

## HIGHLIGHTS

- AWD cases in Sudan have come down during the past weeks, however, response must continue until no cases are reported for three consecutive weeks nationwide.
- An estimated 185,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2017.
- WFP distributed food to 66,200 people in need of assistance in Golo town.
- WHO provided medicine to Golo hospital to cover health needs in the Jebel Marra area for three months.
- More model villages will be built in Darfur in 2018 with funding from Saudi Arabia.

## 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 15 Oct 2017	454,660
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2017	167,784

## FUNDING

**313 million**  
US\$ received in 2017



IDP women and children in Jebel Marra (UN, 2017)

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## AWD response driving cases down: ongoing vigilance essential

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) cases in Sudan have come down during the past weeks following more than a year of intensive efforts by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and other health partners to mitigate the outbreak. However, to stop the spread of AWD completely, the response must continue until no cases are reported for three consecutive weeks nationwide.

Only 78 new cases and two related deaths were reported from 8 to 14 October, down from a peak of nearly 2,000 new cases at the end of June 2017. Eight states reported active case transmissions and the only state reporting two AWD-related deaths was South Kordofan. Meanwhile, the FMOH continued to lead an active scale-up of interventions to ensure a final stop to the spread of AWD.

One key measure—which the FMOH is considering to end the current outbreak—is a renewed Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) campaign. The FMOH, in consultation with WHO and other stakeholders, has decided to explore the need and possibility of introducing OCV in the high-risk states in Sudan, namely White Nile, Kassala, West and South Darfur, and South Kordofan. Risk assessments are currently ongoing in these states to determine target areas and groups. Teams are investigating success factors such as accessibility and availability of health services, disease surveillance capacity, water, sanitation and hygiene, capacity to implement mass vaccination campaigns, cold-chain capacity at central and field levels, and monitoring and evaluation. The possible OCV campaign—paired with ongoing and intensified activities in WHO's six other key response areas (health capacity building, AWD case management, provision of key medicine and medical supplies, water quality control, vector control, and hygiene promotion)—are hoped to stop the AWD outbreak in Sudan once and for all.



Testing for water in White Nile State (WHO, 2017)

## Nearly 455,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan since 2013

*An estimated 185,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2017*

As conflict and food insecurity continues in South Sudan, the refugee influx into Sudan remains at a steady rate with increasing numbers of new refugees crossing into South Darfur and West Kordofan, according to the latest report from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). An estimated 185,000 refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2017 bringing the total refugee arrivals into Sudan since 2013 to 454,660, reports UNHCR.

If conflict and hunger continues in South Sudan, inter-agency partners anticipate an estimated 200,000 new arrivals in Sudan by the end of the year. The Government of Sudan estimates the number of South Sudanese refugees to be 1.3 million, including those who remained in Sudan following South Sudan's secession in 2011.

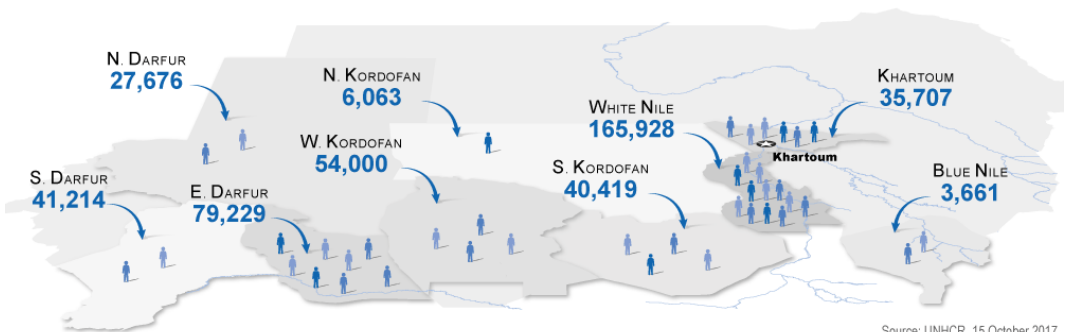
### Refugees in White Nile now working as seasonal agricultural labourers

