

HIGHLIGHTS

- 9,500 IDPs in Central Darfur's Guldo town finally receive food aid.
- 6,600 South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State still need emergency shelter and household supplies.
- 114,000 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013 have received some form of humanitarian assistance.
- 22,000 people displaced due to inter-tribal conflict in North Darfur's Mellit area need aid.
- In some IDP camps in South Darfur the average class size is 93 students, which is over double the minimum standard set by the INEE.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
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Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
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(in 2015)	100,000
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GAM burden	2 million
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South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	191,624
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Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	168,000
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

39%
reported funding



A Mother and child in Darfur taking water home (UNAMID, file photo)

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9,500 displaced people get food aid in Guldo town, Central Darfur

On 20 August, the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed 90 metric tons of food aid to some 9,500 displaced people in Central Darfur's Guldo town. These displaced people had arrived in the Guldo area between March and June 2015 following fighting between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army - Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in central and northern Jebel Marra localities.

In June, an inter-agency assessment mission visited the area and identified the needs of the displaced people as food, emergency shelter and household supplies as well as health and sanitation services. All of these needs were subsequently met except for the provision of emergency food aid, which only arrived after a nearly two-month delay as a result of difficulties faced by WFP in obtaining permission to transport the stocks from Zalingei to Guldo. All 13,500 displaced people who have taken refuge in Guldo town in 2015 and who are eligible for food aid have now received emergency food rations, according to WFP. Continuity of food assistance to displaced people in Guldo town will be determined by further assessment and registration by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or in the event of a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the town. Remaining gaps in Guldo town are the lack of skilled health workers and shortages in water supply and sanitation facilities. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and partners are working with the government's Department of Water and Sanitation (WES) to drill an additional borehole and construct 500 latrines.



Displaced people newly arrived in Guldo town, Central Darfur (Tearfund, file photo)

6,600 South Sudanese families in need of emergency shelter and household supplies

South Sudanese refugees continue to flow into White Nile refugee sites. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and its partners are striving to ensure that all newly arriving households receive emergency shelter and household supplies in a timely manner. However, distributions are hampered by the sheer number of refugees in addition to heavy rains that prevent timely access to some affected areas.

White Nile State: Emergency shelter and household needs and gaps			
Location	Total families in need of aid	Total families assisted	Total families not assisted (gap)
El Kashafa	2,396	2,199	197
El Redis I	3,276	1,507	1,769
Jouri	2,640	1,829	811
Al Alagaya	3,306	2,258	1048
El Redis II	4,994	2,270	2,724
Dabat Bosin	500	500	0
Um Sangor	1,638	1,564	74
Total	18,750 (about 93,800 people)	12,127 (about 60,600 people)	6,623 (about 33,100 people)

Source: UNHCR

8,000 South Sudanese children screened for malnutrition in White Nile

Aid organisations continue to screen South Sudanese children at all sites in White Nile State for malnutrition. According to UNHCR, during the past two weeks 7,995 children were screened for malnutrition, of whom 122 (1.5 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 553 (6.9 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All children were provided with the required treatment. According to UNICEF, SAM and MAM rates of residents in the whole of White Nile State are 2.6 and 6 respectively. It is important to realise that many of the South Sudanese refugees are arriving in Sudan exhausted after days of travel, often by foot, from areas where malnutrition is endemic.

New therapeutic centre to combat malnutrition in El Redis II refugee site

According to aid organisations, in July eight people died due to malnutrition at the El Kashafa Stabilisation Centre, which receives complicated cases from other sites. Nutrition partners are currently investigating the reasons behind these deaths. Fifty per cent of the people who died in El Kashafa Stabilisation Centre had been transferred from El Redis II, which is the largest of the seven refugee sites in the state hosting 22,776 refugees. Moreover, a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening conducted during the past two weeks showed that 67 per cent of the children identified with SAM and 24 per cent identified with MAM were from El Redis II. In response, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) – with support from UNICEF – opened an Out-patient Therapeutic Centre (OTP) in El Redis II to assist in the treatment of severe malnutrition. Also, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and UNICEF are scaling up community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities in the state and will train up to 100 medical staff.

Cholera preparedness continues in White Nile State

As cholera cases continue to be reported in South Sudan, contingency planning and preparedness plans have been put in place in Sudan – with a focus on areas bordering South Sudan – to prevent the spread of the disease into the country. The World Health

In White Nile State, SMoH and UNICEF are scaling up community-based management of acute malnutrition activities and will train up to 100 medical staff

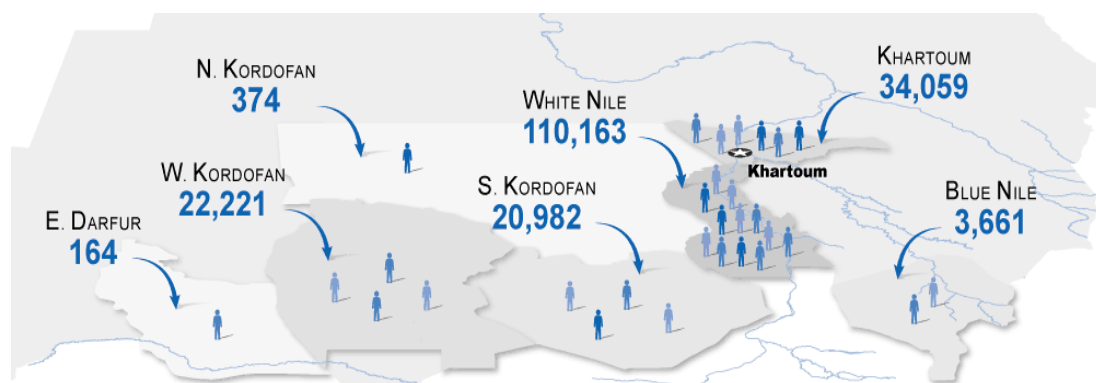
Organization (WHO) recently conducted a risk assessment for cholera in White Nile State, and discussed the possibility of conducting a cholera vaccination campaign for new arrivals using Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV). WHO also provided medicine and medical equipment for health centres in UNHCR-supported Dabat Bosin and Jouri sites.

