

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 44,000 people have been affected and 39 people have died as a result of heavy rains and floods in Sudan, according to the Government.
- Some 50,000 people in Marla, Magarin, and Hegair villages in South Darfur's Bielel locality need health assistance, according to WHO.
- In North Darfur, some 2,200 students will benefit from the construction of two basic schools one in El Tina and El Sireaf localities.
- In Khartoum State, an estimated 19,500 South Sudanese refugees received emergency household supplies since April.



Old bricks substitute as chairs in a school in West Darfur (UNAMID)

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Floods affect some 44,000 people in Sudan

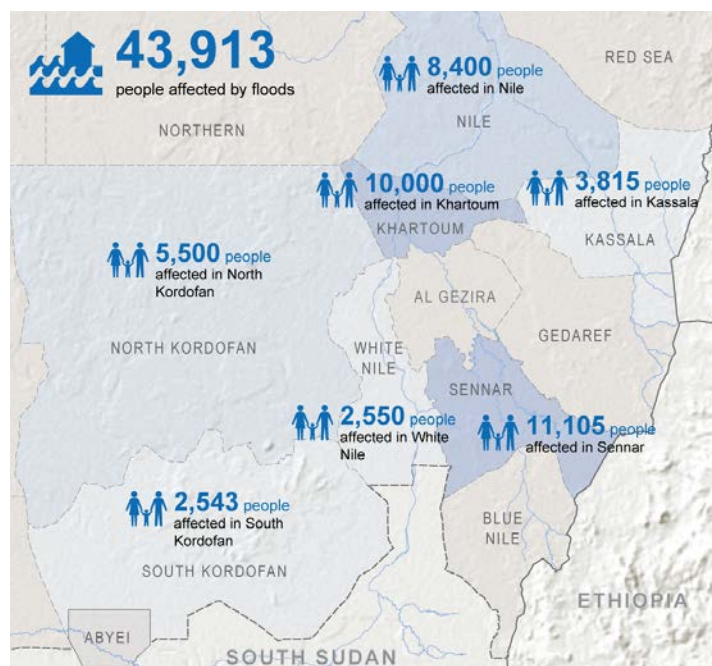
According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), heavy rains and flooding that began in late July have affected some 44,000 people in the states of Khartoum, Nile, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile and Sennar. According to the media, the Minister of the Interior reported that 39 people across the country have died due to flooding.

In response, the Floods Task Force – co-chaired by HAC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – has been activated and will meet on a regular basis. The task force responds to incidents of flooding based on identified needs, prioritising and targeting the most vulnerable people. Humanitarian actors require access to people affected by the floods to assess and respond to these needs and to monitor the provision of assistance.

To date, joint needs assessments have been conducted in Kassala, South Kordofan and White Nile states to assess the needs of the people affected by flooding. Most of these people require food, emergency household supplies as well as healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. According to HAC, assistance is being provided to people affected by floods in some of the affected states.

In Khartoum State, 1,703 homes were destroyed in Um Bada locality and an estimated 10,000 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. Eight tons of food (sugar, rice, lentils, milk and legumes) have been provided by HAC and Qatar.

In Nile State, 595 homes were destroyed, 1,082 were damaged and an estimated 8,400 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. In response, 13 tons of food provided by HAC and Qatar was distributed to people in 225 homes. Those affected also received emergency household supplies (plastic sheets, blankets, kitchen utensils) provided by HAC and Qatar.



FIGURES

People in need of humanitarian aid in Sudan 6.9 million

IDPs in Darfur in 2013 2 million
in 2014 (to date) 359,000

GAM caseload 1.4 million

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 157,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 88,900

FUNDING

988 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

46 % reported funding

In Sennar State, an estimated 11,000 people have been affected by heavy rains and floods, according to HAC

In Kassala State, 432 homes were destroyed, 331 were damaged and an estimated 3,800 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. In response, 11 tons of food that was provided by HAC and Qatar was distributed to people in 200 homes. The affected families also received emergency household supplies. An additional 834 homes received blankets, plastic sheets and mosquito nets from humanitarian actors working in the state, according to HAC. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) also erected some mobile latrines.

In North Kordofan State, 700 homes were destroyed and an estimated 5,500 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. In response, 11 tons of food provided by HAC and Qatar was distributed to people in 225 homes, according to HAC. They also received emergency household supplies provided by HAC and Qatar.

