

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN received reports that an unidentified number of people have been displaced following fighting between SAF and SPLM-N in Habila town in South Kordofan.
- An estimated 13,500 refugees from South Sudan arrived in Sudan during the first three months of 2015, according to UNHCR.
- Inter-communal clashes around Mellit in North Darfur affect aid operations in the area.
- 2015 HRP for Sudan is 5% funded, while humanitarian needs increased with up to 67,000 new IDPs and refugees from South Sudan since 1 January 2015.

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)	128,957
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

5%
reported funding



Newly IDPs in El Abassiya, South Kordofan receiving initial aid (UN)

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New displacement in Habila, South Kordofan

On 28 March, an unknown number of people were displaced following fighting between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan's Habila town (50kms east of Dilling), according to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Those displaced have sought shelter in Al Tukma, Dilling, Al Bagulti, Zalataya, Kurtala and Samasim villages in Habila, Dilling and Al Qoz localities, according to HAC.

While the UN has received reports that some displaced people may have started to return to Habila, the exact number of people affected, displaced and those who returned has not yet been established. Aid agencies have been unable to access the area due to insecurity. According to HAC, only Dilling town can be safely accessed. Humanitarian aid agencies are concerned about the plight of civilians who have been affected and/or displaced from Habila and surrounding areas. They are calling for swift humanitarian access to assess their needs and provide humanitarian assistance based on those needs.

Some new IDPs return in eastern South Kordofan

This latest civilian displacement comes after an earlier wave of displacement, beginning on 9 March. An estimated 23,600 people fled their homes and sought shelter in other parts of El Abassiya, Rashad, Gadeir and Abu Jubaiha localities in South Kordofan State following a surge in conflict between government security forces and SPLM-N in those areas. According to HAC, some people from this earlier wave of displacement have started returning to their homes in the Rahmania area of Abu Jubaiha locality.

While there is no data available on how many people have returned, HAC has sent teams to verify these returns. Due to insecurity, aid agencies are unable to access those who have returned to assess their needs, establish the nature of their returns, including whether these returns were voluntary, and required assistance.

The displaced people who remain in Abu Jubaiha town originate primarily from the Hamra Um Khuwitem area. Returns to this area are unlikely, as the conflict in South Sudan's Unity State risks spilling over into this location.

Prior to these latest waves of displacement, there were more than 88,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the eastern corridor of South Kordofan - El Abassiya, Rashad, Abu Jubaiha, Gadeir, El Leri and Talodi localities, according to HAC. They were displaced in the initial stages of the conflict between government forces and SPLM-N that started in South Kordofan in June 2011.

Aid organisations continue to respond to new displacement

The World Health Organization (WHO) provided two rapid response kits to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and another three kits to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society

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(SRCS). These five kits contain medical supplies for 50,000 people for three months, covering most medical needs among the displaced and host communities.

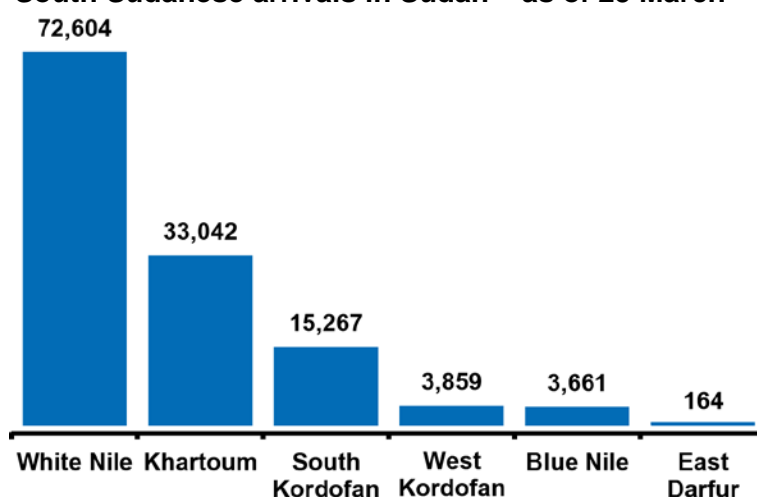
In El Abassiya, displaced people do not have adequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities, with open defecation being widely practiced. With support from the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), aid organisations and local authorities are supplementing available water supplies with tankered water. UNICEF has also supplied two 10,000-litre water bladders and two 5,000-litre bladders in addition to chlorine for water treatment and drinking cups. UNICEF also distributed 20 cartons of soap, 45 latrine slabs, 45 plastic sheets and 60 hygiene kits.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and its partner organisations have distributed 105.5 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency food aid to 14,400 newly displaced people in Al Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha and Rashad localities. This is equivalent to 61 per cent of the 23,600 newly displaced people in those three localities since 9 March 2015. WFP plans to continue to verify and assist the reported displaced populations depending on the security situation.

