

Sudan - Situation Report



Country
Sudan

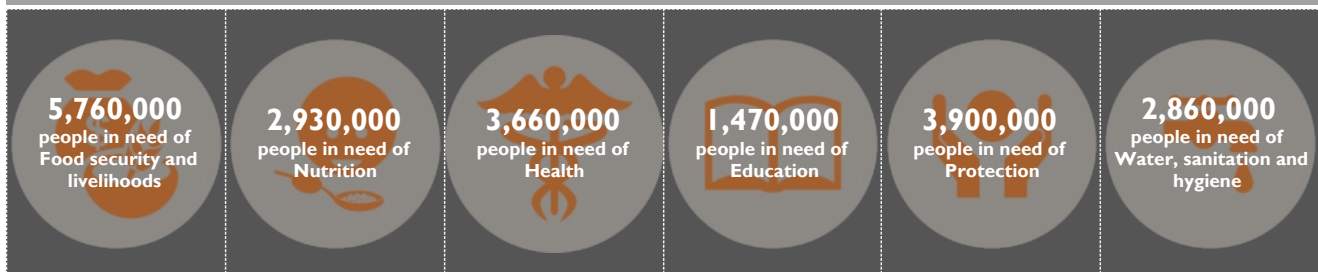
Year
2019

Month
March

Key messages

- The number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance is predicted to increase. The situation is particularly dire for displaced populations in the Darfur region, Blue Nile and South Kordofan. This is largely attributed to poor macroeconomic conditions, such as high inflation and weak currency, which have exposed the larger population to situations of extreme vulnerability, thus putting a strain on their ability to access food and other essentials. These households will most likely turn to humanitarian assistance for survival, subsequently driving up the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.
- When compared to February, there was an improvement in household food availability particularly in wheat producing areas, as well as other staples such as sorghum, millet and groundnuts, where the harvests were favourable (FEWSNET). However due to the tough economic situation, farmers were forced to sell their produce and this subsequently created food shortages in households. Fuel unavailability also negatively affected dry season vegetable production, and is expected to persist in the coming months as farmers begin to prepare the lands.
- Deepening food insecurity has been forecasted for the country amid a worsening economic situation. According to FEWSNET, much of Darfur, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, southern Blue Nile, northern Kassala, and Red Sea states are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while IDPs in pockets of South Kordofan and Jebel Marra in Darfur region are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), one phase above famine.
- Approximately 5,000 South Sudanese refugees were estimated to have arrived in Bahr Al Arab locality- at the border of Sudan and South Sudan, East Darfur and “living in difficult conditions” according to the local authorities. The new arrivals lack access to basic services such as food, health and water.

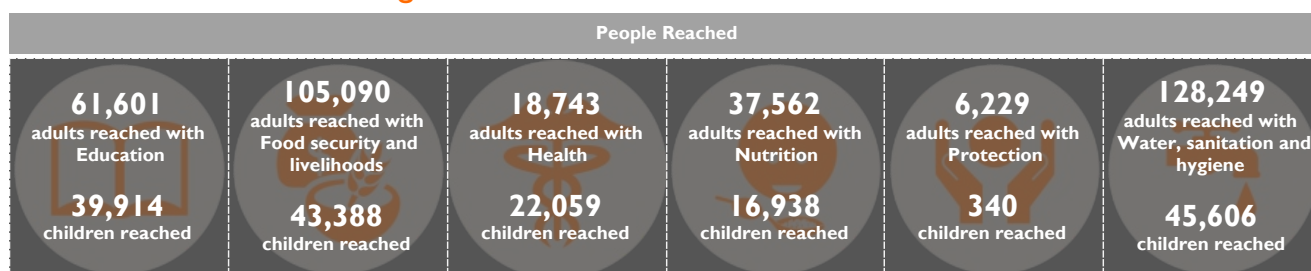
Estimated number of people in need



Gaps and needs

- The humanitarian situation is particularly dire for displaced populations in the Darfur region, Blue Nile and South Kordofan. Currently new displacements, often from East Jebel Marra region, returnees, and refugees from neighbouring countries of Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia, are the major drivers of increasing humanitarian needs. A majority are seeking humanitarian assistance in Otash and Kass IDP camps in South Darfur. At the same time, there are people returning to Jebel Marra and other localities in Darfur, this together with the return of refugees into Sudan, has put pressure on the existing resources and services available to the people.
- World Vision is responding to the priority needs of people in IDP camps in South Darfur, refugee settlements in East Darfur, as well as in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. The humanitarian needs in World Vision’s areas of operations are ever increasing. They are driven by new displacements, refugees arriving from neighbouring countries, and returnees to Sudan, all of which have been made worse by the current economic situation. However this support is constantly threatened by limited funding.

What World Vision is doing



Food security and livelihoods

- World Vision provided food assistance to 89,513 IDPs and 679 South Sudanese refugees in South Darfur through the General Food Distribution (GFD) programme.
- 511 families in Buram, East Darfur received farm inputs (640 kilograms of vegetable seed and 500 hoes), and another 220 families were supported to start income generating activities (2,200 chickens and 97 chicken cages). In Blue Nile, 68 families were boosted with goats (204 goats distributed), and 30 people provided with fishing inputs to boost livelihood opportunities
- World Vision conducted a Hazard and Vulnerability Capacity Analysis (HVCA) and Early Warning System (EWS) trainings for 27 community members and leaders from two villages in South Darfur
- 197 Lead Farmers in South Darfur were trained in agroforestry and soil moisture preservation. In Blue Nile 553 farmers participated in training on crop husbandry, crop protection, after harvest losses and marketing. Training was also conducted for 38 people who were trained as extension officers.



