

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security in SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile could reach Crisis levels, according to FEWS NET.
- One in 20 Sudanese children is severely malnourished and is at increased risk of death, according to the Ministry of Health.
- Malnutrition rates in the Red Sea State, east Sudan, are at 28 per cent, the highest in the country.
- MSF completes a measles vaccination campaign for 300,000 children in Gedaref State, east Sudan.

FIGURES

IDPs in camps in Darfur receiving food aid (WFP) 1,430,000

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 159,000

Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR) 330,000

Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR) 191,000

FUNDING

984 million requested (US\$)

378 million reported funding (US\$)

38.4% reported funding



Returnees to Kujunung village in Habila locality, West Darfur (UNHCR)

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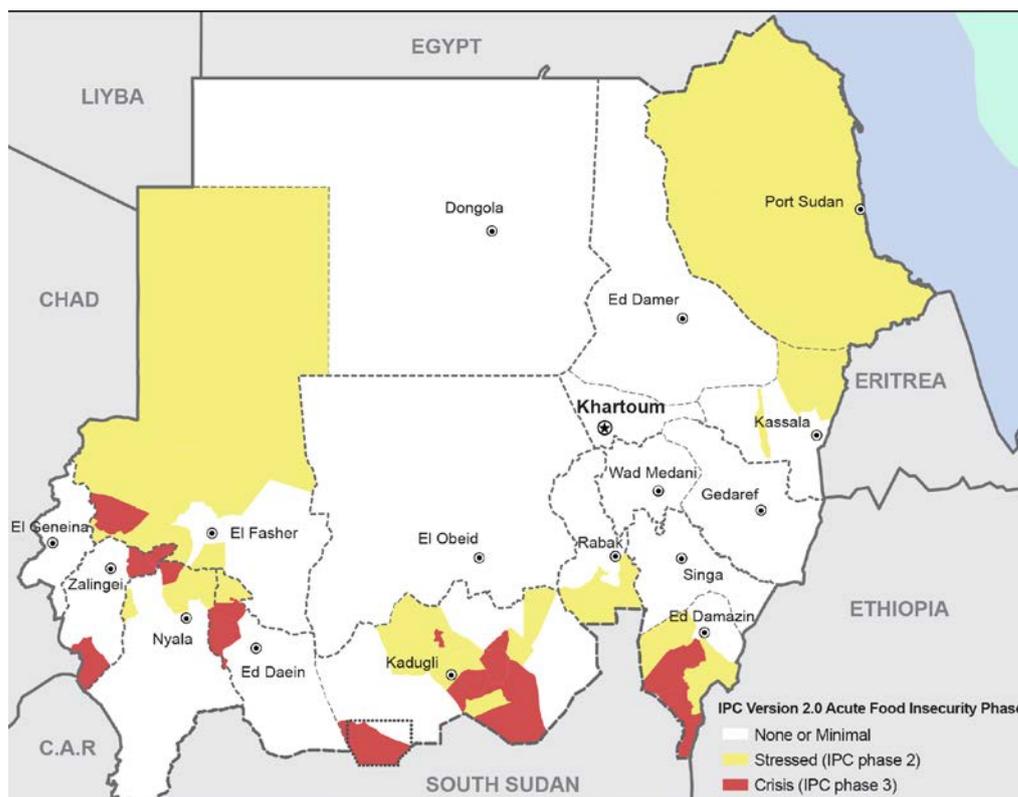
Food security likely to deteriorate in conflict areas

According to the April – September 2013 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook, about 3.5 to 3.7 million people in Sudan face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of acute food insecurity. According to FEWS NET, 'Stressed' and 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity persist in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Darfur and Abyei. Food security conditions in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) controlled areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan are likely to deteriorate to 'Emergency' levels (IPC Phase 4) during the peak of the lean season between June and September, according to the report. The report attributes this deterioration to reduced access to food, income generating activities and humanitarian assistance, restricted trade and increased susceptibility to waterborne diseases.

In Darfur, prolonged conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed groups continues to cause new displacement, crop destruction, and reduced access to livelihood opportunities. This conflict will further exacerbate humanitarian agencies' access to people in conflict-affected areas of Darfur, according to FEWS NET.

Map: FEWS NET – Sudan Food Security Outlook (April-Sept 2013)

Source: FEWS NET Food Security Outlook (April – September 2013)



New report on preventing malnutrition in Sudan

In Sudan global acute malnutrition (GAM) is at 16.4 per cent, above the international emergency threshold of 15 per cent

In Sudan, an estimated 500,000 children under the age of five suffer from severe malnutrition and up to two million children are stunted, according to a recent report on malnutrition in Sudan produced by the Ministry of Health (MoH), The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and partners. The report utilises findings from the 2010 Sudan Household Survey (SHHS) and represents the beginning of efforts led by the Government to develop a multi-sectoral plan to address chronically high levels of malnutrition in Sudan.