Some 129,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), by 25 March an estimated 129,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Sudan after mid-December 2013. There has been a dramatic increase of refugees crossing into the country in the past two weeks, following renewed fighting in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. To cater for the needs of this new influx, a second reception centre was

South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan – as of 25 March



Source: UNHCR

opened at Kuek in White Nile State and Um Sangour camp was established in Kosti.

According to UNHCR's Regional Refugee Response Plan, the "most likely" scenario predicts that 196,000 refugees will have arrived in Sudan by the end of 2015. During the first quarter of 2015, about 13,500 refugees from South Sudan sought shelter in Sudan, according to UNHCR data.

Relocation of South Sudanese from Shagara open area completed

The relocation of South Sudanese from the Shagara 'open area' in Khartoum to the Bantiu site in Jebel Aulia, Khartoum State was completed on 25 March, according to UNHCR. An estimated 6,900 South Sudanese (1,146 families) have been relocated to the new site since the start of the exercise on 10 March.

UNHCR also reports that an estimated 800 people (about 160 families) from the Nuer tribe decided not to be relocated to Bantiu and remain at the Shagara open area. This group of South Sudanese expressed their desire to be relocated to a site in White Nile State. UNHCR is holding discussions with these families to find a solution.

Some 115,000 South Sudanese registered in Khartoum State

According to UNHCR, as of 25 March approximately 115,000 people of South Sudanese origin have been registered in Khartoum State, with 95,000 identity cards issued. The registration exercise will now commence in White Nile State. These ID cards enable all

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South Sudanese to access a range of basic services, including healthcare, education and access to employment opportunities.

Insecurity hampers aid delivery in Mellit, N. Darfur

Inter-communal clashes over resources around Mellit in North Darfur affect aid operations in the area

In North Darfur's Mellit locality, humanitarian operations in the area have been adversely affected due to insecurity caused by inter-communal violence between the Barti and Zyadia tribes that started on 27 February. Fighting was reported between 26 and 28 March in villages surrounding Mellit town. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported the displacement of an estimated 8,000 people (1,600 families) who have arrived in Saiyha town and surrounding area and an estimated 135 people (27 families) who have arrived in Abassi IDP camp. Some aid agencies have limited their activities due to the security situation. SRCS suspended operations in the 11 health facilities they run in the area and the World Food Programme (WFP) postponed its IDP profiling exercise. Some organisations withdraw their staff from the area. Humanitarian organisations are planning to undertake a rapid fact-finding mission to assess the situation on the ground.

Aid agencies continue to provide assistance to people displaced following fighting between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur's Tawila locality and some parts of the Jebel Marra area. Aid agencies have verified 31,800 newly displaced people, of whom the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has registered 29,500.

Aid agencies provide aid to new IDPs in Darfur

In North Darfur's Um Baru locality, the international NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), with UNICEF support, completed the construction of 250 latrines. According to the IOM, some displaced people have reportedly returned to their places of origin in Orshi, Abuliha and Ana Baji villages. IOM will go to these villages to verify this information.

In Zamzam IDP camp, UNICEF and the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation department (WES) completed the construction of a water pipeline extension to an area where newly displaced people have settled. Aid agencies are facing increasing challenges due to people in the camp using drinking water for brick making and for livestock.

In IDP camps in Tawila Locality, SRCS has reported the arrival of some 3,600 displaced people (824 families) between 14-23 March. In Dabanaira IDP camp, ruptures in the water pipeline continue to affect water supplies. Water is currently being tankered to the camp to ensure adequate supply. The international NGO Plan Sudan has constructed 94 out of 715 planned communal latrines in the Tawila camps.

HAC reports about 26,000 IDPs in North Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur

According to HAC, an estimated 26,000 people fled their homes in Central Darfur's North Jebel Marra locality and sought refuge in Fanga Suk, Nisacam, Abonga and Warra villages in the same locality. These people fled their homes in January following clashes between government forces and an armed group in the locality, according to HAC. Representatives from HAC, SRCS and local state authorities visited Fanag Suk and Niscam to assess the needs of these people.

The displaced people are in urgent need of food, emergency shelter and household supplies as well as health and sanitation assistance. According to HAC, these people have received no assistance since their displacement. Local authorities and community leaders report that over 30 villages were destroyed and looted during the fighting.

