

HIGHLIGHTS

- Flash floods affect 9,000 people (1,780 families) in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur.
- About 42,700 children have been screened for acute malnutrition in Jebel Marra, of whom 800 had SAM and 3,909 had MAM.
- UNICEF launches a malnutrition treatment campaign to deliver lifesaving services to people affected by malnutrition in Jebel Marra.
- UNICEF needs US\$22 million to provide lifesaving response for over 100,000 children.
- 403,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan since 2013; 39% of them arrived in 2017.

FIGURES 2017

# people in need in Sudan (2017 HNO)	4.8 million
# people in need in Darfur (2017 HNO)	3 million
GAM caseload (2017 HNO)	2.2 million
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 June 2017	403,084
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 May 2017	147,649

FUNDING

138.7 million
US\$ received in 2017

17%
Reported funding
(as of 2 July 2017)



IDP shelter destroyed by flash floods in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur (June 2017, IA Mission)

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Floods affect an estimated 9,000 people in South Darfur's Kalma IDP camp

On 20 June, torrential rains and flash flooding affected an estimated 9,000 people (1,780 families) in Kalma camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Darfur State. Hundreds of IDP shelters were damaged or completely destroyed, assets lost, and latrines collapsed. No injuries or deaths were reported, according to a rapid inter-agency assessment team that visited the camp on 22 June to determine the needs of the affected people. The team reported that affected IDP shelters were located near the wadi (dry riverbed) which is prone to flooding during the rainy season.

The inter-agency team recommended the relocation of the affected households to higher ground areas—which they have agreed to—and also recommended the immediate provision of plastic sheeting and shelter materials to affected households; opening/constructing trenches to open channels for water drainage; immediate water and sanitation interventions including disinfection/rehabilitation and construction of latrines and distribution of hygiene supplies; provision of food assistance; and close monitoring of the health situation by the World Health Organization (WHO) and health partners.

Basic schools in the camp—some of which were built of local materials—were damaged by the winds and rain and are in need of rehabilitation before the school year starts in July.

Some of the affected families have already relocated to areas of higher ground while others will move to Beleil town a few kilometres southeast of the camp.

The mission included representatives from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), the international NGOs World Vision International (WVI), International Medical Corps (IMC), OXFAM America, the national NGOs Great Family Organization (GFO), Popular Organization for Development and Relief (PODR), the Jebel Marra Charitable Organization (JMCO) and IDP leaders.



A woman sitting on the rubble of her destroyed home in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur (June 2017, IA Mission)

Response to flood-affected families in Kalma IDP camp

In response to the flooding, the governmental Zakat Chamber donated 1,000 plastic sheets, 200 sacks of sorghum and 150,000 SDG in cash assistance (about US\$23,000), which were distributed to the IDPs in need. OCHA is currently advocating with the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) for heavy machinery to dig trenches and channels to allow water to flow easily away from the inhabited areas of the camp, as well as with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Civil Defence Authority for long-term mitigation measures to be put in place, as this situation has been recurring annually for the past 10 years.

Currently, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is carrying out house-to-house verification for the affected families so as to target them with emergency household and shelter supplies. Food distributions to all affected IDPs are ongoing.

The international NGOs OXFAM, CARE International Switzerland (CIS) and American Refugee Committee (ARC) are distributing building materials for latrines to both the affected IDPs and those who were relocated to higher ground within the camp. Damaged latrines are being backfilled and disinfected, and water sources are being chlorinated to mitigate waterborne disease outbreaks.

‘Find and Treat’ campaign responds to malnutrition in Jebel Marra

Of the 42,667 children screened for acute malnutrition in West and Central Jebel Marra localities, 800 were suffering from SAM and 3,909 had MAM

During the reporting period, UNICEF, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) Nutrition Department and partners carried out campaigns to combat the spike in malnutrition in West and Central Jebel Marra localities in Central Darfur State. The campaign is part of activities to implement a multi-sector response plan that was developed by aid organisations in June to address high prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and the associated mortality in the Jebel Marra area reported by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH). Due to previous inaccessibility to the area, immunisation rates are very low, with children as old as seven years having never been vaccinated. With the new HAC Directives, access is opening up and efforts are being made to scale up activities.

In response, UNICEF launched a SAM treatment campaign called ‘Find and Treat’—in partnership with the SMoH and aid organisations—to deliver a package of integrated lifesaving services, including nutrition, immunisation, Integrated Management of Child Illnesses (IMCI) and behaviour change messages on key family practices to the affected population in Jebel Marra. The first of four rounds of the campaign covered 69 villages in West Jebel Marra locality and 83 villages in Central Jebel Marra locality, where 42,667 children under five years of age were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these, nearly 800 were suffering from SAM, including 258 with oedema, while 3,909 children had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All children with SAM were admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTPs).

To treat children with medical complications from SAM, the Golo Stabilisation Centre was established and within one week 16 children with life-threatening forms of SAM were admitted. The campaign also disseminated behaviour change messages on key family practices to households, schools and communities reaching an estimated 9,786 people. Similarly, over 700 children under two years of age



MUAC screening in Jebel Marra, Central Darfur (June 2017, UNICEF)

were immunised against measles—some for the first time in their lives—during the week-long campaign, compared to a total of 607 children immunised from January to May 2017. UNICEF, state authorities and NGOs are currently providing nutrition, health, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and protection support in the north, west and central Jebel Marra areas.

In addition, there are an estimated 23,000 school-aged children in need of educational support in the area.

