

HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 114 people have reportedly died as a result of heavy rain and flooding, which also affected over 160,000 people and destroyed about 14,700 houses in Sudan.
- About 90,000 South Sudanese have sought refuge and assistance in Sudan since the beginning of 2016, according to UNHCR and partners.
- On 10 August, the Government of Sudan and UN agencies launched the Nutrition Investment Case for Sudan.



A flooded area in Al Gezira State (2016, SRCS)

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FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 3.2 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 2.6 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 14 August 2016	242,675
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	133,210

FUNDING

242.7 million US\$ received in 2016
25.5% Reported funding

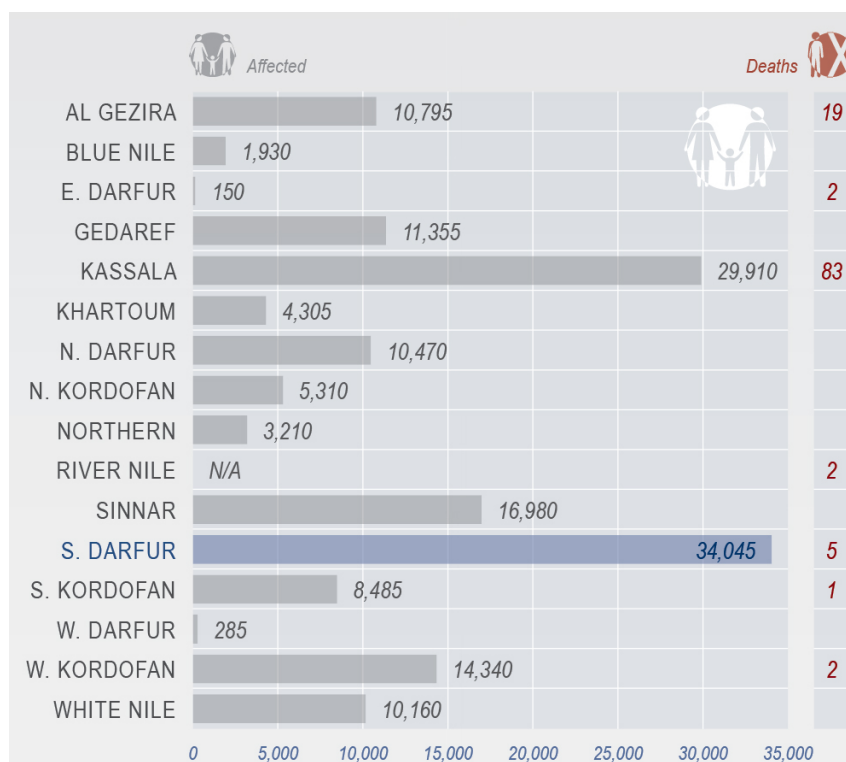
Estimated 160,000 flood-affected people in Sudan

Heavy rain and flooding since early June have affected an estimated 161,700 people, destroyed about 14,700 houses and damaged another 10,800 homes in many parts of Sudan, according to the Government of Sudan and partners. At least 114 people have been reportedly killed. The most affected states are South Darfur, Kassala, Sinnar, West Kordofan, Gedaref, Al Gezira and North Darfur.

Sudan's Food Security Technical Secretariat reported in a [July update](#) that the State Meteorological Authority records indicated 2.5 times higher rainfall during July 2016 compared to the same month in 2015. It is anticipated that flooding will continue throughout the rainy season (June to September/October), during which flooding usually occurs annually.

According to the UN, about 1.5 million people were affected by floods in and around Khartoum in 1988. Flooding in 2013 affected up to 500,000 people across Sudan, according to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

Flood-affected people and deaths by state (as of 15 August 2016)



Sources: HAC, SRCS and Flood Task Force Steering Committee

Heavy rain and flooding since early June have affected an estimated over 160,000 people, destroyed about 14,700 houses and damaged another 10,800 homes in Sudan, according to the Government

Efforts are ongoing to verify the number of people affected, identify their needs and obtain an overview of the response to date. The government-led National Flood Task Force in coordination with key actors is continuing to monitor the impact of rains and flooding and coordinate the response. Government authorities, local communities and in some areas national and international humanitarian organisations are responding to the needs arising from heavy rains and flooding.



Flooding has affected thousands of people in Sudan (2016, SRCS)

The UN and partners have stepped up their flood response. The assessment of needs of over 10,000 families reportedly affected by the floods and in need of emergency shelter and essential household supplies is underway in various states, including North Darfur, South Darfur, Kassala, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile and Khartoum. Over 4,000 verified families have already been assisted and additional emergency shelter and essential household supplies will be released once reported caseloads in need are verified.

In Kassala state, WFP is conducting distributions of emergency food assistance for El Niño-affected communities. Two locations targeted in the El Niño response, Toglai and Bahardabloub villages in Rural Aroma locality, were also affected by floods. In these locations, WFP has assisted 2,422 people with 39 metric tonnes of food assistance comprised of 270 grams per person per day of cereals for two months.

