

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sudan hosting over 189,000 refugees from South Sudan, according to UNHCR.
- Heavy rain damages over 500 houses in Blue Nile's Tadamon locality.
- North Darfur IDP camps receive sensitization campaign on the Darfur Hotline Camp Referral System.
- Water and sanitation services in Mukjar IDP camp (Central Darfur) are deteriorating in quality after withdrawal of an international NGO.
- Delayed rainy season increases demand for humanitarian assistance in Central Darfur.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
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Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
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(in 2015) 100,000

GAM burden	2 million
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South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	189,720
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Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	168,000
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

39%
reported funding



South Sudanese woman receiving aid supplies in White Nile (UNHCR)

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Over 189,000 S. Sudanese refugees now in Sudan

Over 189,000 South Sudanese refugees have fled into Sudan since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, representing over half of the 368,000 refugees and asylum seekers currently in Sudan, according to UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) figures from 31 July 2015. There are also over 112,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Eritrea, and the remainder are mainly from Ethiopia, Chad and the Central African Republic. Sudan has a longstanding tradition of hospitality towards refugees and asylum seekers; most reside in Eastern Sudan, Khartoum and the Darfur states as well as White Nile, Blue Nile, South, West and North Kordofan states where the South Sudanese refugee population is concentrated.

The large and growing presence of refugees and asylum seekers is placing additional pressure on the already limited humanitarian resources and funding. The influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan in particular has overstretched humanitarian capacity as the expected total number of refugees in 2015 (some 196,000) has nearly been reached. As a result, figures for the remainder of the year are under revision. In addition, funding for the inter-agency response to South Sudanese refugees remains low, with only 15 per cent of funding requirements secured to date.

Critical water and sanitation situation at a majority of sites in White Nile

According to UNHCR, the overall water and sanitation situation in most sites in White Nile State, except Dabat Bosin, remains critical. The water supply in most sites is below 10 litres per person per day, which is less than half of UNHCR's post-emergency standard of 20 litres per person per day. Moreover, El Redis II, El Kashafa and Um Sangor sites all have a high number of persons per latrine, which far exceed the UNHCR post-emergency standard of one latrine per 20 people. Both the lack of funding and the inability of organisations to

proportionately scale up operations given the sudden influx of new arrivals have contributed to this gap. In addition, camp congestion remains a critical issue with 18,288 families (about 91,000 people) hosted in the state's seven sites. According to UNHCR standards, current capacity is sufficient for 9,499 families (about 47,000 people)—meaning the seven sites are cumulatively hosting 8,789 families



South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State (UNHCR)

(about 44,000 people) above their capacity. Procedures for an extension of Al Alagaya site are underway, which when completed will accommodate some 700 families (about 3,500 people).

Water and sanitation coverage at sites in White Nile state, as of 5 August

Site	Total population	Persons/latrine	Litres of water/person/day
Al Alagaya	15,509	51	7.7
Dabat Bosin	2,397	15	16.7
Jouri	9,685	54	9.3
El Kashafa	14,303	119	8.4
El Redis I	18,216	84	4.9
El Redis II	22,403	186	5.8
Um Sangor	8,119	90	6.5
Total	90,533		

Source: UNHCR

Rain damages over 500 houses in Blue Nile State

International partners have not been approached to provide additional support to the flood-affected population in Agadi village

On 14 August, heavy rain and floods caused damage to around 515 houses (affecting approximately 2,600 people) in Agadi Village in Blue Nile's Tadamon locality. The national NGOs Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (AORD), and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) along with the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) conducted a verification mission to the area and distributed around 200 emergency household kits and 100 bags of sorghum to the affected families. International aid organisations have not yet been approached to conduct assessments or provide additional support. This flood-affected population joins the estimated 2,658 displaced families (about 13,300 people) throughout Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities that have also been affected by continual heavy rains in their areas of displacement. As this displaced population is not supported by general food distributions from the World Food Programme (WFP), their food security situation is of critical concern.

