

HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC and SRCS estimate that 5,000 people fled Mulli and surrounding villages and took refuge in El Geneina.
- Ongoing fighting between government forces and armed movements reported in the Jebel Marra area.
- The Ministry of Health is looking for partners to take over Tearfund operations in Central and East Darfur.
- In Central Darfur, some 1,000 people in Bindisi town affected by inter-tribal fighting receive aid.
- In 2015, over 109,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan.

FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
(in 2015)	246,600* <small>* includes verified, unverified and returnees</small>
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	194,888
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	173,441

FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

57%* reported funding

*2015 HRP has been extended as the 2016 HRP is being finalised.



New arrivals in an IDP camp in Darfur (UNAMID, file photo 2014)

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5,000 IDPs arrive in El Geneina town, fleeing violence in West Darfur

The Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) estimate that nearly 5,000 people displaced from Mulli and surrounding villages have arrived in El Geneina town, capital of West Darfur State, since 10 January. These people fled their homes following tensions and violence with pastoralists after a member of the pastoralist tribe was found dead near Mulli village.

HAC—in collaboration with sheikhs (community leaders)—is currently registering the displaced people who have taken refuge in Abuzar internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Geneina town. So far, 130 families (about 650 people) have been registered in the camp. Aid organisations have requested permission to assess the needs of these IDPs, however according to HAC no assistance from aid organisations is required at this stage. On 16 January, government authorities—together with local organisations and traders—sent food (millet, sugar, oil, biscuits, salt) and non-food items (clothing and mosquito nets) to assist the people who remained in Mulli village. Once the security situation improves and the displaced people return home, aid organizations can carry out assessments and provide returnees with assistance in their home areas, according to HAC.

A verification patrol mission from the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) visited villages of Atia and Mulli—which were affected by this violence—on 12 January. According to UNAMID, residents fled Atia village, about 70 homes were burned to the ground and a large section of the village was destroyed during the conflict. Other villages affected include Gokar, Khashaba, Doroti, Alla Maraga, Birtainyo and Hillet Zaghawa, all within 10 to 20kms from El Geneina town.

It is still unclear exactly how many people have been displaced as no needs assessments have taken place. Some sources report that there has also been displacement across the border into Chad. Unverified information also indicates that some people are beginning to return to their villages.

In 2015, West Darfur had seen the least civilian displacement within the Darfur region as humanitarian partners had verified 1,220 IDPs and 746 reported returnees in the state. In 2015, the total number of verified IDPs, unverified IDPs and returnees in Darfur reached 246,600.

Concerns over fighting in Central Darfur - UNAMID

On 17 January, UNAMID expressed deep concern about ongoing fighting between government forces and armed movements in the Jebel Marra area, Central Darfur, near the Mission's Nertiti team site. UNAMID personnel in Nertiti reported that five bombs were dropped in an area northeast of their site. The impact of these bombs was felt at the team

site. Shops and markets in Nertiti have shut down for fear of looting and attacks. There have been unconfirmed reports of some civilians on the move in various directions, but no reports of newly displaced arriving in IDP camps, either in Central or South Darfur, have been received. Despite this, UNAMID and aid organisations are working on contingency measures to respond to possible protection and humanitarian consequences of the fighting on the civilians in the area.

Tearfund to exit Sudan following forced closure

Prior to closure, