensured nets reached targeted locations including cross-line
Virtual SST training	Provided venues and internet access for participants to gather in one location to ensure ability to participate.
Joint personnel selection	Coordinated by FMOH, UNICEF and MOH in conflict states
Local MOH participation in planning	State teams assessed situation, provided available data, and agreed on best implementation approach in conflict states
Stronger local community engagement	Guarantee community ownership and participation in security and organization of distribution

Campaign implementation

Due to delays in the arrival of nets and the security situation in some states, the campaign was divided into three phases

Phase 1:

April to June 2025

- Gedaref
- Blue Nile
- White Nile
- South Kordofan
(Eastern Part)

Phase 2:

July to Oct 2025

- Kassala
- Gezira
- Sennar
- North Kordofan
- South Darfur
- East Darfur
- Central Darfur
- West Darfur

Phase 3:

**February to March
2025**

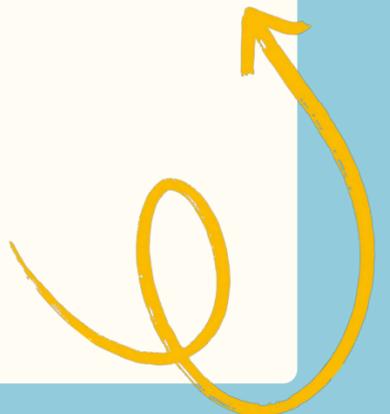
- North Darfur
- West Kordofan
- South Kordofan
(Western Part)

Key issues faced during the campaign – 1

- Targeted stable states were hosting a large number of IDPs from conflict states, thus increasing their population
- As a result of the population increase in the targeted stable states, the distribution strategy was changed from one net per two persons to capping the distribution of available nets
- Budget limitations affected campaign activities; local governments and communities contributed by providing storage facilities, transporting the nets, vehicles, fuel, and hospitality for supervisors and volunteers



Distribution point –White Nile



Key issues faced during the campaign – 2

- Unstable population numbers and ongoing population movement led to a revision of the ITN allocation in some states and localities, affecting ITN access in households
- High cost of transport due to increased fuel prices
- Difficulties in movement during the rainy season in all states
- Dynamic security situation and continuous adaptation of plans
- In some areas, the campaign was delayed until roads were reopened



Nets transport- South Darfur



Transport of nets in Um Dukhun –C. Darfur

Solutions: The local contribution

- Partners and national organizations, contributed to supporting the campaign by providing personnel and printing services to address shortages
- Ministry of Health's platform was activated to disseminate information and address rumors
- State MOH coordination with the Humanitarian Aid Commission, partners, national organizations, camp leaders, community leaders and shelter managers
- Local governments contributed to the transportation and security of personnel and nets



Contribution of SRC to transport nets in Central Darfur



Successes from the campaign

- The availability of qualified MOH personnel with experience in managing campaigns in the affected states
- Good coordination with all stakeholders, including UNICEF, FMOH and the MOH in the affected states
- Early participation of MOH staff in the affected states during the planning process allowed for the utilization of their experience and suggestions
- The selection of UNICEF to lead the campaign in the affected states was highly appropriate because UNICEF is an UN agency that accepted by all parties

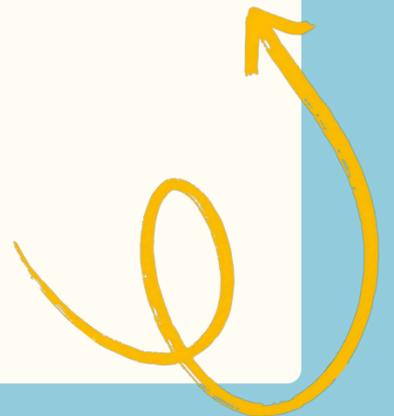


تدشين توزيع الناموسيات المشبعة بمحلية ام روابه من إدارية ودعشانا



Successes from the campaign – 2

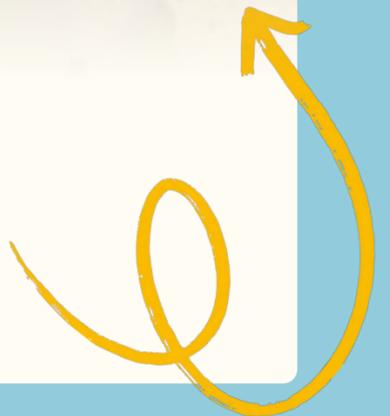
- Partners in national and non-governmental organizations contributed to supporting the campaign
- Local communities played a clear role in the campaign by hosting volunteers, providing hospitality, and sometimes transporting the nets
- Community leaders, religious leaders, and other influential individuals facilitated campaign activities and awareness efforts
- Ongoing communication between the national level and the affected states teams through regular meetings
- Alternative means of transportation were used instead of cars, such as animals and boats.



Successes from the campaign – 3

Local contributions to the campaign cost:

- State-level storage facilities are provided by MOH
- Communities provided transportation support when needed
- Personnel extra time was donated



Phase 1: Nets distributed by states

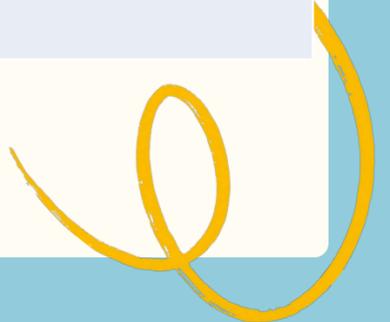
No.	State	Nets targeted for distribution	Nets distributed	%
1	White Nile	1,089,025	1,086,287	99.7
2	Blue Nile	786,990	786,900	100.0
3	El Gadaref	1,404,451	1,682,300	119.8
4	North Kordofan	444,573	415,038	93.4
5	South Kordofan(Eastern Sector)	470,978	616,450	130.9
	Total	4,196,017	4,586,975	109.3

Phase 2: Nets distributed by states

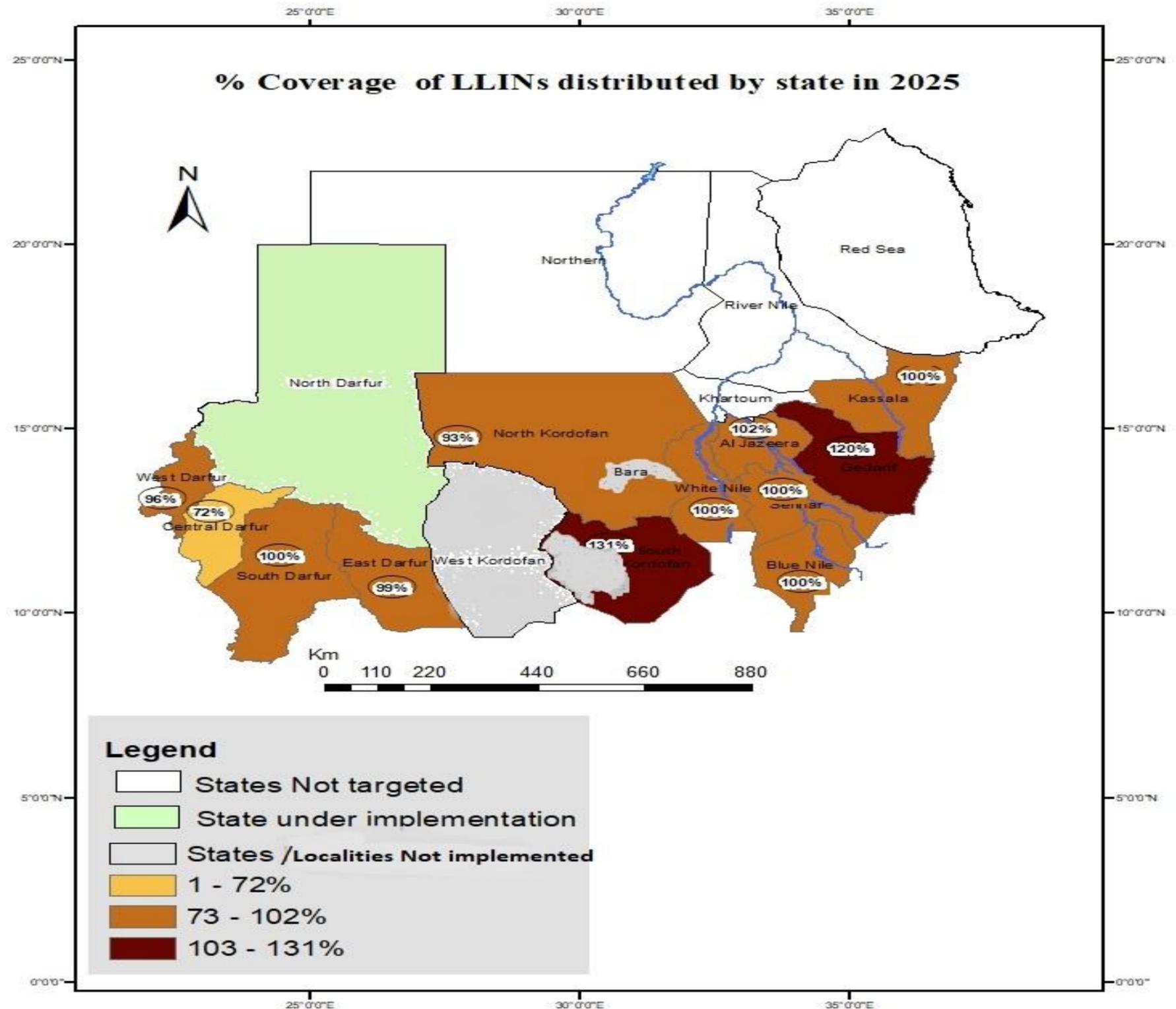
No.	State	Net targeted for distribution	Nets distributed	%
1	Kassala	1,211,500	1,209,590	99.8
2	Sennar	826,996	826,946	100.0
3	Gezira	1,681,621	1,714,648	102.0
4	South Darfur	2,081,522	2,079,500	99.9
5	West Darfur	1,031,059	987,771	95.8
6	East Darfur	645,167	641,141	99.4
7	Central Darfur	949,455	685,832	72.2
	Total	8,427,320	8,145,428	96.7

