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HIGHLIGHTS

- An attack on a village in the Abyei area displaces about 1,700 people, according to an inter-agency mission.
- The Ministry of Health confirms 710 measles cases, including six deaths, across 12 states in Sudan.
- HAC has postponed the planned Blue Nile inter-agency needs assessment mission until after the general and presidential elections.
- The number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan has reached 121,852 people, according to UNHCR.

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)	121,852
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

4%
reported funding



Newly displaced family taking refuge in Zamzam IDP camp (UNAMID)

- Attack on a village in Abyei displaces 1,700 P.1
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Attack on a village in Abyei displaces 1,700 people

On 2 March, the United Nations received reports that armed militias attacked the village of Marial Achak, southeast of Abyei town in the Abyei area. Three people from the Ngok Dinka tribe were killed, another three wounded and eight children abducted during the attack, according to an inter-agency assessment mission that visited Rumamier on 4 March. Due to increased insecurity in the area, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) has suspended all movement outside of the UNISFA compounds.

The assessment mission estimated that up to 700 people fled Marial Achak village following the attack and sought shelter in Rumamier village. Subsequently, about 500 of these newly displaced people moved to other villages south of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River, while about 200 stayed in Rumamier. An additional 1,000 residents of Rumamier fled to other areas south of the river. In total, the assessment mission estimated that between 1,500 and 1,700 people were newly displaced. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), prior to this attack Rumamier had up to 3,700 residents, including people from South Sudan's Unity State.

According to the displaced community, some of the newly displaced people went back to Marial Achak to bury their dead and will soon return to Rumamier. They also indicated that more displaced people were likely to arrive in Rumamier. Villagers from Marial Achak said that nobody is considering returning to the village until the security situation improves.

According to the assessment mission's findings, food, protection, shelter and essential household items, and health services are the primary needs of the people newly displaced. The displaced people fled quickly, leaving most of their belongings, including livestock, and the host community is currently providing them with food. In Rumamier, the international NGO GOAL International is supporting a health centre. The NGO ordered more medicine for the health centre and will increase its staffing. It is also running a clinic in Awal, south of Bahr el Arab/Kiir River, to ensure that people who have taken refuge south of the river have access to health services.

Current water sources in Rumamier (two hand pumps and one water yard with three distribution points) are providing enough water for both host communities and newly displaced people. The displaced people require jerry cans to collect water as well as



IDPs from Marial Achak in Rumamier (IA Mission)

soap and hygiene awareness. The number of latrines available in Rumamier is sufficient to meet the needs of the displaced people and the host community, according to the assessment mission.

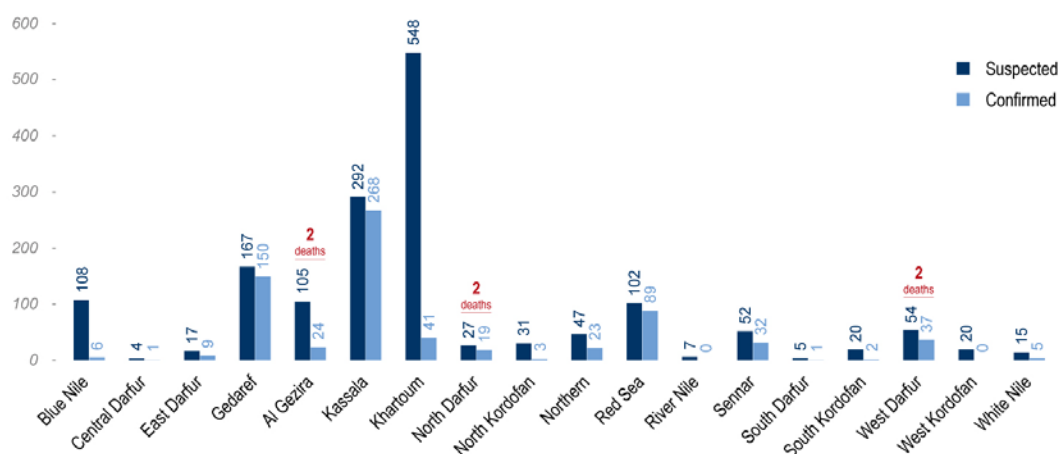
The school in Rumamier has the capacity to enrol the newly displaced children, however, more desks and learning materials will be required. About 250 students were enrolled in Marial Achak village school.

