

HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC says over 16,300 new IDPs have been registered in Guldo town, Central Darfur State.
- An estimated 34,000 newly displaced people in North Jebel Marra locality have not received aid, according to HAC.
- Some 6,200 people displaced due to inter-tribal conflict in East Darfur need assistance.
- Over 800 people who fled their homes in the Abyei area following militia attacks receive initial aid, according to an inter-agency mission.

FIGURES

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

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| South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) | 130,840 |
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

17%
reported funding



IDPs in Guldo town, Central Darfur State (Tearfund file photo)

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Aid starting to reach some 16,300 new IDPs registered in Guldo town, Central Darfur

The registration of displaced people taking refuge in Central Darfur's Guldo town has reached to just over 16,300 people, according to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). These displaced people reportedly fled their homes due to fighting between government forces and an armed group in the area, according to HAC. Some 7,800 of these 16,300 people received emergency shelter and household supplies from the international NGO Tearfund. The World Food Programme (WFP) distributed food rations to 4,325 displaced people, while the remaining 12,000 people will receive food aid following a renewed WFP assessment. The international NGO Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has submitted a request to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for emergency household supplies for the remaining 8,525 displaced people.

The current water supply in Guldo town is insufficient to meet the needs of both the resident population and newly arrived displaced people. According to aid organisations, there are only two functioning hand pumps in the town, so the newly arrived displaced people collect water from open wells and springs in the wadi (dried seasonal riverbed). In response, the international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) plans to drill four new hand pumps utilising funds received from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), however, they have yet to receive permission from local authorities to access the area. According to HAC, aid organisations will be able to access the Jebel Marra area after 27 April, once the election results are announced.

Aid agencies are also concerned that current health services in Guldo town are not enough to accommodate the needs of the newly displaced people. In the Guldo health clinic there are only two nurses and there are no referral services in place. The World Health Organization (WHO) will rehabilitate the clinic and has trained 11 midwives for the town. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) sent 150 obstetric kits to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in Central Darfur to meet the needs of women in the state, including the newly displaced people in Guldo town.

Some 34,000 IDPs in the Jebel Marra area have not received aid - HAC

According to HAC in Central Darfur, an estimated 34,000 displaced people in Nisacam, Abonga, Torra, and Warra villages in Central Darfur's North Jebel Marra locality remain without assistance. These people fled their homes in the Fanga Suk area following fighting between government forces and armed groups in January. Their main needs are food, emergency household supplies, health services and clean water, according to HAC. Aid agencies are unable to access these people due to access restrictions imposed by local authorities in the area and insecurity.

An additional 13,000 people have moved from Nisacam, Warra and Abonga villages to an internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in North Darfur, according to HAC. A further

3,400 displaced people have returned to Fanga Suk village and received food, as well as emergency household and shelter supplies from government institutions, HAC says.

Agencies continue to assist new IDPs in Darfur

Aid organisations have assessed and verified the needs of 31,800 people who have been displaced as a result of conflict in Darfur in 2015

Aid agencies continue to register and provide assistance to the thousands of people who fled their homes following fighting between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur's Tawila locality and parts of the Jebel Marra area that straddle North, Central and South Darfur states.



New IDPs from Tawila locality/Jebel Marra area arrive in Zamzam camp (UNAMID)

So far, aid organisations have assessed and verified the needs of 31,800 people who have been displaced as a result of this conflict. Of these people, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has registered 29,500. Humanitarian interventions have been limited to areas where aid organisations are able to access affected people, while a significant number of reportedly displaced people, particularly in parts of the Jebel Marra area, are not accessible due to access restrictions imposed by local authorities in the area and insecurity.

IOM verifies 2,600 out of 10,300 new IDPs in Zamzam IDP camp

IOM has so far verified 2,600 of the reported 10,300 newly displaced people who arrived in Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp between January - March 2015. These people fled their homes in the western parts of Tawila locality in North Darfur and from the eastern Jebel Marra area. This verification exercise is ongoing.