According to HAC in Central Darfur, the lack of passable roads and harsh terrain makes access to Fanga Suk and Niscam villages through Central Darfur difficult. Therefore, humanitarian assistance can only be transported from North Darfur. Local authorities are coordinating with HAC in North Darfur to deliver aid from El Fasher.

According to the HAC, an estimated 26,000 people were displaced in Central Darfur's North Jebel Marra locality

Some 2,500 people displaced due to inter-tribal fighting in South Darfur

According to HAC, about 2,500 people from the Salamat tribe fled Al Nadeef village in South Darfur's Buram locality following inter-tribal fighting between the Salamat and Falata tribes on 21 March. They have taken refuge in Katila locality, according to HAC. An inter-agency mission to verify and assess needs is planned for Katila next week.

Sudan HRP 2015 only 5% funded - FTS

Sudan HRP 2015 is 5% funded, while humanitarian needs increased with up to 67,000 new IDPs and refugees from South Sudan since 1 January 2015

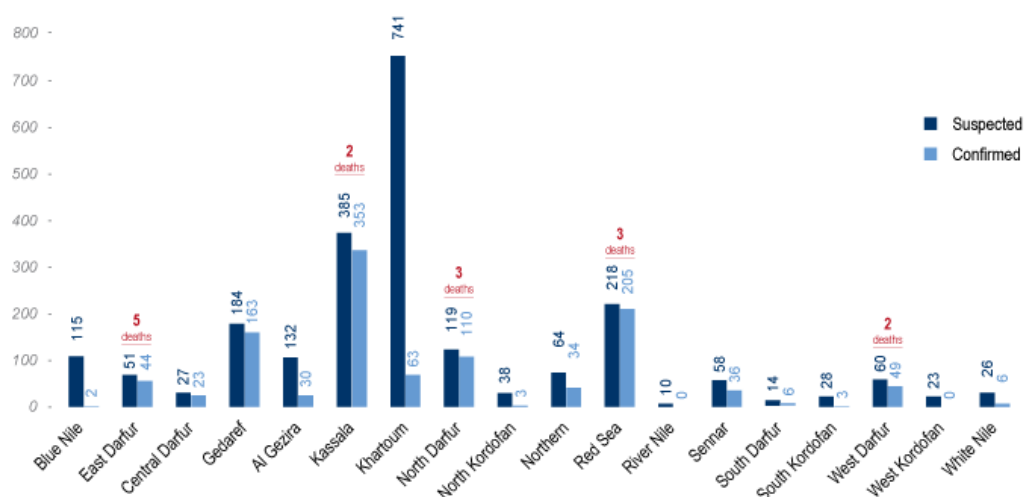
The first quarter of 2015 saw a significant increase in humanitarian needs across Sudan, with up to 67,000 new IDPs and refugees from South Sudan requiring humanitarian assistance. This includes 29,500 verified new IDPs in Darfur, an estimated 23,600 new IDPs in South Kordofan and about 13,500 new South Sudanese refugees. This comes against the backdrop of five per cent funding of the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan, as reported in OCHA's Financial Tracking System (FTS). This is equivalent to US\$50 million of the \$1.04 billion requested. In comparison, the reported funding for 2014 HRP for Sudan as of 30 March 2014 was 27.9 per cent (of \$995 million requested) or a little over \$277 million.

New measles cases, with 1,120 cases confirmed

Twenty new cases of measles were reported in Sudan over the past week, bringing the total number of confirmed measles cases since 1 January 2015 to 1,120, according to the latest update from the Ministry of Health (MoH), WHO and UNICEF. This includes 15 deaths from measles, which translates into 1.3 per cent case fatality ratio (CFR). So far, 30 localities across 13 states have been affected by measles. The total number of suspected cases, which includes confirmed cases, stands at about 2,300 cases.

Darfur is the most measles-affected area, as three Darfur states account for 67 per cent of fatal cases. East Darfur reported 44 cases and five deaths (CFR 11.4%), West Darfur 49 cases with two deaths (CFR 4.1%), and North Darfur 100 cases with three deaths (CFR 3.0%). According to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), in West Darfur, at the onset of the outbreak many men were affected, but now the trend has changed, more women and children are being affected. Currently, 64 per cent of the cases are women and girls, while 52 per cent of the cases are children under the age of 15, MSF said.

Number of suspected and confirmed measles cases by State



Sources: MoH, WHO, UNICEF

WHO, UNICEF and healthcare organisations are supporting MoH in the initial response and containment measures in West and North Darfur, including case management, alert investigation, increase surveillance and community health awareness. WHO and UNICEF have requested Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding to help respond to this outbreak.