

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 120,000 people have been affected by heavy rains and floods in Sudan with at least 18,000 homes damaged or destroyed.
- A new vaccine has been introduced in the routine immunisation programme in Sudan to address major child diseases.
- Deteriorating security and targeting of aid workers is affecting aid operations in Darfur.
- 13 people (including 9 children) were killed and 12 others were injured as a result of landmines and accidents from unexploded ordnance in South Kordofan.

FIGURES

IDP figures being reviewed following recent verification exercise

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 153,000

Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR) 330,000

Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR) 192,000

FUNDING

984 million
requested (US\$)

386 million
reported funding (US\$)

39.2%
reported funding



Heavy rains and floods affected many areas in Sudan (Nafeer Sudan)

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About 120,000 people affected by flash floods

According to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the Khartoum State Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW), heavy rains in Sudan between 31 July and 4 August resulted in flash floods that killed 11 people and affected over 120,000 in different parts of the country. The following eight states in Sudan were most affected: Khartoum (56,000), River Nile (33,000), West Kordofan (12,000), North Darfur (8,000), Blue Nile (6,000), Red Sea (3,000), Northern (1,000) and South Darfur (1,000).

The full extent of the displacement and damage caused by the floods is not yet known. SRCS and CVHW report that at least 18,000 homes were damaged or destroyed in the affected states. Large numbers of people are staying out in the open and more rains are predicted in the coming days. Those displaced by the floods are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including in particular shelter materials, health services, clean water and sanitation.

In response, the SRCS activated emergency operations rooms at their headquarters and at state level with 1,500 volunteers put on emergency response. SRCS immediately deployed 700 volunteers to evacuate people and to provide first aid and psychosocial support to those affected. UN agencies and humanitarian partners immediately started mobilizing to support the national response with relief supplies available in warehouses in Khartoum and elsewhere in the country. In Khartoum state, SRCS immediately allocated 2,000 sleeping mats, 2,000 hygiene kits and 300 tents from its emergency stock.

In July the Ministry of Health – in collaboration with the High Council for Civil Defence and with the support of the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – put in place a number of measures in preparation for the rainy season and possible flooding. These included allocation of emergency health supplies, including emergency medicines, insecticide, mobile hospital kits, laboratories, equipment for water inspection, spraying pumps and mobile sanitation structures. The supplies are intended to meet the needs of up to 500,000 people in the 17 states prone to flooding in the country.

According to a media report, the



House destroyed by rains in El Fasher town, North Darfur (UNHCR)

A hospital in El Fasher had to temporarily suspend operations as a result of damage caused by flooding

Government of Sudan air-dropped food, medicines, blankets and some 10,000 tents to people affected by the rains and flash floods in Khartoum State.

An estimated 6,000 homes affected by rains in El Fasher, North Darfur

According to the Wali (Governor) of North Darfur, heavy rains between 31 July and 1 August completely or partially destroyed an estimated 6,000 homes in the state capital, El Fasher town. Floods also forced El Fasher Specialised Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynaecology to temporarily suspend operations. Operations resumed on 4 August. The Wali urged humanitarian actors to provide the affected people with humanitarian assistance. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is currently verifying the number of homes that have collapsed and UN agencies and humanitarian partners are mobilizing to relief supplies and other assistance. WFP has committed to provide one-month food rations, UNHCR will provide non-food relief items, and WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA will provide medical supplies.

Other areas in North Darfur that have been affected by the heavy rains include Umm Keddada, Kuma and Malha, according to local authorities.

12,000 people affected by heavy rains in Lagawa, West Kordofan

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), an estimated 12,000 people (2,400 households) were affected by heavy rains, storms and flooding in Lagawa town, West Kordofan. HAC reported that one child was killed by the floods. Flooding also damaged/destroyed houses, killed a number of livestock and led to some civilian displacement. The affected people are in need of emergency non-food relief supplies, according to findings from an assessment conducted by HAC and the SRCS.

Demarcation of Sudan–South Sudan border starts

An African Union Commission arrived in South Kordofan's State capital, Kadugli town, on 2 August to start demarcating the 'zero line' between Sudan and South Sudan, which will be the centre line of the demilitarised border zone. This demarcation is one of the tasks outlined in the Implementation Matrix signed by Sudan and South Sudan in March 2013, which also includes the withdrawal and redeployment of troops, the opening of border crossings and the resumption of trade.

New vaccine introduced in routine immunisation

The Ministry of Health – with support of the WHO, UNICEF and the GAVI Alliance – has introduced the pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13) vaccine into the routine expanded programme on immunisation. The vaccine will address three of the major killers among infants in the country, namely pneumonia, meningitis and septicemia. Starting from 1 August, 1.3 million infants in the country will be targeted with the new vaccine.

Pneumococcal disease causes several serious illnesses, including bacterial meningitis, pneumonia, inner ear infection, bacteremia, as well as sinus infections, according to WHO. It is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. In Sudan, the incidence of pneumonia among children under five-years is 19 per cent, representing 27 per cent of hospital admission causes, according to WHO. Pneumonia is also responsible for 10 per cent of hospital deaths among under-five children, and is the second major cause of death after septicemia. In the developing world, pneumococcal diseases lead to the



The first child in Sudan to receive the pneumococcal vaccine (WHO)

According to the WHO, pneumonia is responsible for 10 per cent of hospital deaths among under-five children

death of approximately 500,000 children under the age of five years of meningitis, ear and blood infections every year, according to UNICEF.

