

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Country Team welcomes the lifting of US economic sanctions against Sudan.
- In West Darfur, over 13,000 return to their home areas in Sirba and Kulbus localities.
- October harvests will maintain or improve acute food insecurity to Minimal or Stressed levels between October 2017 and January 2018 - FEWS NET.
- AWD cases have reached over 35,000—including 800 related deaths.

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 Since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 Sept 2017	447,287
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2017	167,784

FUNDING

307.4 million
US\$ received in 2017

38.2% funded
(FTS, as of 8 Oct 2017)



An IDP family in their shelter in Darfur (UNAMID, archive)

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The UN in Sudan welcomes the lifting of sanctions against Sudan

On 6 October, the United States Government announced its decision to revoke economic sanctions against Sudan. This decision was facilitated in part through the collective efforts of all parties involved, especially the Government of Sudan who in the past nine months has demonstrated through concrete progress the country's interest in improving humanitarian access throughout the country. Over the past year, aid agencies have been able to assess areas previously inaccessible for several years, especially in Jebel Marra, and vulnerable people in these locations are now starting to receive the assistance they urgently require.

The United Nations Country Team said in a [statement](#) issued on 7 October, that it would continue to engage with the Government of Sudan to enable further cooperation on humanitarian and development priorities and improve stability in the country.

About 13,000 people return to their home areas in Sirba and Kulbus localities, West Darfur

A joint inter-agency mission visited the return villages of Goronei and Argod Shallal (Sirba locality), and Girgira (Kulbus) in West Darfur State from 13 to 15 August to assess humanitarian needs and identify gaps.

The mission included representatives from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), UN agencies, international and national NGOs, government line ministries, the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and government security.

The mission found that the nomads, residents and return communities in the return areas live together peacefully as there are functioning farm and crop protection committees that mediate and resolve disputes over farm lands. Although there are no police posts in Goronei and Argod Shallal villages, there is a police post in Girgira that has nine officers.

Over 10,000 people returned to Goronei and Kalitin villages, Sirba locality

Since 2015, about 1,200 households (some 6,000 people) returned to Goronei village and 812 households (about 4,000 people) to Kalitin village from Kondobe town, Bir Dagig village and Ardamata IDP camp in El Geneina where they sought refuge since 2003. There are also 446 nomadic households (about 2,200 people) living in the area.

In 2016, the national NGO Rural Community Development Organisation (RCDO) distributed emergency household supplies (blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheets and mosquito nets) to 300 families in Goronei village benefitting about 1,500 people. RCDO has also drilled and installed two hand pumps, however, both are currently not functioning

Over 13,000 people return to their home areas in Sirba, and Kulbus localities, West Darfur State

and people get water from an unprotected source (wadi – a seasonal riverbed). UNICEF and WES had drilled an additional borehole for a water yard, which is still pending the construction of an elevated tank. The mission recommended completing the water yard; distributing chlorine tablets to households; starting an alternative Learning Programme (ALP)—an educational initiative to help children who have fallen out of mainstream schooling—; and establishing a school feeding programme in Goronei.

About 600 people returned to Argod Shallal village (Sirba) from Chad

In Argod Shallal village, the mission identified 116 households (about 600 people) who had returned from neighbouring Chad in 2014 and were in need of humanitarian assistance. The last time they had received any assistance was in 2016.

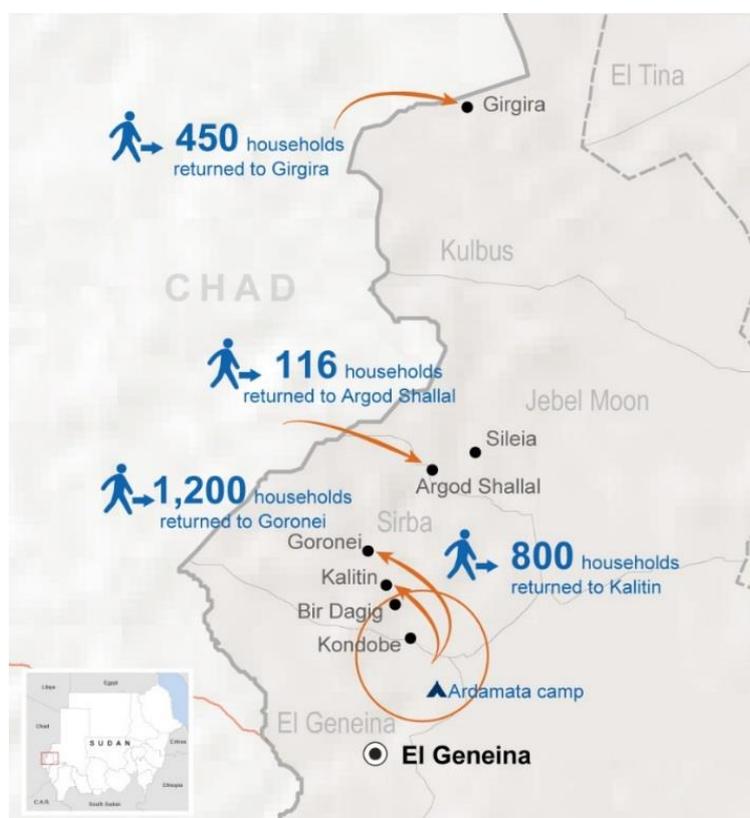
The mission recommended drilling and installation of new hand pumps in the villages; encouraging proper sanitation and hygiene practices; building a school—with the support of the community—and distributing learning materials.

