

## In this issue

### HIGHLIGHTS

- WHO has secured funding for emergency response missions and the establishment of 10 temporary emergency clinics in areas at risk of cholera.
- The number of new South Sudanese refugees in Sudan has exceeded the response planning figure of 196,000.
- An estimated 3,350 people in Mellit town, North Darfur, are in need of assistance.
- Some 780 families have been affected by heavy rains and floods in Kalma camp, South Darfur.
- People affected by inter-tribal conflict in Abu Karinka and Al Gidamia towns, East Darfur, receive assistance.

### FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
(in 2015)	100,000
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	198,657
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	168,000

### FUNDING

**1.04 billion**  
requested in 2015 (US\$)

**38%**  
reported funding



Refugee children receiving school supplies (Plan International Sudan)

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## Sudan Cholera preparedness activities ongoing

Although no cases of cholera or outbreaks of diarrheal diseases have been reported in Sudan this year, acute water diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera preparedness and response measures are actively underway throughout the country. With the onset of the rainy season and the continued influx of refugees from South Sudan, where the number of cholera cases continues to rise, spread of the disease into the country is of concern. Subsequently, the National AWD/Cholera Contingency Plan prepared by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in coordination with health partners has been updated to include the states of South Darfur, Gederaf, Kassala, Sinnar, Gezira, Northern and River Nile in addition to the initial seven priority states of Khartoum, White Nile, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and Central Darfur. The Federal Ministry of Finance has supported the MoH with a SDG 1,000,000 (US\$186,000) contribution to implement phase one of the contingency plan targeting the seven priority states. The World Health Organization (WHO) has secured financial resources for emergency response missions and the establishment of 10 temporary emergency clinics in the highest risk areas.

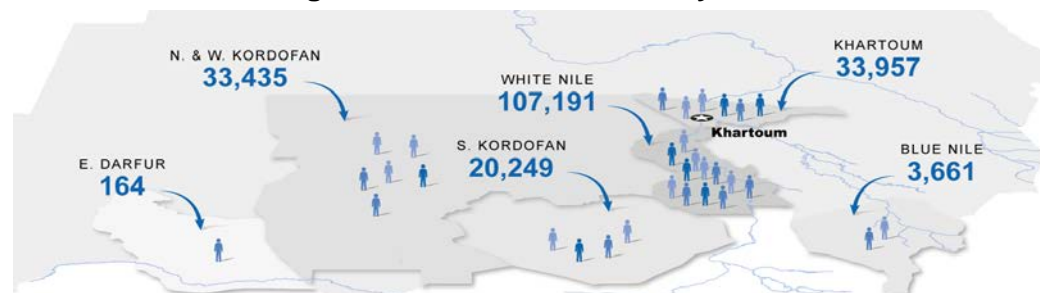
Joint MoH/WHO technical assessment and support teams are carrying out assessments in all states in the contingency plan, having already completed them in South Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan. The support teams are also conducting trainings for health staff on surveillance, case management and infection control. Moreover, training of Rapid Response Teams has been finalised at the state level and is ongoing at the locality level. Concurrently, joint MoH/WHO/UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) teams have commenced water, sanitation and hygiene assessments in all priority states. Daily reporting has been activated in the highest risk areas, primarily the White Nile camps hosting South Sudanese refugees, and WHO has prepositioned supplies for transporting of samples in all priority states. The MoH has secured 5 tons of chemicals and 750 Hudson pumps for fly and vector control.

Furthermore, the MoH plans to soon start administering a single prophylactic dose of doxycycline to all South Sudanese arrivals from Juba entering through the Joda reception site in White Nile State. The AWD/cholera taskforce, comprised of the MoH, WHO and UNICEF, is meeting regularly to monitor and oversee preparedness activities and is updating the AWD manual and treatment protocol.

## Number of South Sudanese refugees exceeds the 2015 planning figure of 196,000 people

As of 22 July, the total number of new South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan has reached 198,657, exceeding the response planning figure of 196,000 people. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), in the past week alone Sudan received a total of 4,814 refugees from South Sudan at an average rate of 688 people per day.

## South Sudanese refugees in Sudan – as of 22 July 2015



Source: UNHCR

Refugees from South Sudan started arriving in Sudan in mid-December 2013 following the eruption of conflict in the country.

