

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 4 million children vaccinated against polio through Sudan's national immunization campaign.
- Pastoral families in Darfur, West and South Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref states are at risk of livestock losses due to poor pastures caused by low rains.
- National campaign combating child marriage in Sudan launched on 25 November.
- In 2015, an estimated 31,000 people have been affected by floods in Sudan.
- In West Darfur, two committees established to mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

## FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
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Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
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(in 2015)	100,000
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GAM burden	2 million
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South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	198,448
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Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	168,694
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## FUNDING

**1.04 billion**  
requested in 2015 (US\$)

**58%**  
reported funding



WHO representative in Sudan administering a polio vaccine (WHO)

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## National polio vaccination campaign reaches 4 million children in Sudan

More than 4 million children under 5 years have received the polio vaccine and a vitamin A supplement through the Sudan national immunization campaign conducted from 2 to 4 November, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The campaign was conducted in all 18 states in the country with the aim of strengthening immunity against the polio virus. The last polio case in Sudan was reported in March 2009 and since then it has been polio free, according to the WHO.

Sudan is considered at risk of the wild polio virus due to the large numbers of people—including internally displaced people and refugees—moving throughout the country. WHO works with Sudan's Expanded Programme on Immunization at federal and state levels to support the planning; training of supervisors, vaccinators and volunteers; and advocating among communities in support of the campaign.

### 162,000 children SPLM-N areas have not received vaccinations since 2011

This campaign however, has not reached all children in the country. In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, an estimated 162,000 children under 5 years living in areas controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North (SPLM-N) have not had access to routine vaccinations since fighting erupted in the areas in 2011, leaving them at risk of contracting easily preventable diseases.

The lack of vaccinations not only puts these children at risk but also risks spreading disease to children in other parts of the country. In 2012, the United Nations, the African Union and the Arab League submitted a proposal to the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N to vaccinate these children and in April 2013, the UN developed an operational plan for the vaccination campaign. This plan has been updated on a regular basis with the latest amendment made jointly by WHO, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in June 2015. The plan is still waiting to be implemented.

Humanitarian actors are also increasingly concerned about not being able to reach people in need in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. According to the Food Security Monitoring Unit for Blue Nile and South Kordofan, 30,000 people in Blue Nile's Kurmuk locality and 15,000 people in South Kordofan's Dallami locality are in need of assistance as a result of crop failures.

## El Niño effect on livestock could lead to further food insecurity and malnutrition

Findings from a recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) livestock assessment conducted in 72 localities found that below-average rainfall between June–October

across many of Sudan's traditional rain-fed areas has resulted in limited pasture and water availability—mainly due to low rains caused by El Niño—and increased the risk of animal disease. These conditions increase the risk of livestock losses during the coming months, with potential for increased food insecurity and malnutrition in affected areas, especially among poor smallholder families who rely on livestock for their food and income. The assessment has found that smallholder pastoral families in Darfur, West and South Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref states are among those at greatest risk of livestock losses due to El Niño weather patterns.

In response, FAO is seeking US\$4 million to assist 92,000 families (about 520,000 people) in Sudan who are facing increased risk of food insecurity and malnutrition due to El Niño's impact on livestock. This funding appeal is a part of the 2015 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), however, interventions will continue to be needed in early 2016 (January–April) to support a holistic and effective response. With these funds, families will be provided with animal feed, water access, and vaccination and treatment services to enable them to keep their animals healthy and ensure that families have access to meat and milk during the winter season. Healthy animals produce up to 60 per cent more meat and milk for vulnerable families, according to FAO. The sale of surplus meat and milk is also an important source of income that helps rural families meet their basic needs. Supporting vulnerable families to pursue their livelihoods is an important way to mitigate the impacts of the rainfall shortage and to avoid increased food insecurity over the 2016 lean season.

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 2012 report “On the Hoof”, livestock accounts for more than 60 per cent of Sudan's agriculture contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

## Some 31,000 people affected by floods in 2015

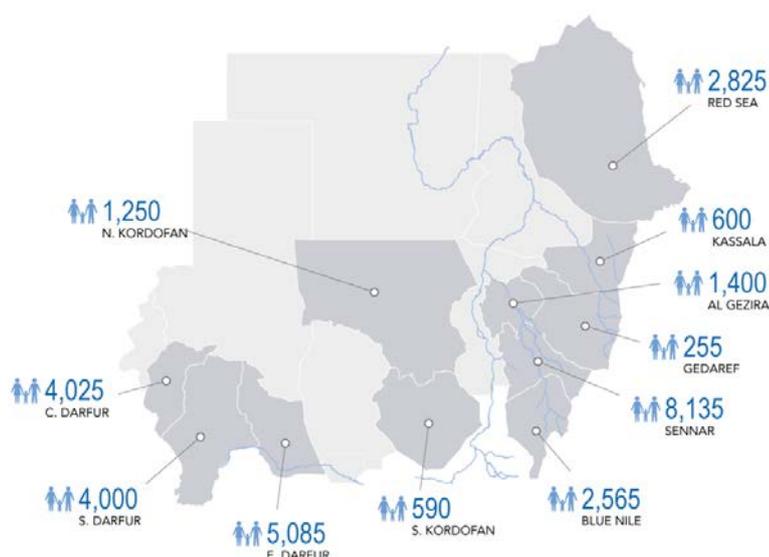
*In 2015, an estimated 31,000 people have been affected by floods in 11 states*

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), an estimated 31,000 people have been affected by floods in 11 states so far in 2015. This is much less than the 277,000 and 500,000 people affected in 2014 and 2013 respectively, mainly due to the low rainfall this season and government mitigation efforts including the rehabilitation and building of drainage systems, building of dams, and ensuring the proper implementation of construction codes. The most affected states include Sennar (8,000 people affected), South Darfur (4,000), East Darfur (4,000), Central Darfur (4,000), Blue Nile (2,500) and Red Sea (2,825).

