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HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid organisations have registered 32,490 newly displaced people in North and Central Darfur states of whom IOM has verified 20,589 in North Darfur.
- About 7,400 IDPs in North Darfur's Um Baru area receive food aid.
- An estimated 7,000 returnees, displaced people and refugees in South Darfur's Um Dafug area start receiving humanitarian assistance.
- In areas south of Bahr El Arab in the Abyei area, 20 per cent of households were found to be food insecure, according to the Abyei Food Security and Nutrition Assessment.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	3.1 million
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IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.5 million
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GAM burden	2 million
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Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR)	168,000
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South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	121,749
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

2%
reported funding



IDP family taking refuge in an IDP camp in Tawila, North Darfur (UNAMID)

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Registration of newly displaced people in Darfur ongoing

People displaced by fighting between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur and parts of the Jebel Marra area are receiving assistance from aid organisations. Humanitarian organisations are conducting verification and needs assessments in areas of reported displacement while also responding to needs. Aid organisations have so far registered 32,490 newly displaced people in North and Central Darfur states, of whom the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in North Darfur has verified 20,589.

In North Darfur, where 28,476 displaced people have been registered, life-saving assistance has been provided to a majority of the newly displaced. This assistance includes food, health service, nutritional support and non-food items. Aid delivery has been delayed in some area such as Um Baru due to insecurity along the roads. There have been difficulties providing adequate quantities of clean water for displaced people in Tawilla camps, as well as education services for newly displaced children.

Humanitarian interventions in Central Darfur however, have been limited due to a lack of access, ostensibly due to the volatile security situation and bureaucratic impediments. HAC reported that an estimated 36,000 people were displaced in West, Central and North Jebel Marra localities. Humanitarian actors have been unable to access these people and confirm and respond to their needs. So far, only 4,000 newly displaced people in Guldo town in West Jebel Marra locality have been assessed, following a HAC-led mission with participating international NGOs and national partners.

According to the mission, these people are in need of food, emergency household supplies, drinking water, latrines as well as health services and nutritional supplies. Humanitarian partners are discussing with authorities the need to facilitate UNAMID escorts in these areas. Support from UNAMID remains key to the timely provision of humanitarian assistance.



New IDPs arriving in an IDP camp in Tawila, North Darfur (UNAMID)

Mission to Tawila IDP camps identifies clean water as a major need of IDPs

The inter-agency mission to Argo, Dali and Rwanda internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in North Darfur's Tawila locality found that significant water supply problems exist, particularly in Argo IDP camp. The State Ministry of Health's (SMoH) Environmental Health Department is now conducting water quality testing in the locality. From 40 different water sources tested, 14 samples were contaminated with bacteria. Three of these samples were from communal water sources and 11 were from households. Water chlorination has been recommended for all IDP camps in Tawila locality.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) distributed two-month food rations (83.5 tonnes of food), donated by the World Food Programme (WFP), to 3,158 displaced people in Rwanda IDP camp, to 1,683 displaced people in Argo IDP camp, and to 283 displaced people in Dali IDP camp. This is the first time this group of people has received food assistance since they arrived in the camps. In January, 4,506 displaced people in Argo and 1,300 displaced people in Rwanda IDP camp received food aid.

On 28 February, the national NGO SAEKER Charitable Society, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), completed the vaccination and treatment of 4,170 different heads of livestock in Argo IDP camp.

About 7,400 displaced people receive food assistance in Um Baru

People displaced by recent fighting in the Jebel Marra and taking refuge near the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Um Baru team site have all relocated to a new site 1.5km from the team site. The international NGO Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) distributed 164.9 MT of food donated by WFP to 7,362 newly displaced people in Um Baru. This includes 119.54 tonnes for two-month food rations and 21.54 tonnes for an emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (e-BSFP) for 1,725 children under the age of five, as well as pregnant and lactating women.

The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E) will distribute emergency household supplies to displaced people who have not received assistance. The remaining 600 emergency household kits required have yet to arrive from El Obeid. The international NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) has constructed 18 latrines at the new relocation site.

Over 7,000 displaced people receive food aid in Rural El Fasher

WFP distributed 91.42 tonnes of food to 7,428 newly displaced people in villages of Shagra A, B and C, Behair, Umm Hagaleeg and Majdoub B villages in the El Fasher rural area. WFP also distributed an additional 58.5 tonnes of one-month emergency food rations to 7,228 displaced people from the same group. A further 32.92 tonnes of food of e-BSFP food for 5,097 children under five years as well as pregnant and lactating women was also distributed.



IDP family by their shelter an IDP camp in North Darfur (UNAMID)

Some 3,000 IDP children and women in Zamzam camp receive e-BSF

The international Organization for Migration (IOM) is supplying newly displaced people in Zamzam camp with 80,000 litres of water daily. Additionally, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) has drilled two boreholes and is installing an elevated water tank in the area. The drilling of a third borehole is ongoing.

The displaced people who had taken refuge near the UNAMID team site have all reallocated to a new site 1.5km from the team site

The international NGO Relief International (RI) distributed half-month food rations (19,067 tonnes) of e-BSFP food for 2,889 children under the age of five as well as pregnant and lactating women. An additional one-month ration of e-BSFP food for 1,401 children under the age of five as well as pregnant and lactating women is scheduled to arrive soon.

The international NGO Plan Sudan has constructed 40 latrines, with the SMOH constructing an additional 250 latrines.

Food to assist over 1,600 displaced people en route to El Sireaf locality

People who have fled from Abu Gamra and Kornei locality are taking refuge in the villages of Medeses and Kino in El Sireaf locality. In response, WFP has sent 29.23 tonnes of food to assist 1,645 displaced people, including 362 children under the age. Once the food arrives, a distribution will be undertaken by SRCS.

Response to returnees in South Darfur's Um Dafug

Humanitarian actors are ramping up the response to returnees, displaced people and refugees in South Darfur's Um Dafug area.

According to UNICEF, the international NGO International Aid Services (IAS) has rehabilitated seven of 32 broken hand pumps in Dafug town. IAS also plans to convert one hand pump to a solar powered water yard. The organisation is planning to drill six additional boreholes in locations with high concentrations of people. WHO provided two rapid response kits to Um Dafug in December 2014. Each kit can support 10,000 people for three months. UNHCR has been requested to provide emergency household supplies to about 7,000 people in the Um Dafug area.

According to IOM, an estimated 7,000 displaced people (1,423 families) were registered in Um Dafug town and surrounding villages. These people fled their homes following clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun area in 2013/2014. IOM also registered just over 9,300 Sudanese refugee returnees (1,813 families) in Um Dafug who had arrived from the Central African Republic (CAR) between May-June 2014. UNHCR reports that there are about 950 refugees from CAR in the town.

Severe water shortage in South Kordofan's Abu Kershola locality

Displaced people taking refuge in the villages of Hegerat, Karling, Um Berembita, Khor El Daliab and Al Fayidh in South Kordofan's Abu Kershola locality are in urgent need of water and sanitation services, according to HAC. In Hegerat village, there is only one hand pump that provides water for over 3,600 displaced people and 5,000 people in the host community. In Um Berembita there is one water yard, with eight broken hand pumps, serving more than 26,000 people.

People in Hegerat and Karling villages travel 20 kms to Abu Kershola town to access health services, according to HAC. Karling village also has about 1,000 returnees, according to HAC. The displaced people also require emergency household and shelter supplies, according to HAC, as the last distribution occurred in May 2014.

These displaced people fled from Um Cham Chaka and Um Baraka villages in Abu Kershola locality, and from some areas of Rashad and El Abassiya localities, following fighting between government forces and armed movements in 2013/2014.

