

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 120 cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome in Sortony, North Darfur.
- Funding challenges for mobile health clinics supporting IDPs in Blue Nile State.
- South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur to be relocated.
- Almost 43,000 people affected by rains and flooding in parts of Sudan.

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 30 June 2016	232,250
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	133,210

FUNDING

214 million US\$ received in 2016
22.5% Reported funding.



IDPs from Jebel Marra at a water point in Sortony, North Darfur. (OCHA, 2016)

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Acute Jaundice Syndrome cases in North Darfur

Between 18 and 24 July 45 new cases of suspected Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) were reported in Sortony, an area in North Darfur hosting people displaced due to hostilities in Jebel Marra which started in January this year. This brings the total to 121 cases since May 2016, including two deaths (both were children), according to the international NGO (INGO) Médecins Sans Frontières-España (MSF-E) and the World Health Organization (WHO). AJS is an epidemic-prone, water borne disease, with a faecal-oral route of transmission through contaminated water, and can be a symptom of different epidemic-prone diseases including dengue, hepatitis A or E and yellow fever. WHO reported that 61 per cent of the cases are male, 9 per cent are children below 5 years of age and 32 per cent of the patients needed hospitalization. Seven samples were sent by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and WHO for laboratory analysis and all tested positive for Hepatitis E virus. AJS outbreaks mostly occur in areas where people live in cramped conditions, with poor water supply and insufficient sanitation and hygiene facilities, such as Sortony. There are significant health risks arising as a result of over 4,500 livestock living in close vicinity to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sortony. The average case fatality during AJS outbreaks is around 1 per cent. However for pregnant women AJS can be serious with mortality rates between 10 and 30 per cent. Health Sector and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector partners are working with the SMoH to address the causes of the Hepatitis E and diarrhoea cases in Sortony, by ensuring that all water supplies are chlorinated, providing sanitation and hygiene equipment, and conducting awareness sessions and home visits in the community.

Risk factors for communicable disease transmission in emergency settings, suggested case definitions and suggested alert thresholds

Risk factors for diarrhoeal diseases or hepatitis A, E	Acute jaundice syndrome suggested alert criteria	Acute jaundice syndrome suggested case definition and information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding • Inadequate quantity or quality of water (or both) • Poor personal hygiene • Poor washing facilities • Poor sanitation • Insufficient soap • Inadequate health-care services 	Five or more cases in one location or double the weekly average number of cases seen in the previous 3 weeks for a particular location	Acute onset of jaundice (yellowing of whites of eyes or skin or dark urine) AND severe illness with or without fever AND the absence of any known precipitating factors

Source: WHO Outbreak surveillance and response in humanitarian emergencies: WHO guidelines for Early Warning and Response Network implementation 2012

Displacement from Jebel Marra in North, South and Central Darfur

During the first seven months of 2016, close to 81,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 170,000 people were

also reportedly displaced, of whom 50,000 have reportedly returned, but the UN and partners are unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 to date was triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area, which started in January 2016.

Funding shortage for IDP healthcare in Blue Nile State

Funding shortage reported for essential mobile clinics providing healthcare to IDPs in Blue Nile State.

The national NGO Pancare is facing funding shortages for its mobile clinics in Blue Nile State, which provide health services for IDPs. If funding is not secured, they may have to suspend operations from August, according to the organisation. The clinics have been run by Pancare since March 2016 and target IDPs living in informal settlements near Al Azaza, Alagri, Shanisha and Wad Dafoudi villages in Roseires locality. IDPs in these areas have very limited access to other health facilities. Host community clinics, in places where they exist, reportedly lack medical supplies at times, meaning that the mobile clinics run by Pancare are essential for the provision of basic healthcare to IDPs in the locality. According to verifications conducted in parallel with food distributions by the World Food Programme (WFP) and Health and WASH interventions by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and WHO and SMoH, there are an estimated 23,000 IDPs living in these locations, to whom the mobile clinics provide healthcare by visiting each village four times per month. According to Pancare, in addition to providing basic healthcare including malaria treatment and other drugs, the mobile clinics were able to control an outbreak of scabies among IDPs earlier this year. The clinics conducted over 1,000 consultations in June, mainly for women and children.

South Sudanese refugees to be relocated

An estimated 89,300 refugees from South Sudan have arrived in parts of Sudan since January 2016, fleeing food insecurity and conflict, of whom almost 55,000 are in East Darfur State.

Demarcation of new site for South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer IDP camp has started.

On 20 July 2016, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) started the demarcation of the new site in Al Kariyo, 45 kilometres from the East Darfur State capital Ed Daein. More than 30,000 South Sudanese refugees living in Khor Omer IDP camp will be relocated to the new site once it has been fully established. An information campaign is being carried out to inform the refugee community in Khor Omer about the relocation, and UNHCR is planning to take community leaders to explore the new site.



South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer IDP camp. (OCHA, 2016)

WHO delivered two mini-surgical kits and essential medications Khor Omer Primary Health Centre. According to WHO, health needs in Khor Omer camp are reportedly fully covered at present.

Relocation of South Sudanese refugees

An inter-agency needs assessment conducted in Abu Sinaidira in El Ferdous locality in early July, targeting the estimated 6,000 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees fleeing conflict in Raja, South Sudan, has identified significant gaps in the availability of healthcare, including essential drugs and medical equipment. Although SMoH has been providing emergency drugs for children under the age of five free of charge, most refugees could not afford medical consultations, treatment or purchase of drugs. Food is also insufficient, with adult refugees reportedly consuming one meal per day. According to the assessment approximately 79 per cent of refugees in Abu Sinaidira are children. As a result of displacement, 15 children are reported as missing and 30 children have been separated from their families and UNICEF and the State Council of Child Welfare are working to urgently address this issue. There are three water stations in the village, of which two need urgent rehabilitation. There are no latrines in the area, and open defecation remains prevalent. The refugees are currently living in an open area without

IOM to carry out simultaneous verification missions to gain a better understanding of the number and location of refugees in East Darfur State.

any cover; construction of emergency shelters is urgently needed. Government and humanitarian actors have developed an action plan to address the urgent needs identified across different sectors as soon as possible. WFP and UNHCR have provided food and non-food items to the approximately 6,000 arrivals.