Nutrition

- World Vision supported 29 Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) centres, three Stabilisation centres and 12 Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) centres across nine localities in South Darfur. 21,776 children under five years old, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in South Darfur were screened for early detection of malnutrition. 702 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment at OTPs while 1,104 children and 117 PLW suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were admitted for treatment at TSFPs.
- In Blue Nile, World Vision supported 13 OTP centres providing nutrition care for children and adults with malnutrition. 252 children under five were screened, of which 101 were admitted for treatment and management at the OTP centres.



Health

- 22,703 IDPs, refugees and members of host community in South Darfur accessed free basic healthcare services at the 24 clinics supported by World Vision. Services included outpatient medical consultation, medicines, laboratory, and vaccination, ante-natal and post-natal care. Of these, 1,938 pregnant women received anti-natal care services, 3,917 children were immunised against deadly childhood illnesses, and 730 women of child-bearing age immunised against tetanus toxoid, with 219 deliveries by skilled midwives.
- In Blue Nile 4,299 people accessed free basic primary healthcare services that included out-patient consultation, drugs, laboratory services, antenatal and prenatal care at the five clinics supported by World Vision. There were 45 deliveries by skilled midwives.



Protection

- 75 people from across two localities in Blue Nile were trained as part of the Community-Based Child Protection Network (CBCPN). At the same time, 45 village safety committees were established and members trained in a bid to strengthen community child protection efforts.
- Approximately 300 boys and girls in Mershing, South Darfur attended World Vision Child Friendly Spaces to play and learn with their peers, as well receive psycho-social support services.



Water, sanitation & hygiene

- 83,824 IDPs across five camps (Mershing, Manawashi, Duma, Khorabashi, Otash) and refugees in three camps (Bilil, Alradoum and Buram) in South Darfur had access to clean water from improved water sources. World Vision support included maintenance and rehabilitation of 76 hand pumps, drilling of two boreholes, piping of water to two schools, and providing water tanks. In Blue Nile, at least 4,500 people accessed clean water after the rehabilitation of nine hand pumps in three localities.
- 1,440 newly displaced people in South Darfur and Blue Nile have access to improved sanitation following the construction of household latrines.
- Nearly 4,000 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages through clean-up campaigns and home visits. To further promote good hygiene practices, World Vision also provided washing soap to 450 families and set up eight garbage collection centres.



Education

- 6,573 school children in South Darfur received a mid-day meal through the school meal project
- 114 teachers from two localities in Blue Nile participated in training meant to enhance their knowledge on basic concepts of psychosocial support and how to deliver the necessary support for children affected during emergencies.

Gaps and funding requirements

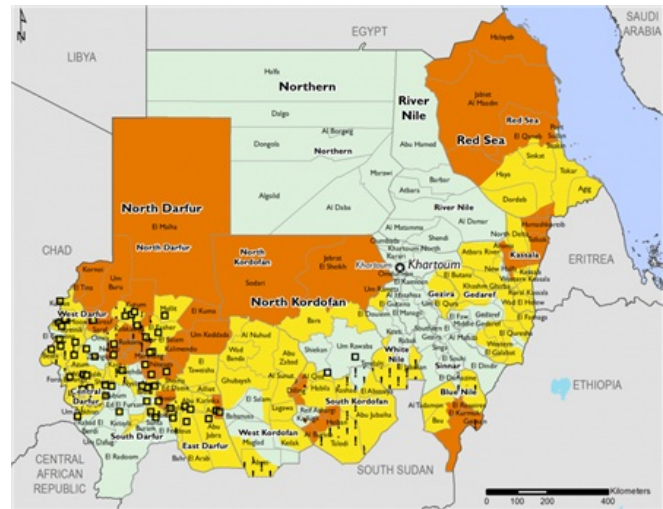
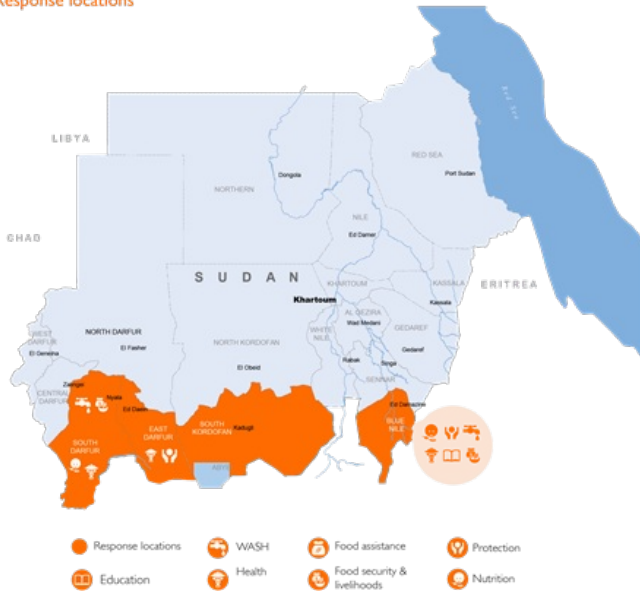
World Vision Sudan is requesting **US\$ 28,786,253** to expand its response activities. So far, it has received **US\$ 22,963,447** and is requesting an additional **US\$ 5,804,805** to close the gap and reach more people in need.

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FEWSNET Food Security Outlook February - May 2019

Response locations



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Vision International

Sources: TRUST.ORG, UNOCHA, WFP, IPC, FEWS.NET, RELIEFWEB

IPC 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine Concentration of displaced people

Donors and Partners



Global Affairs Canada

Affaires mondiales Canada



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