

HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid agencies require \$982 million to assist 6.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (roughly 20 per cent of Sudan's population).
- IOM staff member is released in South Darfur after 20 days in captivity.
- In East Darfur, some 50,000 people in Selea and Yassin localities receive two-month rations of food for seasonal support.
- Malaria campaign targets between 2.25 and 3.6 million displaced people and refugees in Sudan.

FIGURES

| | |
|---|-------------|
| People in need of humanitarian aid in Sudan | 6.9 million |
| IDPs in Darfur in 2013 | 2 million |
| in 2014 (to date) | 388,000 |
| GAM caseload | 1.4 million |
| Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) | 157,000 |
| South Sudanese refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) | 86,444 |

FUNDING

988 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

46 %
reported funding



South Sudanese refugees receiving NFIs in Jouri site, White Nile (UNHCR)

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Humanitarian needs reach US\$982 million

A significant increase in humanitarian needs in Sudan during the first six months of 2014 has necessitated a revision of the Sudan Response Plan. Aid agencies in Sudan now require US\$982 million to assist 6.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (roughly 20 per cent of Sudan's population). Of this, humanitarian actors urgently require an estimated \$100 million to provide people in need with lifesaving assistance.

The first half of 2014 saw more people displaced in Darfur than in any single year since the height of the crisis in 2004. Conflict in South Sudan has driven over 86,000 people across the border to seek refuge in Sudan, particularly in White Nile State. Also, following a comprehensive Sudan-wide survey that showed an increase in people suffering from acute malnutrition, particularly children, humanitarian agencies have revised malnutrition planning figures. It is believed that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) situation in Sudan is not improving, but stagnating in most places and deteriorating in others. In Sudan specifically, all causality factors play a role in the level of malnutrition and in a given area, Sudanese may also face further challenges, such as recurrent shocks including displacement, drought, floods, and unrest that disrupts nutritional status.

GAM levels for children under-five in parts of Sudan stand at 28.2 per cent (state level)

Revised Sudan Response Plan Funding by sector (US\$ million)

| Sector | Funding (US\$ million) |
|--|------------------------|
| Education | 59.6m |
| Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items | 17.8m |
| Food Security & Livelihoods | 397.5m |
| Health | 65.2m |
| Nutrition | 107.6m |
| Protection | 53.9m |
| Recovery, Return & Reintegration | 29.3m |
| Refugee Multi-Sector | 123.3m |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 78.3m |
| Coordination & Common Services | 13.5m |
| Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications | 36.1m |

To date, donors have contributed \$510 million in humanitarian aid to Sudan

and as high as 42 per cent (at the locality level), which is by far greater than the internationally accepted emergency “critical” threshold of 15 per cent.

Given these new needs, aid agencies in Sudan have reassessed their priorities and refocused on the immediate delivery of life saving assistance. Although many of the conflicts generating humanitarian needs in Sudan are protracted, the vulnerabilities faced by affected communities are acute.

To date, donors have contributed \$510 million in humanitarian aid to Sudan. Of this \$453 million was channelled through the SRP. The top 10 largest humanitarian donors to the SRP are the United States (\$213.8 million), the United Kingdom (\$47.9 million), the European Commission (\$33.3 million), the Central Emergency Response Fund (\$19.9 million), Japan (\$19.2 million), Sweden (\$14.7 million), Norway (\$8.3 million), Canada (\$8.1 million), Switzerland (\$7.2 million) and Denmark (\$5.3 million).

South Darfur, IOM staff released after 20 days in captivity

On 25 July, an aid worker with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was released following his abduction by kidnapers near Nyala, South Darfur on 6 July 2014, on the road between the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) base and Nyala town.

In recent months, there has been an increase in abductions of humanitarian actors in Darfur. On 18 June, 25 humanitarian workers were abducted by armed groups in three separate incidents in Kutum locality in North Darfur. All abducted humanitarian workers have been released.



