

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Government of Sudan declared the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNDP Country Director as persona non grata.
- Areas in the north of the Abyei area lack basic services including water, healthcare, education and civil infrastructure
- The yellow fever vaccination campaign has reached an estimated 4.8 million people in Sudan.
- DFID gives US\$17.7 million to WFP humanitarian operations in Sudan.



South Sudanese refugees in El Leri, South Kordofan (UN)

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## Two senior UN officials expelled from Sudan

Last week the Government of Sudan declared the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Ali Al-Za'tari and UNDP Country Director Yvonne Helle as persona non grata, according to a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The UNDP Director was requested to leave Sudan reportedly due to her bias against the Government and for "stopping financial support to several strategic projects and programmes which produced developmental, political and economic benefits for Sudan", according to the statement. The ministry's statement also reported that the RC/HC was requested to leave Sudan due to allegedly offending the Sudanese people and their political leadership in an interview with the Norwegian Bistandsaktuelt newspaper.

The UN Secretary-General condemned the Government of Sudan's decision to expel the two senior UN officials and called on the Government of Sudan to reverse its decision immediately and to cooperate fully with all United Nations entities present in Sudan.

### FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan 3.1 million

IDPs in Darfur (to date) 2.4 million

GAM burden 2 million

Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR) 168,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 115,451

### FUNDING

986 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

54 % reported funding

## Basic services poor in northern Abyei area

Between 20 to 24 December, an inter-agency mission was conducted in the northern parts of Abyei, including the villages of Askar, Al Radiyah, Dhalop, Shigay, Al Shammam, Umm Khair and Diffra. The mission included representatives of UN agencies, the Government's

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the national NGO Global Aid Hand. Nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists of the Misseriya tribe primarily inhabit the area in the north of Abyei, along with small pockets of sedentary farmers. Preliminary findings of the mission indicate that there is a deterioration of basic services, including the availability of water, healthcare, education and civil infrastructure such as



roads. Members of the Misseriya tribe said that they are unable to move south beyond 30 kilometres north of Abyei town, due to the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) restrictions that have been in place since the killing of the Dinka paramount chief in 2013.

## Inter-agency mission to El Leri, South Kordofan

An inter-agency mission to South Kordofan's El Leri locality was undertaken from 2-6 December by HAC, the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF), IOM and the international NGO Care International Switzerland (CIS). Mission findings indicate that the water sources used by displaced people and South Sudanese refugees will likely dry up during the March – June dry season. Health services are also poor, with only one health clinic run by the international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) in Darbatti. This clinic has insufficient supplies, including medical equipment, medicine and staff.

## Yellow fever vaccination campaign complete

*The yellow fever vaccination campaign has reached an estimated 4.8 million people*

A yellow fever vaccination campaign was launched in many states throughout Sudan in early December, targeting people aged 9 months to 60 years, according to the Ministry of Health's Expanded Programme on Immunization.

In North Darfur, the campaign reached an estimated 1.9 million people. Vaccinations were undertaken in 15 of North Darfur's localities, with the exception of Kebkabiya, El Sireaf and Saraf Omra. These localities were covered in a similar campaign in 2012.



Yellow fever vaccination campaign in Darfur, 2012 (WHO)

In Central Darfur, UNICEF and partners have successfully conducted the vaccination campaign in Eastern and Central Jebel Marra localities, targeting just over 88,000 people. The program actually reached over 93,000 people. These two localities were left out of the 2012 yellow fever vaccination campaign due to logistical and security concerns.

In East Darfur, the yellow fever campaign was conducted in the localities of Adila, Abu Karinka, Asalaya, Bahr el Arab and Abu Jabra reaching about 382,000 of the 450,000 people targeted, an 85 per cent coverage rate.

In South Darfur, just over 632,000 people were targeted for the vaccination campaign. The program reached some 588,000 people, resulting in a 93 per cent coverage rate.

In South and West Kordofan the yellow fever vaccination campaign, which initially targeted just over 885,000 people, actually managed to vaccinate 962,000 people.

## Humanitarian organisations continue to provide aid to people in need in Darfur

*In South Darfur, some 600 vulnerable women and their families receive emergency household supplies*

Displaced and vulnerable people in Darfur continue to receive assistance from humanitarian organisations.

### South Darfur: some 600 vulnerable families get assistance

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and its implementing partners have started the distribution of emergency household items to some 600 vulnerable women and their families in seven internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in South Darfur. The targeted camps include Dereige, Otash, Kalma, Al Salam, Al Serief, Mossy and Sakaly. In

addition, sport supplies including footballs and volleyballs were distributed to youth groups.

Also in South Darfur, IOM and UNHCR plan to distribute 890 emergency shelter kits (local emergency shelter materials including 400 plastic sheets) to new arrivals in Kalma IDP camp.

### **East Darfur: displaced people in Labado affected by fire get assistance**

Humanitarian organisations are providing assistance to some 1,700 people (350 families) affected by a fire earlier this month in East Darfur's Labado IDP camp. The international NGO Tearfund distributed emergency household items to an estimated 1,700 people (354 families) while the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) plan to distribute food assistance. UNICEF has sent education materials for the two schools in Labado. Water is a major concern for the displaced people, as only one of the two water boreholes in Labado (about 2km from the IDP camp) is working. UNICEF and Tearfund are looking into constructing a new hand pump in the camp.

The fire destroyed approximately 200 houses and the market place. The health clinic managed by the World Health Organization (WHO) was also damaged but was reopened by the SMOH and WHO three days after the incident. One woman died from smoke inhalation and four others were injured.

## **DFID contributes \$17.7 million to WFP**

*DFID contributes US\$17.7 million towards WFP humanitarian operations in Sudan*

On 21 December, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) contributed £11.2 million (US\$17.7 million) towards WFP humanitarian operations in Sudan. This contribution will help WFP assist people in need through its cash voucher programme. This programme allows people to choose the food items they purchase and supports local markets.

The cash voucher programme was introduced to Sudan in January 2011. The systems offers families a wide variety of food items that cater to local tastes including, sorghum, rice, millet, groundnut oil, sun-dried tomato and okra, lentils, eggs and meat. The vouchers also boost the local economy, helping to stimulate local markets by engaging traders who buy from local farmers and markets.

WFP is assisting more than 4 million people throughout Sudan, of whom 15 per cent receive support in the form of cash vouchers. In 2015, WFP plans to reach some 646,000 people across Sudan through the voucher programme amounting to US\$ 60 million, a 30 per cent increase on its 2014 programme.

The United Kingdom is one of WFP's strongest supporters in Sudan, having already contributed £2.9 million (\$4.8 million) earlier this year in support of the agency's voucher programme and another £700,000 (US\$1.1 million) for emergency food to South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan and White Nile states. In total, the UK has contributed some £17.7 million (\$28.7 million) to WFP programmes in Sudan in 2014, making it the agency's second largest bilateral donor.



A girl exchanging her food voucher in a camp in North Darfur (UNAMID file photo)

*In 2015, WFP plans to reach some 646,000 people across Sudan through the voucher programme*