

HIGHLIGHTS (23 Jan 2020)

- The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) partners plan to support 6.1 million of the most vulnerable people in Sudan, which will require US\$1.4 billion.
- The Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan for 2020 plans to assist refugees from Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.
- Humanitarian partners continue to assist and estimated 46,000 people (9,600 families) who have taken refuge in El Geneina town, West Darfur, following inter-communal conflict.
- According to FAO, the desert locust situation in Sudan is serious with breeding in progress on the Red Sea coast as well as along the Sudan/Eritrea border.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN SUDAN

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2020
ISSUED: JANUARY 2020



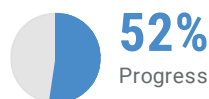
KEY FIGURES

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



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

CONTACTS

Paola Emerson
Head of Office
emersonp@un.org

Mary Keller
Head, Monitoring and Reporting
kellerm@un.org

ANALYSIS (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\$1.4 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.

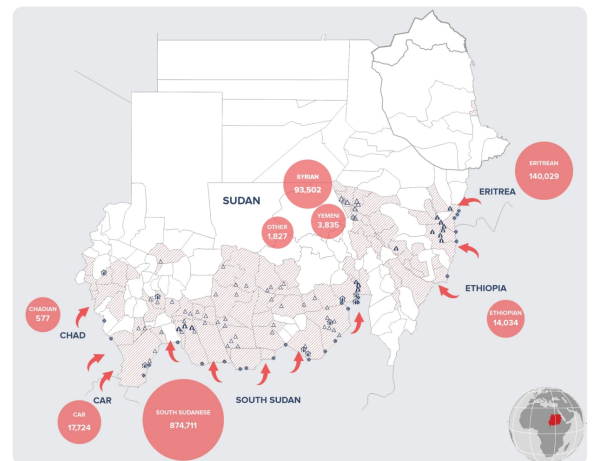
For a link to the full 2020 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) document click [here](#)

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.



Estimated total refugees in Sudan by end of 2020

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](#)

ANALYSIS (23 Jan 2020)

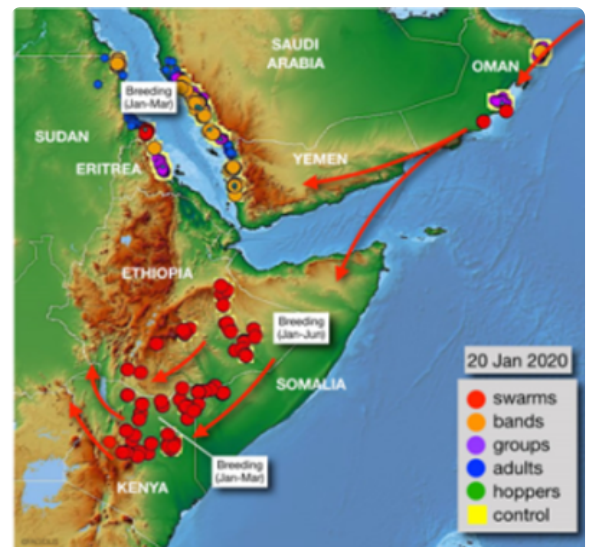
Large and numerous desert locust swarms continue to threaten the Horn of Africa - FAO

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 km² 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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (23 Jan 2020)

Humanitarian response to the needs of people affected by inter-communal conflict in El Geneina, West Darfur

Humanitarian partners continue to assist people affected by inter-communal violence between Massalit and Arab tribes in and around El Geneina town in West Darfur. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an estimated [46,100 people \(about 9,600 families\) were displaced](#) in El Geneina town due to fighting. IOM will be verifying these figures to provide partners with more comprehensive beneficiary lists for their planned assistance. In addition, UNHCR reported that 10,000 people have crossed the border into Chad, seeking refuge in villages near the border. Assistance being provided

includes food, health, non-food items (NFIs), nutrition, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection services.

