

HIGHLIGHTS

- WHO, UNICEF and others are supporting Federal Ministry of Health in responding to acute watery diarrhea cases across Sudan.
- Aid organisations are mobilising resources to meet the needs of the new IDPs in Um Dukhun town, Central Darfur.
- Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocates \$1 million for IDPs and refugees in El Lait, North Darfur.
- A recent survey conducted in the Jebel Marra area has identified critical levels of acute malnutrition.

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

144.7 million
US\$ received in 2017

18%
Reported funding
(as of 18 June 2017)



Awareness raising posters on AWD (May 2017, UNICEF)

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Response to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)

According to the latest information from the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO), between mid-August 2016 and 9 June 2017 about 16,600 suspected cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported in Sudan, including 317 deaths (case fatality ratio is 1.9 per cent).

Overall 79 localities in 12 states are affected, including Kassala, Blue Nile, River Nile, Gezira, Sennar, Khartoum, Gedarif, Red Sea, Northern, White Nile, South Kordofan, and North Kordofan. The outbreak is currently active in Gedarif, White Nile, Khartoum, Sennar, Nile River, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and Gezira states.

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO) report that the National Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Preparedness and Response Plan for 2017-2018 was endorsed and signed by FMoH and distributed to all health partners.

The active AWD response has been scaled up by Prime Minister and Federal Minister of Health through engaging all sectors, civil society and national NGOs, including media, with support from WHO, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to implement interventions such as ensuring safe water, early detection, case management, health education and sanitation.

WHO has deployed a national epidemiologist to follow-up on the AWD outbreak in Khartoum. Four main hospitals in Khartoum were visited jointly by FMoH and WHO to identify immediate gaps and address health service provision through treatment centres. Medicine and medical supplies sufficient for 400 severe cases were delivered by WHO to Benjadir Community Therapeutic Care centre in Khartoum during the reporting period.

WHO supported the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in White Nile State by providing operational costs for 10 treatment centres for one month, and 625 water quality testing missions will be undertaken in nine affected localities. WHO and FMoH are planning to launch community-based actions in order to enhance self-reliance of the affected communities and ensure the prevention of AWD in a more sustainable manner. A pilot training on community-based actions will be launched in White Nile from 21-22 June in Rabak and Kosti localities. In addition, WHO has launched an early warning alert and response system in camps hosting South Sudanese refugees to quickly identify potential outbreaks and any other health threats, and provide an effective and rapid response.

UNICEF interventions for acute watery diarrhoea in White Nile State

According to the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) [Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report for May 2017](#), UNICEF and partners have supported the treatment of 4,394 suspected cases of AWD in White Nile State, of which 1,243 cases were for children under the age of 18. Some AWD-related 75 deaths were reported.

UNICEF and partners provided lifesaving water supplies to about 800,000 people at risk in the areas affected by AWD in the state. Safe water has been provided through the chlorination of water supply systems, water trucking, and the installation of 15 tanks and

WHO, UNICEF and others are supporting Federal Ministry of Health in responding to acute watery diarrhoea cases across Sudan

three emergency water treatment units. For hygiene promotion, more than 306,000 bars of soap were distributed to 38,250 families in six localities affected by AWD, benefitting 137,700 children. Cumulatively, 651,378 people in areas affected by AWD were reached with hygiene promotion interventions.

UNICEF has also contributed to securing supplies for the AWD response in the state by providing two Diarrhoea Disease Treatment (DDT) kits, 25 primary healthcare kits, 100 cartons of oral rehydration salts (ORS), and 120 packs of Ringer Lactate. There are 22 oral rehydration therapy (ORT) corners operational that ensure early initiation of rehydration and referral of severe cases to CTCs. UNICEF is also supporting intensive field supervision in health facilities and CTCs in highly affected areas to improve the quality of case management.

