

HIGHLIGHTS

- Close to 37,000 Eritrean asylum seekers arrived in Europe between January and October 2014 via Sudan and Ethiopia, according to UNHCR.
- On average 1,000 refugees from South Sudan have been arriving in Sudan per week recently, UNHCR reports.
- SMOH and WHO report that 101 cases of hemorrhagic fever were registered in North Darfur and West Darfur since late August 2014.
- WFP to start a food voucher programme for an estimated 50,000 displaced people residing in Hamediya IDP camp, Central Darfur.

FIGURES

People in need of humanitarian aid in Sudan	6.9 million
Displaced people in Sudan	2.9 million
IDPs in Darfur in 2013	2 million
IDPs in Darfur in 2014 (to date)	431,291
GAM caseload	2 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	167,908
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	107,131

FUNDING

986 million requested in 2014 (US\$)
49.1% reported funding



Two young Eritrean wait to board a ferry at Samos Island, Greece (UNHCR)

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Up to 37,000 Eritrean asylum seekers arrived in Europe via Sudan and Ethiopia in 2014

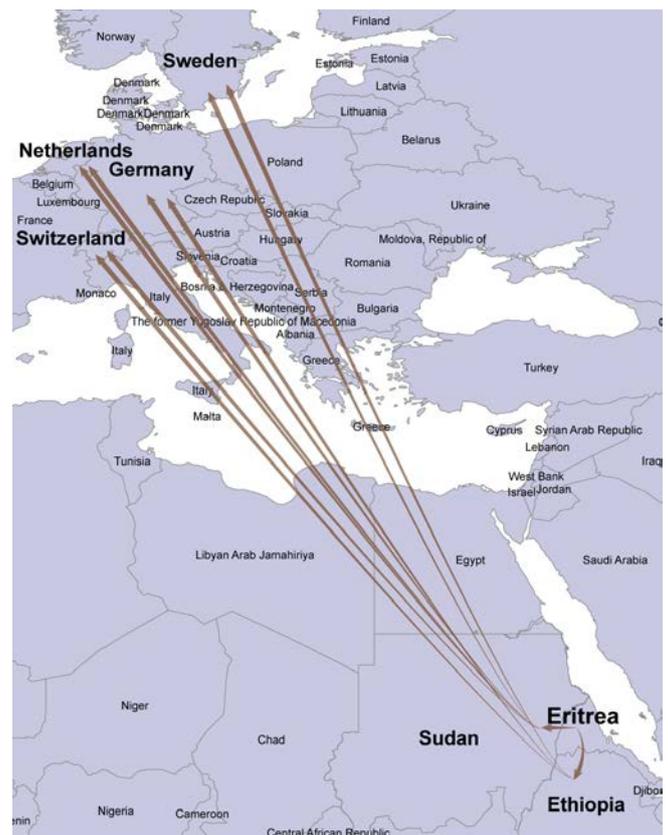
On 14 November, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported that almost 37,000 Eritrean asylum seekers arrived in 38 European countries between January and October 2014. This is three times more compared to the same period of 2013. Most asylum requests were presented in Sweden (9,531), Germany, (9,362) Switzerland (5,652) and the Netherlands (4,113), UNHCR said.

According to UNHCR, most of the Eritreans arriving in Europe have travelled via Ethiopia and Sudan. Sudan and Ethiopia have also experienced a dramatic increase in arrivals, including large numbers of unaccompanied children. Over the past ten months more than 10,000 Eritreans arrived in Sudan, an average of 1,000 people per month, UNHCR reports.

Sudan is the main country of asylum for Eritreans and has been hosting Eritrean refugees for over 40 years. There are some 110,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan. Of these refugees, 10,700 people have arrived since the beginning of the year, including 1,260 during the month of October. The majority of the refugees are in refugee camps in the eastern states of Kassala and Gedaref, with smaller numbers in the capital Khartoum.

UNHCR reports that a growing numbers of young refugees in Ethiopia and Sudan are becoming frustrated with the shortage of services and absence of opportunities in refugee camps. Limited funding for the Eritrean refugee programme in both countries has resulted in a lack of secondary and post-secondary education, as well as vocational training and job opportunities, according to UNHCR.

Deprived of any prospects for a better future, many Eritrean refugees are exploited by people smugglers and endanger themselves by trying to cross the Mediterranean on overcrowded and unsafe boats, UNHCR said.