About 2,250 people returned to the Girgira area, Kulbus locality from Chad

In the Girgira area, 450 households (about 2,250 people) returned to the area between December 2015 and March 2016 from Chad where they had fled to in 2004.

There is a police post, a basic school, a health centre and a water yard in Girgira. The water yard and health centre are currently not functioning and have insufficient staff. There is only one functioning water pump, which is supplemented with water from unprotected sources (wadi).

The mission recommended installing a new hand pump; encouraging proper sanitation and hygiene practices; providing furniture to the local school; and helping in the repatriation of people still in Chad.



Returnees in Goronei Kalitin, Argod Shallal, and Girgira are in need of humanitarian assistance

Average harvests expected - FEWS NET

FEWS NET, an agency monitoring food security conditions, expects the main season harvest in Sudan to be average with pockets of below-average harvests, according to the [FEWS NET Key Message Update](#) for September 2017. Above normal rainfall has continued in September and supported crop development, even among crops planted late due to early season dry spells and flooding. Areas where crop production and regeneration of pasture are likely to be below average include parts of Kassala, northern Gedaref, North Darfur, and North Kordofan states.

In much of Sudan, harvests starting in October will maintain or improve acute food insecurity to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels between October 2017 and January 2018. Newly displaced people in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and refugees from South Sudan will likely remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels as

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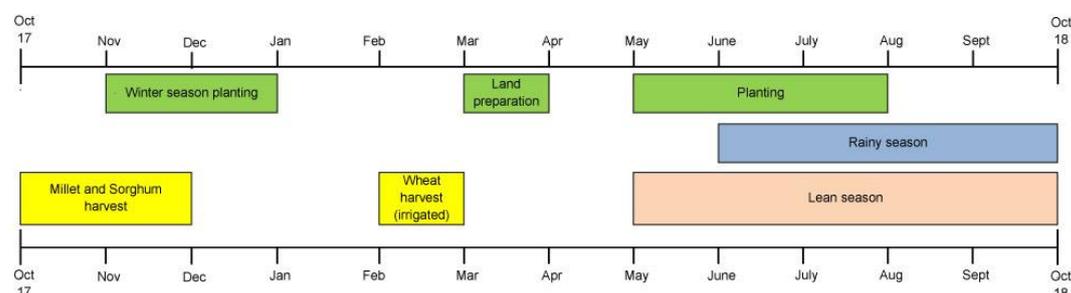
continued displacement limits their access to land for cultivation and to seasonal agricultural labour opportunities.

The cumulative rainfall between June and August 2017 ranged from average to above average over most parts of the county, according to the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Stations (CHIRPS) rainfall estimates. Field reports indicate dry spells occurred during June and July in some high agricultural producing areas. However, significant rainfall in August helped improve conditions, but also caused severe flooding, water logging of crops, and damage to property, according to FEWS NET. Vegetation conditions in Kassala, northern Gedaref, and parts of North Darfur states remain poor.

People in some parts of Jebel Marra and in areas controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) continue to require assistance as food insecurity will be at Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels through September, FEWS NET reports.

Sudan Seasonal Calendar

Source: FEWS NET



Over 35,000 AWD cases reported across Sudan

The total number of reported AWD cases across 18 states of Sudan has reached over 35,000—including 800 related deaths since August 2016—according to the latest update from WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health. The outbreak is affecting all demographics, with females constituting 54 per cent of the cases and children below five years of age accounting for 8 per cent. Active transmission of AWD is ongoing in all 18 states of Sudan with the exception of West Kordofan and Northern states, where the last reported cases were on 13 August and 12 September, respectively. The source of infection is believed to be contaminated open water sources combined with poor sanitation and hygiene practices. The report indicated that the case fatality ratio, which peaked in week 35 at 4.75 per cent, has come down to 1.53 per cent.

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