

HIGHLIGHTS

- By 22 February, aid agencies identified over 41,000 new IDPs in Darfur. This includes 37,000 new IDPs in North Darfur and another 4,000 people in Central Darfur.
- Aid agencies continue to provide new IDPs in North Darfur with assistance; however, sanitation challenges remain in several locations.
- An inter-agency mission was conducted in South Kordofan's, which hosts an estimated 88,800 IDPs and close to 9,000 South Sudanese refugees.
- Some 600 new South Sudanese refugees arrived over the past week. There are now some 121,400 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	3.1 million
---------------------------	-------------

IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.5 million
--------------------------	-------------

GAM burden	2 million
------------	-----------

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

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	121,395
--	---------

FUNDING

1,036 million
requested in 2015 (US\$)

0.4%
reported funding



New IDPs in Zamzam camp, North Darfur (UNAMID)

In this issue

- Over 41,000 new IDPs in Darfur P.1
- Aid for new IDPs in Darfur continues P.2
- Mission to eastern South Kordofan P.3
- More arrivals from South Sudan P.4

Aid reaches newly displaced people in Darfur

Aid organisations continue to assess and verify the needs of thousands of people who fled their homes following conflict between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur and parts of Jebel Marra since December 2014. By 18 February, humanitarian organisations assessed and verified the needs of an estimated 41,304 displaced people displaced as a result of this conflict (see table below). In many cases comprehensive verification, including profiling and biometric data collection, will be conducted at a later stage if necessary. Humanitarian organisations continue to provide these displaced people with humanitarian assistance.

By 22 February, about 38,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) – accounting for 93 per cent of the total figure – are able to access basic health services. Over 36,000 new IDPs have access to clean water and have received hygiene promotion material. However, there are major sanitation challenges given the lack of latrines, particularly in Um Baru, North Darfur, where an estimated 7,500 new IDPs sought shelter near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) base in the area. About 17,000 new IDPs have received food rations for 1-3 months. Aid agencies need financial support from donors to maintain available services and assistance beyond February 2015.

Number of new IDPs in North, Central & South Darfur (verified)

Displaced to	No of displaced	Source	State
Argo IDP camp	6,189	National NGO	North Darfur
Dali IDP camp	418	National NGO	North Darfur
Rwanda IDP camp	4,458	National NGO	North Darfur
Majdob village	1,031	HAC	North Darfur
Shagara A, B, C, Behir, Um Hagaleeg villages	10,888	Inter-agency Mission	North Darfur
Kino, Midaisis villages	1,645	International NGO	North Darfur
Tawila town	4,587	State Min. of Health	North Darfur
Nifasha IDP Camp	624	National/International NGOs	North Darfur
Um Baru (UNAMID TS)	7,450	IOM Registration	North Darfur
Otash IDP Camp	14	Inter-agency Mission	South Darfur
Guldo town	4,000	HAC, SRCS, WES, INGOs	Central Darfur
Total verified	41,304		

Health needs of new IDPs in Dali and Nifasha camps covered for 3 months

In Dali IDP camp in Tawila town, the World Health Organization (WHO) is supporting a mobile clinic run by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) with two additional rapid response kits (RRKs). These kits cover the health needs of some 6,000 people for a period of three months. Aid agencies have confirmed there are 4,587 newly displaced people taking refuge in Tawila town.

In Nifasha IDP camp in Dar el Salam locality, aid agencies have confirmed 624 newly displaced people. To support health services in the camp WHO has provided the national NGO Anhar with two rapid response kits, which can cover the needs of 6,000 people for three months.

Assistance to displaced people in Um Baru, North Darfur

In Um Baru, aid agencies have confirmed the presence of some 7,500 displaced people taking refuge near the UNAMID team site. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) has distributed 18,000 bars of soap to 6,000 people as well as 59 cartons of chlorine tablets.

