

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR has registered 115,572 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.
- HAC estimates that 14,000 people are reportedly displaced and may require humanitarian aid in West Kordofan following intra-communal violence in late November.
- Dengue fever cases in North Darfur have reached 132, including three deaths.
- The People with Special Needs (PWSN) project is targeting an estimated 15,000 people in North Darfur with assistance in 2014.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan 2.9 million

IDPs in Darfur (to date) 2.4 million

GAM burden 2 million

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 167,908

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 115,572

## FUNDING

986 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

53.7 % reported funding



Displaced women in Guldo, Central Darfur (Tearfund)

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## Over 115,500 South Sudanese refugees registered

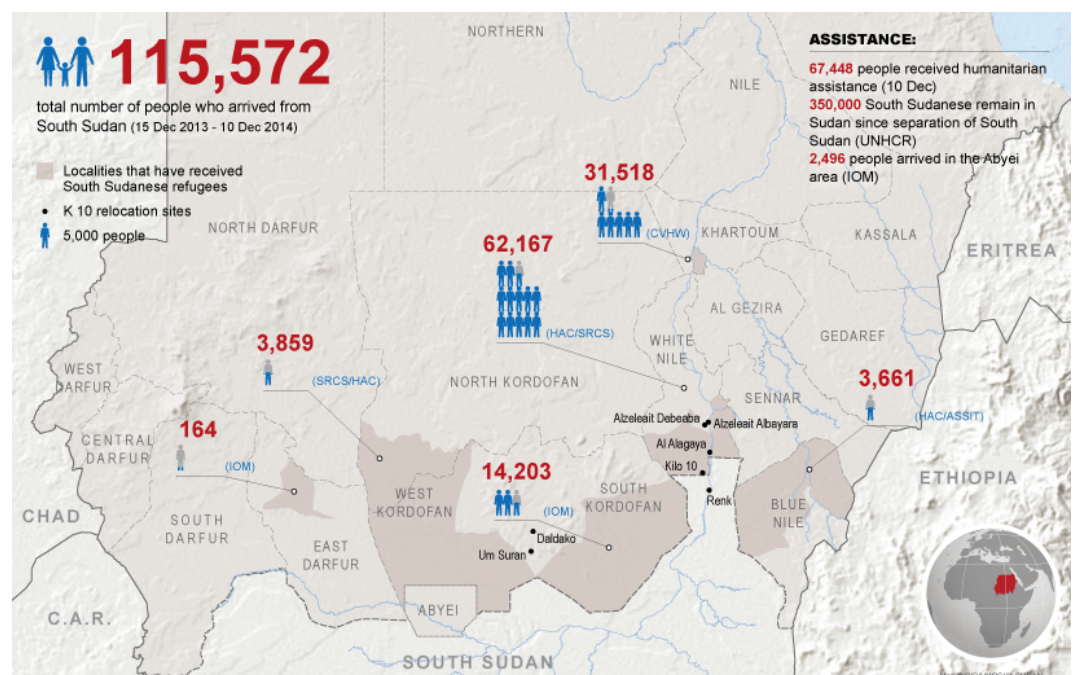
South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in Sudan, fleeing violence that began in South Sudan in mid-December 2014. By 10 December 2014, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Sudan has registered and verified 115,572 South Sudanese refugees. Over 67,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan have received some form of humanitarian assistance.

### Two new relocation sites for refugees in White Nile

Two new relocation sites in White Nile State are being established in El Redis 2 and Debat Bosin to accommodate these refugees, with health and water facilities in the two sites currently under construction, according to UNHCR. The need for new refugee shelters in White Nile State has increased by over 400 per cent since mid-October due to a lack of physical space in current sites, as well as additional new arrivals. The construction of the two new sites should meet current needs, UNHCR said.

### Water and sanitation in four existing refugee sites in White Nile

Both national and international humanitarian organisations are constructing latrines, conducting hygiene promotion activities and distributing soap to refugees at relocation sites. Water supplies are currently below the SPHERE standard of 15 litres per person per day in El Redis, Jouri and Al Kashafa relocation sites, with only Al Alagaya remaining above SPHERE standards. Bathing facilities remain unavailable in all four relocation sites in the state.



*Over 67,000 South Sudanese refugees have received some form of humanitarian assistance*

The Ministry of Education (MoE), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the national NGOs Plan Sudan, Rafa, Elbir and El Eithar undertook joint monitoring visits to the four relocation sites, identifying a shortage of water points, latrines, and educational material in schools.

During the reporting week, 4,650 medical consultations took place in the four relocation sites. Acute respiratory infection remains the most common cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhoea and eye infections, according to UNHCR. A yellow fever vaccination campaign has been conducted in all four sites.

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), recent middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening conducted across the four sites indicates that the nutritional status of new arrivals is improving. UNHCR reported that in November 14,801 children under 5 years of age were screened for malnutrition at the four relocation sites, with 2,308 cases of severe acute malnutrition identified. Some 1,843 pregnant and lactating women also received counselling on infant and young child feeding practices, according to UNHCR.

### **Emergency household supplies for over 18,000 IDPs and South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan**

About 18,400 South Sudanese refugees and newly displaced people will receive emergency household items, following the clearance of a UNHCR consignment from Port Sudan. The refugees and displaced people are registered in Abassyia, Rashad, Abu Kershola, El Leri, Abu Jubaiha and Dalam and will receive assistance as soon as the goods arrive in South Kordofan.

