

HIGHLIGHTS

- Authorities and aid organisations working to ensure sufficient prevention and response measures are in place for acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera.
- Inter-tribal fighting in Al Sunta locality, South Darfur, has claimed the lives of dozens of tribesmen and left many injured, according to UNAMID.
- In South Kordofan, over 600 people whose homes were damaged by heavy rains and floods are in need of assistance.
- In West Darfur, aid organisations are undertaking rainy season preparedness activities.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	3.2 million
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IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.6 million
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GAM burden	2 million
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South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	193,843
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Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	168,000
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FUNDING

1.04 billion requested in 2015 (US\$)

37% reported funding



Refugees in West Kordofan receiving food aid (WFP)

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Over 193,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan continues to rise, although the rate of arrival has slowed in the past reporting week. During the week, a total 2,157 refugees arrived in Sudan at an average rate of 308 people per day. Of these people, 102 travelled to Khartoum open areas, according to Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW). The remainder travelled to sites in White Nile State including El Redis II (918 people), Jouri (438 people), El Redis I (316 people), Um Sangor (243 people), El Kashafa (35 people), Al Alagaya (193 people) and Dabat Bosin (14 people). A total of 5,994 people have so far arrived in the month of July, a comparative drop from last month's 38,311 new arrivals.

As of 15 July, 193,843 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, according to UNHCR. This is more than 50 per cent of the total refugee population in the country. Despite this influx, funding for the 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan remains at 12 per cent. The response plan was launched on 17 December 2014 with inter-agency requirements amounting to US\$ 152.1 million to respond to the needs of some 196,000 South Sudanese refugees anticipated in Sudan by end of year. As the number of refugee arrivals at mid-year has already nearly reached the total anticipated at the end of the year, the extent of needs has far surpassed the existing financial resources and response capacity. Refugee sites in White Nile state have been overwhelmed and basic services and facilities are unable to meet the growing needs, with six sites failing to meet SPHERE minimum standards for water supply (10 litres per person per day) and two for latrine coverage (50 persons per latrine). Similarly, continuous refugee arrivals in Kharasana, West Kordofan are met with insufficient resources for shelter, water, health, food, and sanitation assistance.

Response to the humanitarian needs of South Sudanese refugees

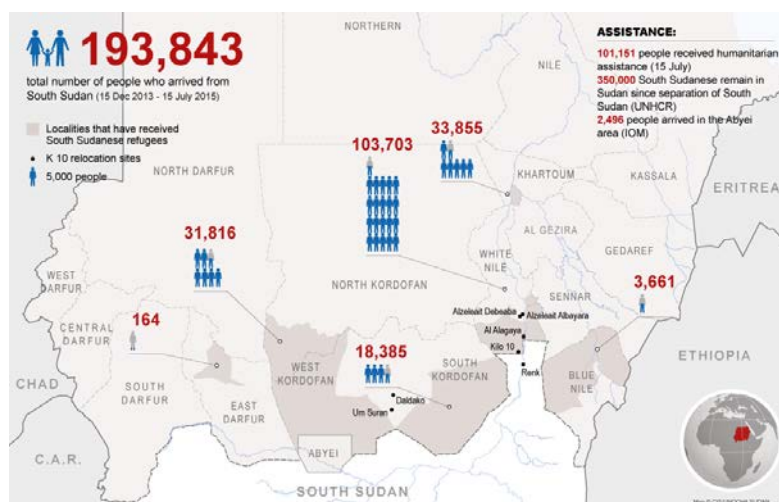
Aid organisations nevertheless continue to provide humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan. In White Nile State social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) started assessing the needs of 170 unaccompanied and separated children. This includes assessing the environment of the children, who are living with relatives or foster families, and identifying any health, educational or psychosocial needs including possibilities for family reunification.

Sudan prepares response for possible cholera threat from South Sudan

As refugees from South Sudan continue to arrive in Sudan, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health (MoH) met on 13 July to discuss the country's response to the increasing number of cholera cases reported in South Sudan. As of 15 July, the World Health Organization (WHO) had identified some 790 cases in South Sudan, with 33 deaths. To date, no cholera cases have been reported in Sudan. Nonetheless, putting in place a prevention and response plan for Khartoum and the three southern border states of White Nile,

In North Kordofan's El Obeid town, an estimated 400 South Sudanese refugees need assistance, according to WFP

South Kordofan and West Kordofan is essential to prevent spread of the disease into Sudan. Emergency rooms have been set up in White Nile, South and West Kordofan states to report any suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Further measures such as checking people entering Sudan at land borders and the airport are being discussed, as is the establishment of a swift referral system in the event of case identification. Relevant government ministries and aid organisations have agreed to work closely on this issue.



Following reports from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) of new South Sudanese arrivals in North Kordofan's El Obeid town, the World Food Programme (WFP) identified some 400 new refugees in need of assistance. The new arrivals are currently taking shelter in buildings still under construction, are being hosted by South Sudanese in the area or are residing in remote areas. The refugees have arrived with no personal belongings and are relying on the host communities for even the most basic needs. WFP food distributions for these people will begin soon and food for the months of August and September will be pre-positioned as part of the rainy season contingency plan.