Over 700 measles cases confirmed in Sudan

The Ministry of Health confirms 710 measles cases with six deaths across 12 states in Sudan

More than 1,600 suspected measles cases, including 710 confirmed cases and six deaths, have been reported in 12 states since December 2014, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The majority of confirmed cases have been registered in the eastern states of Kassala and Gedaref. The MoH, with support from WHO and other health sector partners, conducted an immunisation campaign in Kassala and Gedaref in January 2015, covering between 95 to 97 per cent of the targeted number of children under five. Another immunisation and response campaign will be launched shortly to cover the 22 affected localities and an additional 72 high-risk localities. There are, however, only about 500,000 doses of measles vaccine available in the country's vaccine reserve. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and WHO are exploring ways to prioritise the shipment of additional vaccines to Sudan. The request for new vaccine procurement depends on funding availability.

Measles cases in Sudan (by State), December 2014 – 8 March 2015



Sources: MoH, WHO, UNICEF

WASH assistance to new IDPs in North Darfur

Aid organisations continue to verify and assess the needs of thousands of people who have been displaced following fighting between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur and parts of the Jebel Marra area that began in December 2014. Humanitarian organisations have registered 32,500 people displaced by these clashes in North and Central Darfur states. To date, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has verified 20,000 of the registered cases.

North Darfur's Tawila locality hosts about 14,000 new internally displaced persons (IDP), equivalent to 43 per cent of all newly displaced people in Darfur since December 2014. Aid agencies are providing newly displaced people with relief aid and about 14,000 displaced people in Tawila locality have access to water and sanitation services. Water trucking and maintenance of the water pipelines are ongoing and hygiene campaigns have been conducted. However, access to safe water and sanitation remains a challenge for newly displaced people in Argo, Rwanda and Dali IDP camps in the locality, according to an inter-agency mission to Tawila locality that took place in late February.

Access to safe water and sanitation remains a challenge for an estimated 15,000 new IDPs in Tawila locality, North Darfur State

The number of latrines currently available is not sufficient to respond to the continuous influx of IDPs into these three camps, particularly in Argo camp. Additional funds and resources are needed to cover existing gaps and to respond to the needs of the new arrivals.

The international NGO Plan Sudan and the national NGO Shakir Organisation are joining efforts to construct 725 latrines in Tawila locality. Materials for 575 latrines have already been secured and will be transported to Tawila in due course. In Argo camp, 110 out of 200 latrines initially planned, have been constructed. The remaining 90 latrines will be constructed in March and April. In Rwanda camp, 40 latrines were constructed. No latrines have been constructed for the newly displaced people in Dali camp.

In Um Baru, UNICEF has installed a 10,000-litre water bladder at the new IDP site, 1.5km away from the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site. UNICEF and the international NGO COOPI plan to upgrade a hand pump to a motorised mini-water yard, which can pump up to 6,000 litres per hour. UNICEF also transported a submersible pump, provided by Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E). UNICEF and the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) have constructed 77 out of the 250 latrines needed at the new site.

In rural El Fasher, the International NGO Oxfam America has rehabilitated a borehole with a capacity of 8,000 litres in an effort to meet the needs of the estimated 9,000 newly displaced people in Shagra A and B, and C villages. Oxfam also completed the construction of 345 latrines initially planned for El Fasher Rural.

In Zamzam camp, humanitarian organisations have completed the drilling of three boreholes, which will provide sufficient water for an estimated 5,700 newly displaced people in the camp. UNICEF and WES have also completed the construction of 119 out of 300 latrines planned. Additional latrines were constructed by Plan Sudan.

