

HIGHLIGHTS

- Measles and polio vaccination campaign reaches 9.1 million out of the 11 million children targeted across the country.
- About 2,600 people flee North Jebel Marra and take refuge in Kurmul and Thurrugway villages in Central Jebel Marra.
- An estimated 6,000 IDPs arrive in Otash IDP camp as of 12 May 2019 from the Jebel Marra mountains.
- Premises of aid organizations in Buram town (South Darfur) looted.
- Despite a good harvest, food insecurity persists due to economic vulnerability - CFSA.
- High prices of cereals are a result of the depreciation of the local currency – FPMA.

FIGURES 2018

# people targeted for aid in Sudan (2019 HRP)	4.4 million
# people targeted for aid in Darfur (2019 HRP)	2.4 million
GAM caseload (UNICEF)	2.3 million
South Sudanese refugees (total)	847,604
UNHCR registered	408,514
IPP registered	439,090
(UNHCR, 30 April 2019)	
Other refugees and asylum seekers UNHCR (31 Aug 2018)	158,959

FUNDING 2019

168.6 million

US\$ received in 2019
FTS (19 May 2019)

14.7% funded
FTS (19 May 2019)



Families bringing their children for measles and polio vaccinations (WHO, March 2019)

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Over nine million children vaccinated against measles and polio

A large-scale measles and polio vaccination campaign—combined with a vitamin A supplement—has so far reached 9.1 million out of the 11 million children targeted. The final phase of the campaign will be carried out in Khartoum and El Gezira states on 16 June. The campaign was undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO), Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance—an international organization that was created in 2000 to improve access to new and underused vaccines for children—and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This joint polio/measles campaign is the first nationwide polio immunization campaign since 2014.

Although polio and measles immunization programmes are usually done separately, in this case they have been combined to achieve good health protection results. More than 38,800 community vaccinators, frontline health workers and social mobilizers were mobilized to implement this massive campaign.

Official statistics in Sudan indicate that measles is the third cause of mortality among infants and the first among vaccine-preventable diseases. As of March 2019, 834 measles cases were reported in the country compared to 4,980 cases reported in 2018, according to WHO.

While, Sudan reported no polio cases during the past 10 years, high population immunity is still essential in the event of possible importation of the wild poliovirus (WPV) or vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV) after the appearance of VDPV in Nigeria in February 2019. The risk of importation among the population of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states remains high due to the decline in immunity resulting from insecurity and conflict conditions in these areas.

To respond to potential polio and measles risks in Sudan, local health authorities have recognized the importance of sustainable immunization campaigns as supplementary strategies to boost the



A child receiving a vaccine (WHO, May 2019)

immunity of target population and contain the impact of these diseases on the morbidity and mortality rates in the country. The technical support from WHO and UNICEF, alongside the financial contribution of Gavi, have assisted health authorities in Sudan to maintain regular immunization programmes all over the country and avoid potential public health emergencies and ensure regional and global health security.

Over 2,600 people flee homes in North Jebel Marra

IDPs fled 13 villages in North Jebel Marra locality and took refuge in Kurmul and Thurragway villages in Central Jebel Marra locality

In Central Darfur State, over 2,600 people fled their homes in North Jebel Marra locality and took refuge in Kurmul and Thurragway villages (Central Jebel Marra locality) following fighting between two factions of the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW) in February.

From 2 to 6 May, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(OCHA) led an inter-agency assessment mission to Central Jebel Marra locality and identified about 2,200 internally displaced persons (IDP) in Kurmul village and another 400 IDPs in Thurragway village. The IDPs fled 13 villages in North Jebel Marra locality, including Daya, Kandu, Dalo, and Umu.