White Nile State received the majority of new refugees (1,331) with people going to El Redis II (866), Al Alagaya (383), Um Sangor (36), El Redis I (23), Jouri (14) and El Kashafa (9). South Kordofan State received a large influx of 1,864 South Sudanese refugees who all settled at Gedied site in Abu Jubaiha locality. In West Kordofan 1,245 refugees arrived at the Kharasana site in Abyei locality.

With such a high rate of arrivals within a short period of time, aid organisations have not had sufficient time to scale-up services and facilities in camps in order to absorb the influx while maintaining emergency standards. Currently only one camp, Dabat Bosin, meets the Sphere Emergency Standard for latrine coverage of 1 latrine per 50 people. Moreover the majority of new arrivals are women and children, including a high number of separated and unaccompanied children, who require urgent protection and psychosocial support. In some of the camps, children comprise over 70 per cent of the population and female-headed households comprise nearly 90 per cent. Consequently, providing assistance to this particularly vulnerable population is a priority for aid partners.

### Plan International Sudan assists South Sudanese children in White Nile

The international NGO Plan International Sudan has been assisting South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State with much needed assistance. Between January and June 2015, Plan International Sudan reunited or found alternative caregivers for 598 unaccompanied and separated South Sudanese children. Along with other aid partners, Plan International Sudan provided about 7,000 children with educational assistance by enrolling them in schools and providing textbooks. Additional educational supplies, including blackboards and school supplies (i.e. school in a box kits, recreation kits, mats, etc.) were provided to schools where refugee children are enrolled. The NGO also trained parent-teacher association groups and supported over 3,300 children with nine Child Friendly Spaces.

In collaboration with other aid organisations Plan International Sudan assisted in the distribution of jerry cans to some 4,000 families, provided local shelter materials to 7,700 families and distributed 5,000 mosquito nets to refugees in the camps. The NGO also supported UNICEF in the construction of latrines and conducting sanitation campaigns.

## Response to new IDPs in Mellit, North Darfur

On 14 July, an inter-agency assessment mission composed of humanitarian agencies and government institutions visited North Darfur's Mellit town to assess an estimated 3,350 people displaced to the area following inter-tribal fighting that erupted on 7 July in En Address and surrounding villages. The mission identified food, shelter materials, household supplies, health services and psychosocial support as the most urgent needs. In the initial response effort, the displaced families received immediate response items, including food, plastic sheets and blankets provided by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and jerry cans and soap provided by UNICEF. The African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) has twice trucked water to Mellit town for the displaced people. Once this initial emergency water supply ran out, the displaced

*An estimated 3,350 people in Mellit town are in need of food, shelter materials, household supplies, health services and psychosocial support, according to an IA-mission*

people have been fetching water from nearby sources in Mellit town and from the UNAMID borehole near the town. On 15 July, UNICEF, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the German Red Cross (GRC) began Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for children under five and subsequently began treating cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition through a supplementary feeding programme and provision of plump nut supplements, respectively.

On 3 August, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will send a team to verify the number of displaced people in Mellit town. Once verification is completed, the World Food Programme (WFP) will provide a one-month emergency food ration and UNHCR will provide a full package of emergency household supplies to all affected families. Protection partners are planning to establish Child Friendly Spaces and distribute recreational kits to the estimated 1,800 displaced children aged under 18. WHO has already handed over 20 cartons of Medical Rapid Response Kits – which are sufficient to cover the needs of up to 3,000 people for three months – to the SMoH who will transport the supplies to Mellit town this week. Next week, the Government's Department of Water and Sanitation (WES), with the support of UNICEF, will begin construction of 152 new latrines in Mellit town to accommodate the newly displaced people. Ongoing analysis of the situation will reveal further humanitarian needs and gaps.

## Aid for flood-affected IDPs in South Darfur

*In South Darfur, heavy rains damaged the homes of some 780 families in Kalma IDP camp*

On 23 July, an inter-agency mission comprising UN agencies, international NGOs and local government authorities visited Kalma internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in South Darfur's Bielel locality to assess damages caused by heavy rain and flooding that occurred on 16 July. The mission found that 780 homes were damaged and all corresponding household belongings, including food stocks and seeds, had washed away. The floods also damaged 756 household latrines, 511 of which were washed away.



