

## HIGHLIGHTS

- On 14 January, a national staff member working for an international NGO was abducted in Nyala, South Darfur by armed men.
- Humanitarian organisations have assessed and verified about 18,400 new IDPs in a number of locations in North Darfur.
- An estimated 119,950 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since violence erupted in South Sudan mid-December 2013, according to the UNHCR.
- In South Kordofan, 820 IDPs from areas controlled by the SPLM-N have sought shelter in government-controlled areas, according to HAC.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan 3.1 million

IDPs in Darfur (to date) 2.4 million

GAM burden 2 million

Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR) 168,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 119,945

## FUNDING

**986 million** requested in 2014 (US\$)

**54 %** reported funding



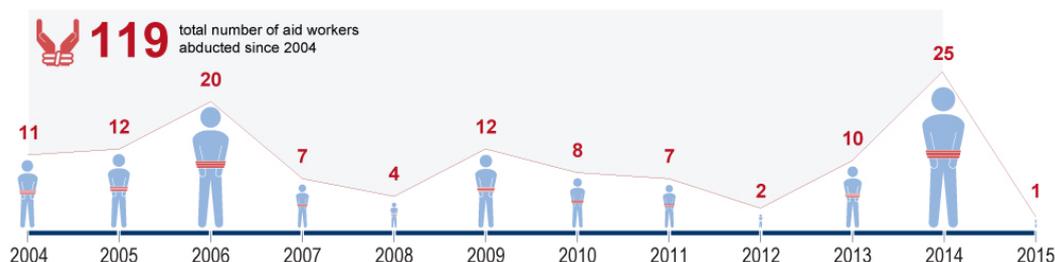
Girls receiving school uniforms in Central Darfur's Almatar camp (Tearfund)

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## Aid worker abducted in Nyala, South Darfur

On 14 January, a national staff member working for an international NGO was abducted in Nyala, South Darfur by armed men. The perpetrators forced the staff member into their 4x4 vehicle and drove away towards the northern direction of Nyala town. The abductors left the vehicle the staff member was driving at the scene. Police have been informed and are investigating the incident. According to the Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD) and the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), between 2004 and 2015, 119 aid workers, both national and international, were abducted in Sudan, mainly in the Darfur region.



Sources: AWSD & UNAMID

## Civilian displacement following clashes and attacks in the Jebel Marra area and North Darfur

In the Jebel Marra area of Darfur and in North Darfur State, fighting between government forces and armed movements continues to affect civilians and cause civilian displacement. The humanitarian community is making continued efforts to verify the number of people displaced despite the challenges of ongoing fighting and lack of access to the areas affected.

So far, humanitarian organisations have assessed and verified about 18,400 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in a number of locations in North Darfur (see the table below).

### Some 500 IDPs flee East Jebel Marra to Marshang, South Darfur

On 12 January, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Darfur's Marshang locality reported the arrival of about 500 displaced people in Kaila, Tom Kitir and Hashaba IDP camps. According to HAC, these people fled Fanga Suk, Kwira and Laiba areas in the eastern Jebel Marra following recent fighting between government forces and armed movements. These people were already displaced people living in IDP camps in Marshang who had gone to the eastern Jebel Marra area for seasonal farming.

## Numbers of verified newly displaced people in North Darfur State

Location of displacement	Number of IDPs	Verified by
Shagra A, B, C, Behair, Um Hajaleed. Majdob	5,940	SMoH
Nifasha	448	MSF
Argo IDP camp	4,506	MSF
Rwanda IDP camp	1,338	MSF
Tawila town	4,587	SMoH
Um Baru UNAMID team site	1,573	UNAMID/INGO
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,392</b>	

### Some 4,000 IDPs flee to Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur

Preliminary findings from a joint mission conducted in North Darfur's Shangil Tobaya area, Dar Al Salam locality, show that an estimated 4,000 people arrived in Nifasha IDP camp. The majority of these people are displaced people who left the camp for seasonal farming, however, some 450 people (99 families) have been displaced for the first time, according to the mission. Their main needs are emergency household supplies, food and health assistance. They arrived from a number of villages in Tawila and Dar El Salam localities in North Darfur as well as North Jebel Marra locality (Rokero area) in Central Darfur between 4 – 14 January following fighting between government forces and armed movements in the areas.

The national NGO Dar Al Salam Development Association (DDA) conducted a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening targeting children under the age of five amongst this population. Among the 672 children screened there were 13 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 48 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

The 2013 nation-wide survey results released by the Ministry of Health revealed that 59 out of the 184 localities in Sudan have a prevalence of GAM above emergency threshold levels of 15 per cent, while some localities in North Darfur and Red Sea State reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above 30 per cent. Displacement increases fragility and the prevalence of malnutrition but additional factors are important as well, including feeding habits, child care, sanitation and access to health services, food insecurity, economic hardships and infectious diseases, according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Sudan 2015.

