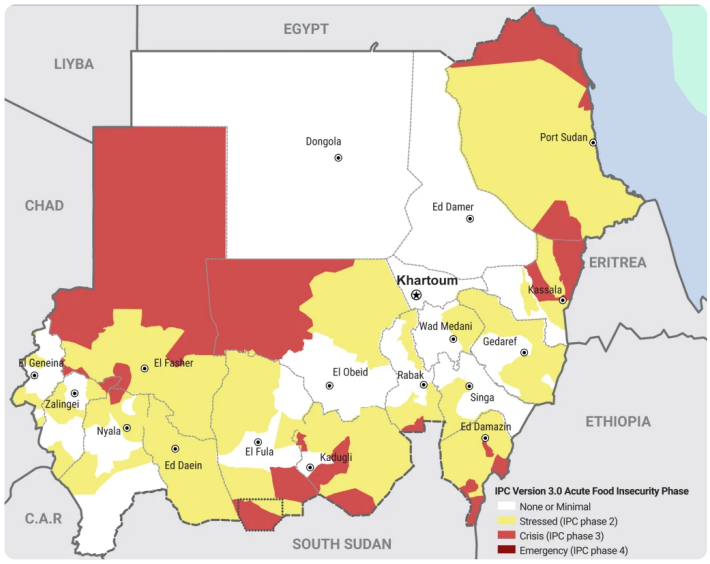
SUDAN
Situation Report
Last updated: 6 Feb 2020

HIGHLIGHTS (6 Feb 2020)

- Staple food prices continue to increase in Sudan during the main harvest according to FEWS NET
- Desert locust have reached threat levels in Sudan during January 2020
- Sudan declared cholera free as of 23 January 2020
- Interactive 3W (Who, What, Where) information available for Sudan



Sudan food security outlook January - May 2020 (FEWS NET)

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

CONTACTS

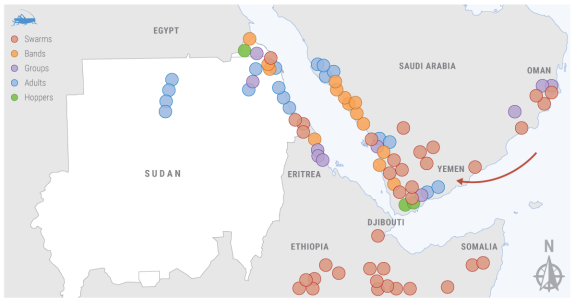
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FORECAST (6 Feb 2020)

Desert locust poses a threat to food security in Sudan

"Desert Locust reached the threat level during January 2020 and is posing a threat to food security and all efforts need to be taken to mitigate this threat along with prevention and preparedness measures," Sudan's Federal Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Eissa Osman Sharief said at a briefing on Desert Locust meeting which was held in Khartoum on 5 February 2020.



Desert Locust in Sudan as of January 2020

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The ecological conditions remained favourable for Desert Locust breeding and developing throughout January. Surveys were conducted at summer breeding areas in Northern State, where scattered mature/immature adults of low density were found in all surveyed areas. The ecological conditions also remained favourable for Desert Locust breeding along the Red Sea coast, with vegetation cover green and soil moisture wet, which increases the risk of Desert Locust breeding and developing.

Ground and aerial control operations were carried out targeting mature and immature swarms, mature/immature adults as well as hopper groups and bands at the Red Sea southern and northern coast, sub coastal areas and Toker Delta. In total, 75,200 hectares (ha) of land (an equivalent of about 75,000 sport fields) were surveyed during to above mentioned period, out of which 18,714 ha were treated. For more information see the report.

However, “the main threat and challenge is that, there is a risk that internal locust breeding increased because of favourable ecological conditions as well as locust invasion from cross borders. Sudan cannot cope with this situation on its own and will need assistance,” the Minister Sharif said.

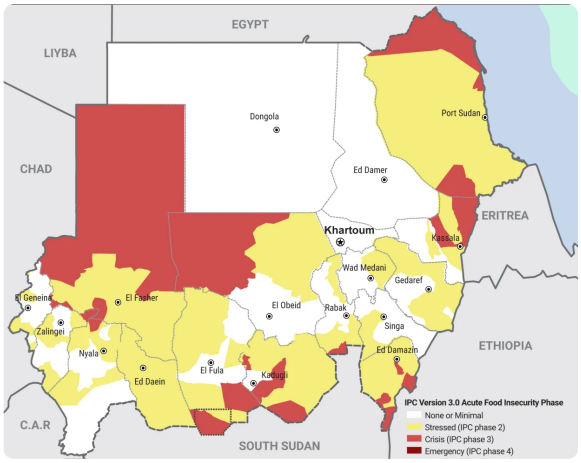
"Food security is threatened by the breeding Desert Locust, therefore we need to engage in pre-pre-emptive response and sustain the gains. For that we need the generous support of our donors," Ahmadu Babagana, FAO Representative said.

