

## HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 4 October, 3,351 measles cases, including 71 deaths, reported in Sudan.
- Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) renews its commitment in prohibiting the recruitment of child soldiers.
- Prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees from Sudan and Sudanese refugees from Chad are underway.
- As of 16 October, the total number of South Sudanese who arrived in Sudan has reached 197,942 exceeding the 2015 planning figure of 196,000.
- Some 7,000 South Sudanese refugees in El Leri locality are in need of assistance, according to HAC.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014) 3.1 million

Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014) 2.5 million

(in 2015) 223,000

GAM burden 2 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 197,942

Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) 175,250

## FUNDING

1.04 billion requested in 2015 (US\$)

49% reported funding



A child receives a vaccination in Sudan (UNICEF, file photo)

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## Confirmed measles cases almost five times the annual average

The number of confirmed measles cases in Sudan has reached almost five times the annual average, according to the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF). As of 4 October, the number of confirmed cases reached 3,351, including 71 deaths, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH).

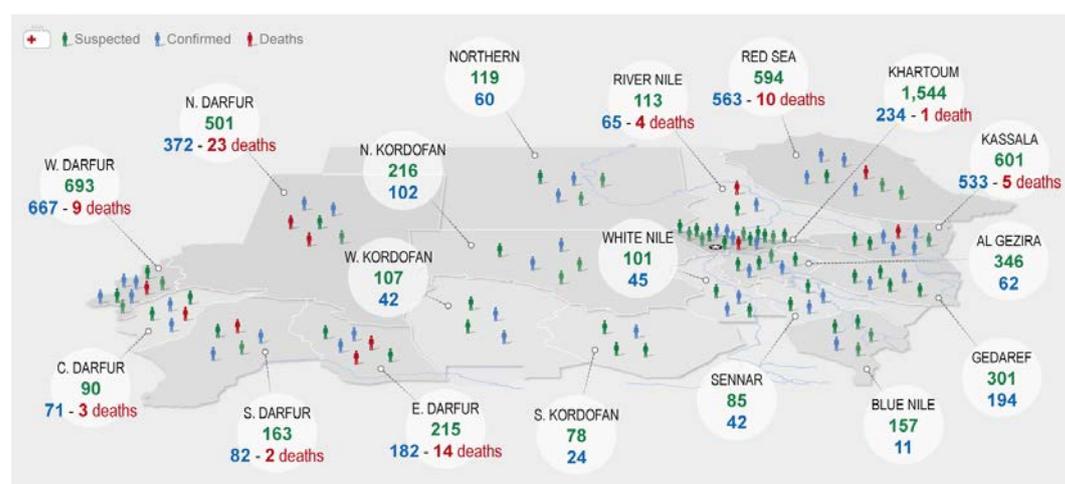
The outbreak started in December 2014 and has affected 71 localities across all 18 states. The majority of cases (73 per cent) has been reported among children under 15 years, of whom 55 per cent are children under five years. The highest number of cases are reported in the states of West Darfur (667), Red Sea (563) and Kassala (533) and the highest number of deaths (23) was reported in North Darfur. Aid organisations continue to respond to the outbreak in their areas of operation. Response measures include health awareness sessions, case detection, ensuring proper case management and providing daily reports.

According to the MoH, US\$5.2 million—\$4 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and \$1.2 million from the Government of Sudan—have been allocated for measles response in 60 localities in the country. The CHF funds will enable UNICEF to procure 6.8 million doses of vaccines, which are enough for the vaccination of 5.7 million children between six months and 15 years across 57 high priority localities. The MoH, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF are developing two measles vaccination campaign proposals, one for areas where there is an outbreak and one for priority areas in Blue Nile, West Kordofan, Abyei, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile and Sennar states.

However, additional funds of about \$1.8 million are needed to cover operational costs for vaccinations for children under 15 years in Khartoum State and in some localities in Gedaref State. A further \$3 million is needed to cover vaccine and operational costs for campaigns in Northern State, El Gezira and River Nile states.

### Measles outbreak in Sudan (December 2014 – 4 October 2015)

Source: MoH



## JEM renews its commitment to prohibit the recruitment of children in its ranks

*JEM renews its commitment in prohibiting the recruitment of children in its ranks*

On 30 September, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) renewed its commitment in prohibiting the recruitment of child soldiers, according to the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The Order instructs all members of JEM to adhere to the international norms and standards governing the protection of children and observe all the provisions of UN Security Council resolutions on children in armed conflict. The recruitment and use of children in conflict is considered a serious crime under international law and the Sudan Child Act of 2010.

