

HIGHLIGHTS

- Federal Minister of Health and senior UN delegation visits Kalma IDP camp to see AWD response.
- Heavy rains and flash floods affect over 10,000 people in North and South Darfur.
- In 2017, an estimated 15,000 people have returned to their home areas in the Rokoro area, North Jebel Marra locality.
- Humanitarian needs in the Rokoro area include food, emergency household supplies, water, health and education assistance.
- Land preparation and sowing of cereal crops has benefited from an early onset of the June–September rainy season.

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	406,995
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2017	167,784

FUNDING

150.8 million
US\$ received in 2017

18.8%
Reported funding
(as of 16 July 2017)



Children are among the most vulnerable of the 126,000 IDPs in Kalma IDP Camp (July 2017, WHO)

WHO and partners continue to respond to Acute Watery Diarrhoea

Last week the Federal Minister of Health, accompanied by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) acting Deputy Representative and the World Health Organisation (WHO) Representative, visited South Darfur's Kalma internally displaced persons (IDP) camp to witness first-hand the response to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in the state, where the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), local authorities, IDP communities, WHO, UNICEF and other humanitarian partners continue efforts to contain the AWD situation.

Kalma IDP camp hosts about 126,000 IDPs, some of whom were affected by recent flash floods. In response to AWD—and possible effects of these floods on the spread of AWD—humanitarian actors have established isolation treatment centres, which are run by the international NGOs International Medical Corps (IMC) and American Refugee Committee (ARC) with the support of WHO and UNICEF. The four international NGOs active in Kalma IDP Camp—ARC, CARE International Switzerland (CIS), Oxfam and IMC—are also monitoring water quality and carrying out water chlorination with UNICEF support, as well as solid waste management in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF. Scaling up support for health, water and sanitation is required and affected households need plastic sheets for shelter. The international NGOs active in the camp planned an assessment of the hygiene and water situation in the camp slaughterhouse, with the involvement of camp residents.

Camp leaders met WHO and UNICEF to voice their concern on the health and environment conditions in the camp, including access to safe water. The FMoH will provide 10,000 mosquito nets to be distributed to camp residents and spraying of the camp will commence soon.

The delegation also visited Nyala Teaching Hospital where WHO is supporting a Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC). Water quality control measures are also in place at the hospital, aided by the water quality testing kits provided by WHO. The FMoH sent two nurses and two physicians to



The Federal Minister of Health and WHO Representative receiving disinfecting treatment to stop the spread of AWD (July 2017, WHO)

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support the CTC.

Furthermore, two month's supplies of medicine and equipment have been pre-positioned at SMOH facilities. The SMOH has also provided tents, ambulances as well as medical and rapid response teams to address the situation. Additionally, health awareness activities across all localities in the state will be an ongoing priority.

Rains and flash floods destroy and damage homes in North and South Darfur

Thousands affected by heavy rains and flash floods in North Darfur

Heavy rains and subsequent flash floods have either destroyed or damaged 2,121 homes (affecting about 10,600 people) in North and South Darfur.

In North Darfur 281 homes affected by heavy rains and flash floods

The national NGOs Dar El Salam Development Association (DDA) and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)—in coordination with the local community—carried out an assessment to identify the needs of people affected by heavy rains and flash floods on 6 July in North Darfur's Shangil Tobaya town and Um Dressy in Dar Al Salam locality. DDA and community leaders have set up a committee to assess the situation and report on the needs of the affected people to humanitarian actors. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will verify these numbers next week in order to ensure that response reaches all people in need.

The assessment identified a total of 281 homes that were affected by the rains and flash floods in the two areas (about 1,400 people affected). In Shangil Tobaya town, 162 homes were destroyed (affecting about 800 people) and 89 were damaged (affecting about 450 people). In addition, 144 latrines completely collapsed in the town. In Um Dressy, 30 homes were destroyed (affecting about 150 people) and one health clinic and one borehole damaged.

In response, UNICEF—through DDA—has starting water and sanitation activities including providing 144 slabs for latrine construction and soap to the 281 affected families. IOM will provide full emergency household supplies once the verification is completed.

WHO has a medical team in the Shangil Tobaya area and the national NGO Patient Help Fund (PHF) Organization is running two health facilities which have adequate medical supplies and drugs. WHO will provide additional support as needed.

