

HIGHLIGHTS

- In efforts to combat malnutrition in the country, the Government of Sudan joins the Scaling up Nutrition movement.
- In East Darfur, 13,200 displaced people return to Labado village.
- In Central Darfur, 24,000 Sudanese nationals return to Um Dukhun locality from Chad.
- In Darfur, 469 suspected cases of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)—including 120 deaths—have been reported in 27 localities.
- Over 198,314 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013.

FIGURES 2015 HRP

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

FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

58%
reported funding



Women preparing food at a nutrition centre (UNAMID, file photo 2014)

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Sudan joins Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement

In efforts to end malnutrition in the country, the Government of Sudan has become a member of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement, committing to focus on nutrition as a national priority.

According to the Sudan National S3M survey conducted in 2013, global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in Sudan are at 16.3 per cent, above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Over two million children under 5 years are acutely malnourished every year, of whom one in four are at high risk of death. Over the last three years, there has been significant progress in the government's recognition of malnutrition as a key public health challenge with a massive scale up in treatment. Efforts have been made at the policy level to create the necessary framework for a multi-sectoral, coordinated approach to malnutrition. This includes the development and endorsement of the Nutrition Policy Brief and the National Nutrition Strategy. A national multi-sectoral coordination body in the Higher Council for Food Security and Nutrition, chaired by the First Vice President, has been established.

A preventive approach to malnutrition is crucial to sustain and accelerate results, especially in the most affected states of North Darfur, Red Sea, Kassala, South Darfur and Khartoum. The Government has committed to support the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP) Nutrition Investment Case plan, which will be launched in the coming weeks. The Nutrition Investment Case plan highlights the benefits of scaling up an integrated package of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and livelihood interventions to reach 90 per cent of Sudan between 2015 to 2019 with the aim of reducing child deaths, stunting and wasting.

The SUN process began in 2009 with the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition Framework. The movement is a global, multi-stakeholder push for action and investment to improve maternal and child nutrition. Evidence shows that proper nutrition during the 1,000 days between the start of a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday is essential in giving children a healthy start at life. Poor nutrition during this period can lead to irreversible consequences such as stunted growth and impaired cognitive development. Improving nutrition is a precondition to achieving goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating disease, which all contribute to a stronger future for communities and nations.

East Darfur: 13,200 displaced people return to Labado village

The 13,200 displaced people who had been taking refuge near the African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in East Darfur's Labado area have returned to Labado village, 2.5km from the team site, according to findings of a mission

conducted from 26 – 29 November. 50 families said they will not return to the village and will remain near the team site where they can be close to the wadi (seasonal river) and can access water and pasture for their animals. These displaced people moved to the Labado area in early April 2013 when fighting broke out between government forces and Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi faction (SLA-MM) in Labado and Muhajeriya towns. People started to voluntarily return to the village in September of this year, mainly due to improved security conditions, after the establishment of a police station and the deployment of a military force in the village.



IDP woman cooking in her shelter in Labado (UNAMID, file photo 2013)

Water is a critical need in the village. The returnees depend on the UNAMID water station, located 5km from the village, as only four of the 25 water hand pumps in the village are working. UNAMID has found two boreholes in the area, which have been tested and found to produce good quality water. Generators and motors are needed to make these boreholes operational.

The health and nutrition centres, the school and the market have all been relocated from the team site area to the village. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) runs the health clinic, however, the mission identified that additional medical staff, equipment and furniture are needed. The school needs seating, educational supplies as well as the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities. Aid organizations and local authorities are currently working on a response plan to assist the returnees.

In Central Darfur, 24,000 people return to Um Dukhun locality from Chad

5,994 families (30,000 people) returned from Chad to Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality

The number of Sudanese nationals who have returned from Chad to Muradaf village in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality has increased from 2,800 families (14,000 people) in June 2015 to 5,994 families (24,000 people) in November 2015, according to findings of a recent needs assessment. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the international NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), and traditional leaders conducted the assessment that took place on 17 November.

The majority of the returnees had been living outside of camps in Chad and were not registered as refugees there. They returned to Sudan and settled in the Muradaf area—which is very close to the border with Chad—because they considered their home areas in Um Dukhun still unsafe to return to. According to the returnees, they decided to return due to the improved security situation in Um Dukhun locality since the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement between the two tribes in September 2014. Another factor that led to the return was the Chadian Governments' ultimatum for Sudanese refugees to either integrate into the camps or to return to Sudan.

Needs of 30,000 returnees to Muradaf, Um Dukhun locality

The returnees are in need of emergency shelter and household supplies as well as water and sanitation services. The existing water points are in need of rehabilitation and people are drinking from the nearby wadi. The lack of a proper sanitation system is putting the population at risk of contracting diseases.

Response to needs in the village started in June 2015, when 2,800 people first returned from Chad and international NGOs based in Um Dukhun locality started delivering assistance to the returnee population. From 28 June to 15 September, TGH initiated a water, sanitation and hygiene response and is currently starting a second phase of operations to meet the needs of the new returnees. The international NGO Tearfund is conducting nutrition interventions in Muradaf. HAC is currently arranging an inter-agency mission to the area this month to further assess the needs of the returnees.

Viral haemorrhagic fever cases reach 469, including 120 fatalities

469 suspected cases of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)—including 120 deaths—reported in 27 localities in Darfur

According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), between 29 August – 27 November, 469 suspected cases of viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)—including 120 deaths—were reported in all Darfur states. The outbreak has now spread to 27 localities. The highest number of reported cases is in West Darfur (296) followed by North Darfur (68) Central Darfur (68), South Darfur (23), and East Darfur (14). The state with the highest fatalities is West Darfur (90) followed by North Darfur (15), Central Darfur (12), East Darfur (2) and South Darfur (1).