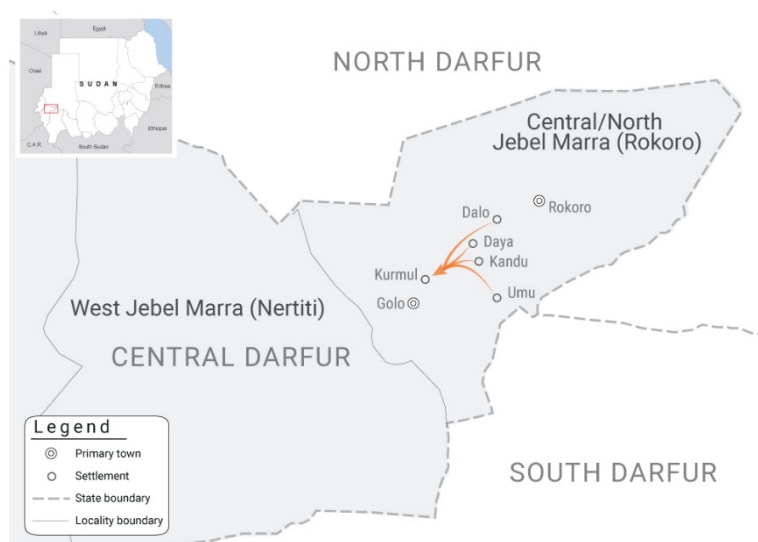
The IDPs reported that their property had been looted and some of their homes were burned. Some families took refuge in caves and do not have access to any services, while those who remained behind in the villages need protection, according to the inter-agency team.

Their main needs are food, emergency shelter and household supplies, as well as health, water, sanitation, hygiene, protection and education assistance. The IDPs said they have no intention to return to their home villages as long as the armed groups remain in their home areas. The IDPs who fled to the mountain caves are expected to come to Golo town or Kurmul village soon.

In Kurmul village, the IDPs have taken refuge with the host community who are sharing their water and food with the new IDPs. The international NGO World Relief (WR) runs water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition services in the village.

In Thurragway village, the IDPs have settled in a separate area taking shelter under trees and in abandoned houses. There are no humanitarian organizations operating in the village and people access basic services in Golo town (about 7 km away) and in Kurmul village. IDP women in both villages collect grass and firewood to sell in Golo market putting them at risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Once the International Organization for Migration (IOM) completes the verification/registration exercise for the IDPs in Kurmul and Thurragway, they will be provided with further humanitarian assistance.

The assessment team included representatives of UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs and government departments.



In Thurragway village, IDPs are taking shelter under trees and in abandoned houses

Unusual influx of IDPs to South Darfur's Otash IDP camp from Jebel Marra

An estimated 6,000 IDPs arrive in Otash IDP camp from the Jebel Marra mountains, seeking assistance

An unusual increase in the number of IDPs who arrived in South Darfur's Otash IDP camp from East Jebel Marra locality was reported between January and March of this year. As of 26 May, an estimated 6,000 new IDPs have arrived in the camp during this period bringing the total number of IDPs from East Jebel Marra in the camp to an estimated 10,300. This increase is unusual given there were no reports of recent conflict or violence in the area.

According to the IDPs, fighting that had erupted in their home areas in June 2018 forced many of them to flee their homes and take refuge in the mountains where they had no access to services. Their initial displacement disrupted the cultivation season resulting in a poor harvest. Lack of food and hunger has forced them to seek refuge and assistance in Otash IDP camp, their second displacement. The IDPs are currently using services available in the camp and will receive other types of assistance once IOM registers/verifies the new group.



New IDP arrivals from East Jebel Marra in Otash IDP camp, South Darfur (IA Mission, Feb 2019)

Premises of organizations in Darfur looted

Criminal incidents targeting aid organizations and the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) have been reported in Darfur. On 13 May, a group of people broke into the facilities of some national NGOs and an international NGO in Buram town (South Darfur) looting nutrition supplies, medicine; polypropylene pipes and a generator. Local police and military forces assisted the organizations in securing their offices and warehouses and temporarily transferred some of their supplies to the military compound for safekeeping. These organizations are implementing programmes largely targeting South Sudanese refugees. On 12 May, the Zakat Chamber office, a government institution, in Buram town was also looted.

On 17 May, a delegation from Buram town, including representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Commission for Refugees (COR), the native administration, youth and women groups, and a member from the Declaration of Freedom and Change (DFC) visited the OCHA office to discuss the incident. Representatives of the affected organizations also attended the meeting. The delegation apologised for the looting incidents and assured the organizations that better protective measures will be put in place to prevent such incidents in the future. They also appealed to the organizations to extend their assistance to the vulnerable people who had taken refuge in the town between 2008 and 2011 due to inter-tribal conflict in their home areas. The situation in Buram town is currently calm, but unpredictable and humanitarian operations are

Premises of aid organizations in Buram town (South Darfur) looted

Unruly crowd forcefully entered and vandalized premises of UNAMID super camp in El Geneina

continuing normally, however, organizations with supplies in rural towns are being extra vigilant.