In South Darfur 412 IDP families affected by heavy rains and flash floods

The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Darfur's Mershang locality reported that on 5 July, heavy rains and flash floods destroyed over 170 IDP homes (affecting about 850 people) and damaging another 242 homes (affecting about 1,200 people). In addition, 62 gardens and farms in Mershang town were destroyed. According to HAC, most of the homes that were destroyed belong to IDPs living in gatherings sites and are in need of assistance.



Family affected by floods in Kalma IDP camp, South Darfur (June 2017, IA Mission)

In South Darfur, 1,840 IDP families (about 9,200 people) affected by heavy rains and flash floods in Mershang and Bielel localities

Response to 1,400 IDP families affected by floods in Kalma IDP camp

Also in South Darfur, 1,400 IDP families (about 7,200 people) were affected by heavy rains and flash floods in Kalma and Otash IDP camps (Bielel locality) on 20 June, according to IOM verification. This includes 950 homes that were destroyed (affecting about 4,700 people) and 500 that were damaged (affecting about 2,400 people).

In response to these needs—as well as for AWD response—UNICEF has provided 200 latrine slabs, as well as chlorine for water treatment in both camps through the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES). UNICEF has also scaled up hygiene promotion, solid waste management and water quality monitoring especially of donkey-cart water vendors. Aid organisations will soon finalise a South Darfur floods preparedness plan that will respond to this and possible future needs.

IA mission reports returns to North Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur

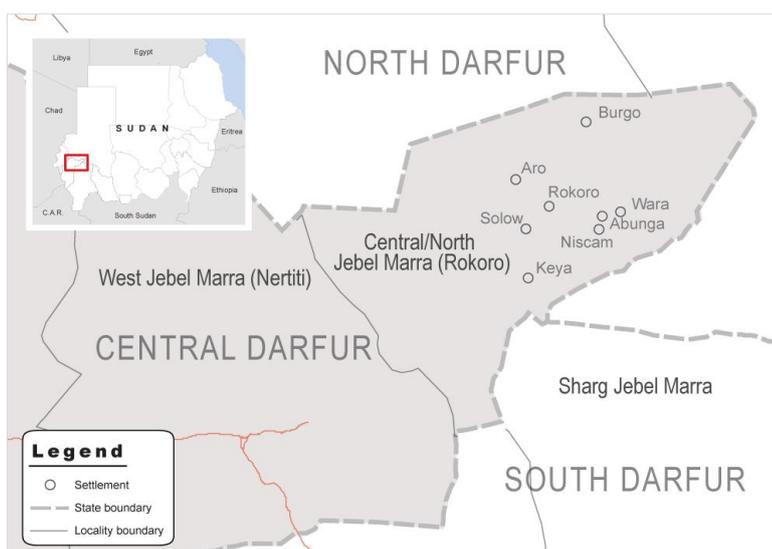
In 2017, an estimated 15,000 people have returned to their home areas in Rokoro, North Jebel Marra

From 5 to 9 July, a joint inter-agency (I-A) mission led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and HAC in Central Darfur visited Rokoro town and the surrounding villages of Burgo, Keya, Aro, Niscam, Wara, Abunga and Solow to assess humanitarian needs. North Jebel Marra locality has been mainly inaccessible to aid organisations for a

number of years and fighting in the area first in 2015 and later in January 2016 led to the displacement of people from the area. Since the beginning of 2017—due to the new HAC directives on humanitarian action—there has been significant improvement in humanitarian access to the Jebel Marra area and in re-establishing humanitarian presence in the area.

According to the local community, since early this year an estimated 15,000 people have returned from North Darfur's Tawila and Sortony areas to Fanga Suk, Burgo, Kaya, Logo, and Aro villages to their home areas in the locality, and returns are continuing. Women make up over 65 per cent of the population, and over 80 per cent of school-age children—the majority of whom are girls—are reportedly out of school, according to the mission findings. The team found a mix of residents, returnees and IDPs live in the villages and it was not possible to estimate the population at the time of the mission. According to local authorities, prior to displacement from this area the population of North Jebel Marra locality was 180,000 in the three administrative units of Rokoro, Niscam and Turra.

