



High Frequency Phone Surveys (HFS) reveal that people in Sudan were aware of Covid-19 at the start of the pandemic. Yet, one year later, preventive measures were used by fewer people. Households experienced income reductions and employment losses at the start of the outbreak and only a few benefited from social assistance. One year on from the outbreak, income losses had decreased, food insecurity had improved and more children were engaged in learning activities. Eight out of 10 people expressed a willingness to get vaccinated.



COVID-19 AWARENESS

In June 2020, **89%** of individuals washed their hands with soap more often than they did before and **65%** avoided handshaking and physical greetings. However, these practices decreased to **54%** and **35%**, respectively, by February 2021. **76%** of respondents express their willingness to get vaccinated.



INCOME

By June 2020, **10%** of households had lost their entire non-farm family business income and **44%** of households had lost some part of that income. The share was higher in urban areas. Income losses affected fewer households by February 2021, with **4%** reporting a total loss of income and **25%** reporting some reductions.



SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social assistance was low throughout the pandemic. **5%** of households received free food in June 2020, but that share had fallen to **1%** by February 2021. The coverage of direct cash transfers and other in-cash transfers were even lower at national level.



EMPLOYMENT

53% of people of people who were working before the pandemic were no longer working in June 2020. By November 2020, the proportion of job losses reduced to **9%**. Yet, the year 2021 was characterized by an increase in job losses (**17%** in February 2021), especially in urban areas (**21%**).



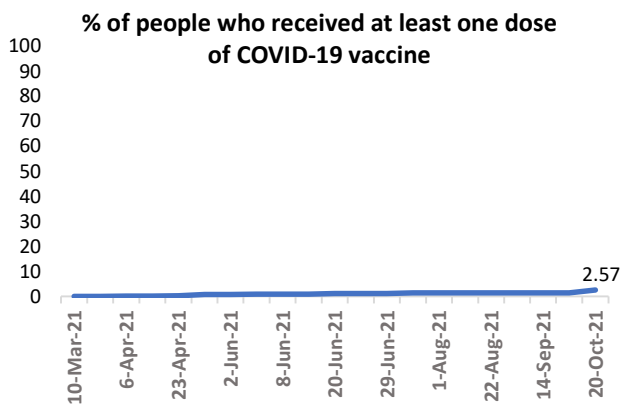
FOOD SECURITY

In June 2020, **7.9%** of households had at least one adult who went without eating for a whole day. That share was higher in rural households (**8.5%**) than in urban households (**6.5%**). Fewer households experienced food insecurity in February 2021. The share of households with one adult not eating was **3.1%** in rural areas and **4.6%** in urban areas.

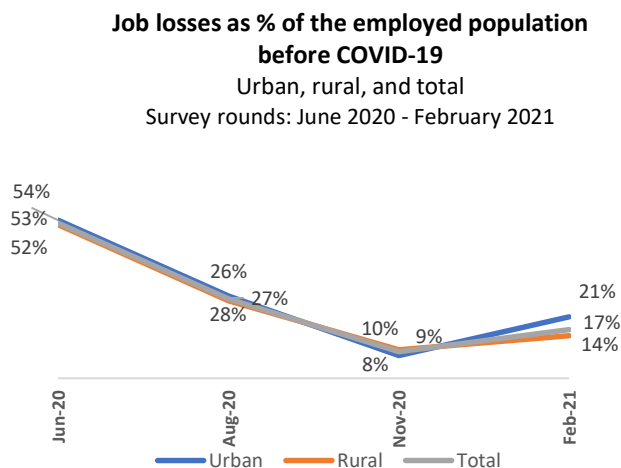


EDUCATION

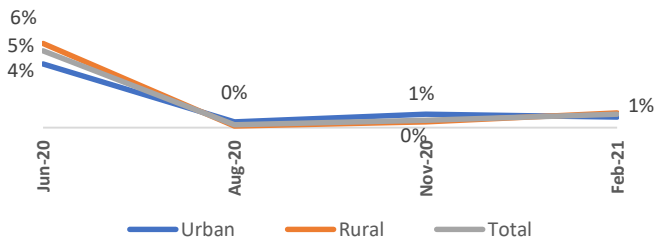
Before school closures, **62%** of households had children attending school. By June, about **9%** of households had children engaged in some form of learning activity. This share increased to **26%** by February 2021.



Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

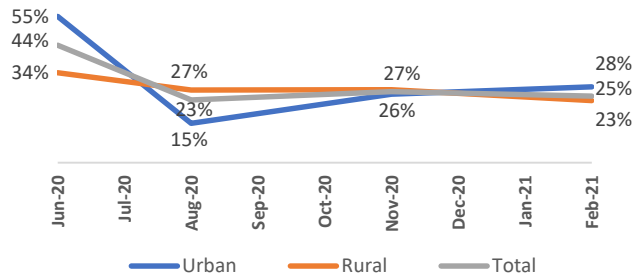


Households that received food assistance
Urban, rural, and total
Survey rounds: June 2020 - February 2021



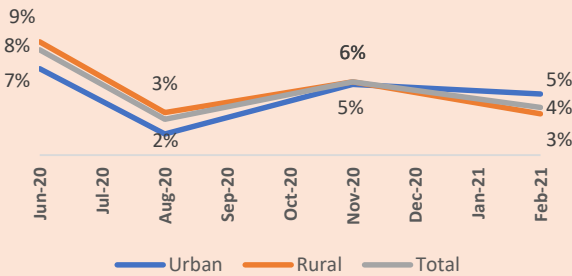
Note: Since COVID-19 outbreak/since last month (for following rounds)

Households experiencing a drop in their non-farm family business income
Urban, rural, and total
Survey rounds: June 2020 - February 2021

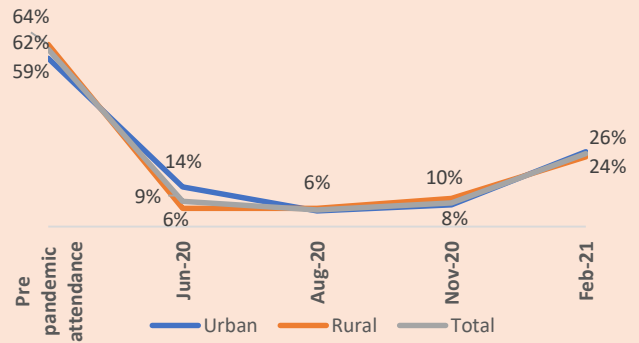


Note: Since last month (since mid-march for first round)

Households with an adult that went without eating for a whole day
Urban, rural and total
Survey rounds: June 2020 - February 2021



Households with children engaged in learning activities
Urban, rural and total
Survey rounds: June 2020 - February 2021



Source: Data from the High Frequency Phone Surveys (HFS) unless otherwise indicated. Notes: The sample is nationally representative of the current population of national households with mobile phone access. Approximately 4,000 individuals were surveyed in the first round and 3,000 in the following rounds. The first data collection took place between June and July of 2020. The second round was collected between August and September of 2020, the third between November 2020 and January 2021, and the fourth between February and April 2021. This note uses country-specific indicators that may not match harmonized indicators.