Response to AWD in Dilling and Abu Jubaiha localities, South Kordofan

Cases of AWD have also been reported in Alfershaya village, Dilling locality in South Kordofan State. The villagers had been drinking contaminated water from hand dug wells as the one water yard in the village was not functional, and 7 of 12 hand pumps were not working. In response, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided spare parts for the rehabilitation of 7 handpumps in the village, which will provide clean drinking water to over 4,600 people. However, the local community is resisting the use of chlorine to treat the water and hygiene situation is very poor.

As a preventative measure WHO supported the FMoH to carry out a vaccination campaign for refugee and host communities in Abu Jubaiha and El Leri localities, in South Kordofan. The first round of vaccinations took place from 8 to 11 June and reached a total 51,545 people (23,274 in Abu Jubaiha and 28,271 in El Leri). The second round has also been carried out and shows good coverage. WHO and UNICEF supported the SMOH in South Kordofan with three diarrhoea kits—one from WHO and two from UNICEF. Each kit can meet the needs of 10,000 people. In addition, IOM helped train volunteer health promoters.

UNICEF has also provided two DDT kits to the South and West Kordofan SMOHs respectively, to support management of AWD cases.

Assistance reaches IDPs in Um Dukhun town

Humanitarian partners are responding to the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled inter-tribal violence between the Salamat and Misseriya tribes during April and May in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality. An inter-agency mission that visited the area at the end of May identified 4,000 affected people who had arrived in Um Dukhun town.

Humanitarian response to new IDPs in Um Dukhun town

Aid organisations are mobilising resources to meet the needs of the new IDPs. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided a three-month Emergency General Food Distribution to the 4,000 newly displaced. Nutrition supplies were also distributed by WFP to 689 children under five years as well as 376 pregnant and lactating women. Nutrition distributions will continue for the next three months.



New IDP arrivals in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur (2017).

WFP has also dispatched additional supplies for a two-month Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (E-BSFP) for 1,000 malnourished children and women, which will be implemented in coordination with the international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) starting in July.

UNICEF in collaboration with the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) has also enrolled 920 children (560 boys, 360 girls) in schooling; distributed education supplies for 1,720

Aid organisations are mobilising resources to meet the needs of the new IDPs in Um Dukhun town

emergency affected school age children, and is currently constructing two classrooms, teacher office with latrines in El Manner Basic School.

These activities are in addition to ongoing water, sanitation, hygiene, health assistance as well as distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items being implemented by the international NGOs Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and IMC in partnership with UNICEF, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and WHO.

SHF allocates \$1 million for IDP and refugee response in North Darfur's El Lait locality

Over 16,000 people will benefit from SHF-funded response in El Lait, North Darfur

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Reserve for Emergencies has allocated US\$1 million to scale up existing services to respond to the needs of about 16,400 people – 8,700 refugees and 7,700 IDPs – who settled with host communities in North Darfur's El Lait locality following displacement from East Darfur earlier in 2017. This SHF allocation will fund the operation of six health facilities run by the international NGO Save the Children (SC) and the national NGO Community Development Organisation (CDO); the drilling of two water yards that will increase the water supply in the area; the construction of distribution points by the international NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI); and purchasing of emergency shelter material to be distributed by the national NGO Sustainable Action Group.

Intercommunal conflict between farmers and pastoralists in East Darfur earlier this year forced people to flee their homes and take refuge in El Lait's Dalil Babikir, Dalil Dokhry, Futaha and Fagakh villages which are close to the East Darfur border. In addition, South Sudanese refugees—fleeing hunger and fighting in South Sudan—continue to arrive in El Lait locality. Since their arrival, access constraints have limited assistance to the new arrivals who share existing services with host community. Since securing sustained access, nearly 4,000 refugee families were registered by UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) and have received emergency household kits.

Initial findings of a mission conducted between 19 and 23 March to El Lait identified the main needs of IDPs in the area as emergency shelter, water, food as well as access to health and education services. Due to a shortage of funding, the SHF had prioritised health, water, sanitation and shelter assistance but gaps remain for protection, food, education, and nutrition needs. WHO and the SMOH have already delivered three basic medical kits to the health facilities in Futaha, Dalil Babikir, and Dalil Dokhry, which will cover the needs of up to 18,000 people for one month.