Insecurity in the region has not only caused population displacement but has also affected the provision of basic services. Displacement has prevented people from engaging in productive work including agricultural activities during crop seasons. The main humanitarian needs in the area include food, emergency household supplies, water—as all the villages were found to consume water from unsafe sources—health and education assistance. Facilities for basic services including schools, health centres and water points were either dilapidated due to neglect and lack of repair or had been



The main humanitarian needs in Rokoro town and surrounding villages are food, emergency household supplies, water, health and education assistance

destroyed during past conflicts. Aid organisations are developing a comprehensive plan to respond to the needs of the affected people.

Health and nutrition

There are three primary healthcare centres in Rokoro town, Abunga and Fanga Suk which are run by the international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS), however, communities in remote locations cannot easily access these centres mainly due to lack of transportation. In addition, there are 11 Family Health Units in the locality that have been built by the government, but not all are functioning. Malnutrition was observed among children and routine immunizations have not been carried out in the area for a long time. Some children as old as 13 years have never been immunized. In addition, the lack of regular medical supplies has hindered the provision of health assistance. In response, the SMOH has hired a doctor and a lab technician to be based in Rokoro town.

The nutrition situation in North Jebel Marra locality is poor with a major gap in most communities especially those in the North corridor areas of Burgo and Aro. To address malnutrition, CRS has been providing Out Patient Therapeutic Program (OTP) services since August 2015 using Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies in Rokoro town and Solow, Daya and Abunga villages in the locality.

Emergency shelter and household items

Communities in the area do not have the raw materials to thatch their homes and houses are need of repair. Also, most households did not have adequate cooking utensils.

Food and livelihoods

An estimated 40 per cent of the people in the villages assessed had not cultivated their land during the last agricultural season mainly due to insecurity, shortage of rainfall and infestations by agricultural pests. The people do not have access to animal health services and access to pasture is poor.

Water and sanitation situation

According to the mission, there are only 42 hand pumps functioning, of which 10 need minor repairs in the whole of Rokoro locality. People are forced to get water from unprotected sources such as open dug wells and haffirs, the majority of which were found unfit for human consumption. In addition, all schools and nutrition centres visited did not have a water source. Latrine coverage was estimated at 25 per cent and poor solid waste management was observed.



An open dug well in Aro, North Jebel Marra (June 2017, IA Mission)

Education

There are 32 basic schools and five secondary schools in Rokoro locality, of which only 22 basic schools and three secondary schools are functional. High drop-out rates were observed mainly due to high school fees, long distances to schools, lack of school uniforms, shortage of teachers and educational supplies and lack of prioritisation for girls' education, according to the community. In some schools, up to seven students share one

book. There are 186 teachers in the locality, of whom only 40 are trained. All the 277 classrooms in the locality are constructed of local materials and need rehabilitation.

Planting of 2017 cereal crops benefiting from early onset of seasonal rains

Land preparation and sowing of cereal crops has benefited from an early onset of the June-September rainy season

According to the latest Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) [Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture \(GIEWS\) report](#), planting of 2017 Sudan's main staple cereals sorghum and millet crops, to be harvested from October, has recently started in main southern cropping areas. Land preparation and sowing activities benefited from an early onset of the June-September rainy season, with abundant rains received between 1 and 20 May.

June-September rains are likely to be average in southern and south-eastern cropping areas and above-average in southwestern areas of Sudan, based on the latest [Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum \(GHACOF\) weather forecast](#).

Pasture conditions improving nationally, but food security concerns remain

Pasture conditions are gradually recovering from the long November-to-May dry season, according to GIEWS. However, moderate moisture deficits still persist in some areas, including southern parts of South Darfur, where the rainy season is not yet fully established.

The results of the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, valid for the period June-September 2017, indicates that about 3.4 million people throughout the country are estimated to be severely food insecure at present. The [FEWS NET Sudan Food Security Outlook](#) (June 2017 to January 2018) highlights that humanitarian assistance needs are expected to remain high due to continued needs among IDPs and resident households in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, IDPs in Jebel Marra, refugees from South Sudan, households in localised areas that saw poor harvests in 2016, as well as long-term IDPs. In some areas, displacement and restricted population movements are resulting in reduced own crop production, high staple food prices, and disruption to normal livelihood activities.

FEWS NET estimates that through the peak of the lean season between June and September 2017, some four million people will likely require assistance, of whom over 120,000 are likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity. Needs are likely to decline in parallel with harvests between October 2017 and January 2018.

Sudan IPC Projections June – September 2017

Source: IPC

