

## HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP has resumed its school meals programme benefiting more than 7,000 students in 21 schools in Blue Nile State.
- WVI project helps 800 farmers in Blue Nile State increase their sorghum production.
- Preparations underway for establishing El Nimir camp for 11,000 South Sudanese refugees from Western Bahr el Ghazal in East Darfur.
- Aid agencies continue to assist about 53,000 Jebel Marra IDPs in four locations in North Darfur.

## FIGURES 2016 HRP

# people in need in Sudan (2016 HNO) 5.8 million

# people in need in Darfur (2016 HNO) 3.3 million

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 Nov 2016 263,245

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016 140,626

## FUNDING

**534.9 million**  
US\$ received in 2016

**55%**  
Reported funding



Children eating a meal at school (2011, WFP)

## In this issue

- WFP resumes school feeding in Blue Nile P.1
- WVI's project boosts sorghum production P.1
- New camp for SS refugees in East Darfur P.2
- Aid to Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur P.2

## WFP resumes school-feeding in Blue Nile State

The UN World Food Programme (WFP) has resumed its school meals programme for 7,650 students in 21 schools in Blue Nile State. Insecurity and lack of access forced WFP to suspend the programme in September 2011, prior to which it had been providing school meals to 70,000 students throughout the state. The selected schools support communities that host internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Bau, Al Tadamon and El Rosseires localities as well as Wad Al Mahy area. There are 47,000 IDPs in need in Blue Nile State, according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2016.

Providing school meals is WFP's longest-running programme in Sudan. Since 1969, WFP has assisted millions of schoolchildren through its school meals programme. The programme currently provides school meals to almost one million children in the country, more than half of whom come from displaced and other vulnerable families in the Darfur region.

School meals provide an emergency safety net to schoolchildren and help to ensure that children, particularly girls, receive the education to which they are entitled. In the eastern states of Kassala and Red Sea, WFP has been providing take-home rations to 5,000 schoolgirls in selected schools where girls' enrolment is extremely low.

Solid empirical evidence of the impact of school feeding programmes on educational outcomes shows that school feeding increases school enrolment and attendance by reducing drop-out, according to a [research paper](#) by WFP. There is also significant evidence that such interventions go beyond traditional educational outcomes by providing a wider range of short- and long-term social and economic impacts. In contexts of emergency, economic shock, protracted crisis and vulnerability, school feeding becomes a safety net for vulnerable children and their families.

According to [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey \(MICS\) 2014](#), 78 per cent of all primary school age children are attending school in Blue Nile, the ratio is 79 per cent for boys and 77 per cent for girls. Meanwhile, according to the [Sudan National S3M Survey](#) the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children under the age of five in Blue Nile (except for capital, Ed Damazine town) is 4.8 per cent, which is above the emergency threshold of 3 per cent. In addition, about half of children under five in accessible parts of the state, with the exception of capital, are stunted (have low height for age), according to the S3M Survey.

## WVI helps farmers increase sorghum production in Blue Nile State

Also in Blue Nile State, over 800 farmers have benefited from seeds and mechanised farming services for sorghum production in Al Tadamon and El Rosseires localities. This Small Scale Agricultural Productivity project—implemented by the international NGO (INGO) World Vision International (WVI) in partnership with the national NGO (NNGO) Charity Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development (CORD) and the Blue Nile State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA)—focuses on boosting the food security and livelihoods of rural smallholder farmers in the two localities. The three-year project aimed at supporting the total number of 3,000 farmers in the state is funded by the European Union.

## WVI project helps 800 farmers in Blue Nile State to boost their sorghum production

Sorghum is the most important crop in the region. Some farmers expect their sorghum production to increase by up to 100 per cent when using these new techniques.

According to the latest International Food Security Classification (IPC) update on Sudan for the period of October-December 2016, there are 39,000 people in Blue Nile in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) level of food insecurity.

### Sorghum production and productivity in Blue Nile State (2012-2016)



Source: Sudan Federal Food Security Technical Secretariat

Some farmers in Blue Nile State and neighbouring South Kordofan State have been facing increased difficulty in accessing their lands since 2011 when conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) and the Sudanese army erupted. As a result, thousands of people fled their homes and took refuge in other areas in Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

## Preparations for El Nimir camp for South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur

Site planning is underway for the new El Nimir refugee camp in Assalaya locality, about 13 km west of Ed Daein town, East Darfur. The camp is planned to host 10,000 South Sudanese refugees from Raja in South Sudan's Western Bahr el Ghazal State. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have demarcated 400 land plots. Once site planning is complete, the NNGO Global Aid Hand (GHA) will build one child-friendly space and will support on the identification and protection of unaccompanied children.

The INGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) will soon start providing health and nutrition services in the camp; the necessary medicines will be supplied free of charge by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is also supporting ARC in running PHC health services for refugees in the Abu Jabra area, including free medication. The INGO Care International – Switzerland (CIS) will oversee water and sanitation services and will rehabilitate two existing boreholes; as well as extending 1,500 metres of water pipes from the village bore hole to the refugee camp. UNHCR will build a reception centre and provide shelter and NFI assistance. Qatar Red Crescent Society will assist in shelter, sanitation and primary health care services.

According to UNHCR, as of 15 November, about 56,000 South Sudanese refugees fleeing conflict and food insecurity have arrived in East Darfur State in 2016.

## Response to Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Jebel Marra who have taken refuge in North Darfur in 2016 remains at 53,000 people. This includes 21,500 IDPs in Sortony, 25,300 IDPs in Tawilla, 2,900 IDPs in Kebkabiya town and 3,000 IDPs in

*Preparations underway for establishing El Nimir camp in East Darfur for 11,000 South Sudanese refugees from Western Bahr el Ghazal*

## 53,000 IDPs from Jebel Marra have taken refuge in North Darfur

Shadad camp. Aid organisations continue to respond to the needs of these displaced people who fled Jebel Marra due to hostilities this year.

### Aid organisations provide health assistance in Sortony

Health and nutrition services are being provided through three clinics run by the INGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E) in conjunction with SMOH and the national NGO (NNGO) Anhar for Peace Development Organisation (ANHAR), with support from the WHO and the UN Children’s Agency (UNICEF). About 1,850 consultations have been carried out over the past two months, with respiratory infection, diarrhoea, and malaria as the main diseases affecting IDPs in the area. Eighteen children with SAM were admitted to the therapeutic feeding centre (TFC) supported by MSF-E. WHO and MSF-E have pre-positioned additional medical supplies for the coming month.



An IDP woman from Jebel Marra walks to her shelter in Tawilla, North Darfur (2016, UN)

Since mid-May 2016, about 440 cases of acute jaundice syndrome (AJS) and since late September about 300 cases of whooping cough have been reported in Sortony. MSF-E and ANHAR are actively detecting and managing cases and community health workers (CHWs) are carrying out awareness-raising activities. The health sector recommends strengthening routine immunisation in Sortony. Humanitarian organisations and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) are discussing carrying out a **pentavalent** vaccination catch-up campaign—vaccination against Haemophilus Influenza type B (a bacterium that causes meningitis, pneumonia and otitis), whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B and diphtheria.

### Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur (as of 5 December 2016)

