

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 110,000 IDPs from Jebel Marra have been reported in North, Central and South Darfur.
- About 60% of the displaced people from Jebel Marra in North Darfur have taken refuge near the UNAMID team site in Sortony.
- Driven by food shortages in South Sudan, the number of South Sudanese who arrived in Khor Omer camp in East Darfur has reached to about 18,000 by 13 March.
- UNEP is promoting early recovery to encourage cooperation over natural resources and improve lives of people affected by conflict.

### FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015) 3.2 million

Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015) 2.66 million

GAM burden 2 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 173,834

Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) 173,441

### FUNDING

**56.3 million\***  
US\$ received in 2016

\* The above amount will be tracked against the 2016 HRP once finalised.



IDP women in Sortony, North Darfur (UN, 2016)

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## Aid agencies provide assistance to new IDPs from Jebel Marra, challenges remain

Almost two months after the latest bout of hostilities started in Darfur's Jebel Marra area, people continue to flee their homes and seek shelter and assistance in several locations in North, Central and South Darfur states. As of 13 March, the total number of reported new internally displaced persons (IDP) is 110,273 people, which is about 7,500 more compared to the figure reported on 6 March. About 95 per cent of the new IDPs (close to 105,000 people) are in North Darfur State (see details in the table below). There are also 4,000 newly displaced people reported in Central Darfur and another 1,390 displaced people in South Darfur. Of all the reported new IDPs, about 65,800 have been registered and verified so far in Sortony and Tawilla. The final verified figures are likely to differ from the reported ones after the registration and verification exercises are finalised.

Aid organisations continue to deliver humanitarian assistance to displaced people in accessible areas, mainly in North Darfur. By 13 March, more than 96,000 newly displaced people received emergency food and other forms of assistance. There are also unconfirmed reports of up to an additional 80,000 IDPs in Central Darfur as a result of the Jebel Marra conflict. The UN and partners have been unable to verify this reported

#### Reported displacement from the Jebel Marra area – 13 March 2016

State	Location	No. of IDPs reported	Source
<b>North Darfur</b>	Sortony	62,192	IOM (46,800 verified by IOM)
	Tawilla	36,375	IOM (19,000 verified by IOM)
	Shadad IDP camp	3,668	IOM (to be verified)
	Kebkabiya town	2,649	HAC, KSCS
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>104,884</b>	
<b>*Central Darfur</b>	Hassaheza IDP camp	1,009	Registration done by IA mission
	Hamediya IDP camp	240	Registration done by IA mission
	Thur, Guldo & Nertiti	2,750	HAC
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3,999</b>	
<b>South Darfur</b>	Kass IDP camp	555	Inter-agency mission (415 registered by HAC)
	Deribat	835	SRCS
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,390</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>110,273</b>	

*About 60% of the displaced people from Jebel Marra in North Darfur have taken refuge near the UNAMID team site in Sortony*

displacement due to lack of access despite several requests. For more information on needs, response and gaps please refer to the latest [Jebel Marra Fact Sheet](#).

### **Access to water remains the main challenge in Sortony**

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of IDPs from Jebel Marra that have taken refuge near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in North Darfur's Sortony area remains at 62,129 people.

While assistance is being provided in Sortony, significant shortages remain. With the exception of food

and health, there are gaps in most of the sectors. Water and sanitation services remain below standards. People are currently receiving 1.5 litres per person per day, which is far below the Sudan Emergency Response Framework (ERF) standard of 7.5 litres per person per day. This is lower than the 2.5 litres per person per day that they had been receiving last week probably related to the increased strain on existing services.

So far, the drilling of boreholes has been unsuccessful and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) is looking into other options such as bringing in water by trucks from Kebkabiya town. Progress has been made in latrine construction and health promotion activities but more needs to be done. There are also 5,123 displaced people who are still waiting for emergency shelter and household supplies.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is currently distributing one-month food rations from the World Food Programme (WFP) to all the displaced people. The national NGO ANHAR distributed nutrition supplements to 8,197 children under five years and pregnant and nursing women to cover their needs for 15 days.

Health services for the displaced people are provided through three temporary clinics in the area. One clinic is run by the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E). The remaining two clinics are run by ANHAR; the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF provided ANHAR with medical supplies to cover the needs for 52,000 people for one month. ANHAR has also deployed two health assistants to promote health services. On 7 March, MSF-E – with the support of the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), UNICEF and WHO – launched a measles and polio (with vitamin A) vaccination campaign targeting 26,480 people from 6 months to 15 years. The campaign is ongoing.

The national NGO Kebkabiya Smallholder Charitable Society (KSCS)—with UNICEF support—has formed a community-based child protection network to support child-friendly space animators in the implementation of child protection activities at the community level. A gender-based violence group has also been established to help sensitise communities.

### **Sanitation challenges in Tawilla**

According to IOM, there are 36,375 people displaced from Jebel Marra taking refuge in the Tawilla area. While access to safe/clean water is better in Tawilla compared to Sortony, sanitation services are below standards. The national NGO National Planning Organization (NPO)—with the support of IOM—constructed the 70 latrines planned for Rwanda IDP camp. This brings the total number of latrines constructed to 300 resulting in



Women standing in line for water collection in Sortony, North Darfur (UN, 2016)

*In Tawilla, sanitation services in areas where people displaced from Jebel Marra have taken refuge are below standards*

a one latrine to 100 people ratio, which is well below the Sudan ERF standard of one latrine per 50 people.