Source: UNHCR

Human trafficking is a serious concern in the region

Human trafficking has become a serious concern to UNHCR, not only in Sudan but also in neighbouring countries. Since 2012, UNHCR has been working very closely with the Sudanese Government and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to address the situation. Commitment by the Sudanese authorities to combat trafficking, with the support of UNHCR and IOM, has resulted in improved security in refugee camps, increased prosecution of people smugglers and better assistance for victims. UNHCR continues to witness a decrease in the incidence of new trafficking cases overall, with 24 newly reported cases since the beginning of the year in Sudan as compared to 63 cases in the same period last year.

UNHCR said that there is a need to boost education and livelihood opportunities for refugees in countries neighbouring Eritrea to prevent people engaging people smugglers out of desperation. However, current funding levels remain a major challenge to these objectives.

More space allocated for South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State

Over 107,000 South Sudanese refugees are now taking refuge in Sudan, according to UNHCR

As violence continues in South Sudan, the number of South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan has reached 107,131 people as of 14 November, according to UNHCR. Almost 50 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013 have taken refuge in White Nile State. With the continued influx of refugees, relocation sites in White Nile State are reaching maximum

capacity with little residential land available to accommodate the new arrivals, UNHCR reports. As a result, on 30 October the White Nile State government announced that it has identified and allocated five new areas for the establishment of additional relocation sites. One site is on east side of the river near Al Alagaya, while the remaining sites are on the west side near to the Kashafa, Redis and Jouri relocation sites.

Gaps in humanitarian response to South Sudanese refugees in White Nile

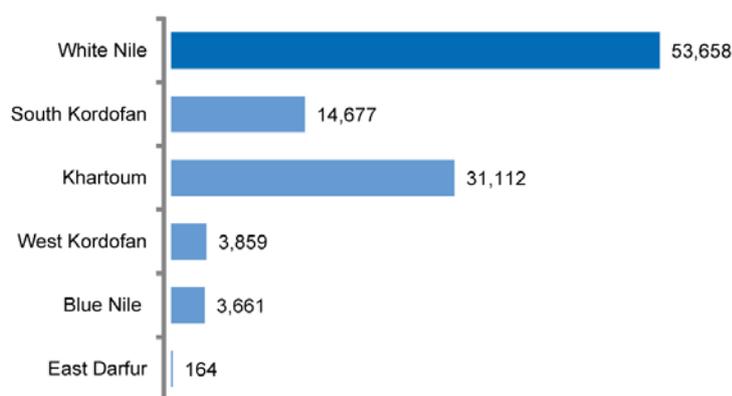
Lack of land has also affected the provision of services to refugees. In the Al Alagaya relocation site, the construction of an additional 800 latrines has been delayed due to lack of space, despite the allocation of resources and staff for the construction of these structures. Meanwhile, the health clinics in El Redis and Al Alagaya relocation sites have a shortage of drugs. In El Redis clinic, lack of lighting, refrigeration and an ambulance, severely hinders the delivery of health aid to the refugees, according to UNHCR.

Dengue fever outbreak in North and West Darfur

The State Ministries of Health (SMoH) in North Darfur and West Darfur and the World Health Organization (WHO) report that since late August 101 cases of Haemorrhagic Viral Fever/ Dengue Fever have been registered. All but three of the registered cases occurred in North Darfur.

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan by state – as of 14 November 2014

Source: UNHCR



SMoH and WHO report that 101 cases of haemorrhagic fever were registered in North Darfur and West Darfur since late August 2014

In North Darfur, SMoH said that between 28 August and 12 November 2014 the total cumulative number of cases reached 98, including three deaths. This is an increase of 17 cases compared to the last week. The cases were reported from the localities of El Fasher, Dar El Salam, Kuma, Klaimendo, Tawila, and Tina, with the majority detected in El Fasher locality. This includes five suspected cases from three IDP camps - three cases in Abu Shouk camp, Zamzam and Salam camps had one case each, SMoH said.

SMoH, WHO and partner organisations continue to implement measures aimed at containing the outbreak. This includes indoor spraying campaigns in El Fasher town, awareness raising activities targeting affected areas, health promotion activities as well as information campaigns in the local media.

In West Darfur, three cases of dengue fever have been reported by WHO after 21 blood samples were sent for testing at the national public health laboratory in Khartoum. The SMoH and WHO have formed a task force to prepare a contingency plan, monitor interventions and support other prevention activities.