Food insecurity reported in Abyei area

The southern areas of the Abyei box are facing increased food insecurity according to the Abyei Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, conducted in December 2014 in areas south of Bahr El Arab River. According to the findings, 20 per cent of the assessed households are food insecure, with 19 per cent being moderately food insecure and 1 per cent being severely food insecure. Vulnerability to food insecurity is more prevalent

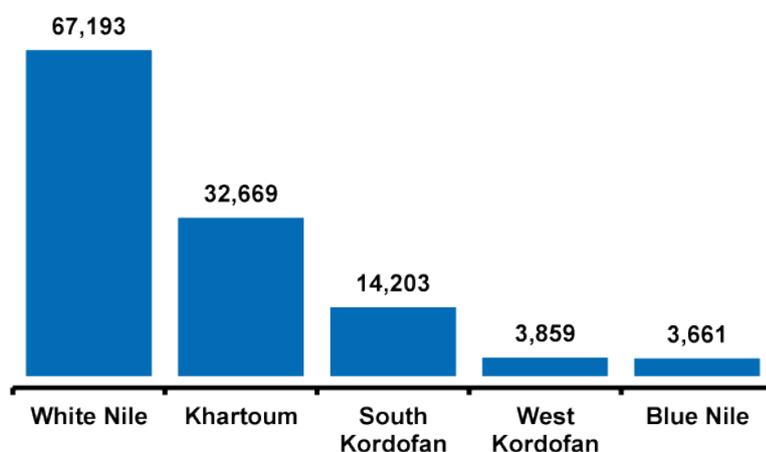
An estimated 7,000 returnees, displaced people and refugees in Um Dafug start receiving humanitarian assistance

In areas south of Bahr El Arab in the Abyei area, 20 per cent of households are food insecure

among female-headed households (25 per cent). About 82 per cent of the assessed households in Abyei had received food assistance through the WFP General Food Distribution (GFD) programme. A key recommendation of the assessment is that food and non-food assistance should continue, but there is also a need to implement programmes that can build and restore household resilience (food or cash for work). Food assistance should primarily target poor households such as households with disabled individuals, female-headed households and households headed by the elderly (over 60 years of age). During January, as part of its GFD programme, WFP distributed food to 62,239 of the 81,120 people from the Ngok Dinka tribe in Agok, Mading Jok Thiang, Miyom Ngok, Wunpeth and in Abyei town. WFP also distributed food to 5,345 of the 6,818 people from South Sudan's Unity State. February food distributions are currently ongoing.

Over 45,000 South Sudanese citizens registered

According to UNHCR, over 45,000 South Sudanese citizens have been registered across 12 sites in both Jebel Aulia and Khartoum localities in Khartoum State. These registrations have taken place under the joint memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI) the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. Distribution of corresponding identity cards is ongoing.



Source: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

Following the issuance of these identity cards, examples have been reported of South Sudanese being able to access free health services in Khartoum hospitals.

Over 121,700 South Sudanese refugees arrive in Sudan

According to UNHCR, as of 26 February 121,749 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013, having fled fighting in South Sudan. Over 78,200 of these refugees have received some form of humanitarian assistance.

WFP camp profiling exercise in North Darfur

In North Darfur, WFP has started a camp profiling exercise targeting displaced people in IDP camps and those taking refuge with host communities. This exercise includes assessments and house-to-house surveys to identify vulnerable people and ascertain their level of vulnerability. All the identified people will receive appropriate humanitarian assistance.

Groups with severe food insecurity status will continue to benefit from WFP's GFD. Those with moderate food insecurity will be supported with alternative assistance in order to enable them adjust their livelihoods. This includes community asset creation to improve agricultural and pastoral practices, vocational training linked to income generating activities, trainings combined with microfinance, etc. Approximately one-third (476,800 people) of the displaced people in North Darfur are currently on WFP's GFD programme. The camp profiling results and recommendations are expected to be implemented in the third quarter of 2015 or first quarter of 2016.

One-third of the displaced people in North Darfur are currently on WFP's general food distribution programme