UNAMID super camp in El Geneina, West Darfur, looted

On 14 May 2019, one day before UNAMID's scheduled handover of its super camp in El Geneina, West Darfur, to the government authorities, an unruly crowd forcefully entered the camp and started looting UN property and contingent-owned equipment, vandalized premises and put the lives of UN staff and personnel at grave risk. In a [statement](#) UNAMID condemned these acts in the strongest possible terms as they constitute a blatant violation of international norms governing the presence of UN peacekeepers across the world.

The Mission also reminded the Government of Sudan and the local populations of their obligation to safeguard UNAMID personnel and assets in accordance with the State of Forces Agreement (SOFA). UNAMID said it is committed to protecting its staff and assets as it is mandated, under Chapter VII, including through the use of force.

Despite a good harvest, food insecurity persists due to economic vulnerability - CFSA

Despite a good 2018/2019 harvest, high level of food insecurity persists due to economic vulnerability, according to the Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA) 2018 report recently released by WFP in collaboration with the state ministries of agriculture. The CFSA 2018 was conducted from November 2018 to February 2019 against the ongoing backdrop of economic instability. A total of 29,088 household interviews were completed in 143 localities across 13 states.



IDP women collecting millet in South Darfur (UNAMID, Archive)

Economic vulnerability—inability to afford food due to high prices—remains one of the major reasons behind household food insecurity, with 77 per cent of the households economically vulnerable. Food insecurity is expected to remain high at least until September, which is the end of the lean season. In addition, 25 per cent of households surveyed do not consume a proper diet, where 20 per cent did not consume Vitamin A rich foods and 30 per cent did not consume hem-iron (iron that comes from animal proteins) exposing them to the risks of micro-nutrient deficiency. Overall, 41 per cent of households headed by women were food insecure compared to 29 per cent of households headed by men.

In the 13 states surveyed, 31 per cent of households were found food insecure, mainly due to their economic vulnerability. More than half of households were found to have spent at least 75 per cent of their household expenditure on food and are unable to create or invest in livelihood assets. The average monthly household expenditure doubled since 2017 forcing 30 per cent of households to spend savings. In addition, more than one-third of the households had to adopt coping strategies to maintain minimum food consumption levels. Additionally, 54 per cent of households had to resort to livelihood based coping strategies, depleting their livelihood assets.

31 per cent of households surveyed were found food insecure, mainly due to their economic vulnerability

High prices of cereals are a result of the depreciation of the local currency

About 58 per cent of children between 6 – 59 months lacked diversity in their diets and 77 per cent of children aged 6-23 months did not eat enough meals. Overall, only nine per cent of children aged 6-23 months met the minimum acceptable diet criteria.

Millet and sorghum price at record or near-record levels in April

Meanwhile, prices of locally-grown sorghum and millet increased in most markets in Sudan in April, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) latest [Food Prices Monitoring and Analysis \(FPMA\) Bulletin](#). By contrast, prices of wheat grain declined by 10-15 per cent in several markets, including Khartoum, following the recent harvest. Overall, prices of grains were at record or near-record levels in March despite an above-average 2018 harvest, which is estimated at 8.2 million tons, 57 per cent up from 2017 and 47 per cent above the average of the previous five years.

The exceptionally high level of prices is the result of the significant depreciation of the local currency, which continues to lose value in the parallel market, fuel shortages and soaring prices of agricultural inputs have inflated production and transport costs. Despite the good output last year, market availability is low, with traders reportedly storing their agricultural produce, regarded as a more reliable form of savings compared to the weakening currency. Political uncertainty and heightened social unrest since March exerted further inflationary pressure on prices.

FAO's [Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission \(CFSAM\)](#) report issued in March estimates that Sudan's cereal supply/demand for 2019 as below:

Table: Sudan: National cereal supply/demand balance, January – December 2019 ('000 tonnes)

	Sorghum	Millet	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Total
Availability	5,303	2,797	45	745	30	8,920
Opening stocks	350	150	0	150	0	650
Production	4,953	2,647	45	595	30	8,270
Food aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total utilization	5,303	2,797	54	3,289	94	11,536
Food	3,326	709	44	2,572	89	6,740
Feed	248	132	2	0	0	382
Seed	77	17	0.7	28	0.6	123
Post-harvested losses	743	397	7	89	5	1,241
Closing stocks	910	1,541	0	600	0	3,051
Estimated import requirements	0	0	9	2,544	64	2,616
Anticipated commercial imports	0	0	9	2,544	64	2,616
Estimated gap	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CFSAM