Most flood-affected people in South Darfur

South Darfur State has the highest number of people affected by floods (34,000), while Kassala has the highest number of casualties and houses destroyed because of rains and flooding. Among those affected by floods in South Darfur are hundreds of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kalma and Otash IDP camps.

On 10 August 2016, UNICEF received reports that according to a rapid assessment in Kalma IDP camp, about 1,730 latrines have collapsed or are flooded or damaged. The disinfection of the flooded latrines has been carried out as an immediate measure. In addition, about 450 IDP shelters have been affected by rains and flooding.

About 2,000 empty sacks for lining the emergency latrines have been distributed and the procurement and mobilisation of materials for 150 emergency latrines is ongoing. Intensive hygiene promotion, water treatment and quality monitoring and stock of sanitation tool kits are also underway. In addition, 27 vector control workers have been trained to carry out spraying of potential larva sites.

Almost 90,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in 2016

Nearly 90,000 South Sudanese have sought refuge and assistance in Sudan since the beginning of 2016, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and partners. This brings the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan to close to 243,000 since December 2013. UNHCR in a press briefing on 12th of August expressed its serious concerns regarding the major influx of South Sudanese new arrivals into neighbouring countries since the beginning of the year, creating an additional strain on already limited resources.

To date, Uganda and Sudan have received over 90 per cent of the new South Sudanese arrivals in the region in 2016. As the refugee population fleeing from their home country increases every day, funding shortages continue to threaten the provision of life-saving services to new arrivals. Most of the new arrivals fled fighting in previously stable areas in

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Western Bahr al Ghazal State, as well as the worsening food security. Sudan's requirements for the 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan – revised in June 2016 to reflect the new large-scale influx – are only 11.6 per cent funded.

Relocation of refugees from congested Khor Omer camp to Kario site

The demarcation process in the new Kario site by the UNHCR is making significant progress. As of 8 August, over 1,260 HH plots have been designated, as well as areas for communal facilities (clinic, WASH facilities, education, administration blocks, etc). This is despite weather-related challenges including heavy rain affecting construction. The governmental Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has indicated that relocation should begin by 20 August. This will allow the decongestion of Khor Omer IDP camp, where living conditions have been of critical concern.

On 11 August, HAC visited Kario site with sector focal points and partners to familiarise with the lay out of the camp and prepare projects to deliver basic services. WASH sector partners, namely United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) and Care International Switzerland (CIS) will start constructing 50-100 household latrines.

It is foreseen that the pace of construction will increase in parallel with the number of refugees being relocated. A water bladder will be installed by UNICEF in Kario and will be filled by trucking. All the refugees in Khor Omer have received a full package of NFIs, in view of being relocated to the Kario camp. UNHCR will start registration of the refugees upon relocation.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 13 August 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	50,621*	SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		50,621	
North Darfur	Al Lait	5,306**	WFP/CDO
Sub total		5,306	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	275	SRCS
Sub total		5,599	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	EI Meiram	4,538	WFP
Sub total		8,458	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Various locations	16,114	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		16,114	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	
Total		88,304	

*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues, including movements from Buram and Al Radom, South Darfur. **Pending verification as secondary movement.

New arrivals in White Nile and Kordofan States

Between 1-7 August, UNHCR reports that 377 South Sudanese arrived in White Nile State. In South Kordofan, a group of Nuer individuals arrived through the border to El Leri and then headed to either Khartoum or White Nile State. This is the first time that large numbers of Nuer are reported coming through El Leri and not through Kharasana. In West Kordofan, the verification exercise conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) in late July identified 4,538 South Sudanese individuals, of which 3,655 were an existing caseload and 883 were new arrivals in June and July from Greater Bahr al Ghazal area and Upper Nile State.

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Call to invest in nutrition in Sudan

On 10 August, the Government of Sudan and UN agencies launched the Nutrition Investment Case for Sudan

On 10 August, the Sudanese Ministry of Health, the Ministry of International Cooperation, UNICEF and WFP launched the Nutrition Investment Case for Sudan in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. Investing in nutrition in Sudan provides an opportunity to contribute to saving children's lives, prevent disabilities and accelerate economic development and growth, said the organisers of the event. Undernutrition undermines short and long-term health, learning capabilities and decreases earning prospects by about 22

per cent. Reducing malnutrition in young children is a human rights imperative and the most cost-effective approach to reducing the burden of mortality and undernutrition in children under five years old, the statement by the co-organisers said.

The investment case for nutrition proposes addressing malnutrition through scaling up a comprehensive package of interventions in health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and food security and livelihoods to reduce child mortality and malnutrition as well as improve maternal nutrition. It is designed to contribute to existing national plans in health, nutrition and food security and agriculture, according to the statement by the organising ministries and UN agencies. A multi-sectorial approach is taken as malnutrition is a symptom of failure of many sectors – health, education, social welfare, food security and agriculture among others.

Integrated multi-sectorial interventions

Combining specific nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive interventions, the multi-sectorial approach includes three packages: prevention of acute and chronic undernutrition; reduction of child mortality; and improvement of maternal nutrition. Despite gains made in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels in Sudan are at 16 per cent (emergency threshold is 15 per cent).



Measuring nutritional status of a child (2016, UNICEF)