

Sudan - Situation Report



Country	Year	Month
Sudan	2019	January

Key messages

- Anti-government protests have continued on a daily basis particularly in the capital Khartoum and twin city of Omdurman. The protests which started on December 19, 2018 in reaction to the Government's decision to raise the price of bread from one Sudanese pound to three (from about two to six US cents), have later morphed into growing demands for wide-ranging economic reforms. Government has put the death toll at 30 people.
- The country continues to grapple with a tough economic situation even after the United States lifted sanctions in October, 2017. According to FEWSNET, poor macroeconomic conditions persist, fuelled by the scarcity of foreign currency, and the Sudanese Pound (SDG) stands at 61 SDG/USD on the alternative market. At the same time, the country continues to experience widespread fuel shortages, which has driven up the prices of food commodities and fuel-related services.
- UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) warns that as many as 10 million people risk being food insecure. Protests are limiting productive time for labor, and will have devastating repercussions on household income due to low productivity. Food prices are expected to continue to rise in 2019 and food access among poor household will be much lower than normal during the 2019 lean season when poor households are reliant on markets to access food (FEWNET).

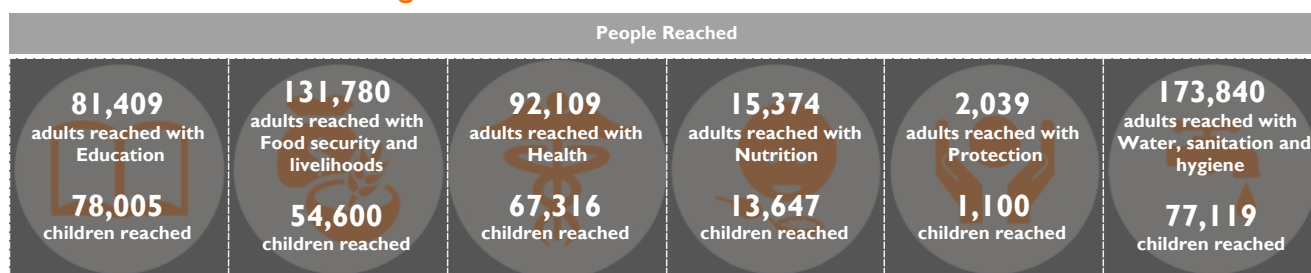
Estimated number of people in need



Gaps and needs

- World Vision continues to draw attention to areas such as East Darfur which has an estimated 166,357 people who have returned (Returnees) to Alsaya, Sherria and Yassin localities. There is a general lack of clean and safe water sources in places of return, as well as enough sanitation facilities to meet the demand. World Vision aims to reach 30,000 people with WASH services.
- Also in South Darfur (Kass locality) people who voluntarily returned, about 2,050 families, require support to access livelihoods opportunities in order to meet their daily needs, without which they risk becoming dependent on relief assistance, which is unsustainable in the long run.
- In January, 867 people displaced from East Jebel Marra arrived in Otash IDP camp (South Darfur) seeking humanitarian assistance further putting pressure on the available but limited facilities which often have to be shared. Funding to meet their most pressing needs such as food, health, WASH and protection services will help ease the pressure in the IDP camps. In the long run, providing livelihoods opportunities enables them to meet other unmet needs.

What World Vision is doing



Food security and livelihoods

- World Vision provided food assistance to 86,107 internally displacement persons (IDPs) in South Darfur's Nyala and Kass IDP camps (this included new arrivals from the East Jebel Marra region), through the General Food Distribution (GFD) programme.
- World Vision provided cash assistance to 12,459 IDPs living in Dereige camps, South Darfur. US\$71,461 worth of cash was distributed through the Cash Based Transfer programme.
- 330 farmers -organised into 37 group- in South Darfur- received 960 kilograms of assorted vegetable seeds and digging tools to boost their farming activities. At the same time, 160 women received skills training on vegetable production, marketing and operation of irrigation pumps.
- World Vision supported 48 households in Buram locality (East Darfur) with a flour milling machine, grinding machines, sewing machines, and donkey carts meant to boost their economic activities. In addition, 54 families in Kurmuk locality (Blue Nile) received goats with each family getting three goats each, and training on basic animal husbandry.



Nutrition

- Malnutrition (SAM). A total of 9,849 children under five years were screened for malnutrition across these centres, including some at the community level, who were brought to these centres for rehabilitation.
- 2,110 children under five years old in Blue Nile were mass screened for malnutrition. Out of these, 325 had SAM and were admitted for treatment and management at the OTP centres. At the same time, another 182 children were discharged from the OTP centres having been successfully rehabilitated. In East Darfur, a total of 3,448 children under five were screened for malnutrition, of these 30 were treated for SAM and 70 for MAM.



