

### HIGHLIGHTS (30 Jan 2020)

- Humanitarian partners continue to assist people affected by inter-communal violence in West Darfur
- Aid agencies scale up the delivery of aid to 4,800 newly displaced people in Abyei town
- WFP and the Government of Sudan work to curb post-harvest losses
- Welcome to the humanitarian InSight platform for easy real-time access to humanitarian data



*Destruction of homes in Krinding IDP camp, West Darfur (UN, January 2020)*

### KEY FIGURES

**9.3M** People in need (2020)  
**6.1M** People targeted (2020)

**1.1M** Refugees  
**1.87M** IDPs

### FUNDING (2019)

**\$1.1B** Required  
**\$601.6M** Received

**52%** Progress

FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/670/summary>

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### EMERGENCY RESPONSE (30 Jan 2020)

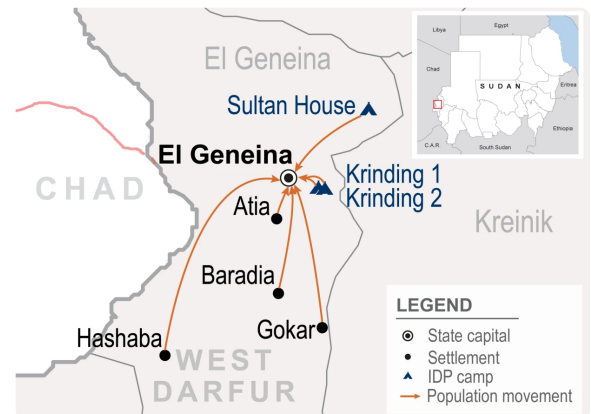
#### Humanitarian response to IDPs in El Geneina continues while safety and security concerns remain a high priority

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that 41,672 people (8,381 families) fled inter-communal violence earlier this month and are currently sheltering in El Geneina town. This updated figures from the fourth Emergency Event Tracking (EET) update indicates a decrease of about 4,400 IDPs from the previous estimate, according to IOM and reports from the field this may suggest that some families may have now returned to their locations of origin. However, there are still major security and safety concerns, especially in affected villages around El Geneina town. Appropriate decisions and actions need to be taken to address the concerns of the IDPs in relation to justice and overall security. Meanwhile, humanitarian agencies will continue to support affected people where they are.

**Humanitarian response**

**Food Security**

WFP delivered food and nutrition assistance in 22 locations where the displaced people are currently taking shelter. A total of 111 metric tons of food has been delivered, enough to feed 24,450 people for 15 days. This assistance also includes emergency blanket supplementary feeding supplies for 6,800 children under 5 years and pregnant and nursing mothers. Partners are working to fill gaps and complete distributions in all gathering sites based on the rapid assessment.



**Health**

El Geneina hospital is open, with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and health partners. WHO provided one rapid response kit, eight new emergency health kits, two malaria kits to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), one trauma kit and three new emergency health kits. Health clinics will be established in seven IDPs gathering points to respond to health needs. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and WHO have confirmed they have enough medical stock to support those in need. In addition, partners have confirmed the availability of drugs to support the SMoH. However, there is a gap in health care supplies for children under 5 years. UNICEF has provided El Geneina hospital with malaria kits, and 15 inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK)—each kit can cover the health needs of 10,000 people for three months. The international NGOs World Relief (WR) and International Medical Corps (IMC) will support three primary health care clinics for the IDPs in addition to the seven clinics that will be run by other partners. SMoH and UNICEF distributed 700 neonatal blankets/wraps. In addition, UNICEF supported 84 public awareness sessions and 43 focus group discussions have been carried out in IDPs gathering points, reaching 7,224 people with health messages. In addition, 143 people have received individual counselling.