ITN tracking survey results for Phases 1 & 2

No.	Indicator	%
1	Proportion of population that slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night.	53.6%
2	Proportion of children under five years old who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night.	53.2%
3	Proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net for every two people.	43.7%
4	Proportion of households with at least one mosquito net	95.8%



Coverage by ITNs distributed in 2025



Phase 3 – Adjusting strategies to context

Context:

- Targeting two unstable states (North Darfur and West Kordofan), in addition to the remaining localities in South Kordofan from Phase 1
- Implementation is not possible to start in West and South Kordofan due to the security situation and ongoing military operations
- Campaign activity in North Darfur is currently suspended pending authorization from the state's Humanitarian Aid Commission

Adjustments:

- Alternative plan was developed to utilize the remaining nets from West and South Kordofan for distribution to IDPs from these states in three safer states (North Kordofan, White Nile, and Northern state)
 - Remaining nets will be put into the routine system in states where the malaria vaccine is being rolled out to encourage attendance for first dose
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Lesson learned – Summary – 1

Differentiated implementation models work: Dividing states into safe (led by FMOH/SMOH) and conflict-affected (led by UNICEF) ensured continuity of implementation.

Early involvement of state MOH teams improves ownership and feasibility.

Strong national–state coordination mechanisms reduce misunderstandings and operational gaps.

Integrating microplanning with HHR improves accuracy, reduces cost, and saves time in unstable population contexts.

Flexible allocation strategies (capping vs. 1 net per 2 persons) are necessary in displacement-heavy settings.

Lesson learned – Summary – 1

Phased implementation allows adaptation to security and supply constraints.

Local storage and transport support significantly reduce operational bottlenecks.

Local government and community contributions can compensate for budget shortfalls.

Contingency redistribution plans are essential (e.g., reallocating nets to IDPs in safer states when access is denied).

Engagement of community leaders and religious leaders improves acceptance and uptake.

Conflict programming requires continuous adaptation rather than fixed planning models.



Thank
YOU!