### Assistance to newly displaced people in Tawila locality, North Darfur

Humanitarian organisations are responding to the needs of people arriving in IDP camps in North Darfur's Tawila locality who fled areas of conflict between government forces and armed movements.

In Argo IDP camp, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) distributed non-food and personal hygiene supplies to 500 families (benefitting some 2,500 people). UNICEF and the State Ministry of Social Affairs (SMoSA) distributed 2,358 blankets among the new arrivals targeting children under the age of five, separated children, lactating mothers, and pregnant women in Argo, Dali and Rwanda IDP camps.

The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières-Spain (MSF-E) and UNICEF/WES have each installed a water bladder Argo IDP camp. These two bladders will serve just over 3,000 newly arrived displaced people in Argo IDP camp.

MSF-E also distributed emergency household supplies to the newly arrived displaced people in Argo IDP camp. Cooking sets, however, were not included and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is coordinating with MSF-E to fill this gap. The mission also identified animal vaccinations and treatment as a requirement. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is liaising with the State Ministry of Animal Resources to fill this gap.

*Some 450 people have been newly displaced in North Darfur's Shangil Tobaya area, Dar Al Salam locality, according to a joint mission conducted in the area*

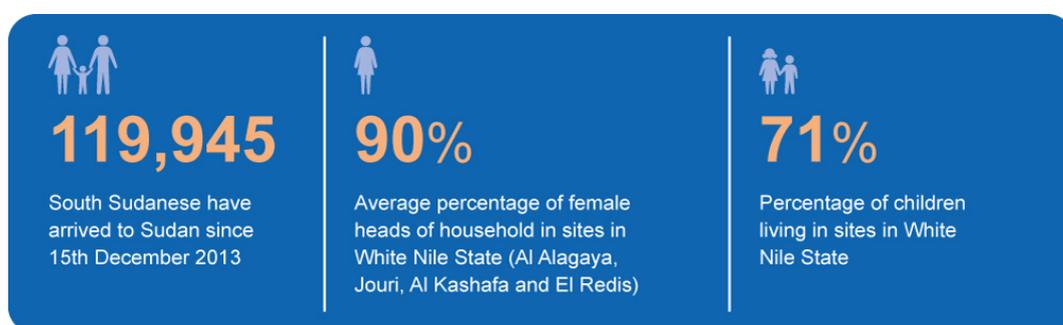
## Flooding suspends the relocation of South Sudanese refugees to new site in White Nile State

*The relocation of refugees from El Redis to El Redis 2 site is temporarily suspended due to flooding*

As of 15 January, an estimated 119,950 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan seeking refuge since violence erupted in South Sudan mid-December 2013, according to the UNHCR.

Flooding in White Nile State, caused by the closing to the Jebel Aulia dam, has affected El Redis, El Redis 2 and Jouri relocation sites, UNHCR said. Access and the delivery of basic services to these refugees have been hindered. The flooding has also forced humanitarian actors to temporarily suspend the relocation of refugees from El Redis to El Redis 2 relocation sites.

Meanwhile on 14 January, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that it urgently requires US\$10 million to meet the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan for the next six months. UNHCR's most likely scenario in the Regional Response Plan projects that 196,000 refugees from South Sudan will have arrived in Sudan by the end of 2015.



Source: UNHCR

## HAC: some 800 IDPs from SPLM-N areas arrive in government-controlled areas of South Kordofan

HAC in South Kordofan said that between November 2014 and mid-January 2015, 820 newly displaced people have sought shelter in government-controlled areas of South Kordofan from areas controlled by the Sudan People Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) in the state. This is an increase of 510 people compared to the figure of 310 newly displaced people reported in early January 2015.

Earlier this month, HAC reported that they expect up to 145,000 people from SPLM-N areas to move to government-controlled areas as a result of renewed fighting between government forces and the SPLM-N in parts of South and West Kordofan states. Aid organisations and sectors based in Kadugli are finalising their contingency plans to meet the needs of this new possible caseload.

There are also reports of hundreds of Sudanese people fleeing South Kordofan and taking refuge in South Sudan's Yida camp. The number of new arrivals is currently being verified by humanitarian organisations on the ground.