In South Kordofan, HAC reported the arrival of new South Sudanese refugees in the Qurayd and Gedied areas of Abu Jubaiha locality. These people fled their homes in South Sudan's Upper Nile State due to conflict. HAC estimates the number of new refugees to be more than 2,000, the majority of whom expressed their willingness to proceed to Kosti town in White Nile State while the remainder will stay in Abu Jubaiha locality. HAC has sent teams to the area to facilitate the transportation of people to Kosti town and to register the refugees in Abu Jubaiha so they can receive assistance. Nutrition supplies including 573 kg of super cereals and vegetable oil were distributed through the e-BSFP to 768 people (children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women) in El Leri, Abu Jubaiha and El Abassiya localities in South Kordofan State. People in Abu Jubaiha and Abassiya localities received one-month nutrition supplies, while those in El Leri locality and in the El Sirajiya area of Abu Jubaiha locality received two-month supplies as they may become inaccessible during the rainy season.

Additional funding received amid critical shortfalls

As of 23 July, only 37 per cent of the \$1.04 billion funding requirement of the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) had been secured, which leaves some \$655 million in unmet requirements. While all sectors suffer from the critical level of underfunding, the worst affected are Protection (7.4 per cent covered), Refugee Multi-Sector (11.3 per cent covered) and Recover, Returns and Reintegration (13.5 per cent covered). Consequently, humanitarian partners have been advocating for donors to scale up support for humanitarian operations in the country, and in particular for humanitarian response to the influx of South Sudanese refugees.

European Commission contributed and additional €4 million to Sudan

On 17 July, the European Commission (EC) announced that they have allocated an additional €4 million for humanitarian aid in Sudan, bringing the total of the Commission's assistance to the country in 2015 to €32 million. The new funding follows an increase in needs due to the influx of refugees from South Sudan as well as an increase in internally

As of 23 July, only 37 per cent of the funding requirements of the 2015 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) have been met

displaced people in the country. The funds will be used to meet people's most urgent needs, including food assistance, water, sanitation and health services.

Government of Italy contributes €500,000 to WFP operations

On 21 July, the Government of Italy announced a contribution of €500,000 (approximately US\$545,000) to WFP in support of the agency's response to South Sudanese refugees. The contribution will enable the provision of three months of food assistance (including sorghum, pulses, oil and salt) to more than 13,000 South Sudanese refugees residing in South Kordofan State.

Inter-tribal fighting in Sunta locality, South Darfur

According to the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), fighting between the Reizegat and Habaniya tribes erupted in Al Sunta locality (about 150 km southeast of Nyala, South Darfur) has claimed the lives of dozens of tribesmen and left many injured. The fighting started on 14 July, reportedly over a cattle-rustling incident. There have been no reports of population displacement. UNAMID and aid organisations are closely monitoring the situation.

Heavy rains affect some 600 people in S. Kordofan

On 21 July, HAC in South Kordofan informed aid organisation that heavy rains and flood have damaged homes in El Abassiya and Abu Kershola localities. On 16 June, storms hit Gardood Nama village in El Abassiya locality affecting the homes of 83 families (over 400 people) and destroying infrastructure such as the school, health clinic and police station. In Karling village in Abu Kershola locality, 35 homes were damaged (affecting about 200 people), the local school boarding house, the clinic and two water yards were also damaged by heavy rains and floods. HAC has initially supported the affected people with food assistance and calls on aid organisations to assist them with emergency shelter and household supplies. Aid organisations have yet to assess the needs of these people.

The recent damages further compromise the situation of communities in South Kordofan, who have witnessed an increasing deterioration in food security since June 2011 when conflict erupted in the region. Reports from aid organisations on the ground in South Kordofan indicate that nearly 80 per cent of households in the state experienced severe food insecurity during the first quarter of 2015. Corresponding reports from December 2014 indicate that 65 per cent of households were experiencing severe food insecurity at that time, which is just after the harvest when food security is expected to have improved. Before the outbreak of conflict, only 3 per cent of households reported poor food consumption. The worsening food security situation stems from conflict-related insecurity, which has led to drastic declines in agricultural production and a rising incidence of cattle raids throughout the state, where nearly 70 per cent of households rely on livestock sales for income. Moreover, accurate diagnosis and reporting in health facilities is challenging, as there is a low level of skilled health workers present in the state.

Rainy season preparedness in West Darfur

In preparation for the upcoming rainy season, aid organisations in West Darfur are undertaking activities that will facilitate the provision of assistance during this period. One of the major concerns during the rainy season is the spread of water-borne diseases especially in areas where water, sanitation and hygiene is poor. A health sector rainy season taskforce has been established, which is chaired by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), and meets once a week. The SMoH and WHO will conduct first response trainings for health staff in El Geneina and Foro Baranga localities. Reproductive health supplies have also been pre-positioned in the state and aid agencies have distributed emergency nutrition supplies to partner organisations. WFP has started pre-positioning three-month food stocks in remote areas of the state. In addition, emergency education supplies are being arranged for some 3,000 students.

Heavy rains and floods have damaged the homes of over 600 people in South Kordofan