MSF-E—with the support of the SMOH, UNICEF and WHO—has completed a measles and polio (with vitamin A) vaccination campaign reaching 10,491 people (6 months to 15 years). The national NGO SAEKER Voluntary Organisation has



Newly arrived displaced people in Tawilla, North Darfur (UN, 2016)

trained 40 people who are currently carrying out health promotion activities in Tawilla. SAEKER has also distributed 15 days nutrition supplements to 2,611 children under 5 years and pregnant and nursing women. To date 9,176 children under 5 years and pregnant and nursing women in Tawilla have received nutrition supplies.

SAEKER carried out a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening for 1,583 children under 5 years, through which 11 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 87 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were identified. All malnourished children were provided with the required nutritional supplements and MSF-E established a stabilisation centre to treat SAM cases.

### Shelter and essential household supplies provided in Kebkabiya town

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and KSCS, there are 2,649 people displaced from Jebel Marra taking refuge in Kebkabiya town. As of 12 March, about 1,470 of these displaced people received emergency shelter and household supplies—from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)—distributed by the international NGO Oxfam America. Oxfam has submitted another request to UNHCR for emergency shelter and household supplies for the remaining displaced people in the town.

### Response in Shadad IDP camp, Shangil Tobaya

According to IOM, there are 3,668 people displaced from Jebel Marra taking refuge in Shadad IDP camp in Shangil Tobaya.

The newly arrived displaced people are currently utilizing existing camp facilities, including water sources, the health clinic and the nutrition centre. WFP started food distribution for 1,542 new IDPs in the camp. Aid organisations plan to strengthen nutrition and health facilities to accommodate the new arrivals. The national NGO Dar Al Salam Development Association (DDA) has assisted about 900 people (182 families) with jerry cans and soap and so far constructed 10 latrines with plans to construct an additional 50. All the newly arrived displaced people require shelter materials.

## About 18,000 people arrive in East Darfur's Khor Omer camp

Aid agencies in East Darfur report that South Sudanese citizens continue to arrive in Khor Omer camp near Ed Daein town driven by food shortages in South Sudan. As of 13 March, their number has reached 18,082 people, according to the registration committee (HAC, SRCS, Mercy, and Mubadiroon). In addition, over the past week, there have been reports of the arrival of about 350 South Sudanese in Assalaya locality, some 1,100 in different villages in Abu Karinka locality and 2,800 in Abu Jabra town. The overall reported number of South Sudanese in the state is close to 22,000 people, according to

*According to HAC, there are over 2,600 displaced people from Jebel Marra taking refuge in Kebkabiya town*

partners on the ground. Response to the needs of these South Sudanese is ongoing in Khor Omer. About 5,000 people have received one-month food rations.

### Gaps in water, shelter and sanitation assistance in Khor Omer

There are various gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance. According to the Government's Water and Sanitation Department (WES) as of 10 March there has been a deficit of 235,000 litres, which will increase as more people continue to arrive in the camp. WES has increased daily water pumping hours by four hours, which is the maximum operating capacity of the water station in the camp. Further water supplies need to be brought in by truck on a daily basis to meet water needs but aid organisations working in water assistance in Ed Daein town do not have the capacity to provide this support. There are also sanitation concerns and about 790 communal latrines and 300 cartons of soap are also required to meet people's needs.

About 18,500 people need emergency household supplies and about 20,000 need shelter materials urgently. The international NGO United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is currently looking for donor support to respond to these needs.

*Driven by food shortages in South Sudan, the number of South Sudanese who have arrived in Khor Omer camp (East Darfur) has reached to about 18,000 as of 13 March*

## Wadi El Ku project promotes early recovery

Conflict over natural resources often plays a role in fuelling tensions in Darfur. The UN Environment Programme's (UNEP) Wadi El Ku project, funded by the European Union, aims to promote cooperation over natural resources and improve the lives of conflict-affected people in North Darfur. UNEP has been working with humanitarian partners such as the WFP and the international NGO Practical Action since 2014 through the Food for Assets (FFA) programme.



Discussing tree seedlings with farmers in Golo B village (UNEP, 2015)

The project contributes to strengthening community ownership of natural resources by stabilising eroded wadi (seasonal river) banks to reduce sand creeping onto fertile land, setting-up community forests to promote reforestation, and establishing agricultural practices, which combine the cultivation and conservation of trees to improve soil fertility. The FFA has also helped more farmers construct rainwater harvesting terraces and hafirs, as well as the Seil Gideim earth dam construction – which further enables farmers to collect rainwater and promotes environment-friendly practices. Despite low and erratic rainfall in recent years, in 2015 communities in and around the El Fasher area were able to gain from the project with healthier fruits and vegetables. In 2016, over 50,000 people will benefit from the Wadi El Ku Catchment Management project. Besides direct involvement in the project, WFP is supporting the implementation of priorities identified in UNEP's Community Action Plans as defined by the local community in the project's 34 village councils. The purpose of these action plans is to help communities articulate, their most pressing environmental concerns, which will guide the interventions of relevant institutions in North Darfur.

*UNEP is promoting early recover in attempts to encourage cooperation over natural resources and improve lives of people affected by conflict*