



Nutritional status screening of a child in Sudan (2015, UNICEF)

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HIGHLIGHTS

- During September, 61,000 children under five were screened in IDP and refugee camps, 2,800 of whom were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment.
- About 7,500 returnees in Um Baru locality, North Darfur received essential household supplies and improved shelters in the past week.
- More than 3,700 South Sudanese refugees relocated to Kario site in East Darfur.
- As of 4 October, 51 measles cases had been reported in Abyei, of which 17 have been confirmed, UNICEF reported.

About 2,800 children admitted for nutrition treatment in IDP and refugee camps in September

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported in its latest [Humanitarian Situation Report for Sudan](#) that during September 2016 about 61,000 children under five (30,400 girls; 30,600 boys) were screened in IDP and refugee camps, of whom 2,800 were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment through the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme (1,400 girls; 1,400 boys). In August 2016, 21,647 children (10,820 girls and 10,827 boys) suffering from SAM were treated across Sudan, according to UNICEF.

According to nutrition experts, malnutrition rates usually increase on average by 30 per cent in many parts of Sudan during the lean and rainy season (June-September). This is mainly due to an increase in diarrheal diseases, malaria, limited food stock and poor infant and young child feeding practices as mothers are busy in the fields.

Between 29 August and 7 September, a mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening campaign was carried out nationwide in order to maximise case-finding and treatment for malnutrition during the hunger gap season. The results of the exercise are expected to be released by the Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) in early-mid October.

According to the latest [Sudan Nutrition Sector Bulletin](#), as of the end of March, 580,023 children were screened as part of the mass community-based MUAC screening for active case-finding to identify and treat El Niño-affected children. All children identified as suffering from SAM have been admitted for treatment.

While 16.3 per cent of the screened children were acutely malnourished and 3.1 per cent were severely acutely malnourished, the Nutrition Sector emphasises that these MUAC screening results are not statistically correct for estimating the proportion of children in these areas who are malnourished. However, the screening exercise and its preliminary results indicate that there are a great number of children in need of treatment for severe and moderate acute malnutrition in Sudan, according to the report.

The [2016 Global Nutrition Report \(GNR\)](#) states that the wasting prevalence in Sudan is 16.3 per cent, while 38.2 per cent of children are stunted. GNR defines wasting as low

FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 3.2 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 2.6 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 September 2016	248,870
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 July 2016	137,413

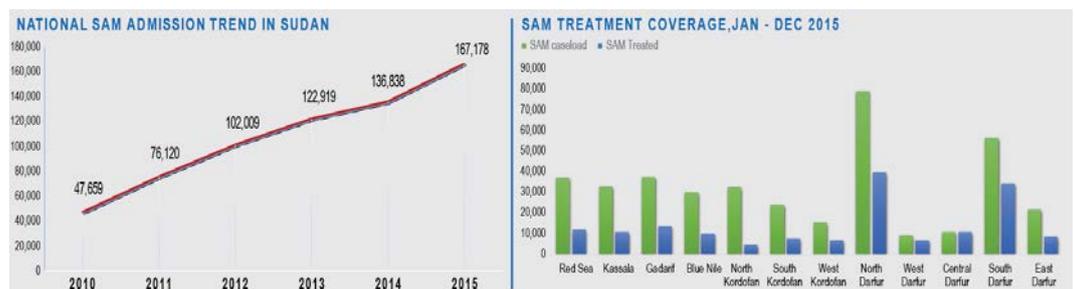
FUNDING

390 million US\$
received in 2016

41%
Reported funding

SAM admissions and treatment coverage in Sudan

Source: Nutrition Sector Bulletin



weight for height, while stunting is low height for age. The report also highlighted that 31.5 per cent of women of reproductive age in Sudan suffer from anaemia.

Access to treatment of acute malnutrition has increased during recent years in Sudan, reaching over 30 per cent of the number of children with acute malnutrition, however, there is much to be done. The Nutrition Sector had just 27 per cent of the required financial resources for 2016 by the end of September. More funding is required to address critical needs of the most vulnerable populations, especially children and women.