Arrangements are being made to relocate the displaced people to an area allocated by state authorities. It is not clear how many of the displaced people will move to the new site because only 800 families have received shelter materials so far. The remaining 600 emergency household kits are scheduled to arrive soon. The water situation in Um Baru remains of concern. UNICEF is drilling a borehole in the new relocation site. The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) – Spain (MSF-E) will install a generator for the pump once the borehole is completed. The international NGO COOPI has also started constructing latrines. Health supply shortages are also reported in Um Baru and WHO is looking to transport two rapid response kits to cover the health needs of some 6,000 people for a period of three months.

Meanwhile, on 22 February a World Food Programme (WFP) convoy with 72 metric tonnes of food as well as UNICEF water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition supplies left Kutum for Um Baru accompanied by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The convoy was delayed by more than 10 days as the UNAMID armed escorts initially expected to accompany the convoy to Um Baru did not receive clearance.

WASH services for newly displaced people in El Fasher Rural, North Darfur

In El Fasher locality, aid agencies confirmed an estimated 10,900 newly displaced people in the villages of Shagara A, Shagara B, Shagara C, Behair and Hagaleeg. In response to their needs, the international NGO Oxfam America installed a water bladder for the 6,520 people in Shagara C village. Oxfam is also trucking 30,000 litres of water daily to the villages. Oxfam is also rehabilitating a borehole to meet the needs of newly displaced people in Shagara A and Shagara B villages.



Family taking refuge in Um Baru, North Darfur (UNAMID)

The NGO has also constructed 52 of the 345 emergency latrines needed in El Fasher locality. Oxfam has also distributed hygiene kits to 265 families in Um Hagaleeg and 285 families in Behair villages. The NGO plans to distribute similar hygiene kits in Shagara A, B, C villages.

By 19 February, an estimated 121,400 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, according to UNHCR

Some 10,900 newly displaced people have been assessed and verified in El Fasher Rural, according to aid agencies

Assistance to displaced people in Zamzam IDP camp, North Darfur

In Zamzam IDP camp, aid agencies are currently verifying an estimated 5,700 newly arrived people. To help these people, WHO provided the national NGO Humanitarian Aid and Development two rapid response kits to cover the needs of 6,000 people for three months. UNICEF and the government's Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Department have also started drilling three boreholes in the camp. A new water tank, with a capacity of 50m³ was installed to increase water supply.

Newly displaced people in El Sireaf locality, North Darfur

In Midaisis and Kino villages, aid agencies have confirmed the arrival of 1,645 newly displaced people reportedly from Abu Gamra village in Kornoi locality. The international NGO MSF-E will be distributing emergency household supplies to those displaced. Aid agencies have also reported that these newly displaced people require food assistance. Water supplies and hygiene material such as jerry cans are also required, according to MSF-E.

Inter-agency mission to South Kordofan's eastern localities

The eastern corridor hosts more than 80,000 IDPs and close to 9,000 South Sudanese refugees, according to HAC

Between 4-15 February, an inter-agency needs assessment mission was conducted in South Kordofan's eastern localities of El Abassiya, Rashad, Abu Jubaiha, Kalogi, El Leri and Talodi localities. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) took part in the mission. There are about 88,000 IDPs and close to 9,000 South Sudanese refugees in these localities, according to HAC.

Um Marrhe village hosts some 9,500 displaced people

The village of Um Marrhe, approximately 60km northeast of South Kordofan's Al Abassiya town, hosts an estimated 9,500 displaced people who fled surrounding villages following the start of conflict in 2011, according to the mission. Due to its remote location and insecurity these displaced people have not received any form of humanitarian assistance since arriving in the village in 2011. WFP included Um Marrhe in its 2014 food distribution list, however, the UN agency has not been able to access the area due to insecurity.

The arrival of displaced people to Um Marrhe village has strained existing village facilities, including food and water sources. The majority of school-age children in the village are not in school. There are no functioning health facilities, medical personnel (health workers, midwives or nurses) or regular drug supplies in the villages. The periodic immunisation programme is the only health assistance reaching the village. For health services people walk about 3km to neighbouring Banat village, where there is a health clinic with a medical assistant, a midwife and a nurse. The clinic has no medicine, furniture or equipment.