Sexual reproductive health (SRH)

The reproductive health working group—co-chaired by the SMoH and UNFPA—has been activated in El Geneina town. According to UNFPA, there are 10,800 women of reproductive age in need of sexual and reproductive health services in the area. The SMoH reports that there are 3,442 pregnant women among the people affected—of whom 700 are nine months pregnant and are expected to deliver soon. UNFPA has shipped reproductive health (RH) kits to El Geneina town which can cover the needs of 3,200 pregnant women. Tents have been erected to give women safe places to give birth and the SMoH has deployed community midwives in 40 locations. UNFPA, in partnership with SRCS and SMoH, has established 30 temporary RH clinics to serve 41 gathering sites. These clinics provide antenatal care and clean delivery services. SMoH is planning to provide 40 tents for deliveries. Pregnant women with obstetric complications have been transported to El Geneina hospital for treatment. UNFPA has rented two vehicles for this purpose.

In addition, approximately 3,500 dignity kits will be distributed to women and girls of reproductive health age. Response to affected villages outside of El Geneina town is being discussed.

**Non-food items (NFIs)**

UNHCR supported IOM, ICRC and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to distribute blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans to 4,572 IDP families in 38 gathering points in El Geneina town. Currently, sector partners—in coordination with HAC—distributing NFI kits (plastic sheets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets kit) to 4,362 families.



Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRRRA, Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E), Save the Children, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR, IOM, and HAC have also mobilized resources and staff to support response especially for long-term shelter solutions once they affected people, currently taking refuge in schools and other government buildings, relocate to more appropriate sites or locations. Sector partners also plan to provide services in affected villages in the vicinity to El Geneina town.

### **Nutrition**

WHO and SMOH are providing nutritional support to children and pregnant and nursing mothers. WFP—who had been providing nutritional services in Krinding IDP camp—will continue this support for the Krinding IDPs. UNICEF has mobilized nutrition in-patient kits for the stabilization centre in El Geneina to ensure treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and complications. To address maternal and child health needs, UNICEF is supporting the SMOH with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and will support with transportation costs to deliver the supplies to where the displaced people are taking refuge. In collaboration with the SMOH, UNICEF has initiated a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening for children under 5 years. Children with malnutrition are receiving the nutrition assistance they need.

### Protection

#### Child protection

UNICEF is supporting the youth initiative for support and reunification of children to establish five centres to serve 23 IDP gathering sites. In these centres, awareness sessions and collection of information on missing children will be carried out. UNICEF is also working with the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) as well as international and national partners to ensure that the safety and wellbeing of the most vulnerable children in El Geneina—mainly newly displaced children and those who have been separated or are unaccompanied.

#### Gender-based violence

UNFPA has sent a gender-based violence (GBV) coordinator to El Geneina to ensure that the key needs of women and girls, especially those pregnant, are met. The GBV coordinator is ensuring the proper positioning and mainstreaming of GBV throughout response. According to reports from different sources, many sexual violence incidents, including rape, and harassment have taken place. Stigma has been identified as a huge barrier to sexual violence survivors' access to services.

The Government's Combating Violence Against Women (CVAW) unit and SMOH have deployed social workers at the gathering sites to sensitize the IDPs on GBV. The social workers raised some concerns including the sense of hopelessness among the IDPs caused by the trauma; no gender separation in sleeping areas increasing the risk of sexual harassment and abuse; and lack of enough counsellors and privacy in gathering sites for confidential GBV counselling.

The designated confidential corner for treatment of rape survivors in El Geneina teaching hospital is active and has been stocked with required medication. The psychosocial support room is ready with psychologists available. Additional skilled psychologists and social workers are being deployed by partners to fill in the gap in trauma counselling. Sensitization sessions on GBV referral guiding principles targeting 70 psychologists from SMOH will be carried out next week to refresh their information and knowledge.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

There is an urgent need for sanitation services—especially latrines—in schools and IDP gathering points as current facilities are insufficient to meet the needs of the IDPs. The public water system cannot meet the increasing needs due to the lack of fuel to operate generators needed to operate the water pumps. In response, UNICEF and partners have provided three

water tanks for water trucking and are supporting the distribution of soap and collection of waste from displacement sites. An estimated 16,000 people are provided with an average of 7.5 litres of water per day. Water chlorination is ongoing at water storage points at the gathering sites.