For more see the latest FAO Desert Locust Bulletin.

ANALYSIS (6 Feb 2020)

Staple food prices continue to increase in Sudan during the main harvest according to FEWS NET

High prices of staple food and essential imported goods are making it harder for households in Darfur, Kordofan, and Red Sea states to meet their livelihoods needs. Most IDPs in areas controlled by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan, those in the Jebel Marra area of Darfur, and those in poor areas of Red Sea and Kassala states continue to face crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food security during the harvest period—when families are unable to get enough food and malnutrition rates are higher than normal levels. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food security—when families are unable to access enough food leading to high levels of malnutrition, increasing deaths and families are forced to sell assets to buy food—are expected in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan by May 2020, reports FEWS NET.



Food security outlook January - May 2020 (FEWS NET)

According to the latest FEWS NET report, the cereal yields for the main agricultural harvest for 2019/2020 (sorghum and millet) are lower this season due to flooding; an extended rainy season; pest infestations; and an increase in the area planted for cash crops, leading to a decrease in the area planted for cereal crops, which will likely further decrease cereal production compared to previous years.

Typically, during the harvest time prices of sorghum and millet decrease however, this year prices have increased by 20 to 45 per cent since November 2019 across most markets. This increase has been attributed to the expected lower than normal cereal production and the high production and transportation costs due to the continued economic difficulties that country is facing, reports FEWS NET.

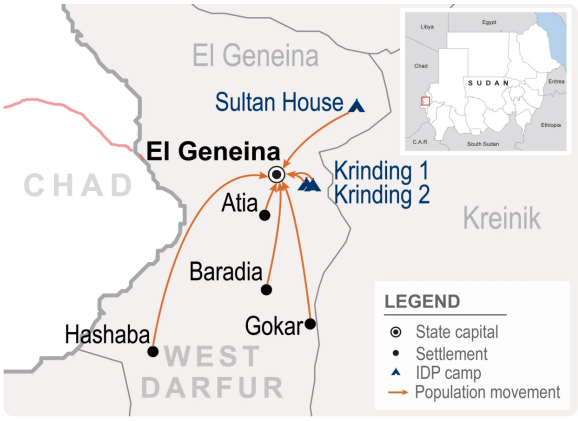
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For more information see the latest FEWS NET report.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (6 Feb 2020)

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

Humanitarian partners continue to assist the estimated 41,700 people (8,381 families) who fled inter-communal violence in early January and are currently sheltering in El Geneina town. In addition, an estimated 14,000 people have reportedly crossed into neighbouring Chad and are staying in villages near the border.



Population movements in El Geneina, West Darfur

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 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.

The international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) has established four primary health care centers at gathering areas for the new IDPs in El Geneina town. These clinics have been functioning since early January.

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 delivered 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

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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. Pregnant women with obstetric complications have been transported to El Geneina hospital for treatment. UNFPA has rented two vehicles for this purpose. RH services are also provided in a further 10 health clinics run by IMC (4 clinics), World Relief (3 clinics) and SCI (3 clinics).

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, International Committee of the Red Cross (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), DRRA, Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E), Save the Children, 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 previous to the crisis—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.

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.

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The designated confidential corner for treatment of rape survivors in El Genenia 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.

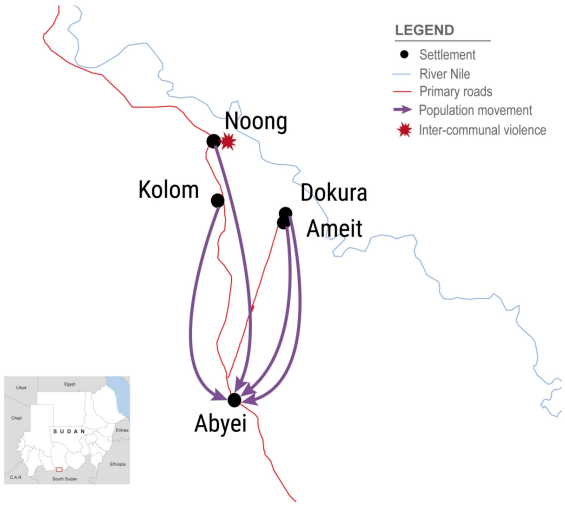
To address sanitation needs, UNICEF is supporting the construction of latrines in targeted areas and an estimated 1,980 people have been reached with improved sanitation. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) kits have also been delivered as well as two rented vehicles to strengthen monitoring and supervision 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 (6 Feb 2020)

Response in disputed Abyei continues

Humanitarian organizations continue to assist an estimated 4,800 people who fled Kolom village due to violence and sought refuge in Abyei town. This assistance includes food, nutrition, health, WASH, protection, NFI and other assistance to the newly displaced people. The Abyei Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (RRC) plans to relocate the new IDPs in Abyei town to three new locations as there is no area in the town large enough to accommodate all the IDPs. The Abyentan area will host IDPs from Kolom village; Nyinkuac will host IDPs from Noong village; and an area near a market will host IDPs from Amiet and Dakura villages.