Health

- 17,229 people (consisting of IDPs, refugees and host community) in Blue Nile, East Darfur and South Darfur accessed free outpatient medical consultation and services at across 15 World Vision supported primary health care clinics. Some of the services were provision of free medicines, laboratory, ante-natal and post-natal care. This also included 206 safe deliveries conducted by skilled midwives and vaccination of over 1,900 children under five years old.
- World Vision conducted regular health education sessions that reached 8,724 people in Blue Nile, East Darfur and South Darfur with information on vaccination awareness, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, diarrhoea management, TB prevention, and HIV/AIDS awareness.



Protection

- 650 children regularly attended and participated in various activities across six Child Friendly Spaces World Vision supports in South Darfur.
- World Vision continued to strengthen child protection efforts through establishing seven Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) in two localities, South Darfur.



Water, sanitation & hygiene

- The drilling and equipping of five new boreholes and maintenance of 15 water schemes in South Darfur provided 121,000 IDPs in Kass and Otash IDP camps, and host community members in Kubum locality with access to clean water. Additionally, one water distribution system was established in the health facility in Moklom village in Giessan locality.
- World Vision contributed to increasing access to sanitation for 20,000 IDPs and refugees in Blue Nile, East Darfur and South Darfur states through supporting the construction of four latrines in two schools, eight latrines in four health facilities and 42 in the community.
- World Vision also supported the training of 40 artisans in Blue Nile (from Bau and Giessan localities) on slab fabrication and latrine construction aimed at transferring practical skills that will enable community members construct latrines on their own in future.



Education

- 76,155 children across 14 schools in South Darfur were provided with a daily school meal through the school meal programme.
- 45 members of Parents Teachers Association (PTA) from three communities in Blue Nile, participated in training sessions to enhance their awareness on their role in supporting educational efforts within their communities. World Vision closely works with PTA members as education change agents.

Gaps and funding requirements

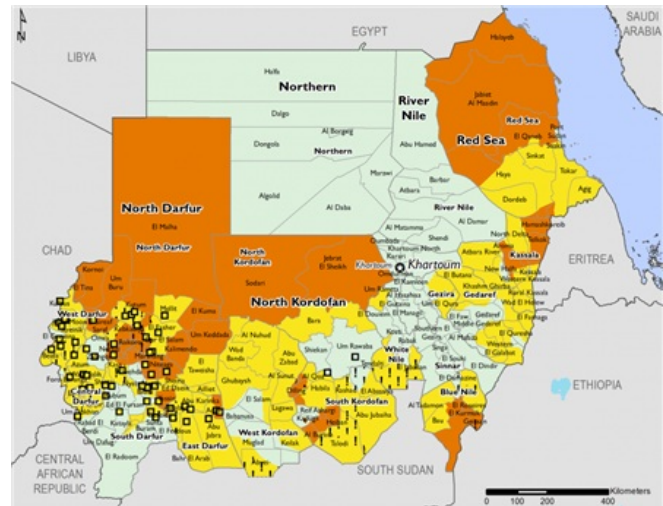
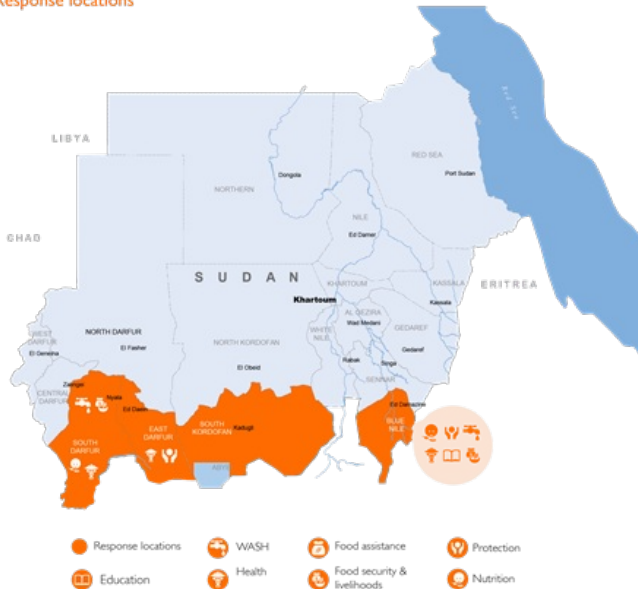
World Vision Sudan is requesting **US\$ 28,786,253** to expand its response activities. So far, it has received **US\$ 22,963,447** and is requesting an additional **US\$ 5,804,805** to close the gap and reach more people in need.

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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



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