

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flooding affect an estimated 122,000 people across much of Sudan.
- Increase in malaria cases reported in Blue Nile State.
- Health concerns regarding Acute Jaundice Syndrome and Hepatitis E for IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur.
- Two new camps are being constructed for up to 40,000 South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur.

### FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 3.2 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 2.6 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 July 2016	244,779
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	133,210

### FUNDING

<b>242.7 million</b> US\$ received in 2016
<b>25.5%</b> Reported funding



Floods in Nifasha IDP camp, North Darfur (2016, UNAMID)

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## Estimated 122,000 flood-affected people in Sudan

Flooding as a result of heavy rainfall has continued across Sudan, damaging houses and infrastructure and leading to loss of life and productive assets. Some 29 people have been reportedly killed and 122,210 people are estimated to have been affected by flooding across the country since June, according to the Government of Sudan, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and partners. Efforts are ongoing to verify the number of people affected, identify their needs and to compile an overview of the response to date. In 15 of 18 states in Sudan, more than 21,500 houses have reportedly been damaged, of which over 13,000 were completely destroyed, according to government estimates. It is anticipated that flooding will continue throughout the rainy season (mainly from June to September/October), during which flooding usually occurs annually.

According to the [IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre](#), rainfall between 1 and 10 July 2016 resulted in improved pasture and foliage, and crop conditions, and replenishment of water resources. However, rainfall also led to flooding and an increase in water-related diseases over the western and central parts of the northern sector of the Greater Horn of Africa.

The government-led National Flood Task Force in coordination with key actors is continuing to monitor the impact of rains and flooding and coordinate the response. Government authorities, local communities and in some areas national and international humanitarian organisations are responding to the needs arising from heavy rains and flooding.

### Torrential rain in parts of South Darfur

In South Darfur, up to 13,630 people (2,726 households) may be affected by flooding caused by torrential rain on 4 and 5 August, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), of whom 5,000 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in Kalma IDP camp and 2,250 are IDPs in Otash IDP camp. A team comprising of HAC, the governmental Water and Environmental Sanitation Department, the national NGO (NNGO) Rural Development Network and the international NGO (INGO) Norwegian Church Aid conducted a rapid needs assessment in Otash and Kalma camps, which indicates that an estimated 450 shelters were damaged; more information will be available soon. The INGO American Refugee Committee is also conducting an assessment in Kalma IDP camp.

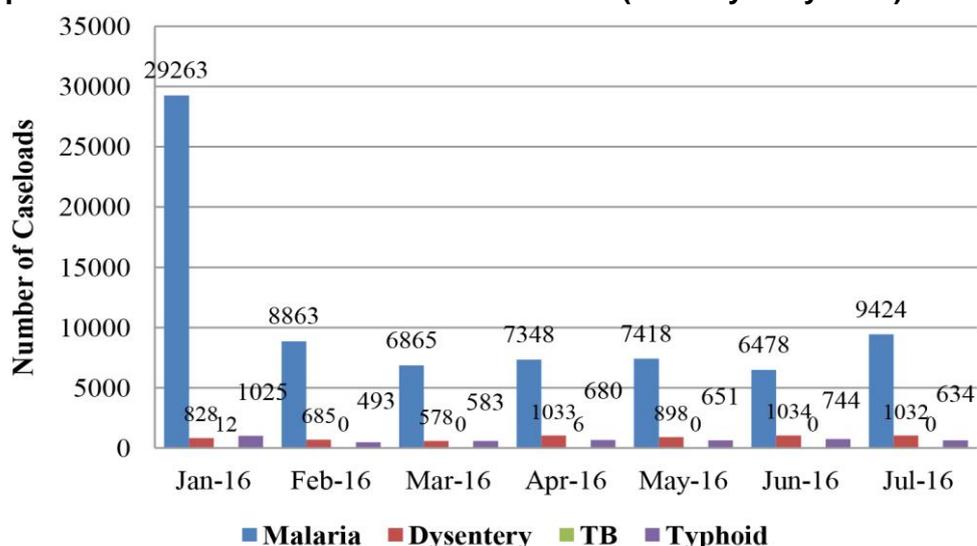
The World Health Organization (WHO) is working with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to respond to the needs of flood-affected communities in Um Zaeifa village, 40 km west of Nyala, South Darfur, where 106 houses were reportedly damaged, 194 were completely destroyed and the health facility was also damaged and is currently unable to function. WHO has provided primary health kits, chlorine for water treatment and mosquito nets, as well as supporting vector control activities. WHO and the SMoH established a local task force to address needs in the area and further assessments are ongoing; more information will be available soon.

## Increase in reported malaria cases in Blue Nile State

There has been a significant increase in reported malaria cases in Blue Nile State, according to the July Food Security and Nutrition Update by the Sudan Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS). Reports by the Epidemic Diseases Department/SMoH indicated worsened health conditions during July 2016 due to a 45.3 per cent increase in malaria caseload in July in comparison to June 2016. Meanwhile, the incidences of other diseases such as dysentery and typhoid decreased by 0.2 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively during the same period.

According to the FSTS update, the spike in reported malaria cases is related to stagnant water as a result of heavy rains providing breeding sites for mosquitoes. The report also highlighted that a general deterioration of health conditions could be attributed to unfavourable environmental and sanitation conditions, poor services and a lack of interventions.

