

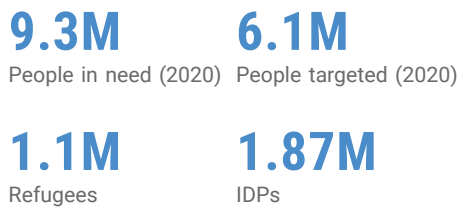


**HIGHLIGHTS** (27 Feb 2020)

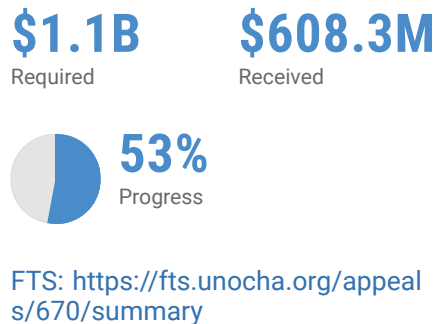
- Sudan Humanitarian Fund completes monitoring mission in Central Darfur’s Jebel Marra area as access to the area continues to improve.
- IOM estimates 37,900 people displaced in El Geneina, West Darfur.
- Food prices continue to increase and remain at record high levels - FAO.
- Sudan has seen an overall increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance from 5.4 million people in 2015 to 9.3 million in 2020
- 53 per cent of Humanitarian Programme Cycle projects in 2020 apply the Gender and Age Marker.



**KEY FIGURES**



**FUNDING** (2019)



**CONTACTS**

**Paola Emerson**  
 Head of Office  
[emersonp@un.org](mailto:emersonp@un.org)

**Mary Keller**  
 Head, Monitoring and Reporting  
[kellerm@un.org](mailto:kellerm@un.org)

**ANALYSIS** (27 Feb 2020)

**As humanitarian access improves, the SHF provides more resources to meet needs in Jebel Mara**

Humanitarian access for both people in need and humanitarian actors in Central Darfur’s Jebel Marra area continues to improve. The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) conducted a monitoring mission in the area at the end of January 2020. Road transport between Golo (Central/North Jebel Marra locality) and Nertiti (West Jebel Marra locality) has progressively improved in the last six months allowing for better movement of people and goods between the two areas. Up-to last year, operations were limited within Golo town as a result of insecurity; accessible areas have expanded by more than five kilometres to the west and south of the town.

In 2019, SHF allocated US\$5.8 million to four partners providing food security and livelihoods support (FSL), as well as education, health, nutrition and protection assistance. The catchment area for these projects are 11 villages (Golo, Karon, Ausajin, Kormon, Buray, Yara, Terri, Kilinj, and Kerol) and surrounding smaller villages around the Buray valley. An estimated 130,000 people were targeted including 24,600 men; 29,733 women; 35,887 boys and 39,980 girls. Partners in Golo managed to reach about 36,188 people 12,426 men; 15,466 women; 4,151 boys and 4,147 girls.

### **SHF programming in Golo**

In Golo, community leaders, HAC and volunteers from the community expressed satisfaction with the existing projects. They requested additional interventions for rainwater harvesting like the project funded by the USAID Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) which supported the construction of a small dam in Koron village. The rainwater collected in this dam is used for drinking, irrigation purposes and possibly recharges underground water sources. Youth would like income generating activities to assist them build their skills and provide for their families. The community also requested the timely distribution of seeds and other agricultural tools to coincide with the rainy season.

### **SHF programming in Zalingei**

In Zalingei, SHF is funding eight health clinics run by international NGOs International Medical Corps (IMC) and World Relief (WR). In addition, WR is providing nutrition services in areas like Dankoj village (31km from Zalingei town) for the first time. It is also the first-time people in Dankoj are receiving protection services with one community-based protection network (CBPN) established in the village. The community requested more education interventions, especially in Dankoj village. The village has one school with three unequipped and roofless classrooms. In addition, the SHF team visited two schools in Alsholaa and Alsalam areas of Zalingei town. Both schools are in need of rehabilitation and furniture, mainly benches, for the students. In Alsalam, the monitoring team saw a group of 64 first grade pupils sitting under a rakooba (small thatch shelter), with only four benches available. The people at Hasahisa IDP camp—which has an estimated population of 43,390 people—are in need of health and water services. Only four of the 19 hand pumps in the camp are functioning, due to lack of maintenance, according to the community representatives who met the mission team. In addition, the camp needs protection activities.



*Solar powered mini-water yard upgraded from a hand pump by TGH with SHF funds (OCHA, January 2020)*

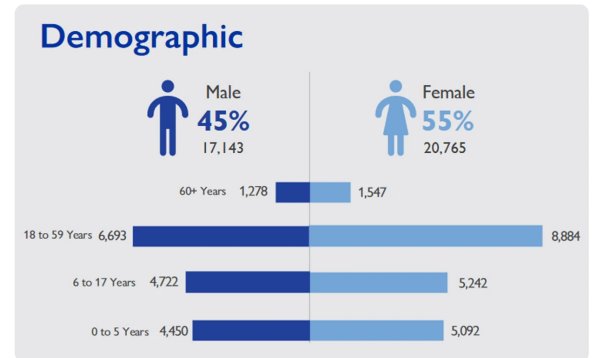
## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE** (27 Feb 2020)

### **IOM completes new estimates for people displaced by inter-communal fighting in El Geneina, West Darfur while humanitarian response is ongoing**

Since 10 January 2020, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been monitoring the displacement of people affected by inter-communal violence in West Darfur through its [displacement tracking matrix](#). As of 25 February, IOM has estimates that there are 37,908 people (8, 250 families) from 11 locations taking refuge across 35 displacement sites in El Geneina town. This updated figure indicates a decrease of 2,109 displaced persons from the area since the previous update on 09 February 2020. Reports from the humanitarian actors on the ground suggest that IDPs whose homes were unaffected are now returning to their locations of origin.

Of the total IDP caseload an estimated 20,765 (55%) were female and 17,143 (45%) were male. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (24% females, 18% males), followed by ages 6 to 17 (14% females, 12% males), 0 to 5 (13% females, 12% males) and 60 and over (4% females, 3% males).

Humanitarian actors continue to assist affected people taking refuge in EL Geneina town. Health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and non-food items (NFIs) assistance is being provided at the gathering sites. Psychosocial counselling and follow up on protection issues and cases are also being carried out. Water is being trucked to most of the gathering points and partners have established six child friendly spaces (CFS) in six sites. As of 17 February, 1,950, children returned to school when 32 classes from lower grades resumed education services. Attendance, however, is low due to the distance of schools from El Geneina town (where IDPs are now residing) and the absence of school feeding programmes, which have just been started. A request has been sent to the Wali's office to support with buses to transport children to school. In addition, the Ministry of Education (MoE) is looking for alternative spaces to hold exams for students from the seven schools that are still occupied by IDPs.

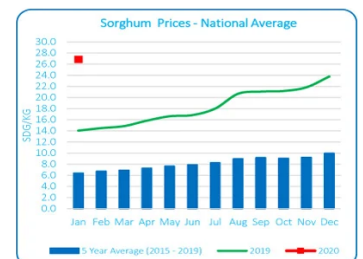


Demographic data of new IDPs in El Geneina town (source: IOM)

## TRENDS (27 Feb 2020)

### Increasing food prices are at record highs - FAO

Prices of locally grown sorghum and millet continued to increase in December 2019 and January 2020 despite the recently concluded 2019 harvest, according to the most recent issue of the [Food Prices Monitoring and Analysis \(FPMA\) Bulletin](#) by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Prices of imported wheat also rose further in January and at faster rates, surging by 20 per cent. In general, prices of cereals reached record highs, up to twice the already high levels of one year earlier. This was mainly triggered by a poor 2019 cereal output and a weak currency, coupled with fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs inflating production and transportation costs, according to FPMA.



According to the preliminary findings of the Government-led 2019 Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, the 2019 coarse grains (sorghum and millet) production is estimated at about 5.2 million tonnes, 36 per cent below the bumper 2018 output and 18 percent below the average of the previous five years. The main driver of the production shortfall was a combination of prolonged dry spells in July followed by heavy late season rains, which triggered widespread floods. Severe pest infestations further affected yields.

FEWS Net [reported earlier this year](#) that according to available field information, yields for key cereals, such as sorghum and millet, are lower than usual this season due to flooding, an extended rainy season, and pest infestations. In addition, field reports suggest increases in area planted in cash crops have led to decreases in area planted for cereal crops, which is likely to drive further declines in cereal production compared to previous years.

Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported in its Market Monitor for January 2020 that high prices are likely to stay and continue at its high level as the current season harvest is not favorable (see sorghum prices chart below). The national average retail price of sorghum was SDG26.87/kg, which is increased by 15 per cent compared to the previous month.



The national average retail price of goat was SDG3,874/head, which is increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous month. The national average retail price of groundnut was SDG1,361/sack, which increased by 9 per cent compared to the previous month. The national average cost of local food basket was SDG38.1, which slightly increased by 13 per cent compared to the previous month.

According to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 6.2 million people across Sudan will need food and livelihoods assistance. HRP partners aim to provide food and livelihood assistance to 4.7 million most vulnerable people. As of 26 February, the 2020 HRP is only 8 per cent funded, with \$1.24 billion requirement unmet.

For more information on the funding status of the 2020 Sudan HRP, please click [here](#)

## TRENDS (27 Feb 2020)

### Sudan: Trends in humanitarian response and financial requirements, 2015 - 2020

During the past five years, Sudan has seen an overall increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance from 5.4 million people in 2015 to 9.3 million in 2020. In 2019, 4.3 million people were reached with some form of assistance, against a target of 4.4 million people. The number of people reached was half of the 8.5 million of people estimated to be in need. Between 2016 and 2018, the number of people reached in relation to the overall number of people in need remained steady with an annual average of 4.1 million people reached. Since 2015, the level of funding received has remained on average between \$500 million and \$600 million.



Trends of people targeted vs people reached since 2015

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a cost-effective way to support humanitarian action in Sudan. Under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), the SHF aims to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the most critical humanitarian needs as defined by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or any agreed upon strategy by the HC such as the HCT protection strategy, the HCT gender strategy and the HCT advocacy strategy. The SHF also supports area-based programming, and when relevant funding is available multi-year programming. The SHF provides funding to international and national non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. The SHF receives voluntary donor contributions and supports humanitarian response year-round. In 2020, financial management of the SHF has moved from UNDP to OCHA Sudan.

For more information on current and historical humanitarian funding data for Sudan go to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#).

## COORDINATION (27 Feb 2020)

### Gender equality programming in the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan

Deep-rooted gender inequality, anchored in cultural norms, persists throughout parts of Sudan and requires the humanitarian system to consider the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls in any intervention. The humanitarian community is working to mitigate gender protection risks, particularly gender-based violence (GBV), and to effectively mainstream and integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women in the overall response.

To ensure gender equality programming among humanitarian partners, particularly for the [2020 Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), OCHA Sudan carried out a series of training sessions in 2019 on [Gender and Age Marker \(GAM\)](#) for humanitarian partners, which is a tool to increase gender and age responsive programming. In addition, the Resident Coordinator's Office senior gender advisor and UN Women carried out discussions with sector coordinators at the inter-sector coordination group (ISCG) level for ensuring systematic inclusion of gender considerations across all sectors. Partners will focus on strengthening capacities of all stakeholders to undertake gender analysis and collection of sex and age disaggregated data; empowerment, participation, and engagement of women; protection of the most vulnerable and promoting access to basic services for women, girls and unaccompanied children.

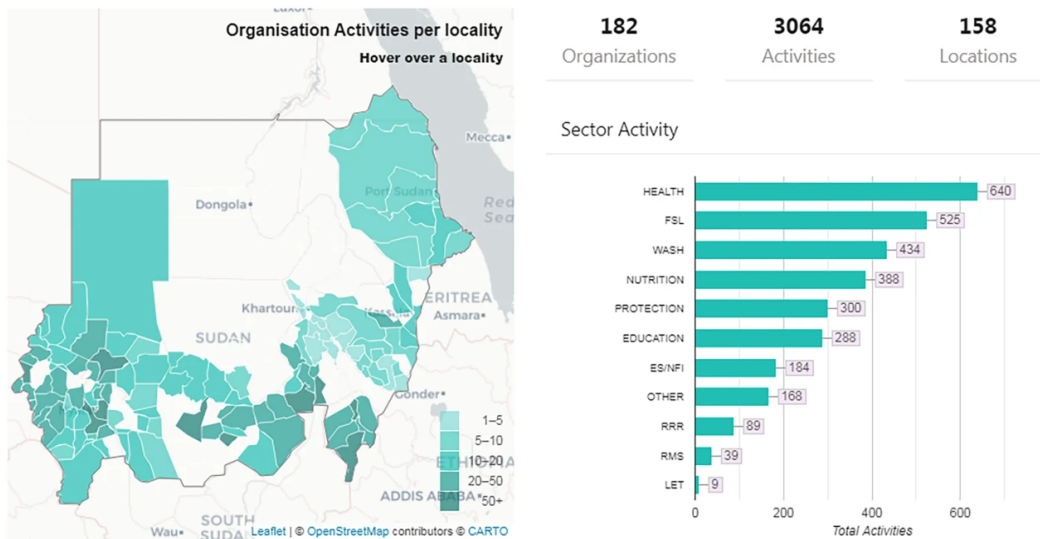
In Sudan's 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, approximately 53 per cent of Humanitarian Programme Cycle projects applied the GAM. This is an increase from 42 per cent in the 2019 HRP.

**INTERACTIVE** (6 Feb 2020)

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

The Who does What Where (3W) is designed to show where humanitarian organizations are working and what they are doing in order to identify gaps and plan for future humanitarian response. This interactive dataset includes a list of humanitarian organizations by state and sector currently registered in Sudan.

Have updates? Contact [OCHASudan@un.org](mailto:OCHASudan@un.org).



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

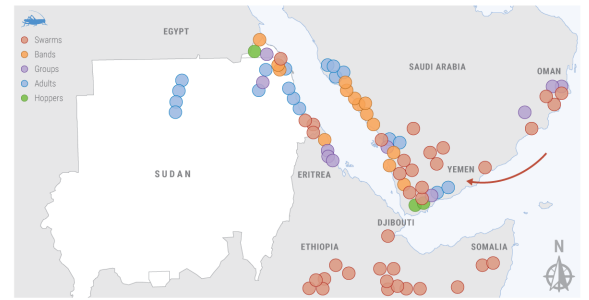
**FORECAST** (6 Feb 2020)

**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.



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.



*Desert Locust in Sudan as of January 2020*

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](#).

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

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

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

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