Islamic Relief Worldwide assists South Sudanese refugees in West Kordofan

The international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) assisted 600 (about 3,000 people) South Sudanese refugee families and 300 vulnerable families (about 1,500 people) from the host community in West Kordofan's El Meiram area. IRW has distributed emergency household supplies including jerry cans, buckets, cups and water pots. Funding for this assistance was provided through the SHF.

IRW has distributed hygiene kits, trained 60 hygiene promoters (36 refugees and 18 people from the host community), distributed 180 waste collection sets, and provided cleaning tools to assist the community to carry out periodic cleaning campaigns.

IRW has also supported the El Meiram community through the installation of 96 gender-sensitive emergency latrines and is planning to build an additional 204 emergency



South Sudanese refugees receiving aid from Islamic Relief Worldwide (2017, IRW)

Some 900 refugee and vulnerable host community families (about 4,500 people) receive assistance from IRW

latrines next month. Two water yards have been rehabilitated in El Meiram, improving access to safe drinking water for the South Sudanese refugee and the host communities. Furthermore, two water committees have been established and trained on water resources management, bookkeeping and registering, as well as tariff collection and management. The training included community participation, conflict resolution on natural resources and peace building. IRW is also planning to assist newly arrived South Sudanese refugees in El Leri, South Kordofan State, through food distribution for 1,000 families (about 5,000 people) in Ramadan.

High rates of malnutrition reported in Jebel Marra

A recent survey conducted in the Jebel Marra area has identified critical levels of acute malnutrition

A recent survey conducted in the Jebel Marra area of Central Darfur identified critical levels of acute malnutrition with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 15.7 per cent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 5 per cent, according to UNICEF. WHO defines GAM rates above 15 per cent and SAM rates above 3 per cent as emergency situations. UNICEF is taking the lead with the federal and state-level Ministry of Health in mobilising an inter-sectoral response for approximately 200,000 displaced or newly returned people, including an estimated 120,000 children, in the Jebel Marra area.

The Humanitarian Coordinator has requested funding from CERF in support of an immediate multi-sector response in Jebel Marra focusing on areas with high malnutrition and newly accessible locations.

Joint Resilience-Building Project in Kassala State reaches over 263,500 people

WFP, alongside the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF, continue the implementation of a Joint Resilience-Building Project (JRP) in Kassala State, which provides 263,510 people (51 per cent women; 49 per cent men) with health, nutrition, water and sanitation, food and livelihoods assistance. The project—funded by the UK Department for International Development—started in September 2014 and will end in August 2017.



Women engaged in income-generating activities as part of the joint resilience-building project in Kassala State (2016, UNICEF)

Since the start of the project, stunting in children (6-24 months) was reduced by 9 per cent (from 66.9 per cent to 57.5 per cent) in the targeted localities of Aroma, Hamashkoreib, North Delta and Telkok as of December 2015. The highest reduction was observed among girls, with a 12.6 per cent reduction (from 65.8 per cent to 53.2 per cent). During the second follow-up in December 2016 the stunting rate stood at 57.3 per cent. Women's involvement in development activities and women's participation in literacy sessions increased, with 1,200 women trained in literacy and numeracy. In addition, women's presence and membership in development committees and local assemblies has also increased. The percentage of households cultivating crops or doing home gardening has increased by 20 per cent since 2015, mainly due to the timely provision of inputs/tools by the project, availability of water and good rain.

The project presents a coordinated, holistic approach to increase resilience by addressing the effects of flood and drought shocks on the health and nutrition status of women and children. Activities improve and strengthen communal and household-level resilience in targeted communities, allowing them to better withstand recurrent and predictable shocks. FAO, WFP and UNICEF have been working closely with Government entities and local implementing partner organisations in streamlining and harmonising food and nutrition policy frameworks and processes, aiming to improve food and nutrition security.

Stunting in children under two years of age has reduced by 9 per cent as a result of the joint resilience-building project in Kassala State