UNICEF: Children continue to bear the brunt of multiple emergencies in Sudan

UNICEF needs US\$22 million to provide lifesaving response for over 100,000 children in Sudan

On 28 June, [UNICEF announced](#) that it needs \$22 million to provide lifesaving assistance to over 100,000 children in the country. Over the last few months, Sudan has faced multiple new humanitarian needs, with the rapid spread of suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) across 12 states, a significant influx of South Sudanese refugees into the country, and high rates of malnutrition especially in the Jebel Marra area of Central Darfur. According to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#), as of 29 June only 25 per cent of UNICEF's 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan funding requirement have been met.

In White Nile State, over 20 per cent of AWD cases are among children

FMoH and WHO have reported that over 16,600 cases of AWD—including and related 317 AWD-related deaths—were identified in the country over the past 10 months. An estimated 20 per cent of the affected cases are children. White Nile State is the most affected area with over 5,800 reported cases. There is concern that the situation can worsen with the imminent onset of the rainy season.

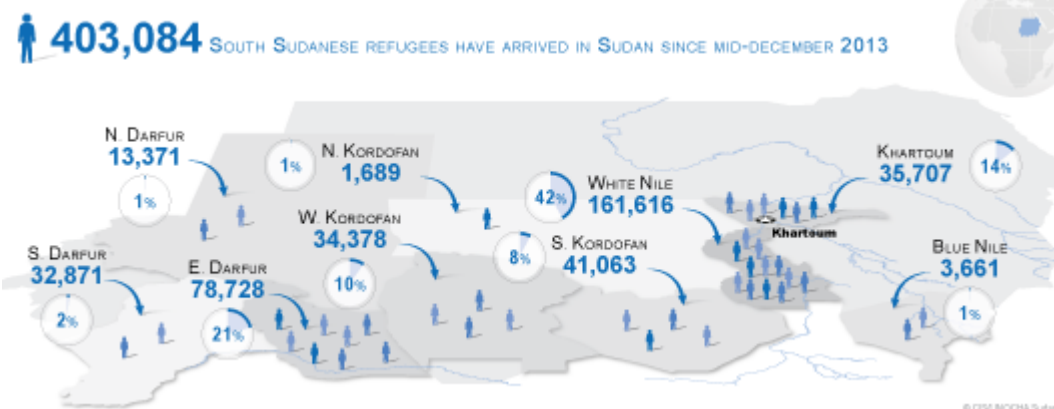
About 65 per cent of South Sudanese refugees are children

According to UNHCR registration figures, of the 155,000 South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan in 2017, about 100,000 (65 per cent) are children. The [2017 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) anticipates that 180,000 South Sudanese will seek refuge in Sudan in 2017, fleeing continued violence and food insecurity. This will bring the total number to 477,000 refugees who have arrived in Sudan since violence broke out in South Sudan in December 2013.

UNICEF reports that children continue to be the hardest hit during crisis, and immediate and sustained support is crucial to provide them with timely and lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

South Sudanese refugee influx continues

The influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan continues and is now at an average rate of 230 refugees daily, which is lower than the peak of 1,500 reported in May. This is mainly due to the start of the rainy season (June – September), when mobility is reduced



Of the 403,000 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013, 39 per cent arrived in 2017

as many roads become impassable. Between 1 and 15 June, nearly 3,500 refugees have arrived in White Nile, East Darfur and South and West Kordofan states. This brings the total number of refugees who arrived in the country since mid-December 2013 to over 403,000, of whom more than 155,000 arrived this year, according to UNHCR.

As of 2 July, Sudan's requirements for the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan – revised in May 2017 to reflect the new large-scale influx – is 16 per cent funded.

About 4,200 South Sudanese refugees at border areas

In South Darfur, 2,200 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in the remote area of Kafia Kanji area, which is on the border of El Radom locality and South Sudan. About 1,000 of these refugees reportedly arrived in June alone. The Government's Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR are currently relocating these refugees to El Radom town for their safety and access to basic services, especially with the onset of the rainy season.

In South Kordofan, UNHCR, COR, HAC and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) led a joint assessment to remote locations in Abu Jubaiha locality where about 2,000 South Sudanese refugees (295 families) have arrived from South Sudan. The majority of refugees arrived in May and have been supported by host communities. UNHCR will distribute emergency household supplies to the new refugees.

AWD among residents and refugees in White Nile State

SMoH has reported an estimated 5,800 AWD cases across White Nile since August 2016, of which 31 cases are from the South Sudanese refugee community. The cases were treated at treatment centres in Al Waral and Al Kashafa refugee camps by the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF- E).

Health screenings are ongoing for all new arrivals at El Megenis entry point, and SRCS is managing an AWD isolation tent at the entry point for identified cases. The SMOH and health partners are rolling out a state-wide response plan to contain the situation and emergency health task forces have been established at state and locality levels.

Extension of refugee camps in White Nile to accommodate continued influx

Locality authorities in White Nile's El Salam locality have approved the extension of five refugee camp sites, including Al Waral, Um Sangour, Jouri, Al Redis II and Al Kashafa. The additional land will help to decongest Al Waral and Um Sangour camps by providing space for an additional 10,000 households (about 55,000 people) and will allow for improvement in water and sanitation services.

Nearly 60% of school-aged refugee children lack access to education

According to UNHCR, education response for South Sudanese refugee children across all affected states in the country remains a critical gap, with nearly 60 per cent of school-aged refugee children out of school. There is an urgent need for new education facilities, school latrines and supplies (including desks, textbooks and school uniforms) as well as support for incentives for teachers.

In White Nile, the international NGO Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA) reports that there are up to 149 students estimated per classroom per shift, with most schools holding two shifts per day in order to accommodate more students. Lack of access to education services has a direct impact on child protection, the psychosocial wellbeing of the family, increased risk of child labour, and limits children's economic prospects into adulthood.



Refugee woman receiving assistance in White Nile (2015 archive, UNHCR)

Nearly 60 per cent of school-aged South Sudanese refugee children are out of school, according to UNHCR