To address sanitation needs, UNICEF is supporting the construction of latrines in targeted areas and an estimated 1,980 people have been reached with improved sanitation. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) kits have also been delivered as well as two rented vehicles to strengthen monitoring and supervision of response. UNHCR has provided plastic sheets to support the construction of 50 emergency latrines. In addition, UNICEF is providing people at gathering sites with hygiene messages.

The international NGO International Aid Services (IAS) is planning to clean collapsed boreholes and rehabilitate broken hand pumps Krinding IDP camp. IAS is also planning to respond to rehabilitate broken hand pumps, upgrade some hand pumps to mini water yards, construct latrines and carry out hygiene promotion activities in El Geneina town. These interventions are pending a decision by donors and consultation with humanitarian actors on responding to needs in the town.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (30 Jan 2020)

### Inter-sector rapid needs assessment completed in El Geneina, West Darfur

The inter-sector rapid needs assessment carried out in 35 out of the 40 affected villages around El Geneina and the teams were able to carry out assessments in 16 villages out of the 35 villages visited. The teams also found out that 19 of the 35 visited villages were completely abandoned, with three villages free of residents since 2004 conflict and one village deserted in June 2019. The affected villages experienced various forms of violence, including burning, looting, harassment, SGBV, which led to displacement to El Geneina, Chad, Gokar, Mulli and Gokar. In addition, there were about 12 people killed and many persons injured. At least six of the affected villages are return villages.

For more details [read the complete assessment report](#).

Previous assessments can be found on HR.info [here](#):

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (30 Jan 2020)

### Aid agencies scale up assistance to newly displaced people in Abyei town

Humanitarian organisations are scaling up the provision of assistance to an estimated 4,800 people who fled Kolom village and sought refuge in Abyei town last week. After the provision of some initial assistance last week, aid agencies started from 28 January providing food, nutrition, health, WASH, protection, NFI and other assistance to the newly displaced people.

On 28 January, six children who were abducted from Kolom village in the Abyei area during an attack on Kolom village last week were reunited with their families in Abyei town. The UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) has facilitated the reunification of the missing children. Also on 28 January, an inter-agency assessment team visited Kolom village. The team observed that there were only 12 men in the village and the number of houses burned is 32.



IDPs from Kolom waiting for aid distributions (UN, January 2020)



Due to long standing tensions, violent clashes between the agro-pastoralist Ngok Dinka and the nomadic cattle herding Misseriya, whose seasonal grazing routes run through Abyei, have led to several waves of displacement of the Ngok Dinka community and the destruction of public infrastructure.

On 27 January, UNISFA handed over the five suspects of the Kolom attack to Sudanese Police, in the presence of Misseriya community leaders, representative of AJOC Sudan and a member of the Joint Communal Peace.

With the onset of the dry season, UNISFA is anticipating increased conflict between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya, including violence and cattle rustling. This insecurity may be exacerbated by criminal activities of armed groups who may attack civilians, traders and rob villages. To circumvent this, UNISFA is planning to establish four temporary operating bases in areas identified as hotspots (Alal, Shegeg, Umkharriet and Leu) to deter criminal activities, impede the movement of armed groups, prevent armed attacks, and curb the proliferation of firearms into the Abyei box. UNISFA has imposed restriction of movement for all UN staff in the areas of Kolom and Noong.

Schools in Abyei town will start next week and the local administration is planning to relocate the IDPs currently taking refuge in eight public facilities to three identified locations in Abyei town. OCHA and humanitarian partners will meet with the local administration to discuss the suitability of the new IDPs locations as well as the verification process.

In 2020, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) partners aim to provide 200,000 people in the Abyei area with humanitarian assistance. For more on planned response see the 2020 Sudan HRP.

## **Humanitarian Response**

### Food

On 29 January, WFP through its local partner Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD) distributed food to Kolom IDPs taking refuge the town.

