

## HIGHLIGHTS

- An outbreak of Hepatitis E virus has been declared in Sortony, North Darfur, with 134 suspected cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome reported.
- Since early June, 74 cases of suspected measles have been reported among refugees and the host community in Al Lait, North Darfur.
- About 80,000 people have been affected by heavy rains and flooding across Sudan in 2016.
- An estimated 115 families remain displaced following unrest earlier this year in Um Tajok, West Darfur.



Overcrowded shelters in Sortony IDP site, North Darfur. (WFP, 2016)

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## Hepatitis E outbreak in Sortony, North Darfur

Some 134 cases of suspected Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) have been reported since May 2016 in Sortony, North Darfur, according to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), the international NGO (INGO) Médecins Sans Frontières-España (MSF-E), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the national NGO (NNGO) Anhar for Peace Development Organisation (ANHAR). 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, and an outbreak of Hepatitis E has been declared in Sortony internally displaced persons (IDPs) site, North Darfur State by the SMoH.

AJS is an epidemic-prone, water borne disease with a faecal-oral route of transmission through contaminated water and can be a symptom of different epidemic-prone diseases including dengue, hepatitis A or E and yellow fever. AJS outbreaks mostly occur in areas where people live in cramped conditions, with poor water supply and insufficient sanitation and hygiene facilities, such as Sortony. The current rainy season is likely to contribute to unsanitary conditions due to overflowing latrines and related contamination in living areas, and the outbreak may continue if the issue of overcrowding is not addressed.

Humanitarian health, water and sanitation partners are working with the SMoH to address the causes of AJS and diarrhoea cases in Sortony. Efforts aimed at containing the outbreak include strengthening health promotion-related activities and improving water quality through chlorination. 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 MSF-E and ANHAR with support from WHO, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and SMoH.

### Number of suspected AJS cases per week at MSF-E Clinic, Sortony



Source: WHO

### Displacement from Jebel Marra in North, South and Central Darfur

During the first seven months of 2016, close to 81,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 170,000 people were also reportedly displaced, of whom 50,000 have reportedly returned, but the UN and

## 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 30 June 2016	232,250
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	133,210

## FUNDING

**242.7 million**  
US\$ received in 2016

**25.5%**  
Reported funding.

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 to date was 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 the Humanitarian Aid Commission (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 as yet.

## Measles cases among South Sudanese refugees

*Since early June, 74 suspected measles cases have been reported among refugees and the host community in Al Lait, North Darfur, as well as two measles-related deaths.*

Some 74 suspected measles cases have been reported since early June in Al Lait locality, North Darfur, mainly among South Sudanese refugees, according to the NNGO Cooperation for Development Organisation (CDO), of which ten cases were reported between 25 and 31 July. Almost 93,000 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 almost 55,000 are in East Darfur State. According to CDO, over 2,600 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Al Lait between 20 and 26 July, bringing the total to an estimated 5,306 refugees in the locality from South Sudan. CDO reported that there have been two measles-related deaths in the area. Of the 44 samples sent for laboratory testing, 22 samples tested positive for measles. CDO and SMOH started a vaccination campaign in the affected areas, targeting all South Sudanese refugees. The host community is covered by the routine vaccination campaign. CDO with support from UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP), WHO and SMOH is responding to the needs of the South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait. An emergency general food distribution was carried out targeting 2,719 of the refugees who arrived in late June and early July in Dalil Babekir, Dalil Dukri and Jodat villages, and health and nutrition support has also been provided.



South Sudanese refugees during registration and verification exercise in El Ferdous, East Darfur. (IOM, 2016)

The host community is covered by the routine vaccination campaign. CDO with support from UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP), WHO and SMOH is responding to the needs of the South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait. An emergency general food distribution was carried out targeting 2,719 of the refugees who arrived in late June and early July in Dalil Babekir, Dalil Dukri and Jodat villages, and health and nutrition support has also been provided.

### New camp planning for South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer

South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer IDP camp will be relocated to a new camp in Kario, East Darfur State. The camp layout is being finalised by a UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) site planner to accommodate 6,000 households or an estimated 30,000 people. Essential sectors including Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene are coordinating with the site planner to manage the installation of key facilities in the camp, such as water points and latrines. UNICEF, WHO, SMOH, and the NNGO National Initiative Development Organization are planning to visit Kario to support site planning. The INGO United Methodist Committee on Relief has secured materials for 1,400 household shelters; UNHCR will cover the remaining needs. On 27 July, WFP and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) started to distribute 1.9 metric tonnes of general food assistance in Khor Omer to cover the needs of 29,201 people, including 3,580 children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Water trucking continues in Khor Omer, and all water needs are reportedly covered. This is due in part to decreased demand for water as many of the refugees have reportedly left Khor Omer to seek out seasonal labour in surrounding farms.

### Relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Raja

An estimated 6,000 South Sudanese refugees fleeing conflict in Raja, South Sudan are dispersed across various locations in East Darfur, including the former "Raja" informal camp in Ed Daein town and El Ferdous town. Due to high mobility of refugees in the state, the number of refugees in each location has been observed to fluctuate. IOM has carried out registration and verification exercises on the refugees in El Ferdous and Abu Jabra localities. The results of this exercise will be available soon. Authorities plan to

relocate the South Sudanese arrivals from Raja to a new location in Al Nimir, East Darfur. Initial emergency assistance has been provided in "Raja" informal camp including nutrition screening and nutritional supplements, and further humanitarian assistance will be provided after relocation.

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 24 July 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	54,987*	SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>54,987</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>92,670</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.

## About 80,000 people affected by flooding in Sudan

*Almost 16,000 houses have been destroyed or damaged due to heavy rains and flooding across Sudan to date in 2016, according to HAC.*

Rainfall between early June and late July caused flash floods in many states across Sudan, particularly in Kassala and Sennar States, damaging houses and infrastructure and leading to loss of life and productive assets. According to FEWS Net, there is an increased risk of flooding along the River Nile and its tributaries in Sudan over the next few weeks as heavy rains are expected upstream of the Blue Nile. Some 80,175 people have been affected so far according to the Government of Sudan, SRCS and partners, and efforts are ongoing to verify the number of people affected and map their needs and the response. In affected areas, the Government estimates that 15,955 houses have been damaged, of which 5,492 were completely destroyed. Flooding usually occurs during the rainy season in Sudan, which is from June to September/October.

The government-led National Flood Task Force is working with key actors to monitor flooding and responses, and government authorities and local communities are working to respond to the needs arising from heavy rains and flooding. As in earlier years, the international community may need to respond in some locations and support flood preparedness and response measures in partnership with national actors.

### Response for flood-affected communities in West Kordofan

Following a request for support by the state Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in West Kordofan State, an inter-agency team visited En Nuhut locality to assess the situation and needs in the area as a result of heavy rainfall on 16 and 18 July. An inter-agency assessment mission including HAC reported that two people died, 8,673 people were affected, 541 houses collapsed and 698 were partially damaged due to flooding. Plastic sheets were distributed by the governmental Zakat Chamber to 156 households whose houses were completely destroyed, but the mission recommended further assistance in



Houses damaged by flooding in En Nuhut locality, West Kordofan State. (OCHA, 2016)

the form of household items for all families whose houses had collapsed. UNICEF and SRCS have recommended disinfection of 129 reportedly collapsed latrines and are treating the drinking water. Support for latrine disinfection and construction and provision of water are urgently needed. High incidences of diarrhoea and upper respiratory infections were reported among the residents, but so far there has not been any outbreak of communicable diseases. WHO, SMOH, UNICEF and the INGO Save the Children Switzerland plan to provide essential drugs and mosquito nets, conduct vector control and carry out a cleaning campaign. All four outpatient care centres supporting malnourished children under five years old and lactating mothers are reportedly functioning as normal.

### Over 27,000 people affected by flooding in Kassala State

*Heavy flooding has affected 27,735 people in Kassala State in late July, according to HAC.*

Heavy flooding in parts of Kassala State in mid and late July has affected 27,735 people, according to HAC. Plastic sheets and mosquito nets were distributed by HAC to 100 families affected by flooding which occurred earlier in July. People affected by the most recent flooding are in need of shelter materials, emergency food supplies, health assistance and water, according to an assessment team composed of HAC, SRCS, the governmental Water and Environment Sanitation Department, as well as UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, which visited Aroma, one of the flood-affected localities. Government and humanitarian partners will work together to respond to the needs in flood-affected parts of Kassala including Aroma and Hamashkoreib localities.



Construction of a barrier in a flood-affected area of Kassala State. (SRCS, 2016)

## Civilian displacement in Um Tajok, West Darfur

Following hostilities between pastoralists and farmers in Um Tajok village, Kereinik locality in West Darfur in late June, an estimated 2,750 people (550 families) were reportedly displaced to the surrounding area. According to a mission conducted by the African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur, the majority of those displaced have returned to their villages of origin for seasonal farming. However, an estimated 575 people (115 families) remain displaced in the Um Tajok area, who are reportedly in need of emergency shelter and essential household items, and the situation is still tense. HAC, SRCS, ADRA and the INGOs Adventist Development and Relief Agency and War Child Canada plan to carry out a rapid needs assessment this week in order to identify needs and provide assistance to the families displaced in June. The results of the assessment will come out soon.