### **Some 5,000 South Sudanese in Khartoum's Shagara area to be relocated**

According to UNHCR, infrastructure preparations at the new Bantiu site in the Jebel Awlia area of Khartoum State are underway. Approximately 1,000 South Sudanese families (5,000 people) are scheduled to be voluntarily relocated from the Shagara open area in Khartoum State on 18 December.

This group of 5,000 South Sudanese is part of an estimated 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin who remained in Sudan

following the secession of

South Sudan in 2011, according to UNHCR. This includes an estimated 40,000 people who have been living in open areas since 2011, awaiting assistance to travel to South Sudan, according to the Government of Sudan and UNHCR.



South Sudanese woman by her home in Shagara open area (UN file photo, 2013)

*HAC estimates that 14,000 people are reportedly displaced and may require humanitarian aid following clashes between two Misseriya sub-clans over resources*

## **HAC: 14,000 newly displaced in West Kordofan**

The UN is working with the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in West Kordofan to undertake an inter-agency assessment mission to areas affected by fighting between two Misseriya sub-clans during the last week of November. HAC estimates that approximately 14,000 people have been displaced and may require humanitarian assistance. Media reports have said that 133 people were killed during the clashes, which are reportedly over the control of land. HAC have said that assessment missions and peace-building initiatives will take place once the security situation in the affected areas has stabilised. In July 2014, conflict between the two Misseriya communities resulted in the displacement of 7,000 people from both tribes. This previous caseload remains displaced.

## Dengue fever containment strategies in North Darfur face funding constraints

*Dengue fever cases in North Darfur have reached 132 including three deaths*

According to health organisations in North Darfur, the key challenge to containing the current outbreak of dengue fever outbreak is a shortage of funding. This shortfall has restricted most interventions, including spraying and larvicide practices, to El Fasher town. Consequently, health organisations have been requested by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to focus future interventions on rural localities affected by the outbreak.

Meanwhile, the total number of dengue fever cases reported in North Darfur has reached 132, including three deaths. The SMoH received the results of all samples sent to the National Public Health Lab for confirmation. Out of 36 samples, 20 were positive for dengue fever. Of the remaining 16 samples, 12 were negative and four were classified as equivocal results (of uncertain significance but not determined). New samples are being obtained from areas where tests showed equivocal results.

## North Darfur: Food security and livelihoods assistance in Mellit and Kutum localities

To improve Darfur's food security, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its partner NGO Community Revolving Livestock Recovery Society (CRLRS) are distributing 10,000 seedlings to 500 farmers in Mellit locality.

In Kutum locality, FAO and the international NGO GOAL are implementing an animal supplementary feeding programme targeting 500 families with malnourished children. The project aims to feed 1,500 goats in order to improve their milk productivity increasing children's access to milk.

In Mellit locality, the international NGO Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and FAO launched an animal vaccination campaign in Mellit and Saiyah towns. This is part of the winter animal vaccination campaign targeting 100,000 heads of livestock. According to FAO, the target will be increased to 200,000 heads of livestock when the international NGO COOPI takes part in the implementation process. In Kutum locality, GOAL has also indicated that they will implement another winter animal vaccination campaign in Kutum locality, targeting 64,000 heads of livestock. Similar campaigns are also planned for Dar Al Salam and Shangil Tobaya localities.

## Vulnerable families in Zamzam camp to receive household supplies

As part of the 2014 People with Special Needs (PWSN) project, 2,000 vulnerable families (some 10,000 people) in Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp are receiving shelter and emergency household supplies, according to the UNHCR emergency shelter and non-food items project. Zamzam is the largest camp in Darfur hosting an estimated 176,000 displaced people.

From 1 to 20 November, the national NGO Plan Sudan completed the distribution of shelter material to 1,700 families in the camp. The



Displaced family taking refuge in Zamzam IDP camp (UNAMID file photo, 2013)

*The People with Special Needs project is targeting an estimated 15,000 people in North Darfur for assistance in 2014*

remaining 300 families will be assisted by the end of December. This project was funded by the Central Emergency Reserve Fund (CERF) as part of the 2014 PWSN Project targeting about 15,000 people in North Darfur.

Similarly, in the rural areas Kebkabiya some 890 people with specific needs received shelter and emergency household items as part of this PSWN project.

## Blue Nile: IDPs and host communities receiving health assistance

The national NGO Pancare continues to provide healthcare services to both displaced people and host communities in Blue Nile's El Roseires and Geissan localities. During the reporting week, an estimated 700 people in the two localities received health assistance through mobile clinics. Nutrition interventions were also provided where needed. Pancare and the SMOH are running eight nutrition centres in Kurmuk, Geissan and Bau localities with funding from UNICEF. Pancare and the international NGO World Vision International (WVI) are discussing arrangements to run the mobile clinics for another three months from January 2015.

*WES in Central Darfur announced that in 2015 the focus will be on providing water supplies utilising solar systems*

## Central Darfur to use solar water systems in 2015

The Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) announced that in 2015 the water and sanitation sector will focus on providing water supplies in Central Darfur through solar-powered systems instead of digging new hand pumps. WES said that the solar system will be cost effective and more sustainable than hand pumps. An assessment to estimate the requirements of such a system is planned. According to the OCHA Darfur Hotline report for November, over 90 per cent of gaps in water provision in Central Darfur were related to broken hand pumps.