### Nutrition/Health

UNICEF is deploying a medical team, including a doctor with primary healthcare centre (PHCC) kits to support the health requirements of the IDPs in Abyei town. The team is expected to start operation on 30 January. UNICEF also dispatched some supplies (dignity kits / emergency food for children) to Abyei that are expected to arrive during this week. UNICEF will deploy a nutrition officer to conduct a nutrition assessment in coordination with nutrition partners. On 28 January, a GOAL medical team started providing mobile medical services to the IDPs in Abyei town.

### Shelter/Non-food items (NFIs)

On 28 January, UNHCR distributed 100 NFI kits to the Kolom IDPs who have settled in House of Dombek. Some 500 NFI kits of IOM arrived in Agok by a chartered flight and were transported from Agok to Abyei town with logistical support from WFP. The distribution will commence in the coming days.

### Protection

On 28 January, six abducted children were reunited with their families. However, the Dinka community leaders report that there are nine children were still missing. UNMAS destroyed explosive devices found in Kolom village and is planning to carry out mine risk awareness sessions and provide school bags to children.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

GOAL distributed some hygiene kits to the Kolom IDPs. UNICEF has sent some targeted WASH materials for the new IDPs and soap will be distributed soon. IOM has set up temporary latrines in one of the IDP locations however, there is a gap in the materials need to set up shower facilities due to funding issues. WASH partners are exploring options in addressing this issue.

--The disputed Abyei area is between Sudan and South Sudan. The final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

## FEATURE (30 Jan 2020)

### WFP and the Government of Sudan forum to curb post-harvest losses

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in Sudan hosted a three-day event this week on post-harvest losses aimed at exploring ways of reducing food. The event held from 27 to 29 January in Khartoum linked various actors in the food value chain, including international manufacturers, national distributors and marketing companies along with government representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and co-host of the event. In Sudan, smallholder farmers lose up to a third of the food they produce because of inadequate storage systems. Post-harvest losses reduce incomes for farmers, exacerbate food insecurity, and have negative impacts on the environment. Land, water, farm inputs and energy are all used to produce food that is not consumed.



*Food stored in a hermetic storage bag (WFP, January 2020)*

According to WFP, the impact of harvest losses to Sudan's annual production adds to food insecurity across many states that are reliant on agriculture as the primary source of income. "Hermetic storage bags are a simple solution and WFP is promoting them among smallholder farmers while working at the same time on increasing their awareness on post-harvest losses," said WFP Representative and Country Director Hameed Nuru.

WFP Sudan has reached over 500,000 farmers with a multi-channel Hermetic Storage Communication Campaign in the states of Kassala, Gedarif and White Nile in 2019. The campaigns focused on encouraging farmers to purchase hermetic bags at a cost of US\$2.50 each – around \$1 more than the traditional jute bag. The return on investment is \$26 over three years for each bag of 90kg. By the end of 2020, WFP plans to reach more than two million farmers through a national campaign, featuring Sudan's actor Gamal Hassan Saeed.

*For more, please see the [WFP report](#)*

## FEATURE (30 Jan 2020)

### Introducing Humanitarian InSight: Easy real-time access to humanitarian data

Humanitarian InSight is a portal providing access to humanitarian data for all countries being provided with humanitarian assistance. It brings together all data from the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) database to provide global, country, sector/cluster and project-level information on needs, plans, monitoring and funding. Data and information gathered as part of the monitoring process





will be made available via the portal on a quarterly basis. Drawing essential data from HPC tools, Humanitarian InSight is an online platform for decision-makers at all levels (global, country-level strategic and operational) to easily access key information that improves assessment of progress against requirements and objectives, outcomes and impact.

Sector coordinators will work with implementing partners to upload quarterly details of activities conducted and beneficiaries reached to allow for an inter-active, real-time snapshot of achievements to date. This will enhance monitoring of ongoing response and programme adjustments as the situation changes. Partners will use the HPC tools which include a response planning and monitoring module, that will enable partners to submit data on people reached with assistance and to measure progress against objectives and activity indicators of the HRP. Reporting on the objectives and indicators will be at the outcome and output levels and done by collecting key figures in the Response Planning Module (RPM) and other information management tools and products. A quarterly dashboard to show progress will be produced – at national and state level.