In South Darfur, a measles vaccination campaign is being planned by the SMOH, with the support of the WHO, following the confirmation of 54 measles cases – out of the 65 reported cases – in the state. The campaign will target youth under the age of 15 years.

Outbreak of scabies in Wedabok town, Bau locality, Blue Nile State

According to health authorities in Wedabok (approximately 70km southwest of Ed Damazine town) in Blue Nile State, around 550 cases of scabies have been reported in Wedabok hospital since 19 July. The most affected are displaced people from Kurmuk and nomad groups. A team from the SMOH has been deployed to the area.

According to WHO, scabies is a contagious skin infection caused by mites and spreads rapidly mainly through direct skin-to-skin contact and to a lesser extent through contact with infested garments and bedclothes. Improved personal hygiene plays an important part in the prevention and control of scabies and depends on access to adequate water supplies. Epidemics have been linked to poverty, poor water supplies, sanitation and overcrowding. There are about 300 million cases of scabies reported in the world yearly.

Deteriorating security and targeting of aid workers

Road insecurity remains a major problem affecting movement of humanitarian staff and supplies in Darfur

On 28 July, the office of an international NGO was robbed of 175,000 Sudanese pounds (approximately US\$40,000) when armed men entered their office in Central Darfur's state capital town, Zalingei. The incident was reported to the police. This is the third incident targeting a humanitarian organisation in the state since the beginning of the year. In May, two vehicles rented by an international NGO were carjacked with seven staff members on board in Wadi Salih locality. In February, the rented vehicle of another international NGO was ambushed north of Zalingei. Staff members on board were robbed of all personal possessions.

Also on 28 July, armed men stopped two busses and five commercial trucks near Thur in Nertiti locality, while on their way from Zalingei to Nyala in South Darfur. The drivers and passengers were robbed of all personal items and one passenger was shot and injured while resisting the attack.

Road insecurity remains a major problem affecting movement of humanitarian staff and supplies in Central Darfur. The problem has been compounded by recent increased clashes between Misseriya and Salamat tribesmen in different parts of Central Darfur, as well as the reported movement of armed groups in the state. Commercial transporters are currently unwilling to transport relief supplies from El Geneina (West Darfur) and Zalingei to areas in the southern corridor localities mainly Mukjar, Um Dukhun and Bindisi due to security concerns.

Misseriya and Salamat tribes sign peace agreement for the third time

On 30 July, the Misseriya and Salamat tribes signed a peace agreement – for the third time since fighting started in April – in Garsila town. There is hope that this is the final agreement as it has been signed by the fighters and local leaders actually involved in the conflict.

Demobilization of child soldiers in South Darfur

According to the Sudanese Media Centre (SMC), the Sudan Liberation Movement demobilised 250 child soldiers in South Darfur. The children are now receiving training courses at the Nyala technical college, according to authorities in South Darfur. Upon completion of the training course, they will receive workshop tools for livelihood support to help them integrate into the local community. SMC also reports that arrangements are underway to send another 200 children for training in North, West and Central Darfur after their demobilization and reunification with their families.

Some 450 child soldiers will be demobilized in Darfur, according to the Sudanese Media Centre

UXOs kill 13 people in South Kordofan

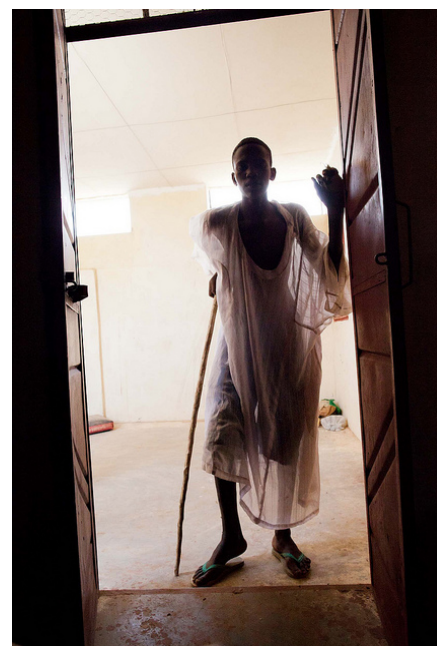
According to reports received by the UN, 13 people – including nine children – were killed and 12 people injured, including five children, in three separate incidents when UXO exploded in several areas in South Kordofan

According to reports received by the UN, 13 people – including nine children – were killed and 12 people injured, including five children, in three separate incidents when Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) exploded in several areas in South Kordofan.

A UXO exploded killing nine children and injuring five others near Umm Cham Cham village (about 12km southeast of Abu Kershola) in South Kordofan. The children were playing with the UXO when it exploded. The Abu Kershola area has recently witnessed fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) and these UXOs may be explosive remnants of this conflict.

Meanwhile, seven people were injured when the commercial truck they were on hit a landmine while on their way from Abu Zabad town in North Kordofan to Tamjoyah market, according to a media report. The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) warned local populations to avoid the areas of Umm Gameina, south of Ed Dabkar, south of Abu Zabad, al Tamjoyah, Al Dashol and Abo Jonok – which are on the border area between North and South Kordofan – due to the possibility of UXO presence, according to the media report.

In Dilling, four people were killed when a UXO exploded while they were farming. Delling has also recently witnessed fighting between the SAF and SRF. In response, the international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) is expanding mine risk education programmes in these areas.



Survivor of a UXO incident (UNAMID)