Emergency Shelters for most vulnerable IDP families in Roseires locality

The national NGOs Mobadiroon and the international NGO Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) are implementing an Emergency Shelter Project for internally displaced families in Alazaz and Algari villages in Roseires locality, Blue Nile State. These families were moved from their home villages in Bau locality to Roseires locality earlier this year. Due to the large number of displaced people living in the area, the project targets 1,300 of the most vulnerable families—specifically those currently without shelter and those with large families. Some of these families already received emergency household supplies in early August 2015; however, this distribution did not include any plastic sheeting.

Raising awareness about the Darfur Hotline for displaced people

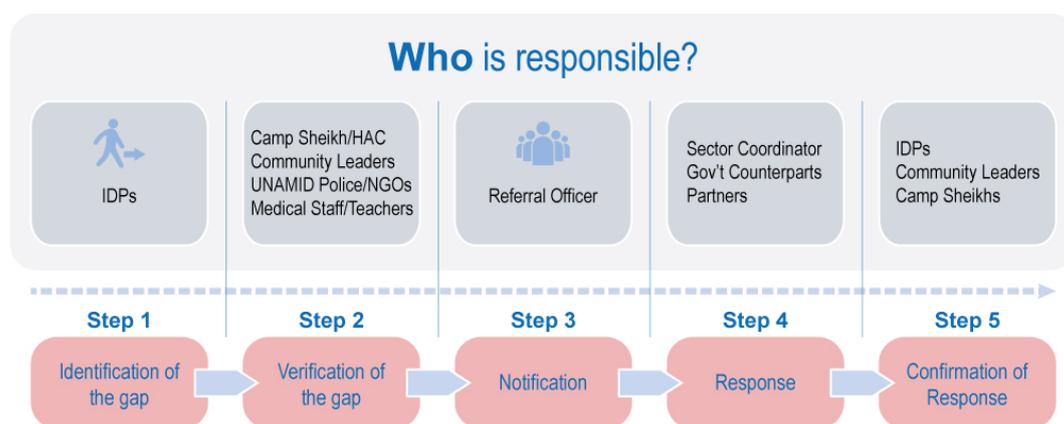
From 17 August to 9 September, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is conducting an awareness-raising campaign to promote its Darfur Hotline among different groups of displaced people in eight internally displaced persons (IDP) camps across North Darfur. The Darfur Hotline is a tool designed to identify and respond to gaps in existing camp services by bridging communication channels between the camp population and humanitarian organisations through mobile phones. Displaced people can

The Darfur Hotline is a tool designed to identify and respond to gaps in existing camp services by bridging communication channels between the camp population and humanitarian actors

call the hotline number—free of charge—when they need to report a gap or a problem in an existing camp service regarding health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation or veterinary support. The hotline is only meant for reporting new gaps caused by new arrivals or damage from natural disasters. Upon receiving a call, a referral officer first verifies the reported gap with someone on the ground—this can be a sheikh, community leader, NGO, teacher, medical staff or police officer from the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)—before notifying sector leads who then implement the appropriate response measures in liaison with partners or government authorities as necessary. This camp referral system provides a more timely and accountable way to ensure the needs of camp residents are being met.

Awareness-raising campaigns previously took place in all five Darfur states when the hotline was first rolled out in 2013/2014. This latest effort will target women's groups, sheiks, community leaders, teachers and school children in Zamzam, Abu Shouk, Al Salam, Shangil Tobaya, Tawila, Mellit, Korma and Kutum IDP camps in North Darfur. Awareness-raising activities include distribution of explanatory leaflets and on-the-spot demonstrations of how the hotline works as well as explanation of the hotline's purpose and instructions to the displaced people.

During the first year of implementation, from September 2013 to September 2014, the hotline helped to identify a total of 180 gaps across all five Darfur states. The greatest number of reported gaps concerned the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors, for example broken hand pumps and latrines. Among all the Darfur IDP camps, the highest number of gaps was reported in North Darfur's Zamzam camp.