### Epidemic disease situation in Blue Nile State (January–July 2016)



Source: Ministry of Health, Department of Epidemical diseases - Blue Nile State

## Health concerns in Sortony, North Darfur

Cases of suspected Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) continue to be reported in Sortony, North Darfur, according to SMoH. Confirmation of the total number of cases will be available soon. Sortony hosts over 21,000 people who were displaced from Jebel Marra following hostilities earlier this year. Seven samples sent for analysis tested positive for Hepatitis E virus, according to WHO.

There are significant health risks arising as a result of over 4,500 livestock living in close proximity to the IDPs in Sortony. Humanitarian partners working on health, water and sanitation assistance are collaborating with the SMoH to address the causes of AJS and diarrhoea cases in Sortony. Efforts aimed at containing the spread of AJS and Hepatitis E include strengthening health promotion-related activities such as cleaning campaigns and home visits, improving water quality through chlorination, and a WHO Water, Sanitation and Hygiene officer who is supporting the water quality testing. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) trained 30 hygiene promoters from Oxfam on messaging for prevention of AJS and held sensitisation meetings with 16 community leaders on the increased AJS cases. In addition, water quality surveillance and vector control activities have been strengthened, and active case finding is ongoing. Drugs and medical supplies to cover two months were provided to health clinics run by the INGO Médecins Sans Frontières-España and national NGO (NNGO) Anhar for Peace Development Organisation, with support from WHO, UNICEF and SMoH. Vector surveillance was carried out by SMoH and WHO in Tawilla and Sortony, and vector control campaigns have been carried out with support from WHO, which included targeting house fly breeding sites including 1335 latrines and 234 open defecation areas, which were sprayed with insecticide.

## Displacement in Darfur this year: mainly from and within Jebel Marra

During the first seven months of 2016, 82,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 117,000 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another 51,000 who have reportedly returned), but the UN and partners are unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 has been triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area, which started in January 2016, and efforts are ongoing to access areas reportedly hosting IDPs from Jebel Marra in South and Central Darfur in order to identify the number and needs of displaced persons.

Although HAC in Central Darfur reported that IDPs in North Darfur originating from Jebel Marra have started returning, no clear movements from North Darfur have been observed. UN partners and the United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur undertook a joint mission to Golo, Central Darfur on 4 and 5 August, which included meetings with local authorities and ministers, aimed at advocating for access to parts of Central Darfur where people may be in need of assistance. No official report has been released yet but is expected to be finalised soon.

### New displacement from East Jebel Marra reported by HAC in South Darfur

An estimated 1,250 people (250 households) displaced from East Jebel Marra have reportedly arrived in Otash and Kass IDP camps in South Darfur, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). This is in addition to 25,095 IDPs who arrived from different parts of Jebel Marra earlier this year, who have been registered by IOM. IOM is planning to carry out verification of the new arrivals.

## New refugee camps in East Darfur

Planning and land demarcation is ongoing by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for the construction of two new camps in Kario and Al Nimir, East Darfur State, which will accommodate an estimated 30,000 and 10,000 South Sudanese refugees respectively, despite demarcation being affected by weather-related challenges including heavy rain.

Some 88,000 refugees from South Sudan are estimated to have arrived in parts of Sudan since January 2016, fleeing ongoing conflict and heightened food insecurity, of whom over 50,500 are in East Darfur alone.

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 7 August 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	50,588*	SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>50,588</b>	
North Darfur	Al Lait	5,306**	WFP/CDO
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,306</b>	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	275	SRCS
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,599</b>	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	4,538	WFP
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>8,458</b>	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,266</b>	
White Nile	Various locations	16,114	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>16,114</b>	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>940</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>88,271</b>	

\*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues. More accurate figures by location will be available soon following completion of ongoing verification exercises.

\*\*Pending verification as secondary movement.

In the new Kario site, 45 km outside of state capital Ed Daein in Bahr Al Arab locality, land has been demarcated for housing plots and essential health, water, sanitation and hygiene services, with other services such as child-friendly spaces, schools, distribution points and camp management to be demarcated soon. Two bore holes are being drilled by UNICEF, and between 50 and 100 latrines including household latrines and one water bladder are being installed initially, with further services to be provided prior to relocation to the camp.

Agencies on the ground are assessing the number of South Sudanese households in Khor Omer IDP camp that will be relocated to Kario camp, and adjusting figures to take account of any households that may have left Khor Omer to seek seasonal labour in surrounding farms, including in North Darfur. In many cases, at least one family member per household has reportedly remained.

### **Planning of new site for Fertit refugees in Assalaya locality, East Darfur**

A site in Al Nimir, located in Assalaya locality about 13 km outside of Ed Daien, will accommodate recently-arrived Fertit refugees from Raja, South Sudan. This refugee site is currently in the planning stage.

Due to the continued high mobility of South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur, it remains a challenge to get timely and accurate estimates of the number of refugees in different locations; however, efforts are ongoing to gain a clear understanding of numbers and locations and to provide assistance where needed.

### **More than 5,300 South Sudanese refugees reportedly in North Darfur**

Over 5,306 South Sudanese refugees fleeing food insecurity and conflict are reportedly in Al Lait locality, North Darfur, according to the NNGO Community Development Organisation (CDO). These refugees may be part of a secondary movement from East Darfur. Health concerns among the refugee community have been reported, including five new cases of suspected measles. Since early June, some 79 cases of suspected measles have been reported in the area, according to CDO. A mobile clinic run by CDO is carrying out case management and routine vaccination activities, and awareness activities have also been begun.