In late September 2012, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) submitted an action plan to the UN to stop the use of child soldiers. The plan included the immediate release of all children within JEM and the prevention of recruitment and re-recruitment of children. JEM also committed to granting the UN unhindered access to monitor and verify compliance of the action plan.

According to UNICEF, in Sudan children associated with armed forces and groups are supported through demobilization and reintegration programmes. This includes the training of armed forces/groups on child protection issues to reduce the risk of new or repeated recruitment of children.

## Prospects of voluntary repatriation of refugees from Chad and Sudan

A delegation from Chad—including representatives from the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Reinsertion des Refugies (CNARR) and UNHCR Chad—conducted a cross-border mission to El Geneina, West Darfur, from 13 – 15 October to discuss prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees from Sudan and Sudanese refugees from Chad with key stakeholders. There



Sudanese Refugees arriving in Tissi settlement in Chad (UNHCR, file photo 2013)

are about 10,000 Chadian refugees in Sudan—most of whom are hosted in two refugee camps in Central Darfur's Mukjar and Umshalaya towns in Mukjar and Azum localities—and about 295,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad, according to UNHCR.

The delegation visited the Umshalaya refugee camp in Azum locality in Central Darfur and met with the Chadian refugees. The majority of the Chadian refugees reportedly expressed their interest to return to their country. However, pertinent issues raised by the refugees included security in the areas of return; documentation; and the availability of education and basic services.

UNHCR Sudan also plans to sponsor representatives of the Chadian refugees in Sudan for a “go and see, come and tell” mission to Chad to allow refugees make informed decisions. The Chadian refugees were informed that repatriation is purely on a voluntary basis and no one will be forced to return to Chad without his or her consent. The next cross-border meeting will be held in Chad in November. A similar “go and see, come and tell” mission will be sponsored for the Sudanese refugees in Chad.

*There are about 295,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad, according to UNHCR*

## South Sudanese arrivals now exceed the 2015 planning figure

*The total number of South Sudanese who arrived in Sudan has reached 197,942 exceeding the 2015 planning figure of 196,000*

As of 16 October, the total number of South Sudanese who arrived in Sudan has reached 197,942 exceeding the 2015 planning figure of 196,000, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Of these people, 121,928 refugees have received some form of humanitarian assistance. According to UNHCR, with the current rate of influx an estimated 218,500 South Sudanese refugees are expected to arrive in the country by the end of the year. UNHCR and partners have started to work on the 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan situation with the assumption that the influx will remain substantial in 2016. Over the past two weeks, 4,893 South Sudanese arrivals were confirmed, the majority of whom entered through South and West Kordofan (4,544) while only 243 arrived in White Nile State. Some reverse movements from Khartoum back to White Nile State have been reported—likely for the individual registration purposes.

### Response to the needs of South Sudanese refugees in White Nile

Aid organisations continue to provide humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan. The majority of refugees—nearly 60 per cent—have settled in seven refugee sites in White Nile State. The refugee sites have been overwhelmed with the continued influx and basic services and facilities are unable to meet growing needs. To help alleviate this problem, the Commissioner of El Salaam locality has identified two new sites, Al Neem and Al Waral.

Individual registration has resumed in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites on 7 October. In the first four days alone, 1,318 people were registered and daily registrations are increasing. With the resumption of individual registration, UNHCR and partners are expecting some adjustments in the overall numbers.

A total 11,086 health consultations were given at the seven clinics in the refugee sites. Acute respiratory infection remains the primary cause of attendance at 25 per cent of all consultations, followed by malaria with 20 per cent and diarrheal diseases at 12 per cent.

### HAC, some 7,000 refugees in El Leri locality need humanitarian assistance

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), more than 5,000 refugees have arrived El Leri and 2,000 in Surajia villages in South Kordofan's El Leri locality in September, bringing the total number of refugees in the locality to about 14,000. The new refugees in El Leri are reportedly in need of food, emergency shelter as well as water and sanitation services.

Aid organizations in Kadugli are planning an inter-agency assessment with the aim of identifying the humanitarian needs of the new and old caseload of refugees in El Leri, Surajia, Gedeid and Greid villages. These are the areas with the highest concentration of newly arrived refugees from South Sudan. So far, the refugees received food assistance from the Government but have not received any other assistance from aid organizations, as the roads have been impassable due to the rains.



South Sudanese refugees receiving assistance in White Nile (UNHCR)