According to the SHHS, 16.4 per cent of children in Sudan suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM). This is a chronically high percentage, above the international emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates are also high at 5.3 per cent. This means that one in 20 Sudanese children is severely acutely malnourished and at increased risk of death. According to the MoH, although there are efforts to expand health, nutrition and sanitation services in the country, less than half of the population have access to these basic services.

In order to combat malnutrition in the country, the report suggests raising awareness to improve dietary practice, food preparation and intake, improving food security and livelihood options and improving maternal and child health care.

Save the Children nutrition program in South Kordofan

The international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) continued its community-based management of malnutrition (CMAM) programme in 15 nutrition centres throughout South Kordofan. During the week 16 – 20 June, community outreach volunteers screened 8,039 children under the age of five, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. The screening found 113 severely malnourished children and 621 moderately malnourished children. All severely malnourished children were referred to the nearest health centre for treatment. Since the start of the programme in February 2012, SCS has screened 147,659 children under the age of five years with a total of 4,754 severely malnourished and 15,495 moderately malnourished children identified.

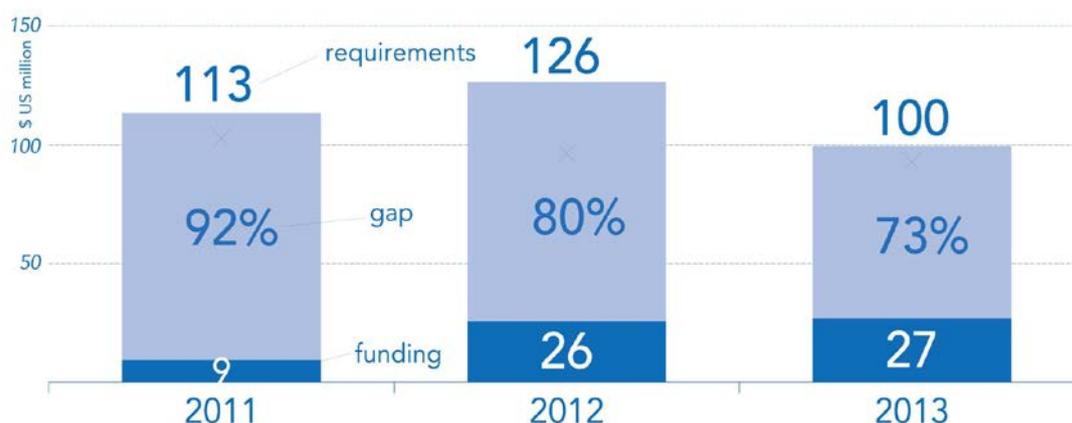
Unmet humanitarian needs in east Sudan

People in east Sudan (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States) continue to have limited access to clean water and basic services, with many also suffering from a lack of livelihood opportunities, according to findings of a recent assessment mission by the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).

Malnutrition rates in east Sudan are the highest in Sudan, with 28 per cent of children suffering from moderate or severe acute malnutrition in Red Sea State, according to the SHHS. Access to education is also limited, according to the Ministry of Education. In

Graph: Humanitarian funding for east Sudan at 2013 mid-year (US\$ million)

Source: Financial Tracking Services (FTS)



*East Sudan hosts
86,900 refugees,
according to UNHCR*

Kassala State, only 53.2 per cent of children aged 6-13 years are enrolled in schools, compared to 73.2 per cent across the whole country.

East Sudan hosts one of the world's most protracted refugee situations, with refugees from a number of countries arriving there since the 1960s. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as of June 2013 there are 86,900 registered refugees across the eastern states. These refugees are predominantly from Eritrea, with smaller numbers of people from Ethiopia, Somalia, and Chad.

Humanitarian activities in east Sudan under the 2013 Work Plan are only 27 per cent funded, when compared to 38 per cent for the country as a whole. In total, only \$26.8 million, or 7 per cent of the total funding received so far this year, has been allocated for activities in east Sudan.

MSF vaccination of 300,000 children in Gedaref State, east Sudan

On 19 June, the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) announced that its measles vaccination campaign, which ended on 26 May, had reached some 300,000 children in five localities in east Sudan's Gedaref State (East and West Galabat, Gala Alnahal, Basunda, and Rahad). The campaign began following the deaths of three children from measles in March and targeted children between the ages of six months and 15 years with mobile teams vaccinating over 1,000 children daily.