In South Kordofan State, 211 homes were destroyed, 107 were damaged and an estimated 2,500 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. In response, emergency household supplies were distributed to people in 405 homes. The emergency household supplies were provided by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the national NGO SOS Sahel and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). HAC contributed with clothes. The distribution of these items was conducted by the national NGOs Labena and ASSIST.

In White Nile State, 36 homes destroyed, 474 were damaged and an estimated 2,500 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. Assistance has yet to be provided to these people.

In Sennar State, 1,004 homes were destroyed, 1,217 were damaged and an estimated 11,000 people were affected by the floods, according to HAC. Assistance has yet to be provided to these people.

Qatar sends relief supplies for flood victims in Sudan

According to HAC, Qatar has sent four planes of relief materials to Sudan for people affected by flooding. This contribution includes 48 tons of food, 148 cartons of medicines and 275 tents.

Health assistance to displaced people in Darfur

An estimated 34,000 people displaced in the villages of Kabar (Um Dukhun locality) as well as in Amar Jadeed and Morlanga (Mukjar locality) continue to receive assistance. These people fled their homes in various locations in Um Dukhun locality and from South Darfur, following fighting between local militias in January, primarily over access to and control of resources, including land and pastures. A recent inter-agency mission identified health services as one the major need for the displaced people, as no basic health facilities are functioning in these areas.

In response, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) gave the Ministry of Health (MoH) nine obstetric delivery kits and 32 reproductive health kits that, over three months, will benefit up to 10,000 women and 30,000 women respectively. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health's (MoH) Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) in Zalingei with three cold chain systems to support regular outreach and mobile EPI services. A cold chain is a system used to maintain vaccine quality by ensuring a constant temperature.

Food and emergency household and shelter needs will be distributed once IOM completes the identification and registration of the affected people. WASH assistance from the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) – with the assistance of UNICEF and the international NGO Triangle – has not been implemented due to difficulties in moving supplies due to poor road conditions.

Some 110,000 people in South Darfur need improved access to health aid

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), some 50,000 displaced people and people from the host community in Marla, Magarin, and Hegair villages in South Darfur's Bielel locality need access to health services. Prior their closure in April 2013, most people in these villages sought healthcare services in clinics run by the international NGO Merlin.

Some 50,000 people in Marla, Magarin, and Hegair villages in South Darfur's Bielel locality need health aid, according to WHO

An additional 12,000 displaced people in Kalma internally displaced persons (IDP) camp are also at risk losing access to health services. However, the American Refugee Council (ARC) is working with its partners to provide the much-needed humanitarian assistance as ARC has secured funding from USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and UN agencies to run all its clinics in Kalma IDP camp and maintain its services in all areas of ARC operation. With the improvement of humanitarian access to East Jebel Marra area, funding is also required to meet the health needs of an estimated 50,000 people.

Some 2,200 students to benefit from new schools in North Darfur

WFP supported the construction of two schools in North Darfur through its Food for Recovery Programme

In North Darfur, some 2,200 students will benefit from the construction of two basic schools by the national NGO National Organization for Humanitarian Services (NOHS); one school is in Karnoi town in El Tina locality and the other in Helelia village in El Sireaf locality. The school in Helelia village, which will serve some 1,200 students, has eight classrooms, two offices, a store, one kitchen, and six latrines. The school in Karnoi



Displaced children in a school in Kebkabiya locality, North Darfur (UNAMID)

town, which will serve some 1,000 children, has four classrooms, two offices, one store, a kitchen and two latrines. The World Food Programme (WFP) supported the construction of these schools through its Food for Recovery (FFR) programme. The schools will offer education for children of the host community and returnees from Chad.

Concerns about food security in North Darfur

According to Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NET) Outlook Report for April 2014 – September 2014, findings from the Simple Spatial Survey Methodology (S3M) nutrition survey conducted in 2013 by the Government of Sudan, in collaboration with UNICEF, showed a 28 per cent global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate during the lean season in North Darfur. This is above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent and underlines a high nutritional vulnerability of people in the state to food security shocks, according to FEWS NET. Insecurity, conflict and displacement have exacerbated food shortages in North Darfur by preventing people from harvesting crops and disrupting trade. This has resulted in the early depletion of household food stocks, the loss of seeds and tools, record-high staple food prices in the markets, and cash income deficits. Combined with increased vulnerability to waterborne diseases during the June to September rainy season, this will likely lead to greater food insecurity and increase the prevalence of GAM in the state, according to FEWS NET.

