

## HIGHLIGHTS

- One UNAMID peacekeeper killed and four injured in an attack in Mellit, North Darfur.
- Some 5,200 new South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan's El Leri locality need humanitarian assistance, according to HAC.
- IDPs in non-government controlled areas of Blue Nile, S & W Kordofan are facing severe food insecurity, according to aid organizations.
- IDPs in East Darfur's Al Mina Al Bari area are concerned about the high dropout rate in local schools
- Funding for the 2015 Sudan HRP reaches 49%.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014) (in 2015)	2.5 million 223,000
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	192,281
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	175,250

## FUNDING

**1.04 billion**  
requested in 2015 (US\$)

**49%**  
reported funding



South Sudanese refugees newly arrived in El Leri (UN, file photo 2014)

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## UNAMID peacekeeper killed in North Darfur attack

On 27 September, a peacekeeper from the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was killed and four others injured – with one in serious condition – in an attack by unidentified men near North Darfur's Mellit town. The peacekeepers were escorting a UNAMID logistics convoy. According to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as of 31 August 2015 there have been 222 fatalities among UNAMID personnel and staff since the peacekeeping mission was established in 2007.

Such incidents jeopardise the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need. UNAMID facilitates the provision of humanitarian aid to people in Darfur by providing logistical assets and armed escorts for missions, aid convoys and other humanitarian operations. Between January and August 2015 there have been 131 security incidents in Darfur that have affected humanitarian workers and peacekeepers, including abductions, armed attacks, car jackings and crime.

## HAC: South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan's El Leri area are living in poor conditions

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Kordofan State, an estimated 5,400 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in South Kordofan's El Leri locality in September 2015 and are in need of humanitarian assistance including food and emergency shelter. Most of the newly arrived refugees are women and children who have taken refuge with the existing South Sudanese community; others have sought shelter in the nearby gold mine. HAC and local authorities have distributed initial food supplies to the new arrivals; however, these are not expected to last long as they are being shared with the older refugee population. With fighting continuing in South Sudan, further refugee arrivals are expected.



Women and children newly arrived in El Leri, South Kordofan (UN, file photo 2014)

*An estimated 5,200 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in South Kordofan's El Leri locality and are in need of food and emergency shelter assistance, HAC*

A planned assessment mission with representatives from the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and HAC was unable to reach El Leri due to poor road conditions caused by heavy rains. However, WFP food stocks stand ready in El Obeid for dispatch to El Leri as soon as road conditions allow. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in El Leri will assess the emergency shelter and household needs of this refugee population. Meanwhile, HAC and local aid organisations will continue to assess and monitor the situation on the ground, coordinating with partners in Kadugli to ensure timely and appropriate response measures can commence once roads are accessible. Last week, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) airlifted to El Leri medical supplies and drugs enough for medical needs of some 2,000 people – including the South Sudanese refugee population – for one month.

## Severe food insecurity in parts of Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan

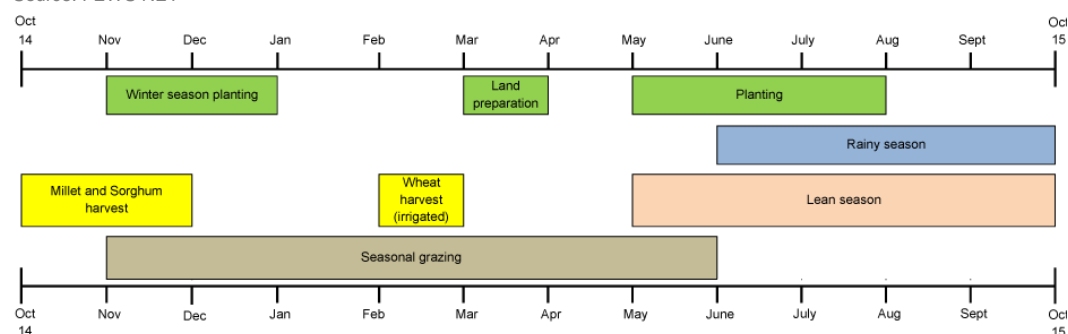
According to local aid organizations, people living in non-government controlled areas of Blue Nile, South Kordofan and West Kordofan are facing severe food insecurity. Fighting between government forces and armed groups in the area has led to widespread insecurity, disrupting cultivation and livelihood activities. Increased sorghum prices have further exacerbated the situation with prices rising by 290 per cent in central South Kordofan and 585 per cent in West Jebel Marra between June and July 2015.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook for August likewise reported that food insecurity among conflict-affected people in non-government controlled areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and areas of Jebel Marra is of great concern with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of acute food insecurity. People in these areas remain isolated from markets and reportedly rely on foraging as the main source of food. Recent field reports also suggest that many households in these areas have consumed seed stocks reserved for cultivation, which will reduce household production and impact food security. In addition, lower than average and sporadic rainfall that started late this season is expected to affect this year's main harvest (October to December) and could also impact national production in 2016, according to FEWS NET. The actual impact of the reduced rainfall this year cannot be determined until the end of the rainy season in coming weeks.

Access for aid organizations in these non-government controlled areas has largely been restricted preventing assessments and provision of assistance. Nevertheless, partners continue to negotiate with authorities to gain access to these food insecure populations.

### Sudan Seasonal Calendar

Source: FEWS NET



## East Darfur: IDPs in Al Mina Al Bari concerned about school dropout and lack of aid

During a hotline sensitization mission to Al Mina Al Bari area of East Darfur's Ed Daein locality, displaced families expressed concern about the high dropout rates among displaced school-aged children. According to the families, children feel pressured to leave

*IDP children in Al Mina Al Bari feel pressured to leave school and find jobs to help ease the financial demands on their families*

school and find jobs to help ease the financial demands on their families; fees imposed by schools also play a role in deterring children from attending school. People displaced in Al Mina Al Bari started arriving in the area in August 2013 when inter-tribal fighting erupted between the Reizegat and Ma'aliya tribes. The displaced children were enrolled at a school close to where the displaced families settled, which has been supported since 2013 with educational materials from UNICEF and with food-for-education by WFP. The international NGO United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) constructed eight classrooms and latrines and provided school kits and sport materials to the school. The NGO also trained 11 teachers. UNICEF and the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) have initiated plans to build an additional school in the area and starting in October will implement measures to actively monitor school dropouts.



Classroom in Labado, East Darfur (UNAMID, file photo 2013)

Over 3.1 million of Sudan's 7.9 million school-aged children (between 5 and 13 years) in Sudan are out of school, which is the highest rate in the Middle East and North Africa, according to a recent report by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF.

## Humanitarian Response Plan nearly 50% funded

Funding for the 2015 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has reached 49 per cent, equivalent to US\$503.5 million of the \$1.04 billion requested. The recent increase in reported HRP funding—which stood at 40 per cent last week—is thanks to the \$86 million donation, comprised of mixed food items worth \$75 million and \$10 million cash, contributed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) earlier in September.

The 2015 HRP targets 5.4 million people in need of emergency relief aid across 52 of the most severely affected localities. Although partners have reported significant progress towards target outcomes laid out in the HRP, with still one quarter left in the year much remains to be done. Underfunding has affected some sectors more than others, with funding for Protection, Refugee Multi-Sector, and Recovery, Returns and Reintegration at between 13 and 15 per cent. Access restrictions have placed further limitations on the humanitarian response capacity, particularly for operations in parts of South and West Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur's Jebel Marra.

*The 2015 HRP targets 5.4 million people in need of emergency relief aid across 52 of the most severely affected localities in Sudan*