According to WHO, dengue is transmitted by mosquitos infected with one of the four dengue virus serotypes. There is no vaccine or any specific medicine to treat dengue. Severe dengue (also known as dengue haemorrhagic fever) is characterised by fever, abdominal pain, persistent vomiting, bleeding and breathing difficulty and is a potentially lethal complication, affecting mainly children. Early clinical diagnosis and careful clinical management by trained physicians and nurses increase survival of patients.

Major drop in conflict incidents between farmers and nomads in West Darfur

A sharp drop in conflict between farmers and nomads has been reported by the Government authorities in West Darfur. The dramatic decrease of conflict incidents triggered by crop destruction has been attributed to a recent order issued by the Government security forces in the State of a fine of SDG 1,000 (US\$180) and SDG 2,000 (\$360) per a cow and a camel respectively that intrude into farms during harvest. Following the introduction of this strict penalty, no incidents of nomads' livestock intruding into farms have been reported, say the authorities. Moreover, a bumper harvest is anticipated due to the absence of conflicts and destruction of crops.

In the past, the harvest period has usually seen violent conflict between the farmers and nomads triggered by the destruction of farmers' crops by livestock belonging to nomadic groups. Overall, West Darfur has seen less security incidents and civilian displacements in the Darfur region over the past few years and is the only state where some returns have taken place in 2014. With favourable rains so far this year and these preventive measures by the security forces, it is expected that the levels of food insecurity will reduce significantly in the State.

Demobilisation of ex-combatants in North Darfur

On 12 November, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (SDDRC) officially launched the demobilisation exercise for members of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement, in North Darfur's El Fasher town. The month-long exercise, which started on 2 November, will demobilise 700 ex-combatants from various factions.

The demobilisation process



Former JEM combatants at a reintegration programme (UNAMID)

An estimated 700 ex-combatants to be demobilised in North Darfur

begins with a briefing on the reintegration procedure, the verification of administrative documents, the provision of identification cards and medical screening. The participants are also given a cash payment and three-month food rations to assist in their reintegration.

The disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) programme is part of the security arrangements included in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) agreement, which was signed by the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Government of Sudan in 2011.

WFP to start food voucher programme in Hamediya IDP camp, Central Darfur

WFP to start a food voucher programme for an estimated 50,000 displaced people residing in Hamediya IDP camp, Central Darfur

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) plans to start a food voucher programme in Central Darfur State with a sensitisation programme for displaced people, relevant Government institutions and local traders. The programme will initially be implemented in Hamediya internally displaced persons (IDP) camp, where an estimated 50,000 IDPs reside, starting next year. Depending on the success of the programme in Hamediya IDP camp, similar programmes will be rolled out to other IDP camps in the state. All of the estimated 400,000 displaced people in Central Darfur are receiving food aid through the General Food Distribution (GFD) programme, according to WFP. The food voucher programme allows displaced people to meet their dietary needs through preferred products and commodities. The vouchers support local economy and strengthen local markets. Another benefit to the voucher system is that it cuts down WFP costs of transporting and storing good.

Desert locust threatens Red Sea coast in Sudan

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a potentially dangerous situation is developing in northern Sudan where grasshoppers and groups of adult locusts started forming in October. The situation is similar to 2012, when swarms invaded northern Egypt and the Nile Valley in Sudan in spring 2013. Although aerial and ground control operations are currently underway in Sudan and have intensified in the past few weeks, the latest reports indicate that the situation continues to deteriorate. An increasing number of adult locusts are forming north of Khartoum in the Baiyuda Desert and in eastern Sudan along the Atbara River and on the western side of the Red Sea Hills from Kassala to Haiya.



Desert locust swarms can destroy crops and pastures (FAO)

During the remainder of November, adult groups and several small immature swarms are expected to appear in the winter breeding areas on the central coast of the Red Sea in Sudan and in sub-coastal areas in northeast Sudan, according to FAO.

Good mid-October have resulted in improved breeding conditions for the locusts. So far, breeding is in progress in the northeast of Sudan and egg laying has occurred on the central coast near Suakin, with scattered adult grasshoppers likely to be present in the Tokar Delta. Once adults arrive, they will quickly mature and lay eggs in areas of recent rainfall. If more rains fall, locust numbers will increase further and are likely to swarm from December onwards.

Ground surveys in all areas are required, with control operations also required as necessary to reduce levels of winter breeding and any subsequent threat to crops in the region. A locust infestation could be detrimental to the Sudan's food security.