

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR reports that the number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan has passed the 100,000 mark, while funding remains low.
- HAC Blue Nile says first inter-agency needs assessments since 2011 will take place in early November. According to aid agencies, about 240,000 people need humanitarian aid in Blue Nile.
- An estimated 18,400 IDPs in North Darfur's Korma town are receiving humanitarian assistance.
- UNHCR has registered 1,700 refugees from CAR in Nyala, South 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
in 2014 (to date) 428,291

GAM caseload 2 million

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 157,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 100,493

FUNDING

986 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

47.2 % reported funding



Refugees from South Sudan in White Nile State (SRCS)

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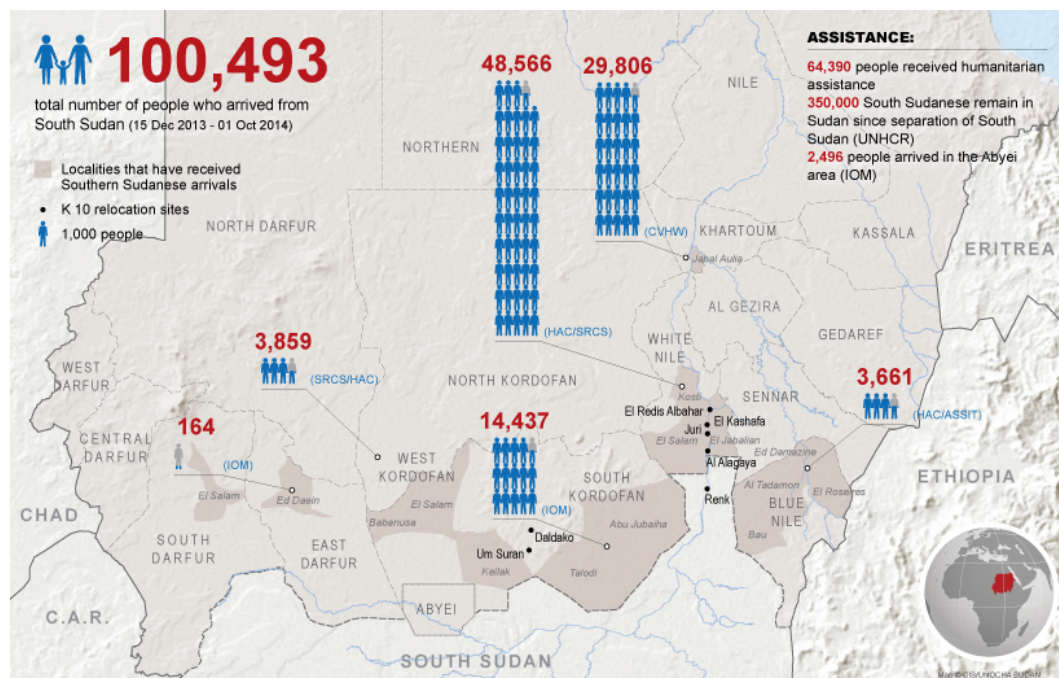
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Number of South Sudanese refugees surpasses 100,000 people, amid funding shortfall

On 8 October 2014, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported that the number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan surpassed 100,000 people. They joined an estimated 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin who remained in Sudan following South Sudan's independence in 2011. UNHCR estimates that up to 165,000 refugees from South Sudan might seek shelter in Sudan by the end of 2014. This would mean that there would be more than half a million South Sudanese in Sudan by the end of the year, including both refugees who arrived since mid-December 2013 and those already residing in Sudan. Although there is a significant need for additional resources to assist this influx of refugees, Sudan has received the lowest level of funding of all the countries involved in the South Sudan refugee crisis response.

Of the 100,492 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, about 29,800 are in Khartoum. Key findings from the Rapid Needs Assessment of the South Sudanese population in Khartoum led by the Khartoum State Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) and UNHCR in May 2014 indicate that new arrivals have been largely accommodated by extended family support networks within the South Sudanese community. Following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, approximately 250,000 individuals of South Sudanese origin are estimated to have remained in Khartoum State. Of this population, 40,000 are estimated to be living in camp-like sites called 'open areas', although no systematic registration of this population has been permitted, according to UNHCR. The report states that the South Sudanese community in Khartoum requires assistance in terms of shelter, livelihoods, education and access to safe water and sanitation.



International staff not permitted to participate in first Blue Nile inter-agency assessment since 2011

About 240,000 IDPs, refugees and children suffering from acute malnutrition need humanitarian aid in Blue Nile State, according to HNO

On 12 October, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Blue Nile State in its monthly meeting with UN, national and international NGOs confirmed that an inter-agency multi-sector needs assessment will take place in Blue Nile State during the first week of November 2014. HAC noted, however, that international staff members of UN agencies and international NGOs were not permitted to take part in these needs assessments, a decision, which is being followed up at the local, and Khartoum levels. The HAC Commissioner in Blue Nile also said that the questionnaires and technical support for the assessments would be provided by HAC federal. HAC reported that the local authorities in the localities where assessments are taking place lack the funding to support the assessment and therefore request international NGOs to fund the exercise.

If these assessments go ahead with the participation of UN agencies and international NGOs, they will be the first inter-agency needs assessments in Blue Nile since September 2011 when the conflict between Government forces and Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) expanded to Blue Nile from South Kordofan. The assessment will concentrate on areas of greatest vulnerability as well as areas affected by conflict, floods and areas where outbreaks of diseases have been reported.