Since the assessment was carried out, many of the refugees have been reportedly leaving Abu Sinaidira to various locations including El Ferdous town, Ed Daein town and an old informal camp called "Raja" near Ed Daein town, where some South Sudanese from Raja, South Sudan, have lived since the separation of South Sudan and Sudan in 2011. Authorities plan to relocate the South Sudanese arrivals from Raja to a new location in Al Nimir, East Darfur, after which further humanitarian assistance will be provided. Due to the high mobility of the South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur, it is difficult to map the locations of refugees. To gain a better understanding of the number and location of the refugees, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is planning to carry out several verification missions simultaneously in Abu Sinaidira, El Ferdous, Abu Matarig and Abu Jabra this week. In preparation for the current rainy season and related potential health risks, WHO and SMOH have trained 35 health personnel on integrated vector control to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria in East Darfur State.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 24 July 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,712	SRCS, IOM
	El Ferdous	6,767	SRCS, I-A team
	Other locations	17,508	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		54,987	
North Darfur	Al Lait	1,969	WFP/CDO
Sub total		1,969	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	275	SRCS
Sub total		5,599	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	4,538	WFP
Sub total		8,458	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Sites/Reception centres	16,114	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		16,114	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	
Total		89,333	

More than 5,500 South Sudanese refugees in South Darfur

Refugees fleeing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan are also arriving directly in South Darfur State, where there are reportedly 5,599 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2016. According to the governmental Commission of Refugees (COR), there are an estimated 5,324 refugees in Bileil IDP camp near the South Darfur capital Nyala, and according to SRCS an estimated 275 refugees have arrived in other areas. It is anticipated that more refugees will arrive in South Darfur. SRCS reported that 33 people are stranded in South Sudan near the border crossing adjacent to Firka village and Al Radom town, South Darfur, as they are unable to pay crossing fees requested by an armed South Sudanese group at the border.

Government representatives from Khartoum including from Federal COR, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Intelligence and Security Service will visit South Darfur next week to assess the situation for South Sudanese refugees and develop a plan to assess their needs, provide humanitarian assistance and identify a site for them. An inter-agency

Government delegation to visit South Darfur to assess and discuss the needs of South Sudanese refugees.

mission is planned to assess the needs of South Sudanese refugees in South Darfur, following the governmental mission.

Food distribution for refugees in Kharasana, West Kordofan

WFP finalised a verification exercise in El Meiram, West Kordofan State, and identified that 4,538 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in 2016, for whom food distributions will be carried out in the coming week. In Kharasana Refugee Reception Centre, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), an estimated 3,920 refugees arrived from South Sudan between January and May 2016, and up to 5,745 additional South Sudanese refugees have arrived during June and July according to HAC and community leaders. During WFP's recent exercise in Kharasana, which verified an existing caseload of 9,434 refugees who arrived in Kharasana in 2015 and early 2016, verification of the new arrivals from June and July was not possible. WFP is planning to carry out food distributions to the 9,434 verified refugees, and HAC and WFP are planning a follow-up mission in August to conduct a second verification exercise for the new arrivals. Food distributions will be carried out for the new arrivals once the verification exercise is complete.

Shelters and sanitation facilities continue to be insufficient in Kharasana. SRCS will facilitate the distribution of NFIs with the support of UNHCR, which is expected to commence shortly. An inter-agency mission was conducted in Kharasana by UNHCR, OCHA and UNICEF in mid-July and more information will be available after the mission report is finalised.

Flooding continues across Sudan

Almost 43,000 people affected by flooding across Sudan so far in 2016, according to the Government.

Heavy rains and flooding have continued in some areas in Sudan, including parts of Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North, South and West Darfur, Northern, and South and West Kordofan states. An estimated 42,850 people have been affected so far according to the Government of Sudan, SRCS and partners, and efforts are ongoing to verify the number of people affected and map their needs and the response. In affected areas, an estimated 8,570 houses have been damaged, of which 4,308 were completely destroyed. Flooding usually occurs during the rainy season in Sudan, which is from June to September/October. The government-led response is ongoing at the national level by the National Flood Steering Committee which is comprised of HAC, Civil Defense and SRCS and is supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the Committee is working with key actors to monitor flooding and coordinate the response. At the state level, governmental Emergency Committees are finalising flood contingency plans and responding to help people affected by flooding through line ministries and national NGOs. Support from international humanitarian actors is being provided in some states including North Darfur and West Kordofan.

IOM verifying returns in West Darfur

As part of Recovery, Return and Reintegration activities in West Darfur, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is conducting a verification exercise aimed at providing disaggregated data on IDPs and returnees in 156 villages in 8 localities where returns have taken place. The verification exercise is done by recording refugee card numbers and IDP ration card numbers. In Geneina locality, twenty villages have been covered to date and more information will be available once the exercise has been completed. As part of ongoing support to people who have returned to their villages of origin, UNHCR and IOM are planning to distribute essential household items to 2,565 verified and registered returnees in Hemeida village, Habila locality, who had returned prior to 2016 but had as yet not received post-return assistance such as household items. According to IOM, 115,653 people returned to their villages of origin in West Darfur State between the start of the conflict in 2003 and the end of 2015.