IOM staff released in Nyala after 20 days in captivity (UNAMID)

Some 50,000 people receive food for seasonal support in East Darfur

Some 30,000 people in Selea locality and some 20,000 people in Yassin locality received two-month rations of food for seasonal support (FFSS). FFSS is usually distributed during the rainy/lean season (July – September/October) to support displaced people and host communities during cultivation. This way they will not be forced to sell or eat their seeds and are expected to be self-sufficient after the October/November harvest.

The distribution was conducted by WFP and the national NGO Sudan Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation (SPCR). People displaced to these areas in 2013 and 2014 were included in the distribution. Displaced people in Khor Omer, El Ferdos and Abu Jabra areas in the state will also receive FFSS. No distributions can be conducted in the Adila and Abu Karinka areas for the time being as these areas are inaccessible due to ongoing insecurity and government restrictions.

Some 50,000 people in Selea and Yassin receive food for seasonal support

In Mellit, North Darfur, some 6,300 displaced people received emergency household items

People displaced in Mellit, North Darfur, receive emergency household aid

In Mellit, North Darfur, some 6,300 displaced people (1,505 families) received emergency household items from UNHCR and the national NGO Sustainable Action Group (SAG). These people were recently relocated from the UNAMID team site in Mellit to an area near Al Abassi IDP camp. They fled their homes in Mellit and Kutum localities following attacks on their villages that started in April. Due to their unavailability, the household item distribution did not include cooking sets. UNHCR supplies of emergency household items are currently in Port Sudan awaiting clearance from authorities, some since December 2013. The UN is trying to resolve this issue at both the state and national levels.

The rise in criminality in Darfur states is hindering the ability of humanitarian actors to assist people in need. According to UNHCR, on 24 July a truck loaded with 2,650 cooking sets was travelling from West Darfur's El Geneina town to the UNHCR warehouse in El Fasher town in North Darfur when armed men near Shangil Tobaya ambushed it. All of the cooking sets were stolen. Investigations are ongoing.

In South Darfur, stocks of emergency household are also extremely low, with only 10,000 kits available in the warehouse, according to UNHCR. As a result, only newly displaced people will be supported with emergency household items.



Trucking in water in Mellit, North Darfur (UNAMID)

Some 2,400 people in South Kordofan need aid

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), some 2,400 people in South Kordofan require humanitarian aid. This includes 2,234 people (407 families) who have fled to Abu Kershola, El Abassiya and Rashad localities following conflict between Government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in the Tira area of Rashad locality, and a further 152 South Sudanese refugees (18 families) who have arrived in the El Leri area of Talodi locality. Humanitarian organisations will assess the needs of these people and will respond accordingly. So far, some 1,150 displaced people (230 families) in El Abassiya locality have received emergency household items through the national NGO SOS Sahel. The international NGO Concern Worldwide provided these emergency household items, while the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) provided plastic sheeting.

Over 86,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

As of 16 July, about 86,400 South Sudanese refugees have sought refuge in Sudan since conflict in South Sudan began on 15 December 2013, according to UNHCR. UNHCR also reports that as of 16 July over 55,700 of these refugees have received some form of humanitarian assistance. Some 23,500 refugees are living at the Jouri, El Redis and Al Kashafa relocation sites in White Nile State. The national NGO Al Eithar Charity Organisation is trucking water to these sites with support from the international NGO Plan Sudan. Supplies for the development of a water pipeline, provided by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), have reached Kosti but heavy rains have prevented the commencement of construction.