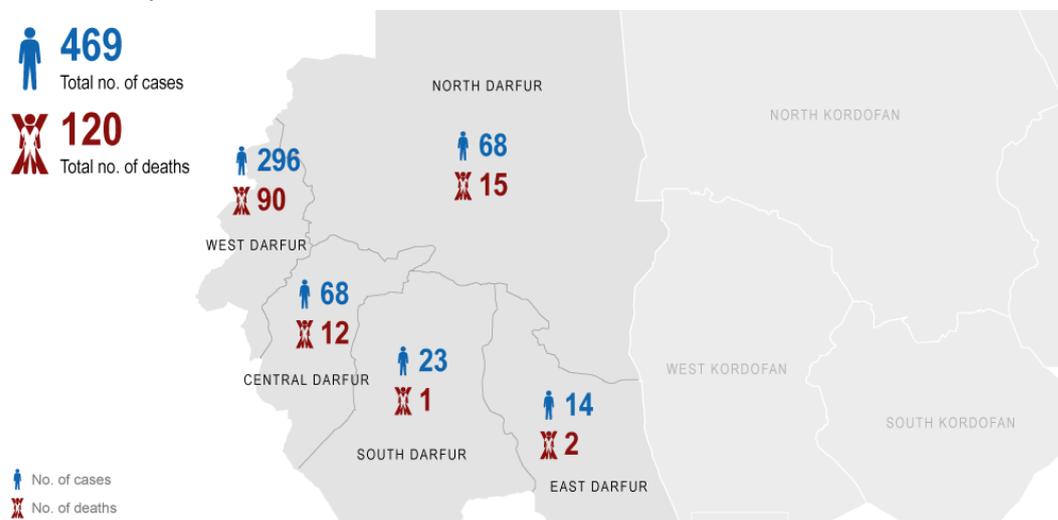
Response to viral haemorrhagic fever outbreak in affected localities

Aid organizations continue to respond to the VHF outbreak in affected localities. The World Health Organization (WHO) has supported vector control activities reaching 6,268 families (40,800 people) in Ed Daein (East Darfur), Tullus, Kass, Ed el Fursan, Buram (South Darfur), and El Sireaf (North Darfur) localities with larvicide interventions. A further 30,000 families (195,000 people) in South Darfur's Tulus town and Kass internally displaced persons (IDP) camp were reached with integrated vector control activities conducted jointly by the MoH and WHO. These activities are now ongoing in Buram, Ed Fursan and Nyala localities in the state. In addition, WHO supported larvicide fogging and spraying assisting more than 1,300 families (8,500 people) in Sereif town, South Darfur.

In West Darfur, the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Switzerland is supporting a treatment centre and two mobile clinics in Krinding and Kereinik IDP camps in Kereinik locality. In North Darfur, MSF-Spain and WHO are supporting a treatment centre in El Sireaf locality. UNICEF supported the SMOH in West Darfur to reach 385,700 people on VHF prevention through local radio programmes and supported national NGOs to conduct health education sessions in El Geneina and Kereinik localities. The agency has also supported health promotion activities in Zalingei, Azum, Bindisi, West Jebel Marra and Wadi Salih localities of Central Darfur.

Viral Haemorrhagic fever outbreaks in Darfur (29 Aug – 27 Nov 2015)

Source: Ministry of Health



Haemorrhagic fevers are endemic in many states of Sudan including Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, and South Kordofan. In 2012, sporadic cases of dengue fever and yellow fever co-infection were reported in Darfur, while nothing was reported in 2013. In 2014, a large-scale dengue fever outbreak occurred in Red Sea (1,092 cases), North Darfur (132), South Darfur (48), West Darfur (24), South Kordofan (59) and Kassala (57).

Over 198,314 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013

The influx into White Nile State continues, with 1,794 refugees arriving between 12 - 25 November

The total number of South Sudanese refugees, who arrived in Sudan since violence erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, stands at 198,314 as of 25 November, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This is 1,928 lower than the last reported number, mainly due to the reduction of the refugee number in South Kordofan following an inter-agency needs assessment conducted from 8-18 November. The influx into White Nile State, however, continues with a total of 1,794 refugees arriving in the state between 12 - 25 November. Individual registration at refugee sites in White Nile State continues with 11,750 refugees registered since the resumption of the exercise in early October. On 19 November, the HAC Commissioner for White Nile State met with humanitarian organizations and highlighted the need to assess the needs of South Sudanese who are residing with host communities. The assessments will be conducted this month.

South Sudanese arriving in White Nile State continue to receive assistance

Aid organizations continue to assist South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State. A mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening conducted between 12-25 November at refugee sites in the state show that of the 7,534 children under 5 years screened, 29 have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 630 have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In response, a targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) was launched for the treatment of MAM cases, and capacity-building training on malnutrition was held for 16 nutritionists and nutrition assistants working locally. On 22 November, emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSFP) for 11,263 people—9,048 children under 5 years and 2,215 pregnant and nursing mothers—commenced in all refugee sites through which 74.34 metric tons of food will be distributed.

The water and sanitation conditions at refugee sites remain critical. According to UNHCR, the Ministry of Health has authorized the construction of 600 latrines across all sites. Construction will start this week and is scheduled to be completed within three months.

South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan (Dec 2013 – 25 Nov 2015)

Source: UNHCR