Support to 7,500 returnees in Um Baru, North Darfur

About 7,500 returnees in Um Baru locality, North Darfur received essential household supplies and improved shelters over the past week

From 3 to 5 October, the national NGO Sustainable Action Group (SAG) distributed essential household supplies and 1,500 improved shelters to an estimated 7,500 returnees (1,500 families) in three locations in North Darfur's Um Baru locality – Um Baru town, Abu Leha and Ana Bagi villages.

Residents in Abu Leha were displaced due to conflict in 2003, they returned in 2008 and were displaced again in 2015. The return to Abu Leha village is currently ongoing. Displacement and return dynamics in Ana Bagi village are similar to the rest of the locality. People fled Ana Bagi to Um Baru town, Kurbia and Chad in 2003 at the outbreak of the conflict and returned in 2014.

The national NGO Humanitarian Assistance Programme Organization (ASSIST) is carrying out training and registration for its planned activities to target persons with specific needs (PSN) amongst returnees, such as older people, persons with disabilities and women. The national NGO ANHAR is operating three clinics in the area funded by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF). The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières - Spain (MSF-E) is also providing health and nutrition services to returnees in the area.



A mini water yard in Abu Leha village, North Darfur (201, UNDP)

More than 3,700 South Sudanese refugees relocated to the new Kario site in East Darfur

The voluntary relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur State, to the new Kario site was completed as of 30 September with a total of 3,758 individuals relocated.

The low number of refugees relocated to Kario is due to the fact that after household registration from Khor Omer IDP camp, and prior to relocation, some of the refugees moved to other locations within the state for seasonal labour, but are expected to come back to Kario later on. Response to meet other needs of the relocated refugees in Kario is continuing.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) will start the individual biometric registration of the relocated population soon, while preparing for the registration of refugees who will return to Kario at the end of the agricultural season.

As of 30 September, the number of registered South Sudanese refugees in Sudan stands at 251,835 people. This includes about 90,000 refugees who arrived in 2016 so far.

More than 3,700 South Sudanese refugees have been relocated from Khor Omer camp to the new Kario site in East Darfur

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 9 October 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Percentage of the new arrivals in 2016	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	54,246*		SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		54,246	60%	
North Darfur	Al Lait	5,306**		WFP/CDO
Sub total		5,306	5.9%	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp Boram town	5,324 124		COR, UNHCR UNHCR
Sub total		5,448	6.2%	
West Kordofan	Kharasana El Meiram	3,920 4,538		HAC WFP
Sub total		8,458	9.4%	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266		HAC
Sub total		1,266	1.4%	
White Nile	Various locations	14,346		SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		14,346	14.8%	
Khartoum	Open areas	940		SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	1%	
Total		90,010	100%	

*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues, including movements from Boram and Al Radom, South Darfur. **Pending verification as secondary movement.

17 measles cases confirmed in the Abyei area - UNICEF

As of 4 October, 51 measles cases had been reported in Abyei, of which 17 have been confirmed, according to UNICEF

As of 4 October, 51 suspected measles cases had been reported in Abyei town, Abyei Area, of which 17 have been confirmed, according to a [report](#) by UNICEF in South Sudan. In response to the high number of cases, a vaccination campaign is planned for 8 October, targeting 19,815 children aged 6 to 59 months. UNICEF will be providing support for the supply, transportation and delivery of vaccines, as well as awareness raising and social mobilisation for the vaccination campaign. On 5 October, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [deployed](#) staff to support the vaccination campaign in the Abyei area.

According to the World Health Organization, [measles](#) is one of the leading causes of death among young children, even though a safe and cost-effective vaccine is available. It is a highly contagious viral disease, which affects mostly children. It is transmitted via droplets from the nose, mouth or throat of infected persons. Initial symptoms, which usually appear 10–12 days after infection, include high fever, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, and tiny white spots on the inside of the mouth. There is no specific treatment for measles and most people recover within 2–3 weeks. However, measles can cause serious complications, particularly in malnourished children and people with reduced immunity, including blindness, encephalitis, severe diarrhoea, ear infection and pneumonia.



A woman with her children in Noong, Abyei area (2016, UN)