

HIGHLIGHTS

- Macroeconomic conditions, including devaluation of the local currency and high inflation continue to erode household purchasing power, FEWS NET said.
- 1,888 families lost all their possessions in East Darfur's El Neem IDP camp, when an unattended cooking fire engulfed a large section of the camp.
- Results of a nutrition survey indicate GAM rates above WHO's emergency threshold of 10 per cent across all refugee camps in White Nile State.



Fire awareness training in El Neem IDP camp, East Darfur (UPO, 2018)

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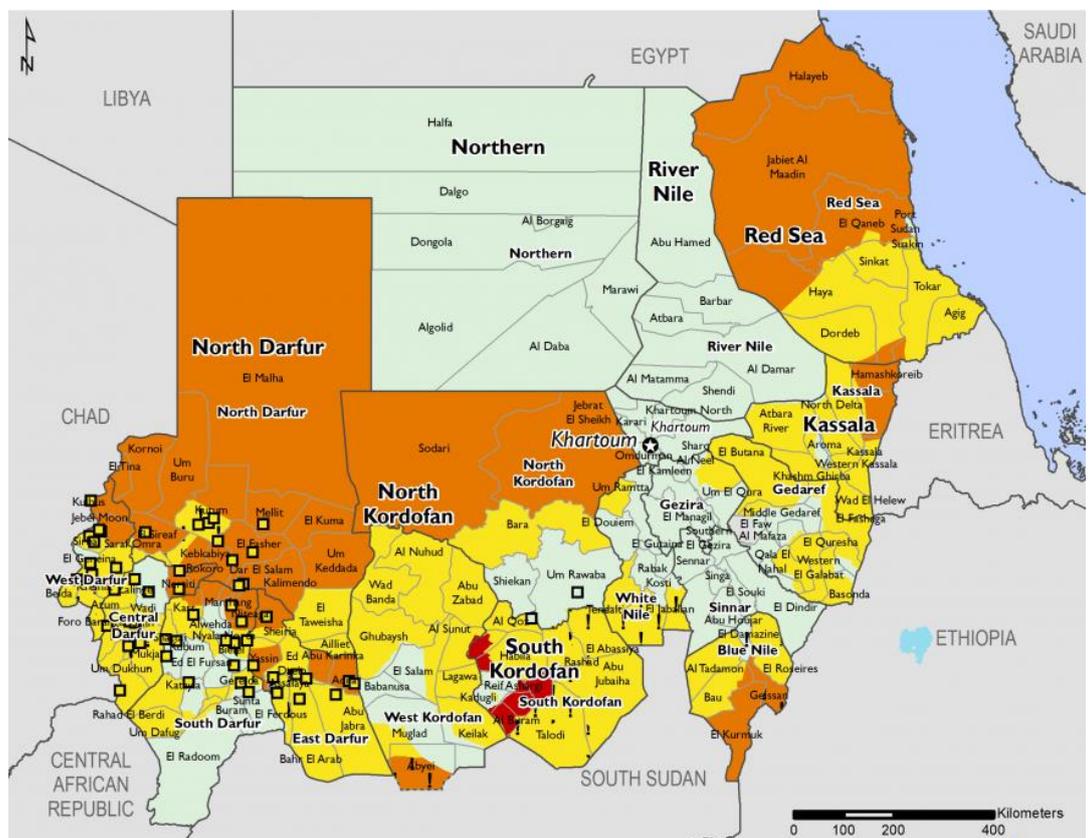
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High prices impact household purchasing power – FEWS NET

Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, including devaluation of the local currency and high inflation continue to erode household purchasing power, says [FEWS NET in their latest Key Message Update](#). On average, cereal prices increased up by 20 per cent across markets between May and June 2018. These increases are attributed to seasonably tightened market supplies, seasonal increased demand for local consumption and cross-border trade, and extremely high costs of transportation. Sorghum and millet prices are about 200 per cent above the five-year average, says FEWS NET.