Water assistance to people in need in East Darfur

Humanitarian organisations are working to resolve water shortages in East Darfur's Yassin – Selea – Abu Hadeed triangle, especially in the summer. The international NGO Tearfund is working with WES to drill a borehole in Selea (60km northeast of Ed Daein town) instead of the previously agreed location of Abu Hadeed (20km north of Yassin town). This change in location is because the geophysical terrain of Abu Hadeed is not supportive of water drilling. Abu Hadeed village hosts an estimated 2,000 displaced people who arrived from Muhajeriya in April 2013 following fighting between government forces and armed groups in the area.

In El Neem IDP camp, WES is pumping water for an estimated 70,000 displaced people in the camp, providing some 18 litres per person per day. In an attempt to reduce operational costs and to increase the pumping hours of the water station, WES – with support from UNICEF – will start operating one of the three water stations with electric pumps.

Adila town is also facing water shortages. According to WES in Ed Daein, three out of five water stations in the town require rehabilitation. An inter-agency mission that visited Adila in November 2014 identified water as the highest priority in Adila and Abu Karinka localities. The international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) has begun rehabilitating one of the water stations. The



Water point in Selea, in Yassin locality, East Darfur (UN, file photo)

Tearfund and WES are working to improve access to water for over 100,000 people mainly IDPs, in East Darfur

international NGO United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) has applied to both the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for funding to rehabilitate the remaining two water stations in Adila. Adila town hosts about 30,000 displaced people who fled their homes in the surrounding Adila locality following fighting between the Ma'aliya and Rizeigat tribes over land ownership in August 2013.

HAC: Blue Nile mission postponed after elections

On 2 March, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) officially informed the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that the joint inter-agency needs assessment mission in Blue Nile State has been postponed until after the general and presidential elections scheduled for 13-15 April 2015. OCHA continues to engage authorities with the view of exploring whether the inter-agency mission can be held earlier.

In January 2015, HAC in Blue Nile State said that the State Governor (Wali) agreed to allow international staff of international aid organisations to participate in the joint inter-agency needs assessments in six Blue Nile State localities. There have been no joint needs assessments in Blue Nile since the conflict between Government forces and the Sudan People Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) spilt over to Blue Nile from South Kordofan in September 2011.

South Sudanese continue to arrive in Sudan

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), by 5 March 2015 the number of South Sudanese refugees who arrived in Sudan after fighting in South Sudan began in December 2013 had reached 121,852 people. Over 78,000 of these people have received some form of humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) said that it urgently requires US\$ 55 million for the next six months to meet the needs of all South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, Kenya and Uganda.

South Sudanese refugees entering Sudan from West Kordofan

According to UNHCR, an estimated 18,000 South Sudanese refugees have passed through the Kharasan area in West Kordofan's Keilak locality since December 2013. While the majority of these refugees continued to other areas of Sudan, some 1,500 refugees remain in the Kharasan area. Following an inter-agency assessment in November 2014, aid organisations have provided them with food, emergency household supplies as well as water and sanitation assistance. UNHCR is holding discussions with authorities on the establishment of receiving centres in the Kharasan area for proper tracking of South Sudanese refugees.

Supplementary feeding programme for children in South Kordofan

This month WFP will begin an emergency blanket supplementary feeding for South Sudanese refugee children under five years, pregnant and breastfeeding women in South Kordofan State. The blanket feeding will be implemented alongside targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five years and all pregnant and lactating women. According to UNHCR, there are 14,200 registered South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan, the majority of whom are women and children.

Registration of South Sudanese citizens in Sudan continues

The registration of South Sudanese citizens in Khartoum State continues with over 54,000 people registered between 1 February and 5 March in 12 sites across the state, according to UNHCR. UNHCR is supporting the registration process both financially and with technical capacity. The registration exercise in Khartoum State is expected to continue until late March before being rolled out to White Nile State where an estimated 67,000 South Sudanese live in six sites.

There have been no joint needs assessments in Blue Nile State since the conflict erupted between government forces and the SPLM-N in 2011

Over 54,000 South Sudanese citizens had been registered between 1 February and 5 March in 12 sites in Khartoum State, according to UNHCR