In September, authorities in White Nile State issued new work regulations on livelihoods for refugees, which allow refugees to work for local farmers as labourers. Since then, between 40 to 50 per cent of refugees in the eight refugee camps in White Nile State have reportedly started working on local farms outside the camps, according to UNHCR. The new regulations are a result of UNHCR's and partners' ongoing advocacy with government authorities to promote livelihood opportunities for refugees in the State, which enables a sustainable refugee response, and benefits the agricultural sector and local economy.

### Refugee education needs responded to in South and West Kordofan states

Most South Sudanese refugees arriving are women and children and in response to the education needs of the children in South and West Kordofan, UNHCR signed an agreement with the respective State Ministries of Education to address education gaps—including teachers' training, enrolment campaigns, identification of out-of-school children for referral to Accelerated Learning Program (ALP), and awareness raising with Parent Teacher Associations.

**454,660** SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED IN SUDAN SINCE MID-DECEMBER 2013  
**185,025** SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED IN SUDAN IN 2017  
**513** SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HAVE ARRIVED IN SUDAN IN OCTOBER 2017



## More people receive assistance in Jebel Marra

Aid organisations continue to assist people in newly accessible areas of Central Darfur's Jebel Marra area.

The World Food Programme (WFP) distributed 594 metric tons (MT) of food to 66,200 people in need in Golo town. In addition, 106.74 MT of nutrition supplies were distributed to 17,790 children under the age of five and nursing mothers. Some families did not receive food assistance during the rainy season, due to the bad road conditions, however WFP was able to recommence food distribution on 26 October and will commence the second month of Super Cereal distributions shortly.

*Over 66,000 people in Golo town received food assistance from WFP*

*UNICEF and the Ministry of Health plan to launch 22 mobile OTPs in the Jebel Marra area*

In response to education needs, UNICEF delivered teaching and learning materials to schools in North Jebel Marra locality for 4,000 students. The provision of school feeding/school meals is recommended to encourage children to enrol and remain in school. WFP plans to provide school meals next year.



Children in Golo, Central/North Jebel Marra (UN, 2017)

WHO provided three-months supply of medicines to Golo hospital to cover growing health needs in the area. The Golo hospital is the only health facility providing health assistance to people in the broader Jebel Marra area and the hospital is unable to cover needs. WHO recommended opening more primary health care centres in the Jebel Marra area. In addition, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) carried out three workshops for 107 health care providers from Golo and Rokero, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). UNFPA also organised nine advocacy awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health and gender-based violence in Golo and Nertiti.

Aid organisations are also making plans for further assistance. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health and its partners in preparation to launch 22 mobile Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) in the Jebel Marra area. In addition, the fourth round of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening campaigns has started in the region. This is part of the multi-sectoral response, including water, sanitation, hygiene interventions, supported by UNICEF, state line ministries and partners, as outreach programmes and increased numbers of OTPs reach more underserved and remote communities. Furthermore, there are three nutrition centres operational in North Jebel Marra locality. Daya and Solo centres are operated by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Tiro centre is operated by UNICEF and the SMoH through local communities.

## Central Darfur State establishes Return and Reconstruction Commission

In Central Darfur State, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) informed aid organisations that a Return and Reconstruction Commission (RRC) has been established in the state by a presidential decree. The RRC will oversee voluntary returns and durable solutions, provision of services to returnees and conducting intention surveys in IDP camps. The RRC commissioner will coordinate with the Recovery Return and Reintegration (RRR) Sector and other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication of activities. In addition to the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS)—which is funded by Qatar and implemented by the UN and partners—RRC reported that the Government of Saudi Arabia has committed to build 60 model villages in Darfur next year. The RRC will share their plans for returns and durable solutions with humanitarian partners and line ministries once they are finalised.

*More model villages to be built in Darfur in 2018*