New South Sudanese refugees in Sudan reach over 191,000

As of 19 August, the number of South Sudanese refugees who have taken refuge in Sudan since mid-December 2013 has reached 191,624, according to UNHCR. Of these people just over 114,000 have received some form of assistance. Most of the new arrivals this week arrived in White Nile (1,533) and South Kordofan (371) states bringing the number of new arrivals in August so far to 2,636. This is significantly less than the number of arrivals in June and July, which is largely due to heavy rains blocking roads and thus hindering population movements. Rains have also started to affect humanitarian operations in White Nile and South Kordofan states. According to UNHCR, in White Nile State five out of seven sites are currently inaccessible due to the rain. While food distribution has been completed eight sites, it is still ongoing in Jouri and the immunization outreach scheduled for Jouri and Um Sangor sites has been postponed to the last week of August due to rainy season access constraints.

The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 17 December 2014, with inter-agency requirements for Sudan set at USD \$152.1 million. As of 21 August, the response plan had received \$30.7 million, about 20 per cent of requirements.

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan (December 2013 - 19 August 2015)



Source: UNHCR

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22,000 people displaced due to inter-tribal conflict in Mellit area need assistance

From 13 to 19 August, IOM completed a verification exercise of newly displaced people taking refuge in North Darfur's Mellit locality. These displaced people are from the Berti and Zayadiya tribes and fled to the locality following fighting between the two tribes in April of this year. The verification exercise identified 2,083 Berti families (about 10,000 people) and 1,605 Zayadiya families (about 9,000 people) taking refuge in the Mellit area. An additional 590 displaced families (about 3,000 people) from En Address and Hilat Ahmad villages – who had been verified in an earlier exercise – have also taken refuge in Mellit town as a result of the inter-tribal fighting in July 2015. All of these displaced people are in need of humanitarian assistance including clean water, food, emergency shelter and household supplies, agricultural support and health services.

So far, aid organisations are providing water, health and nutrition assistance. The estimated 3,000 people displaced from En Address and Hilat Ahmad villages have already received emergency shelter and household supplies and those displaced in April will receive such assistance shortly. The total displaced population in Mellit town (22,000 people) is set to receive food assistance.

Over 114,000 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013 have received some form of humanitarian assistance

3,000 people displaced in North Darfur's Mellit town from En Address and Hilat Ahmad villages received emergency shelter and household supplies

National NGO NADA is working to ensure that vulnerable displaced people in Mellit locality are protected from violence, neglect and disaster

NADA targeting some 50,000 IDPs in Mellit with assistance

The national NGO Nada Elazhar Organization for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development (NADA) is working to ensure that vulnerable displaced people in Mellit locality are protected from violence, neglect and disaster. NADA has already started the distribution of 1,700 dignity kits for extremely vulnerable women in the locality. Dignity kits include locally-relevant items to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks – such as flashlights and whistles and information on GBV services is provided either in the kit or as part of a discussion before distribution.

NADA also established two community-based networks (CBN) that aim to monitor and report humanitarian needs, protection issues, vulnerability, violence and community concerns. The CBN's have already conducted awareness sessions and held public events on protection issues and the establishment of a health referral system, targeting nearly 50,000 newly displaced people in the locality. These activities are jointly funded by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and IOM.

Farmland disputes among IDPs, nomads in WDS

Many displaced people living in and near internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in El Geneina have started searching for land to cultivate in order to supplement their household food stocks. This practice is common during the planting season in West Darfur, and often leads to land disputes between the displaced people and nomadic Arab tribes who also farm these areas. Several disputes have already been reported this year in villages throughout El Geneina locality. The disputes are usually triggered by disagreements over access to land, destruction of farmland by livestock or exploitative agreements between the nomadic tribes and the displaced people. In response, the Government has recently established a crop protection committee to foster peaceful coexistence between the two sets of communities. The committee is co-chaired by the state's Ministers of Finance and Agriculture.

School children in South Darfur need assistance

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) have completed an assessment of nine schools IDP camps in South Darfur's Nyala and Bielel localities between June and the first week of August 2015. According to the mission findings, 506 classrooms need rehabilitation and teacher kits, student kits and textbooks need to be supplied.



IDP children in a classroom in a camp in South Darfur (UNAMID, file photo)

There are a total of 87 schools and 873 classrooms in the nine IDP camps, which provide education to 97,163 school children. This amounts to an average class size of 93 students per classroom, which is over double the minimum standard of 40 students per classroom set by the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE). As this number varies from camp to camp, many classrooms accommodate far more than the average and most are forced to operate in two shifts to meet all of the camps' needs. Of the total 1,069 teachers working at the schools, 467 (about 44 per cent) are volunteers. There are a total 564 latrines available in the schools of which 430 are permanent structures and 134 are temporary. According to Sphere Minimum Standards, however, the 87 schools require a total of 1,700 latrines.

In some IDP camps in South Darfur, the average class size is 93 students per classroom, which is over double the minimum set by the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)