Over 240,000 people need humanitarian aid in Blue Nile

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) of the Sudan Strategic Response Plan (SRP), about 240,000 people need humanitarian aid in Blue Nile. This includes an estimated 110,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government-controlled areas of Blue Nile. Estimates from the humanitarian wing of SPLM-N and community-based organisations on the ground indicate that there are about 90,000 IDPs in SPLM-N controlled areas. UN agencies do not have access to SPLM-N areas and cannot verify the scope of civilian displacement and humanitarian needs in SPLM-N areas. In addition, there are approximately 3,660 refugees from South Sudan in Blue Nile.



Women queuing for water in Kurmuk, Blue Nile (AORD)

Moreover, according to a survey conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health with support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), four (out of six) localities in Blue Nile have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above the emergency threshold level of 15 per cent. This means that an estimated 36,000 children aged 6-59 months will be suffering from acute malnutrition during the course of the year, the Nutrition Sector in Sudan reported.

Inter-communal violence in parts of East Darfur

Armed clashes broke out in Labado, East Darfur, when members of the Rizeigat tribe killed two Zaghawa IDPs, which in turn led the retaliatory killing of two Rizeigat tribesmen. The trigger for this outbreak of violence was an alleged incident of cattle theft. The Rizeigat tribe subsequently surrounded and threatened to attack the Labado IDP site, causing some IDPs to move to the African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site for protection. The tension in Labado was diffused following a meeting between the leaders of the two communities, with the IDPs agreeing to pay "blood money" (compensation) for the killing of the two tribesmen. While the initial instalment of the agreed amount has been paid, the possibility of further tension remains,

should the IDP community fail to pay the remaining amount, according to actors on the ground.

Meanwhile, on 11 October a dispute between some members of the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes in Abu Dungal over alleged cattle theft resulted in the death of one person. The extension of tension between the two tribes to Abu Dungal, which has not been within the traditional area of the two tribes, is a concern. In 2013, armed clashes between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes have displaced more than 55,000 in Adila locality in East Darfur. Aid agencies have been unable to access affected people in the area since fighting began.

Ban on 4WD vehicles expected to affect NGO activities in South Darfur

On 8 October, local media reported that the South Darfur State legislative council passed the Community Security Act, banning the use of four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles in the state. The law, which was approved in an emergency session of the legislative council last week, criminalises any person who drives a four-wheel drive vehicle or motorcycle within state boundaries. The law has granted owners of the four-wheel drive vehicles six months grace period to get rid of their vehicles while owners of motorcycles were given three months. The law exempts vehicles belonging to Government institutions, UN agencies and international NGOs.

However, the activities of many international NGOs may be affected by the ban, as they often hire private four-wheel drive vehicles to undertake projects outside of Nyala town, according to aid workers.

The law came after South Darfur has witnessed a wave of security incidents in recent months, including carjacking, armed robberies and other criminal acts.

Displaced people in Korma, North Darfur, start receiving aid supplies

An estimated 18,400 IDPs in North Darfur's Korma town are receiving humanitarian assistance

In North Darfur, distributions of emergency household supplies to 4,349 displaced families (18,361 people) verified by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have started in Korma, North Darfur. Each family will receive one plastic sheet, two sleeping mats, one blanket and one jerry can. Cooking sets have not been included in the package due to lack of supplies and delays in transporting goods from El Obeid. These people were forced to flee their homes in March and June following a series of attacks by armed militias on over 45 villages around Korma town.

An inter-agency assessment mission conducted to the area in late August found displaced people living in very poor conditions, with inadequate shelter, poor access to hygiene material, sanitation infrastructure and health services.

In response, UNICEF supported the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) in constructing 250 latrines, bringing latrine coverage to 72 people per latrine, still significantly short of SPHERE standards of 20 people per latrine. Construction of a further 668 latrines is expected to be completed



Building a shelter near the UNAMID team site in Korma (UNAMID)

by December. In the health sector, the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-S) has constructed an eleven-room semi-permanent primary health care facility that will provide outpatient care, malnutrition treatment, antenatal care, and child delivery services. According to humanitarian actors, despite improved response, major service delivery shortfalls still exist across all sectors, primarily attributed to insufficient funding, staffing and the number of operational partners in the area.

Some of the people initially displaced returned to their areas of origin due to improved security. Some 290 families (an estimated 1,450 people) have returned from Golo and Shagra villages and Zamzam IDP camp to the villages of Koem and Oshosh in rural El Fasher. These people have taken refuge since March, following militia attacks.

Over 8,000 people receive emergency household supplies in Central Darfur

In Central Darfur State, an estimated 8,000 people received emergency household supplies during the reporting week. In Hassahisa IDP camp near Zalingei town, the international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) distributed emergency household supplies to some 1,840 people whose homes were destroyed by heavy rains and floods. NCA will also distribute emergency household supplies to an estimated 5,075 people affected by heavy rains and floods in Garsila town in Wadi Salih locality.



IDPs in Bindisi receive non-food relief supplies (TGH)

In Bindisi town, international NGO Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH) distributed emergency household supplies to 6,200 displaced people in an attempt to improve the living conditions of those affected. The families receiving supplies include female-headed families, child-headed families and the elderly.

An estimated 1,700 refugees from CAR in South Darfur

The estimated 1,700 refugees from CAR have received one-month food rations

UNHCR has registered 496 refugee families (an estimated 1,700 people) from the Central African Republic (CAR) in Nyala town, South Darfur's state capital. UNHCR and the Government's Commission of Refugees (COR), with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP), have distributed a one-month food ration package of cereals, pulses and oil to the refugees. UNHCR and COR plan to relocate these refugees to Um Shalaya refugee camp in Central Darfur.