To access Sudan data, click here:

[2020 humanitarian needs and current response](#)

[2019 humanitarian needs and response](#)

## ANALYSIS (23 Jan 2020)

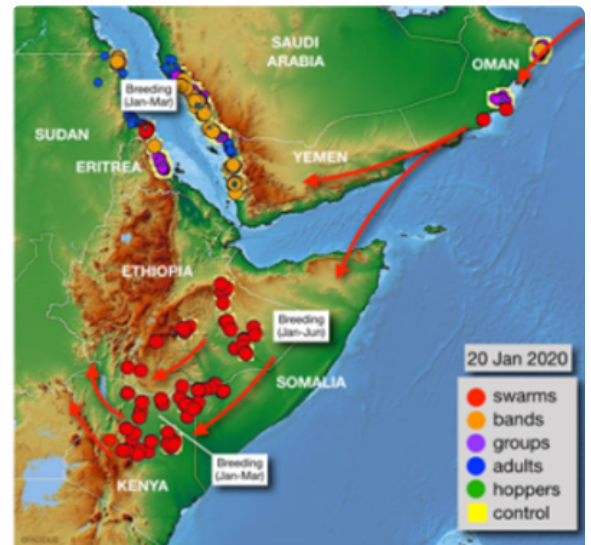
### Large and numerous desert locust swarms continue to threaten the Horn of Africa - FAO

The current desert locust situation in the Horn of Africa represents an unprecedented threat to food security and livelihoods in the region, according to the latest Desert Locust situation update by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In Sudan, the desert locust situation is serious as breeding is in progress and hopper groups with bands present on the Red Sea coast and mature swarms are laying eggs on the Sudan/Eritrea border. Survey and control operations continue in winter breeding zones in Red Sea State. So far in January, ground and aerial control operations treated almost 7,000 hectares in the affected areas. FAO Sudan is procuring surveillance and control equipment for the Sudan Plant Protection Department.

According to FAO, the desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) is considered the most dangerous of all migratory pest species in the world. It threatens people's livelihoods, food security, the environment and economic development. It can easily affect more than 65 of the world's poorest countries.

A desert locust adult can consume roughly its own weight in fresh food per day that is about two grams. A 1 km<sup>2</sup> size swarm contains about 40 million locusts, which eat the same amount of food in one day as about 35,000 people, 20 camels or 6 elephants. It can reproduce rapidly, migrate long distances and devastate crops and pasture. The desert locust has the ability to change its behaviour and appearance, under particular environmental conditions (unusually heavy rains), and transform itself from a harmless individual to part of a collective mass of insects that form a swarm, that can cross continents and seas, and quickly destroy a farmer's field and his entire livelihood in a single morning.

For more information, please see FAO's desert locust information [link](#).



Current desert locust situation as of 20 January 2020, FAO

Current desert locust situation as of 20 January 2020, FAO

**FEATURE** (23 Jan 2020)

**2020 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) launched**

The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) partners plan to support 6.1 million of the most vulnerable people in Sudan, which will require US\$1.3 billion. Due to the current fragile economy, more people are unable to meet their basic needs, as high inflation continues to erode households' purchasing power. An average local food basket takes up at least 75 per cent of household income. Families cannot afford a nutritious meal - let alone other essential needs such as medical care, water, and education. With fewer resources, people adopt negative coping mechanisms, exposing them to more protection risks—particularly gender-based violence and increasing school dropout and child labour. The economic crisis has overwhelmed already-weak public services, further deepening humanitarian need in the central and eastern parts of Sudan, where humanitarian partners have a limited presence. The 2020 HRP will scale up assistance in these areas. However, humanitarian response alone is not enough to reduce needs, vulnerability and risks; longer-term action is also urgently needed. The UN and partners are committed to work closely with the Government and the people of Sudan to create a strong foundation for Sudan that realizes the hope and aspirations of the Sudanese people.