There is no specific treatment for measles. Doctors focus on treating symptoms and associated complications, including high fever, runny nose, cough, eye infection, rash, diarrhoea and malnutrition.

Returns in Habila locality, West Darfur

An estimated 2,300 displaced people have returned to Kujunung village in Habila locality, West Darfur, since May 2013 and are in need of food, water, non-food relief supplies, agricultural supplies and a police post, according to UNHCR.

The returnees fled during the Darfur conflict in 2004 to Arara village, Tawang village, Jedida village, El Geneina town, Habila town and refugee camps in Chad. According to the village leaders, the return movement is self-initiated, voluntary and permanent following reconciliation efforts with nomadic groups in the area. More villagers are expected to arrive soon.

To respond to the needs of these returnees, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will provide agricultural assistance, the World Food Programme (WFP) will distribute one-month food rations, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) will contact state authorities to build a police post. UNICEF and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) will conduct an assessment in the area to determine the water and non-food relief needs of the returnees. The international NGO HelpAge International has offered to support 93 elderly returnees who have been identified as having special needs.

HAC to assist the return of some 3,000 IDPs to Bileil locality, South Darfur

According to the HAC, some 3,000 people in Musei IDP camp will be assisted to return to their homes in Kursho village in Bileil locality, South Darfur. These people were displaced from their village in April following clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan Revolutionary Front.

Assistance to displaced in Yassin, Selea and Abu Hadid, East Darfur

According to an inter-agency assessment conducted from 19-23 June, an estimated 5,200 people displaced from Muhajerria town who are taking refuge in Yassin (2,060 people), Selea (1,246 people) and Abu Hadid (1,927 people) are in need of water, health, education, shelter and non-food relief supplies and agriculture

*In Abu Hadid, people
walk up to 15km to
the nearest water
source*



IDPs in Yassin town sharing water with livestock (UN)

Health clinics in Yassin town and Selea need more medical supplies, according to Merlin

assistance. Most of the displaced people have integrated into the host community, placing increased pressure on existing services. Findings showed that there are chronic water shortages in Selea and Yassin towns, with animals sharing the same water sources as the displaced and host communities. In Abu Hadid, there is no water yard and people walk up to 15km to reach the nearest water source.

Although health services are provided by the international NGO Merlin in Yassin town and Selea, people in Abu Hadid travel up to 22km to reach the clinic in Selea for health assistance. Moreover, medical supplies are running low in both clinics. According to Merlin, the number of consultations at the Selea clinic has increased from 450 to 700 patients a week between April and May. According to displaced people interviewed, they have access to land but need agricultural assistance. Existing schools in the three locations have enough space for the newly displaced children, but the schools require more education materials.

Conflict displaces 1,500 people in Central Darfur

According to HAC, over 1,500 people from the Salamat tribe have fled their homes in the areas of Irikom (11km south-south-east of Zalingei town), Trej, Loga, Abini, Karti, and Bagoli in Central Darfur's Zalingei locality to take refuge in the Kadangara area (approximately 2km southwest of Zalingei town) and are in need of humanitarian assistance. The people fled their homes following fighting with the Misseriya tribe in Irikom village on 17 June when three people were killed and four injured, according to displaced people interviewed. The international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) evacuated six national staff who were operating a clinic in the area. According to the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the situation is still tense and the village is almost deserted.

Irikom village had been considered a successful return area where government, donors and humanitarian agencies had rehabilitated water, sanitation, hygiene, education, health and livelihood facilities. Prior to the new displacement, Irikom village hosted about 2,000 people, 400 of whom were reported to be recent returnees.

Aid for displaced in Abu Kershola and Dandur

Assistance to people displaced from Abu Kershola in South Kordofan to areas in North Kordofan continued. WFP and the national NGO Mubadiroon are distributing three-month food rations to those affected. Mubadiroon has submitted a request to UNHCR for emergency shelter materials for 6,000 people. Humanitarian gaps remain, with a shortage of drinking water and the absence of sanitation services such as waste trucks in areas where displaced people have settled, according to international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS). SCS also reports a gap in reproductive health services.

People displaced from Dandur to El Kouk in Reif Asharqi locality, also received assistance from humanitarian actors. The international NGO Care International Switzerland (CIS) has distributed sanitary kit to some 1,000 displaced women in El Kuok area.

WFP is distributing three-month food rations to people displaced from Abu Kershola to areas in North Kordofan



IDP woman receiving sanitation assistance in El Kuok (CIS)