Construction of sanitation structures nearly complete in Tawila IDP camps

The international NGO Plan Sudan has constructed 653 out of a planned 715 latrines (91 per cent) needed to cater for the needs of newly displaced people who have arrived in the three IDP camps of Rwanda, Dali and Argo in Tawila locality. The planned 715 latrines will cover the needs of some 14,300 people, according to the sphere standard of one latrine per 20 people.

Health services resume in Mellit following suspension due to tribal conflict

On 6 April, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) – with support from the German Red Cross (GRC) – resumed its health and nutrition activities in six health facilities in Mellit locality, three in Mellit town and three in Mellit's rural areas. The SRCS had suspended operations in 11 health and nutrition centres across Mellit locality due to insecurity following the fighting between the Berti and Zayadia tribes in early March that displaced thousands of people.

About 6,200 IDPs need aid in Adila and Abu Karinka localities, East Darfur

An estimated 6,200 displaced people in East Darfur's Adila and Abu Karinka localities in East Darfur State are in need of emergency household and shelter supplies as well as health and education services, according to the findings of a needs assessment mission

Some 6,200 people displaced due to inter-tribal conflict in East Darfur need assistance

conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) between 31 March and 1 April. The purpose of the mission was to assess displaced people's livelihood and coping strategies. These people were displaced to Adila and Abu Karinka localities following fighting between the Ma'aliya and Rizeigat tribes in 2013 and the Ma'aliya and Hamar tribes in 2014.

Those displaced people received one-month of WFP food rations in December 2014. They also have access to nutritional services through the international NGO American Refugee Council (ARC). There is a need for educational support, as there is a high dropout rate of almost 50 per cent amongst the displaced schoolchildren in Abu Karinka due to the conflict, according to the mission's findings.

800 IDPs from Marial Achak in Abyei receive aid

Over 800 people fled their homes in Marial Achak village and sought shelter in Rumamier village in the Abyei area following militia attacks, according to an inter-agency mission

A verification exercise conducted by IOM, WFP and the Abyei Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) has identified over 800 people who were displaced from Marial Achak village (southeast of Abyei town in the Abyei area) and have taken refuge in Rumamier village and surrounding areas. These people fled Marial Achak following an attack on the villages by armed militias on 2 March in which three civilians were killed and a further three wounded, according to the mission.

Aid agencies are providing these newly displaced people with humanitarian assistance. These people were already on the WFP general food distribution list, but have now received an additional one-month food ration. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) supported the international NGO Save the Children – Sweden (SCS) in the distribution of emergency household supplies (mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets, cups and jugs). Personal hygiene supplies and agricultural tools were also distributed to those displaced.

The newly displaced people can access health services at the Rumamier health centre and at the Awal health centre located south of Bahr Al Arab/Kiir River. Both health centres are operated by the international organisation GOAL. GOAL has ordered more medical supplies to meet the needs of the newly displaced people.

According to the displaced people, they will not return to Marial Achak until the village is secure. To encourage returns to the village, the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) has committed to scaling up its security measures in Marial Achak, including the establishment of community protection committees (CPC) and increased day and night patrols.

130,840 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

Since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, an estimated 130,840 South Sudanese refugees had sought shelter in Sudan by 10 April 2015, according to UNHCR. Over 78,200 of these people have received some form of humanitarian assistance.