Donors show strong international support for Sudan in 2020 On 17 January, at a High-Level Roundtable in London co-hosted by the UK, Sweden, OCHA and with participation of the Sudanese Government, [19 international donors affirmed the importance of scaling up humanitarian assistance to Sudan in 2020](#) and providing resources early in the year. The participants emphasized the importance of providing funding effectively, including through multi-year and flexible support modalities. Sudan also received assurances from the UN and NGOs to step up response to address the country's urgent humanitarian needs.

For a link to the full [2020 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) document click here](#)

**ACCESS** (16 Jan 2020)

**2020 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) launched**

The Humanitarian needs overview is an analysis of the humanitarian situation to assist the UN agencies and partners in understanding the impact of a crisis on vulnerable people and to determine planning of response activities. It presents a comprehensive analysis of the overall situation and associated needs.

This 2020 Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) covers all 18 States of Sudan and the Abyei Area, identifying the humanitarian needs of internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees, returnees and vulnerable people amongst Sudanese residents. In the absence of a national multi-sectoral humanitarian needs assessment, several inter-sectoral and sectoral assessments undertaken between 2018 and 2019 contributed to the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the HNO. Some of the identified humanitarian needs for Sudan 2020 include:



- 9.3 million people in Sudan—23 per cent of the population—will need humanitarian assistance



- 6.1 million people are targeted for humanitarian assistance
- 55 per cent of people in need of assistance are women
- 58 per cent (5.3 million) of people in need of assistance are children (2.4 million boys and 2.9 million girls)
- 15 per cent (1.4 million) of people in need of assistance have a disability

For a link to the full 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) document click [here](#)

## FORECAST (23 Jan 2020)

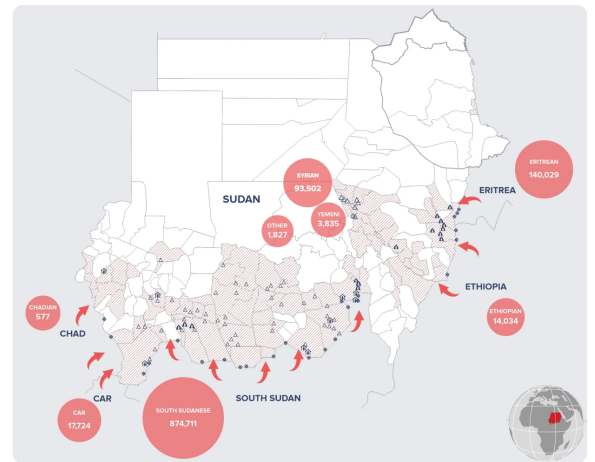
### UNHCR and partners need \$477 million to support refugees and their host communities in Sudan in 2020

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and over 30 partners assessed the needs of refugees and host communities in Sudan based on detailed data for specific camps and villages and drew up the Refugee Response Plan 2020 which appeals to the international community for US\$477 million. For the first time, the plan captures the needs of all main nationalities and covers refugees from the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

Gathered in the Refugee Consultation Forum, the organizations plan to assist and protect over 900,000 refugees and nearly a quarter million members of host communities in 2020. Refugees will need assistance in several sectors to address their vulnerabilities and to bolster their self-reliance and well-being over the long-term and maintain and fulfil their rights as refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Investment in local infrastructure and strengthening of education, health, nutrition and water-sanitation-hygiene services is also needed to ensure that local service systems have the capacity to meet the increasing needs of refugees and impacted host communities and strengthen social cohesion and prevent tensions with host communities.

For a link to the full Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (January 2020 – December 2020) document click [here](#)



Estimated total refugees in Sudan by end of 2020

OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

<https://www.unocha.org/sudan>

<https://reliefweb.int/country/sdn>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/sudan>

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# SUDAN

## Situation Report

*Last updated: 30 Jan 2020*

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