On 18 January, an inter-sectoral needs assessment was carried out in 35 affected villages around El Geneina town. It is estimated that around 40,000 people may have been affected, registration and verification expected in the coming days. The teams were not able to access five villages due to security reasons. Most of the villages were found to be looted and abandoned. There has been some deployment of government security forces to these villages.

Government security forces are enhancing security around IDP camps; however, the inter-agency mission identified protection as a critical need. IDP leaders of the affected community told the assessment team that it is still not safe for them to return to the affected IDP camps. Local community leaders continue voicing their security concerns and call for the perpetrators to be detained and the stolen assets returned to their owners. Government technical staff from different Darfur states were deployed to West Darfur to support the rehabilitation of public services inside the three affected IDP camps. Meanwhile, the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) agreed people be assisted at gathering points. However, according to HAC the type and extent of assistance provided at the gathering points should not lead to IDP settlement at the gathering points.

Additional humanitarian supplies of NFIs, WASH and food stocks have not yet arrived in El Geneina.

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 mixed food has been delivered, enough to feed 24,454 people for 15 days. This assistance also includes emergency blanket supplementary feeding supplies for 6,847 children under 5 years and pregnant and nursing mothers. Partners are working to fill gaps and complete distribution to 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 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, however, there is a gap for the provision of healthcare for children under 5 years. Partners have confirmed the availability of drugs to support the SMoH. The UN Children's Agency (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).



*UNICEF trucking in water to El Geneina town
(UNICEF, January 2020)*

UNFPA has activated the reproductive health working group—chaired by the SMOH— 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 are expected to cover the needs of 3,200 pregnant women. However, safe places to give birth (tents) are urgently needed. UNFPA, in partnership with SRCS and SMOH, has established 21 temporary RH clinics to serve the 31 gathering sites. These clinics provide antenatal care (ANC) and clean delivery services. SMOH has deployed community midwives in 40 IDP locations, however, the lack of shelter/private space for performing deliveries is very challenging. SMOH is planning to provide 40 tents for deliveries. Transportation of pregnant women with obstetric complications to El Geneina hospital is very important. UNFPA will rent two vehicles for this purpose.

Meanwhile, about 3,000 dignity kits are being distributed to affected women and girls of reproductive health age by UNFPA and partners, but an additional 7,000 dignity kits are still needed.

Non-food items (NFIs)

The NFI core pipeline, managed by UNHCR, has released 5,000 NFI kits, which will cover the current needs. Distributions are currently ongoing by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and IOM who in El Geneina town. To date, approximately 4,823 households received NFI items, including blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans in 34 of the 38 gathering points in El Geneina town. There is a current gap of 4,832 kits, which is about 48 per cent of reported needs.

Sector partners on ground, including Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRRA, Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR IOM, and HAC have also mobilized resources and staff to support response. Once affected people, currently taking refuge in schools and other government buildings, relocate to more appropriate sites or locations, plastic sheets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets will be provided. 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

UNHCR has facilitated a series of meetings with IDP representatives from all gathering/displacement centres, UN and partners. Centrality of protection, identification and prioritization of the most vulnerable IDP families for delivery of assistance and referrals were discussed. While delivery of assistance is ongoing, and referral mechanisms are in place, United Peace Organization (UPO) joined UNICEF's efforts in providing specific and general psychosocial counselling.

Child protection

UNICEF is supporting the Youth Initiative for Support and Reunification of Children to establish five centres within 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. Confidential areas to offer counselling for survivors have been identified including the confidential corners at El Geneina hospital. Additional skilled psychologists and social workers are being deployed by partners to plug the gap in trauma counselling. UNFPA will ensure that the GBV confidentiality corner in El Geneina hospital is functioning and available 24 hours a day and will strengthen referral system between the IDP gathering sites and El Geneina hospital. In addition, there are approximately 3,500 Dignity kits to be distributed to women and girls of reproductive health age. Sensitization and awareness raising on GBV has already started through social workers and community protection networks. Response to affected villages outside of El Geneina town is also being discussed.