In response, WHO will establish a pharmaceutical supply chain and support an NGO to provide health services to the people of Um Marrhe. Food will be distributed and water points will be established to serve both the displaced people and the local residents.

UNHCR: 121,400 South Sudanese refugees

By 19 February, an estimated 121,400 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, according to UNHCR

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), by 19 February 121,395 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Sudan following the outbreak of violence in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. The majority of the refugees are in White Nile State where humanitarian organisations continue to provide them with assistance.

Due to the continued influx of refugees and the strain that this places on services at existing relocation sites, two new relocation sites have been constructed. To date, an estimated 8,600 refugees (1,633 families) have been relocated from Al Kashafa, Jouri, El Redis and Al Alagaya to the new sites of El Redis 2 and Dabat Bosin.

Passports and Immigration department register 30,000 South Sudanese citizens in Khartoum and Jebel Aulia localities, according to UNHCR

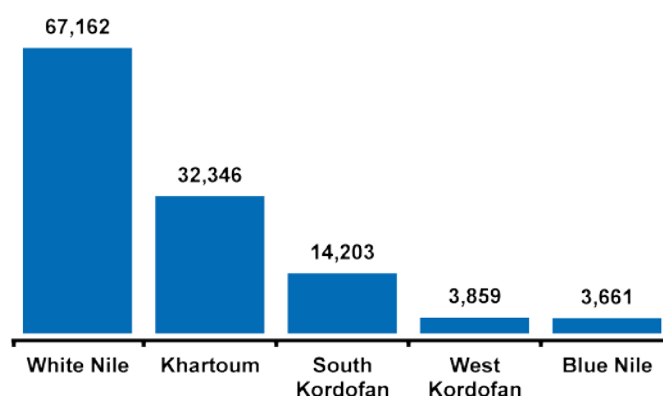
Response given to South Sudanese refugees

Humanitarian organisations continue to screen children for malnutrition across all refugee sites in White Nile State. During the reporting week, a total of 4,253 children were screened, of which 27 were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 87 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). All children were provided with the treatment.

SRCS, with support from WFP, is providing emergency nutrition rations at the Joda reception centre, where South Sudanese enter Sudan. Children under five years as well as pregnant and lactating mothers are targeted for this assistance. During the reporting week, a total of 184 children were screened and received a one-month supply of plumpy nut, a ready-to-eat nutritious food specifically designed for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Water supply continues to be a major issue at the relocation sites. In response, UNICEF is preparing to install a water network in El Redis 2 in March. In the meantime, trucking in water will continue until the network is completed. Sanitation is also an issue with a shortage of latrines reported in five of the six relocation sites in White Nile State.

A new health clinic run by the SRCS, with the assistance of the SMOH, has started in El Redis 2. WHO is negotiating an agreement to support the new clinic with funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).



Source: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

Registration of South Sudanese citizens in Sudan reaches 30,000

According to UNHCR, approximately 30,000 individuals have now been registered across 12 sites in both Jebel Aulia and Khartoum localities in Khartoum State, under the framework of the joint MoU between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI) the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. Distribution of identity cards is ongoing.

UNHCR/DRC school project in Central Darfur

UNHCR and DRC are implementing a project provide protection and assistance to an estimated 17,000 people in Central Darfur

UNHCR and its partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) have recently completed an educational infrastructure project in Zalingei, Central Darfur. The project constructed and rehabilitated twelve classrooms, five offices and three latrines in four elementary schools. Both displaced children and children from the host community attend these schools. With improved facilities, classrooms will be less overcrowded and enrolment will increase, enhancing access to education for all communities in the area. This is part of a wider investment in peaceful co-existence in Darfur by UNHCR and its partners.

Since January 2014, UNHCR and DRC have worked in partnership to implement a project worth US\$450,000 to provide protection and assistance to an estimated 17,000 displaced people and host communities in the Zalingei, Wadi Salih and Nertiti localities of Central Darfur. This is done through targeted capacity-building activities that focus on improving livelihoods, agricultural production, access to services and vocational training.