In response, health, food and water and sanitation assistance has been provided to about 12,300 flood-affected vulnerable people. According to HAC, if floods affect fewer than 2,000 families in the state then state authorities should respond to the needs of flood-affected people; if over 2,000 families are affected, HAC federal will support response efforts.

### Number of people affected by floods by state

Source: HAC



## 16 Days of Activism for the Elimination of GBV: Combating child marriage in Sudan

*In Sudan, two in five women marry before the age of 18, according to the MICS*

The 16 Days of Activism for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls is taking place from 25 November to 10 December worldwide. This year the national theme in Sudan will be “combating child marriage and promoting girls’ education.” The campaign was launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare’s (MoSW) Combating of Violence Against Women (CVAW) Unit together with UN agencies, government authorities and NGOs. The campaign aims to raise awareness on child marriage and gender-based violence among school and university students, police officers, local communities, youth groups, local authorities, women’s groups and the media. According to the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), two in five women in Sudan marry before the age of 18.

A historic campaign to end child marriage across Africa was launched on 29 May 2014 by the African Union (AU). Although commitments to end child marriage have been nearly universal around the world, one in three girls in low and middle-income countries are married by age 18, and an estimated one in nine girls is married by 15 years, according to UNFPA’s 2012 report *Marrying Too Young*. If current child marriage rates continue, more than 140 million girls will become child brides between 2011 and 2020. Of these 140 million girls, 50 million will be under the age of 15, according to UNFPA. Young girls who marry before the age of 18 also have a greater risk of becoming victims of gender-based violence than those who marry later, according to UNFPA. Child marriage is a violation of human rights and robs girls of their education, health and long-term prospects.

## 5,900 South Sudanese refugees arrived in South Kordofan from July - September 2015

Findings of an inter-agency mission conducted from 8-18 November to South Kordofan’s El Leri and Abu Jubaiha localities have identified an estimated 5,900 new refugee arrivals including 4,000 in El Leri and 1,900 in Abu Jubaiha. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), there are about 24,400 South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan. Local authorities indicated that other refugees had left, looking for work in mining areas or moved on to White Nile or Khartoum states. The mission took place from 8 - 18 November following HAC reports of the arrival of a large number of refugees in the state between July and September. Poor road conditions prevented the mission from assessing the needs of these people earlier. The main needs identified were food, adequate drinking water, as well as sanitation and health services.

### Needs of new refugees are sites in El Leri and Abu Jubaiha localities

In Darbeti camp, El Leri locality, water needs have reached critical levels. The existing water source can serve up to 5,000 people but with the continued influx into the area, it is now serving about 126,000 people. Some of the refugees are drinking water from untreated water sources such as streams and dams. Short-term recommendations include chlorinating existing water sources and supplementing the water supply by trucking in water. Longer-term recommendations include conducting studies to identify underground water



South Sudanese refugees in El Leri (SCS, file photo)

*5,900 South Sudanese refugees arrived in South Kordofan’s El Leri and Abu Jubaiha localities between July and September*

sources to support the construction of boreholes in camp areas. Good sanitation, hygiene promotion, cleaning campaigns and the construction of latrines was also recommended. The new refugees were being hosted by the refugees who had arrived earlier. This has led to the depletion of their food stores more quickly. WFP is planning for immediate food distribution, as the last food distribution was in October 2015. WHO will discuss with relevant authorities regarding establishing permanent clinics in areas where the refugees have settled.

## Wali of Central Darfur sets up committees to mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists

*In Central Darfur, local authorities have established two committees to mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists in the state*

According to the Wali (state governor) of Central Darfur and the State Minister of Agriculture, due to low rainfall this year, poor harvests and grazing lands are expected, which could lead to possible conflict between farmers and nomad pastoralists as they search for pasture for their livestock. The Wali indicated that the pastoralist annual migration from North Darfur to Central Darfur has started early this year—before farmers had time to harvest their crops—and this may lead to conflict especially in Zalingei, Jebel Marra, Wadi Salih and Mukjar localities.

To mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists, local authorities have formed two committees that including representatives of traditional leaders, farmers and nomad unions. Conflict between farmers and pastoralists usually occurs in Darfur during the annual nomad migration period.

## West Darfur: 1,400 returnees to Shushta village, Beida locality, need assistance

An estimated 1,400 returnees to Shushta village in West Darfur's Beida locality are in need of protection, shelter and food assistance, according to findings of an inter-agency mission to the village from 15-19 November.

These people reportedly fled the village and took refuge in Arara village and Beida town in June 2015 following inter-tribal conflict in the area. The mission visited Shushta, Arara and Beida. Participating in the mission were staff from UN agencies, the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) protection of civilians section and HAC.

According to the mission findings, 1,430—out of the 2,000 people who fled Shushta village—have returned to the village, while 360 and 175 people remain in Beida town and Arara village respectively. According to the returnees, food is one of their main needs as they missed the agricultural season as a result of their displacement. They are also in need of emergency shelter and household supplies. Of the four hand pumps in the village, only two are functioning. The only health clinic in the area has no staff and is currently closed. The local school, which has no teachers, is also closed, affecting 200 children in the village. No humanitarian assistance has been provided to these displaced people since they fled Shushta in June 2015, due to access constraints. Aid organizations are currently meeting to plan the response.



Interviewing people in Shushta village, West Darfur (UNHCR, Nov 2014)