Predicted food security levels July – September 2018

Source: FEWS NET Key Message Update July 2018



FIGURES 2018

# people in need in Sudan (2018 HNO)	5.5 million
# people in need in Darfur (2018 HNO)	3.1 million
GAM caseload (2018 HNO)	2.3 million
South Sudanese refugees – total	768,125
Pre-2013	352,212
Post-2013	415,913
(UNHCR 31 June 2018)	
Other refugees and asylum seekers UNHCR	153,620
(31 Jan 2018)	

FUNDING

316.3 million
US\$ received in 2018
31.4% funded
(FTS as of 2 August 2018)

Food security is likely to improve after the October harvest, and most parts of Sudan will return to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels

Through September, poor households in areas of North Darfur and Kassala states—affected by severe dryness in 2017—refugees from South Sudan, and poor households in northern parts of Red Sea and North Kordofan states are expected to slide to Crisis, equivalent to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3, says FEWS NET. FEWS NET defines IPC Phase 3 as when 20 per cent of families in an area have limited access to food with high or above average malnutrition rates reported. However, food security is likely to improve after the October harvest, and most parts of Sudan will return to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels.

Above-average rainfall to date has favored crop development and pasture regeneration. The exception is in some areas in northern Kassala, East Darfur, parts of West Kordofan, and South Kordofan states—where rainfall has been below average—leading to delayed crop establishment, i.e. the percentage of sown seed that goes on to produce plants. Meanwhile, heavy rain has caused localized flash flooding in some areas of West Kordofan, Kassala, Blue Nile, Sennar, West and Central Darfur states.

Ravaged by a household fire, IDPs in Darfur turn to a national partner for assistance

When an unattended cooking fire spread last April across a section of El Neem internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in East Darfur, 1,888 families lost all their possessions. Intensified by wind, the flames quickly spread through the homes, which were closely clustered with little or no space or roads between blocks. To assist the victims and introduce a more robust anti-fire culture,



UPO staff distributing supplies to the IDPs affected by the fire (UPO, 2018)

United Peace Organization (UPO), a national non-governmental organization (NGO) has initiated a programme in El Neem, including improved emergency shelter materials; improved shelter construction techniques; and fire prevention awareness.

With \$320,000 funding from the USAID Rapid Response Fund (RRF), so far 714 families have received improved emergency shelter materials, 400 of whom have already built new homes. Under the programme, 100 youth volunteers – 35 per cent women – have received training on fire prevention, control and risk management, and fire-proof shelter construction. Working together with affected people, the youth volunteers extended their training to 5,700 women and girls, who undertake most of the cooking in their households. With training on fire prevention and control, and risk management, the youth volunteers, and the women and girls have held about 50 fire awareness, prevention and planning and action sessions in the camp. So far, they have reached 50,000 people, and plan to cover the whole camp population of about 92,000 people.

The trainings have enabled about 2,000 families to take preventative steps against fire, including building small walls from soil within the kitchen area to reduce direct contact with flammable materials; and setting up kitchens separately from the living quarters. The UPO response activities will continue until 25 September 2018, restoring the dignity and reducing the stress from this traumatic incident.

So far, 50,000 people have been trained on fire awareness and prevention in El Neem camp

High malnutrition rates reported across refugee camps in White Nile State

GAM rates are above WHO's emergency threshold of 10 per cent across all refugee camps in White Nile State, according to a recent nutrition survey

In its latest South Sudanese refugee response update, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) says that preliminary results for the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in White Nile State indicate critical—above 15 per cent—global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in refugee camps. Key drivers of the malnutrition include food insecurity and nutrition programme gaps, including both curative and preventive interventions.

While the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) is leading a 'find-and-treat' initiative to ensure at-risk children are identified and enrolled in camp nutrition programmes, the World Food Programme (WFP) has prioritized food distribution and preventive and curative nutritional supplements for children aged 6-59 months. In addition, they are targeting breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women with blanket supplementary feeding programme and a curative programme for persons of concerns with moderately acute malnutrition (MAM).

The SENS was carried out jointly by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, World Health Organization (WHO), the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), the government's Commission for Refugees (CoR), the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the Global Health Foundation.

The SENS findings point to the wider effects of chronic underfunding for the refugee response, especially for water, sanitation, hygiene, health and livelihoods assistance. Despite ongoing new refugee arrivals to Sudan, as of 17 July response partners have received 9 per cent (US\$ 27.9 million) of the \$327.2 million needed for the [Sudan response under the 2018 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#).