

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Many Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur State need winter supplies, according to the national NGOs Labena and Sanad Charity Foundation.
- About 12,000 returnees in Kutum locality (North Darfur) need more assistance.
- MoU on the delivery of aid to South Sudan through Sudan has been extended for another six months.
- As of the end of 2016, the health sector requirements for the year were only 44% funded against the 2016 Sudan HRP.

## FIGURES 2016 HRP

# people in need in Sudan (2016 HNO) 5.8 million

# people in need in Darfur (2016 HNO) 3.3 million

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 Nov 2016 263,245

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016 140,626

## FUNDING

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

**57%**  
Reported funding  
(as of 8 January 2017)



National NGO SCF distributing NFIs in Zalingei (October 2016, SCF)

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## IDPs in Jebel Marra need winter supplies

Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled their homes in Jebel Marra in 2016 and are currently taking refuge in various locations in Central Darfur State need winter supplies, according to the national NGOs (NNGOs) Labena and Sanad Charity Foundation (SCF). With temperatures dropping to 7-8 degrees Celsius or lower at night, many Jebel Marra IDPs need appropriate shelter and winter household supplies—including blankets and warm clothes—as they left their homes with almost nothing, the two NNGOs report. The displaced people also reportedly said they need fuel for heating and cooking, as firewood collection outside camps in some areas poses protection risks.

The international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is carrying out assessments in IDP camps and gathering areas in Zalingei, Nertiti and Guldo to identify the needs and the number of people in need of winter shelter and essential household supplies.

According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Central Darfur, there are an estimated 10,000 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Golo and 4,200 Jebel Marra IDPs in Fanga Suk. In addition, HAC and humanitarian partners estimate 10,500 Jebel Marra IDPs in Guldo.

The most recent [Jebel Marra Crisis Fact Sheet](#) produced by OCHA based on information from partners indicates that in 2016 more than 80,000 people were reportedly displaced in the Central Darfur area of Jebel Marra. The majority have not yet been verified.

A joint mission by the government and humanitarian partners to Golo from 8-13 December 2016 recommended the registration of IDPs and returnees in Golo town and surrounding villages to provide accurate figures to determine the response. It also recommended the assessment and registration of vulnerable groups that need to be



*Aid organisations provided emergency shelter and household supplies to 40,000 people in Fanga Suk and Nertiti in Central Darfur*

supported with emergency shelter and household supplies. In addition, there needs to be targeted distribution of emergency shelter and household supplies to new IDPs who are reportedly still arriving in Golo from villages south of Golo, according to the mission report.

Aid organisations have already provided 5,000 families (25,000 people) in Fanga Suk and 3,000 families (15,000 people) in Nertiti with emergency shelter and household supplies following verification by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). In addition, the NNGO Labena provided blankets and some other household supplies to 1,500 newly displaced families (7,500 people) in parts of Central Darfur in late September ahead of the winter season. The NNGO Sanad Charity Foundation also provided 1,000 displaced families (an estimated 5,000 people) from Jebel Marra in Zalingei with cooking sets in October.

## 12,000 returnees in Baashim village need more aid

Following a request made by local authorities in North Darfur's Kutum locality and the Wali of North Darfur State, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) led an inter-agency mission to the Baashim/Tima area (65 km northwest of Mellit town). The purpose of the mission was to assess the gaps in meeting the needs of a reported 12,000 returnees (2,500 families) in the area. The mission took place from 3-5 January 2017 and included representatives from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the international NGO Goal and the national NGO Humanitarian Home for Peace and Organization (HHO). According to community leaders, security has been stable since the deployment of government security forces in the area in September 2016, after which people started returning.

These people reportedly fled the area in late March 2014 following an attack on the village. The total population of the area—which consists of approximately 70 villages—was around 35,000 people before the 2014 attack, according to community leaders. During the attack, around 11,000 people (3,500 people from Baashim village and 7,500 people from surrounding villages) were reportedly displaced.

According to community leaders and women's groups in the area, the most urgent needs are food; emergency household supplies; access to clean water; access to education and healthcare services; and women's centres.

Findings of the mission identified that the Baashim area is in need of recovery and development assistance. Recommendations included providing community-based assistance to the entire area, including food for recovery programmes such as food for work, food for assets (FFA) and school-feeding. The health centre needs to be reopened and a mobile clinic started. The local school needs to be rehabilitated and stocked with education materials. For clean water, wells need to be chlorinated and hand pumps rehabilitated. Nutrition interventions were also recommended.



Water collection in Baashim village, North Darfur (January 2017, UN)

*About 12,000 returnees in Baashim/Tima in Kutum locality (North Darfur) need more assistance*

## IDPs request support to return to Khor Abeche

*In Khor Abeche, 3,000 IDPs currently taking refuge near the UNAMID team site and Karamje village wish to return to the village*

On 8 January, a group of IDP community leaders from Khor Abeche in South Darfur arrived in Nyala to discuss with humanitarian organisations the voluntary return of 3,000 IDPs currently taking refuge near the United Nations - African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site and in Karamje village. The delegation included representatives from the native administrative, IDPs and youth. Community leaders are urging the humanitarian community and government authorities to promote durable solutions and support returns to Khor Abeche town. The main priorities of the community are emergency shelter and household supplies; livelihoods assistance; support for the move from the team site to the village; as well as the rehabilitation of water, sanitation, health and education services in the village.