IDP shelters in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur (UNAMID, file photo)

Response measures are already underway. The American Refugee Committee (ARC) is rehabilitating and disinfecting the damaged household latrines, with 65 latrines rehabilitated so far. ARC is also conducting awareness raising sessions and disseminating hygiene messages to promote proper water storage, protection of food, safe food handling and latrine cleaning. Water points have all been tested, with no findings of contamination. The international NGO Care International – Switzerland (CIS) has secured funding to replace the 511 washed-out latrines. However, the latrines will not be replaced until the displaced people living in flood-prone areas of the camp relocate to more suitable locations; consequently, community leaders from the displaced people have been facilitating the relocation of their communities to safer areas. UNHCR will provide emergency household supplies once the verified beneficiary list is received from IOM. All of the displaced people will receive a monthly general food distribution from WFP this week. As part of flood mitigation measures, the international NGO World Vision International (WVI) will provide empty bags needed to build trenches and WFP will provide 'food for work' to involve the local community in the activities.

## East Darfur: gaps remain in Abu Karinka response

Families in Abu Karinka and Al Gidamia towns in East Darfur affected by fighting between the Southern Reizegat and Ma'aliya groups on 11 May have been provided with food, nutrition and water and sanitation assistance as well as emergency household supplies

*Aid organisations provide people affected by inter-tribal conflict in East Darfur with food, nutrition, water and sanitation assistance*

by aid organizations. Aid organisations were not granted access to conduct an assessment mission to the affected areas for one month following the conflict, at which time the two towns were found to be suffering from a poor sanitation, a lack of education facilities, extensive damage of homes, and an urgent need for health and nutritional support. An inter-Agency rapid assessment team was granted access to the area on 11 June and the assessment took place unhindered. Aid delivery commenced in late June and all families whose homes were damaged or looted received either one or two-month cereal rations from WFP. In addition, all vulnerable households in Abu Karinka have received 'seasonal food support'. International NGOs, including CIS and the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), have also provided crop and vegetable seeds to the affected households.

The critical shortage of nutrition supplies and lack of a therapeutic supplementary feeding programme reported during the initial assessment has been addressed, with UNICEF and WFP jointly providing supplies to cover the needs of the therapeutic supplementary feeding program (TSFP) and the outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) in Abu Karinka. A major remaining gap is the lack of a stabilisation centre to assist moderately malnourished children. UNICEF has submitted a request for funding from the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to establish a centre in Adila, to cover the needs of children from both Abu Karinka and Adila. Water and sanitation supplies, including jerry cans and soap, were distributed to families in Abu Karinka and hygiene promotion and cleaning campaigns are ongoing. There is still a shortage of latrines in the area that will be addressed once exact needs and numbers are confirmed. A lack of shelter materials for those affected remains, particular for the 149 families in Al Gidamia whose houses were completely destroyed. While UMCOR is in the process of procuring shelter materials for the 980 families in need in Abu Karinka, the organisation's current budget does not cover the needs in Al Gidamia. As such, UMCOR is working to secure additional funds.

## Central Darfur: families in Zalingei and Azum localities receive assistance

*An estimated 2,300 families in Central Darfur's Zalingei and Azum localities have received seeds to assist them in this year's agricultural season*

An estimated 2,300 families (about 11,500 people) in Central Darfur's Zalingei and Azum localities have received seeds for this year's agricultural season. The national NGO Almassar, with support from the international NGO Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany (VSF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), distributed seeds to the vulnerable families. The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) funded the project. In addition, the international NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) distributed agricultural supplies, including seeds and tools, to 2,112 families (benefitting about 11,000 people) in the Bindisi and Amar Jadeed areas of Mukjar locality and in Um Dukhun locality. This assistance should ensure the families are ready for the upcoming planting season.

### **Food assistance for IDPs in Central Darfur's Guldo town delayed**

Since late June 2015, WFP has been attempting to transport 90 metric tons (MT) of food to Central Darfur's Guldo town for some 9,500 people who have been displaced in the area since March 2015.

A total of 16,200 displaced people fled to Guldo town from Rokoro locality in North Jebel Marra between January and March 2015 as a result of conflict between Government forces and armed groups. WFP delivered emergency food assistance in March 2015 to some 4,300 displaced people, but faces challenges in accessing and assisting the remaining population. WFP is still waiting for authorisation to travel to the area to deliver food aid.



New IDPs in Guldo town, East Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur (UN)