The North Darfur localities of El Fasher rural, Mellit, Kutum, and Kebkabiya have the worst food security and nutrition status in the greater Darfur region

North Darfur, malnutrition task force to mitigate food insecurity established

In an attempt to address this situation, a malnutrition task force was established in North Darfur to look at the possible food security outcomes from September to December 2014. The taskforce is comprised of UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP and WHO. OCHA will support the development of an integrated preparedness and response plan to mitigate worst-case food security scenarios. The taskforce identified the localities of El Fasher rural, Mellit, Kutum, and Kebkabiya as having the worst food security and nutrition status in the greater Darfur region.

According to FEWS NET, the suspension of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) activities in February also affected food production due to the loss of ICRC assistance during the farming season.

Market prices in North Darfur are expected to increase between April - August 2014 with projections indicating that millet prices will be 137 per cent above average while sorghum prices will be 81 per cent higher than average, according to FEWS NET. Humanitarian actors on the ground have observed that cereals are scarce in the market as supplies from Chad are no longer reliable.

People receive livelihood aid in West Darfur

In West Darfur, over 233,000 people received agricultural and livelihood assistance

Some 78,700 people (15,735 families) in the eight localities of West Darfur will benefit from agricultural inputs including 187,972 metric tons of seeds (millet, sorghum, groundnuts and sesame) and tools (5,054 hoes, 635 donkey ploughs, 3,483 rakes and 60 shovels). FAO supported the NGOs Triangle, HelpAge International, Child Development Association (CDA), International Relief and Development (IRD), West Darfur Youth Organization for Development (WDYOD), Future for Community Development (FCD) and WFP with agricultural inputs for this initiative.

In addition, the international NGO CONCERN Worldwide has distributed 107.3 tons of assorted seeds (millet, sorghum, groundnut and okra) to some 14,000 people (2,806 families) in the Mornei area of Kereinik locality and in Jebel Moon and Kulbus localities through the seed and tool fair programme. Another 140,000 people (2,800 families) received goats and chickens in Jebel Moon and Kulbus.

South Sudanese refugees receive aid

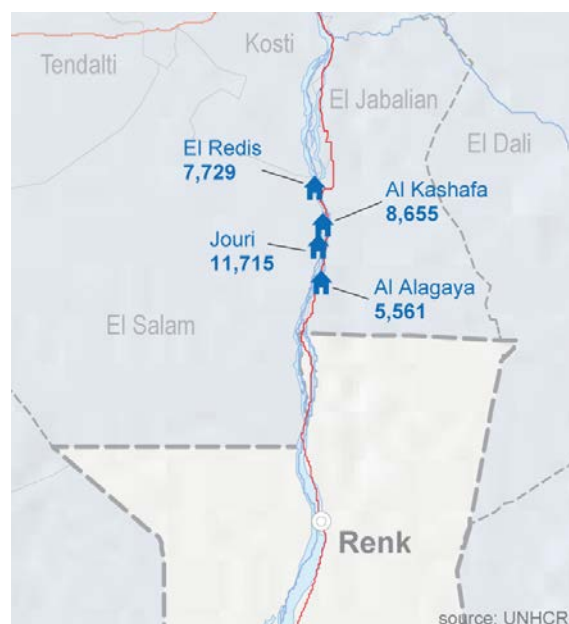
South Sudanese refugees taking refuge at the relocation sites in Sudan's White Nile State continue to receive humanitarian assistance during the reporting week, according to UNHCR. In White Nile State, South Sudanese refugees can be found at Jouri, Al Kashafa and El Redis relocation sites and in Al Alagaya waiting point.

In Al Alagaya, WFP finished the distribution of food to over 5,000 refugees.

Health services will reportedly be improved in the Jouri and El Redis sites with the signing of a partner agreement between the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the SRCS on 22 July, according to UNHCR. SRCS has already

dispatched a one-month supply of medicine to their health clinics at the two sites. However, referring people to other health facilities is a challenge, as there is no ambulance available. Currently the SRCS is using one of their own vehicles for the transportation of vulnerable cases to other health facilities, according to UNHCR.

As of 23 July, an estimated 4,800 refugees at the Jouri, Al Kashafa and El Redis relocation sites and at the Al Alagaya waiting point have received emergency household supplies distributed by UNHCR, SRCS and the national NGO Plan Sudan. The delivery of additional supplies to the relocation sites – where refugees continue to arrive – is becoming difficult due to the poor road conditions caused by heavy rains. Since April, some 3,900 households (an estimated 19,500 people) received emergency household and shelter supplies in Khartoum State.



In Khartoum State, an estimated 19,500 refugees received emergency household supplies since April