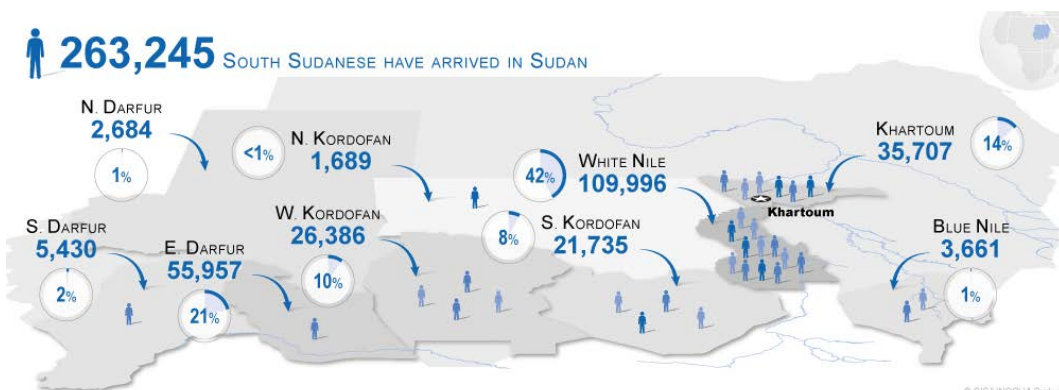
IDP shelters in Khor Abeche, South Darfur (archive 2014, UNAMID)

## MoU on cross-border humanitarian aid extended

*MoU on the delivery of aid to South Sudan through Sudan extended for another six months*

On 5 January, Sudan and South Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) extending the agreement on the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to South Sudan through Sudan for another six months. The initial agreement was signed in July 2014, with the aim of opening a humanitarian corridor to deliver food assistance to vulnerable South Sudanese via the Nile River or by road. This cross-border operation has allowed WFP Sudan to deliver 54,420 metric tons of emergency and nutrition assistance to over 200,000 South Sudanese in Upper Nile State since the signing of the MoU in 2014. From January to November 2016, WFP transported 28,626 metric tons of emergency food assistance using 26 convoys through the Sudan corridor.

Meanwhile, South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in Sudan fleeing fighting and hunger in their country. Since mid-December 2013, 263,245 refugees have arrived in Sudan as of 15 November, according to UNHCR. Refugees have taken refuge in White Nile (109,996), Khartoum (35,707), West Kordofan (26,386), South Kordofan (21,735), North Kordofan (1,689), Blue Nile (3,661), East Darfur (55,957), and South Darfur (5,430), North Darfur (2,684) states.



Thanks to this six-month extension, WFP will be able to deliver food to over 50,000 South Sudanese in food insecure areas of South Sudan. A portion of the food will be purchased locally in Sudan, supporting Sudanese farmers.



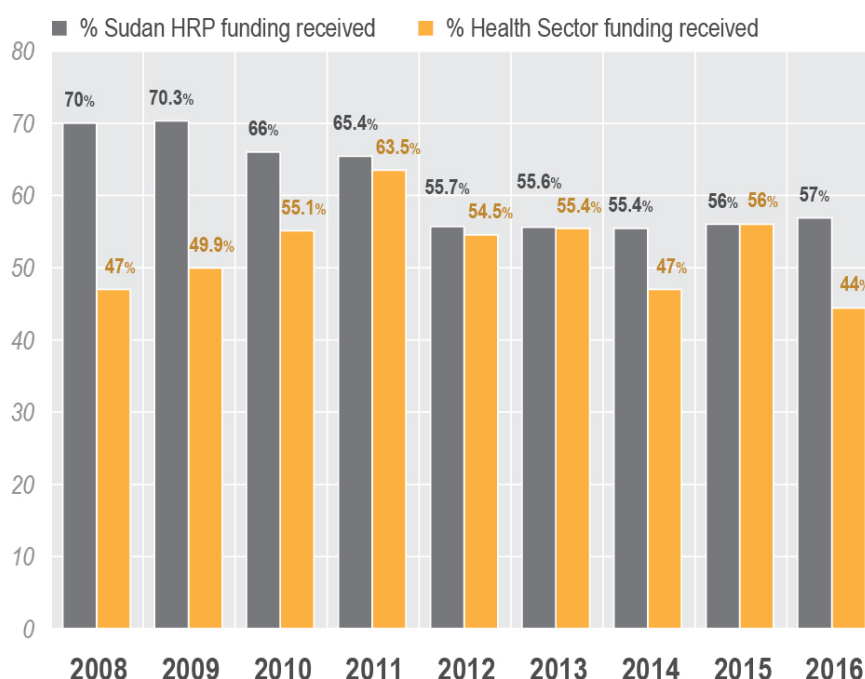
## Sudan health sector funding decline since 2011

*As of the end of 2016, the health sector requirements for the year were only 44% (\$29.3 million) funded against the 2016 Sudan HRP*

As of the end of 2016, the health sector requirements for the year were only 44 per cent (\$29.3 million) funded against the [2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan](#) that appealed for \$952 million. Since 2011, overall funding for health activities under HRPs for Sudan has declined, as per the [Financial Tracking Service](#) that tracks financial contributions against HRPs and other appeals. In a recent [statement](#) by the World Health Organization (WHO), the lack of funding is forcing humanitarian organisations to either hand over or close down their health facilities in some parts of Sudan.

### Sudan: Health sector funding declining since 2011

Source: FTS



### 770,000 people may face significant difficulties in accessing healthcare

In North, South and West Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, 11 clinics have already closed and 49 are at risk of closure, according to the WHO statement. According to WHO, lack of funding puts 769,000 people—including IDPs and host communities—in these states at risk of facing significant difficulties in accessing primary health care services.

According to WHO, while the Federal Ministry of Health has been fully engaged in finding solutions for continuity—for example two of the closed clinics have been taken over by the international NGO Care International Switzerland (CIS)—funds are needed to maintain clinics in remote areas that provide people with health services during this time of transition. A heightened risk of epidemics is also likely due to the discontinuation of health services, said WHO.