According to UNHCR, South Sudanese refugees

continue to enter Sudan from South Sudan's Upper Nile State through the Joda, El Kuek,



South Sudanese arriving in White Nile State (SRCS, file photo)

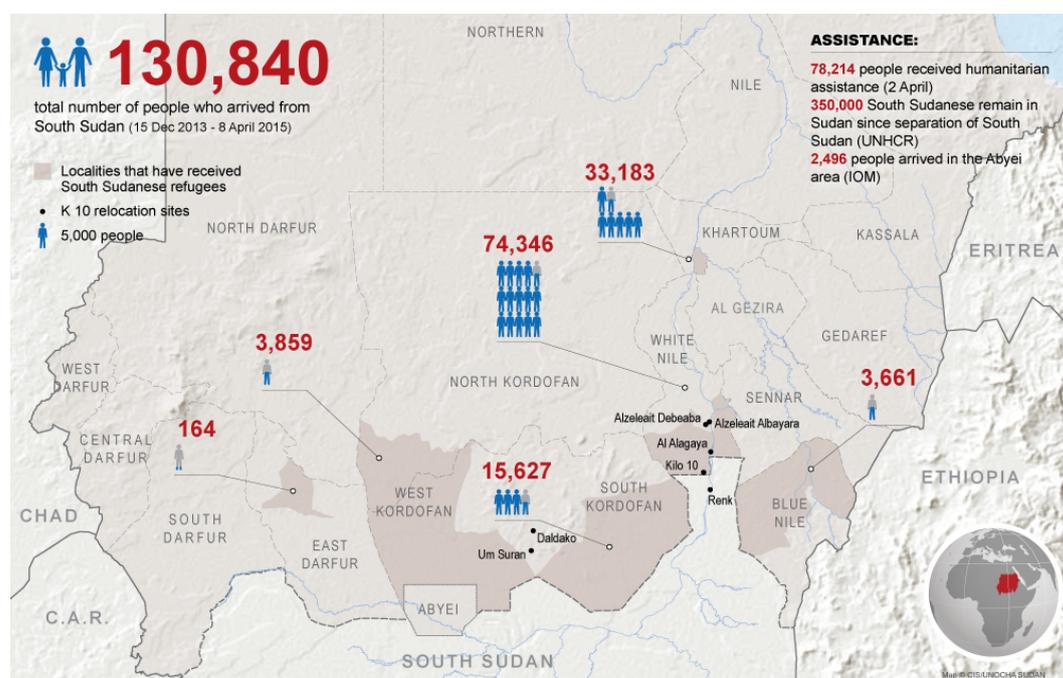
Over 130,800 South Sudanese refugees have sought refuge Sudan since mid-December 2013

and Mqjens border points in White Nile State. Over the past week, some 1,500 newly arrived South Sudanese have been recorded in White Nile State, mostly entering through El Kuek border crossing. The new arrivals will stay in reception centres at El Kuek/Joda for a short period before being moved directly to the camps. The average rate of arrival through the Joda border point is 45-50 persons per day, half of whom move on to Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps. The remaining refugees move to various cities within Sudan. The new arrivals normally stay at the reception centre for a very short time (approximately 1 hour) before proceeding to their intended final destinations.

The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 17 December 2014. Inter-agency requirements for Sudan amount to US\$152.1 million, for an anticipated 196,000 South Sudanese refugees expected in Sudan by the end of the year. As of 2 April, overall funding for the South Sudanese response in Sudan stands at 8 per cent of the \$152.1 million required, according to UNHCR.

Registration of South Sudanese civilians in Khartoum State

According to UNHCR, as of 10 April 123,028 South Sudanese nationals have been registered in Khartoum State. The registration exercise is being conducted by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) in Khartoum. UNHCR is supporting the registration process both financially and with technical capacity. The registration exercise will now continue in White Nile State.



Cross-border aid assists more than 250,000 South Sudanese

According to a joint statement issued on 8 April by WFP and partners, more than 250,000 South Sudanese affected by the conflict in South Sudan are receiving life-saving food transported through Sudan. The Governments of Sudan and South Sudan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in July 2014, allowing passage of humanitarian assistance from Sudan to South Sudan for six months. The MoU was extended in December 2014 to cover a further six months.

According to the WFP, food has been distributed in Maban, Melut, Renk and Wadakona in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. WFP also reports that between April and June 2015, an estimated 16,200 metric tons of food assistance will be delivered to South Sudan through Sudan utilising eight convoys of 25 trucks per month.