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 Krending 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.

ACCESS (16 Jan 2020)

A joint Government of Sudan, Troika and United Nations delegation visits Kauda, South Kordofan State, for the first time in nearly a decade

In the first joint Government of Sudan – United Nations visit since fighting broke out in the state in 2011, the Prime Minister of Sudan, Dr. Abdalla Hamdok, the Minister of Labour and Social Development, the Minister of Health, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) in Sudan, Gwi-Yeop Son and representatives of UN agencies, and diplomatic missions in Sudan on 9 January visited Kauda in the Nuba Mountains area of South Kordofan State. The delegation was received by Abdelaziz al-Hilu, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N).

The visit comes following the Sudanese government's commitment to allow unfettered humanitarian access to all areas of the country. In the spirit of corporation with the new Government of Sudan, Abdelaziz al-Hilu informed the delegation that the SPLM-N Al Hilu faction is open to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all areas under their control in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. The United Nations and partners stand ready to deliver assistance to people in need in all areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. This is not the first time the UN visited Kauda. Last October, the WFP Executive Director, David Beasley, visited the area in the first UN visit in nearly a decade.

While in Kauda, the delegation visited schools where humanitarian organizations are implementing school feeding programme – a top priority identified following an assessment in the end of December 2019. School supplies for 800 children were also delivered as well as non-food items.

Prime Minister Hamdok with Abdelaziz al-Hilu and representatives of the UN, Troika and diplomatic missions in Kauda, South Kordofan (UN, 9 January 2020)

FEATURE (16 Jan 2020)

800 children in Kauda, South Kordofan, can now resume their education thanks to UNICEF and WFP

During the joint Government-United Nations visit to Kauda, South Kordofan State on 9 January, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and WFP in Sudan and in neighbouring South Sudan distributed education supplies that will allow 800 children to resume their learning. These supplies, including school-in-a-box kits which contain everything needed to make a school, were transported from South Sudan across the border.

Nearly a decade of conflict in South Kordofan has left many children vulnerable, out-of-school and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. Over the coming months, UNICEF and partners plan to scale up humanitarian assistance in the newly-accessible areas of South Kordofan, including Kauda, through cross-border convoys with supplies from South Sudan. Education was identified as one of the key needs and priority for the community in Kauda and in response UNICEF plans to distribute school supplies as well as toys and games for over 6,000 students.

Children in Kauda, South Kordofan, receive education supplies (UNICEF, 9 January 2020)

Each back-to-school kit contains a school bag of essential learning supplies, including a notebook, pencils and colouring pencils. UNICEF is also providing teaching materials, textbooks, toys and games to be used in the schools. While the kits distributed will get schools up and running within days, UNICEF is working with the Federal and State Ministries of Education

to ensure long-term quality education services are established in the area. This will ensure equitable access to learning, prevent dropouts and other disruptions in children's education. Educated children are better equipped to take care of themselves now and in the years to come and will contribute to a more peaceful Sudan.

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](#)

TRENDS (16 Jan 2020)

Trends in communicable diseases

Communicable diseases (diphtheria, cholera, dengue fever, Rift Valley fever and chikungunya) continue to be reported across the country.

Between 8 December 2019 and 8 January 2020, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) reported the following new cases: three cholera, 30 diphtheria, 346 dengue; 207 rift valley fever, and 68 chikungunya. This brings the total cumulative number of cases as of 8 January to:

- 97 cases of diphtheria (including 13 deaths)
- 4,225 dengue fever cases (13 deaths)
- 572 Rift Valley fever cases (11 deaths)
- 296 chikungunya cases (5 deaths)
- 346 cholera cases (11 deaths).

No new deaths have been reported over the past month, except for one death from diphtheria.

Breakdown of disease outbreaks in Sudan as of 8 January 2020, Federal Ministry of Health



OCHA

SUDAN

Situation Report

Last updated: 23 Jan 2020

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