Displacement to Abyei town. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Health / Nutrition

The South Sudan-based international NGO Goal , will continue providing medical services in Abyei town every Monday and Wednesday for the next four weeks, as per the needs from the IDPs.

UNICEF will provide nutrition supplies—including food rations, anthropometric equipment, stationery and therapeutic milk—to ongoing nutrition programmes in Abyei.

WASH

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To promote safe hygiene practices and reduce the risk of diarrheal diseases among the affected communities, UNICEF distributed WASH supplies which include buckets, collapsible Jeri-cans and soap to over 350 Households in 3 IDP locations during a joint distribution exercise with IOM. WFP provided logistical support for the distribution exercise by providing a vehicle.

Goal distributed soap to 786 IDP families and WASH partners set up temporary latrines at the Abyei Boys Secondary school (3-stance for Men and 4-stance for women) to be used by the IDPs from Kolom.

Education

To support the primary schools, UNICEF has provided five Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and four recreational kits to support school and community recreational and psychosocial support interventions in the area. The education supplies will be delivered to the education authorities in Abyei town soon.

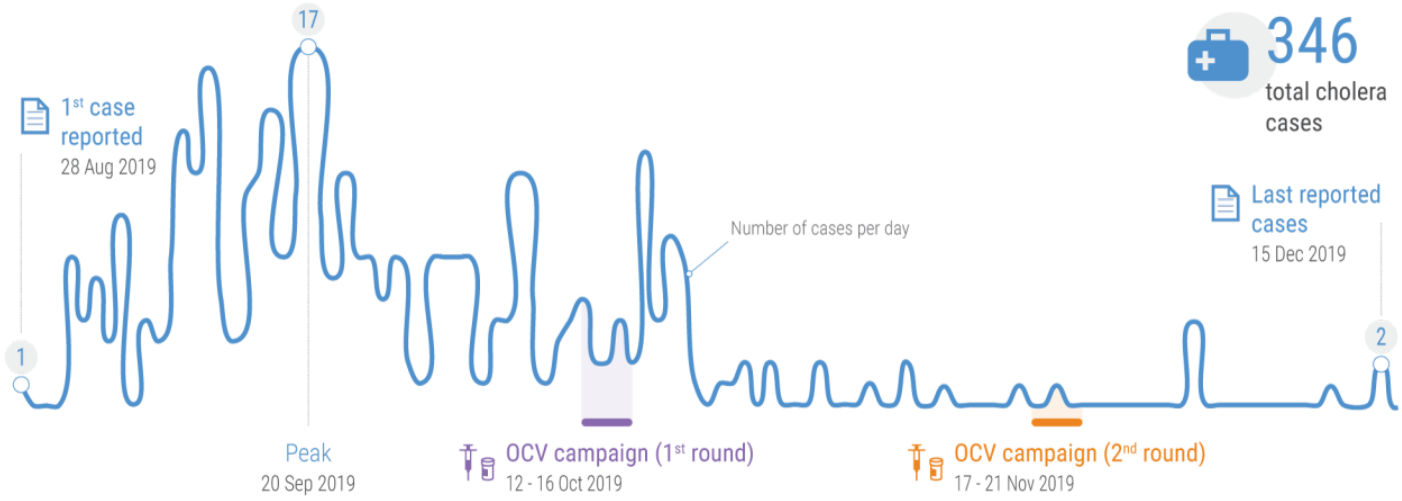
Food

On 30 January, food was distributed to IDPs from Kolom taking refuge in the Abyei Boys School.

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

VISUAL (6 Feb 2020)

Sudan declared cholera free as of 23 January 2020



On 23 January 2020, the Government of Sudan declared the end of the cholera outbreak in the country. The first case of cholera was reported on 8 September 2019 in Blue Nile State and later spread to Sennar, Khartoum and El Gezira states. During this outbreak, 346 suspected cholera cases were reported, including 11 deaths.

INTERACTIVE (6 Feb 2020)

Sudan: Interactive Who does What and Where (3Ws)

The Who does What Where (3W) is a core humanitarian coordination product. This interactive dataset includes a list of humanitarian organizations by state and sector currently registered in Sudan.

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Have updates? Contact OCHAsudan@un.org.





View this interactive graphic: https://data.humdata.org/dataset/sudan-operational-presence

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