INGO hands over health services in South Darfur

The international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) has phased out of some of its health activities in rural areas of South Darfur due to the availability of other health services and providers. Namely, the organization has closed down three of its health facilities—a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in Bulbul Tumbusco, El Salam locality; a Reproductive Health Unit in Tullus village, Tullus locality; and a mobile clinic in Shangai village, Bielel locality. The PHC has been closed and replaced by a rural hospital constructed recently by the Qatar Charity Foundation. The Reproductive Health Unit has been absorbed by the Tullus rural hospital, and the mobile clinic has been handed over to the State Ministry of Health. ARC will continue to supply all three facilities with medicine until the end of the year.

Deteriorating quality of services in CDS

According to community leaders, water and sanitation services in Central Darfur's Mukjar IDP camp – which caters to some 21,000 displaced people - have deteriorated in quality and are less frequently available since March 2015 when international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) handed over these services to the Government's Department of Water and Sanitation (WES) following a funding shortage. Water supply has decreased

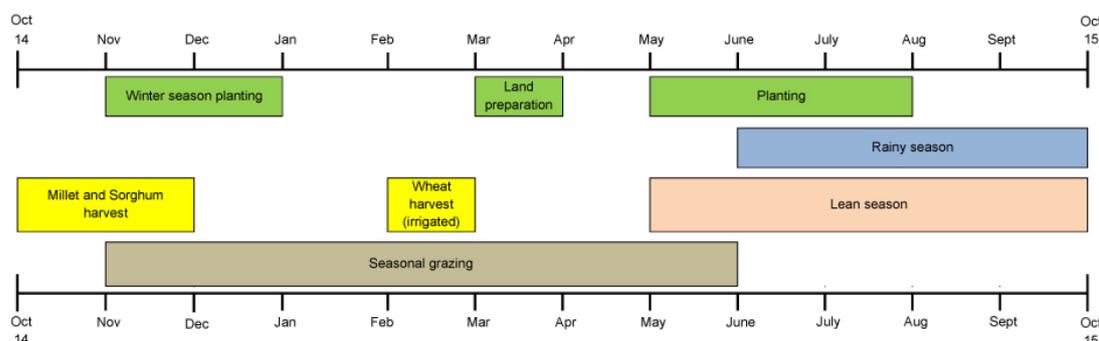
Water services provided to 21,000 IDPs in Mukjar camp have deteriorated since March, according to

and water chlorination, hygiene promotion sessions and garbage collection activities have ceased. Community leaders have urged for CRS to resume activities, or alternatively, for another humanitarian partner to step in. According to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Mukjar IDP camp is not included in the UNICEF 2015 work plan, and as such the agency can only intervene if the situation deteriorates to below emergency levels. However, UNICEF and local aid partners are monitoring the situation closely and working with authorities to find appropriate solutions.

Delayed rainy season in Central Darfur increases demand for humanitarian assistance

As with many other parts of the country, a late onset of the rainy season in Central Darfur has delayed and limited the period when farmers can plant their crops, according to aid organisations in the state. As a result, the amount of land cultivated has decreased in comparison with last year—from 714,000 hectares in 2014 to 504,000 hectares in 2015. This corresponds to a 130 ml decrease in the amount of rainfall between May and July of this year compared with the same period in 2014. Pest attacks (i.e. locusts and rats) were also reported during the planting season, further complicating agricultural operations. Consequently, this year the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) have distributed 31 per cent more seeds than in 2014 to populations in need throughout Central Darfur. The increased amount of seed assistance is also partly due to improved access to rural areas of Um Dukhun locality and parts of Jebel Marra. This improved access also enabled ICRC to provide food and agricultural tools in addition to seeds to some 39,500 families (benefitting an estimated 198,000 people) living in opposition and government-controlled areas of the Jebel Marra between June and July 2015. As a result of the high productivity of the 2014 agricultural season, prices of the staple crops millet and sorghum have remained stable throughout most of the state.

Sudan Seasonal Calendar



Heavy rains damage farms in Central Darfur's Azum locality

Although delayed, rainfall has now started causing damage in parts of Central Darfur. In Azum locality, heavy rains and floods destroyed around 372 farms belonging to IDP families and returnees in Rongastass IDP camp and Momo return villages. No casualties were reported, but 20 animals drowned. FAO is planning an assessment mission to the area.