## Emergency education project in Um Dukhun

*The emergency education project in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality aims at providing access to education to over 2,000 pupils*

The protracted conflict between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality over the past two years has had a negative impact on the education system in the area. In response, the international NGO Tearfund, in partnership with UNICEF, is implementing an emergency education project aimed at providing children in IDP camps and returnee villages in the locality.

To date, Tearfund has completed the construction of 10 semi-permanent classrooms in two schools, one in Kamjar returnee village and one in Bilal School in Almatar IDP camp

in Um Dukhun locality. Water and sanitation as well as teachers offices have also been constructed in the schools. Tearfund also provided school uniforms and educational supplies for the two schools. Active Parents' and Teachers' Associations (PTA) were formed to manage the schools, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. This intervention is providing educational services to 715 schoolchildren (260 girls and 455 boys). Tearfund also plans to establish additional classrooms and water and sanitation facilities in Almatar IDP camp and in Algantour village. Overall, the project aims at providing access to education to over 2,000 pupils in the locality.

## ECHO's new donation to help address malnutrition

*According to UNICEF, there are over 2 million children suffering from acute malnutrition in Sudan, including 550,000 severely acutely malnourished*

On 12 January, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) donated an additional €1,335,000 (estimated US\$ 1.5 million) to UNICEF to address the emergency levels of malnutrition in the most affected regions in Sudan. According to UNICEF, there are over 2 million children suffering from acute malnutrition in Sudan, of which 550,000 are severely acutely malnourished. This represents about one in every twelve children under the age of five.

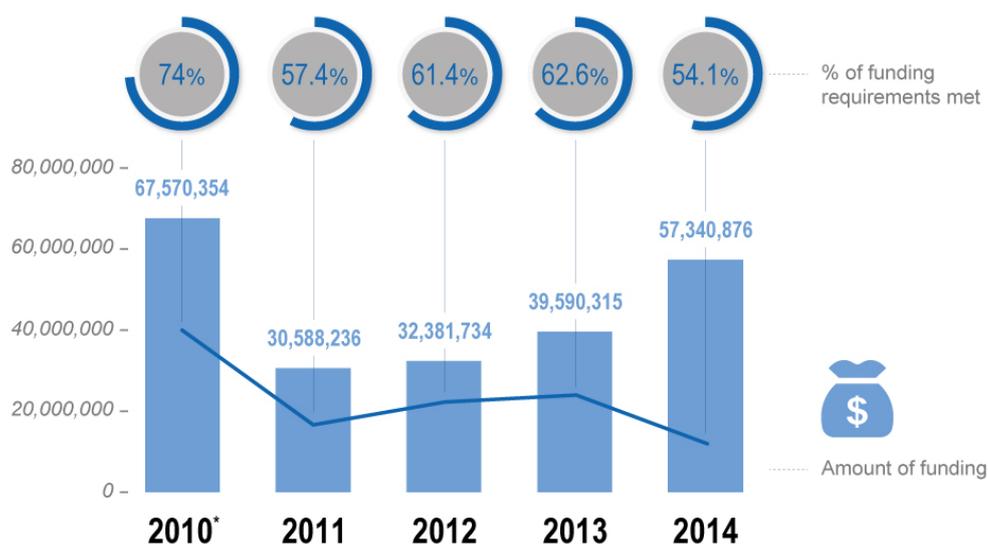
Over the last year, ECHO funding had supported UNICEF with an initial €2,000,000 (estimated \$2.3 million), which enabled UNICEF and its partners provide immediate and life-saving interventions to Sudanese children suffering as a result of the ongoing development and humanitarian crisis. This additional €1,335,000 donation will further ensure a concerted multi-sectoral approach to address the malnutrition crisis and make a vital difference in reaching the most vulnerable children in the most deprived localities in Sudan, ECHO said in a statement.

The US, Japan, Italy and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) are other major donors supporting nutrition sector in Sudan, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

According to the HNO of SRP 2015, malnutrition among children in Sudan is chronic and 'emergency level' rates have been observed for the last decades. Child malnutrition is observed in both conflict and non-conflict affected states as well as in all socio-economic groups, including the wealthiest.

### Nutrition sector funding declining since 2010

According to the FTS, funding made available by donors to the nutrition sector under the Humanitarian Work Plan has been overall declining since 2010 in terms of coverage of funding requirements. In 2010, nutrition sector projects received 74 per cent of the funds requested, while in 2014 the rate went down to 54 per cent, the lowest since 2010. The actual amount of funds made available dropped in 2011 sharply compared to 2010. Since 2011, the amount of funds received has been increasing but did not reach the pre-2011 levels, according to FTS.



Source: FTS  
\*2010 figures include funding for southern Sudan