According to UNHCR, all refugees at the Jouri, El Redis and Al Kashafa relocation sites have received emergency household supplies (blankets, sleeping mats, water jerry cans,

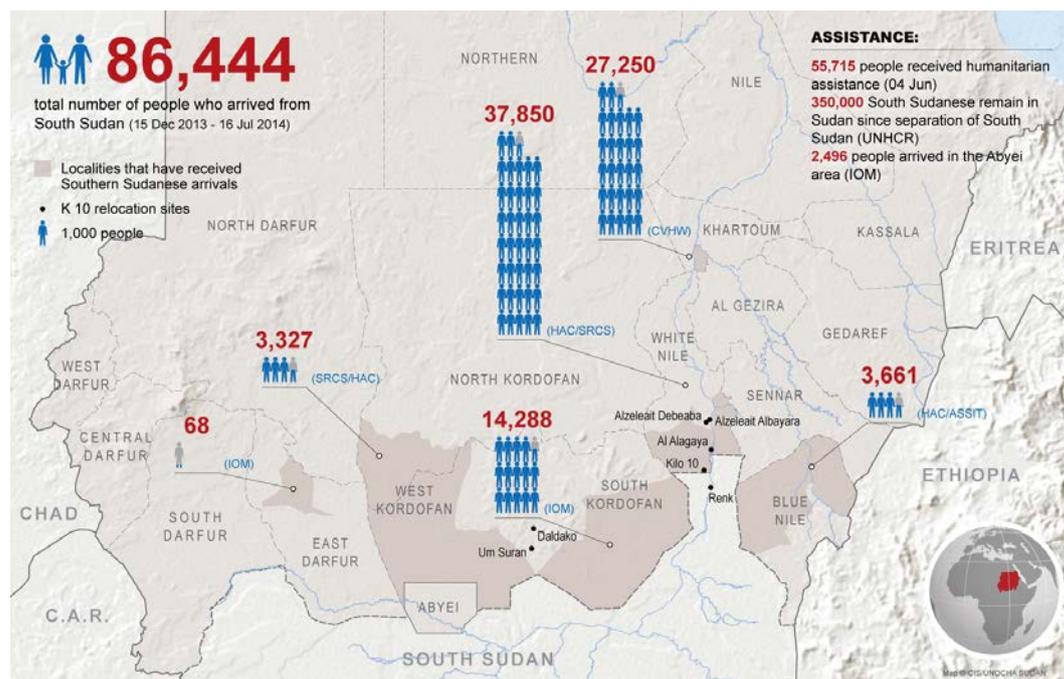
About 86,400 South Sudanese refugees have sought refuge in Sudan since 15 December 2013, according to UNHCR

and cooking sets) and shelter construction materials (timber/ tools/ bamboo and grass mats). New arrivals at the Jouri site are registered before being provided with assistance.

UNHCR has provided 20 temporary structures for learning spaces and child-friendly-spaces in the three relocation sites.

Refugees arriving in Keilak locality, West Kordofan, from Unity State

According to HAC and IOM, some 680 South Sudanese refugees from Unity State, half of whom are children, have arrived from in the Kharasana area of Keilak locality, West Kordofan State. These people are in urgent need of food, emergency household items and health services, according to HAC and IOM.



Malaria campaign mainly targets IDPs and refugees in Sudan

As part of Sudan's National Flood Taskforce, which coordinates emergency response operations throughout the country, the Ministry of Health (MoH) asked IOM to contribute to the country's malaria prevention programme. The Programme will primarily target internally displaced people, refugees and host communities in malaria-affected areas. IOM estimates that 2.25 - 3.6 million people (450,000 to 600,000 families) will benefit from this campaign.

With funding from the UN Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), IOM contributed six tonnes of permetherin insecticide to prevent the spread of malaria and dengue. The insecticide, which is said to have low toxicity to humans, is sprayed over stagnant water and used in indoor residual spraying. This insecticide will reportedly cover 30 per cent of spraying needs in the country.

Malaria is a major cause of death in Sudan, particularly among young children and pregnant women. In the north of Sudan, 16 per cent of hospital deaths are attributed to the disease. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), five to 12 per cent of malaria-infected people die from the disease, with children under three years of age four times more likely to die. The annual estimated number of malaria cases in Sudan is 5.5 million, and nearly 75 per cent of the total population is at risk of malaria.

Between 2.25 and 3.6 million people will benefit from the Sudan malaria campaign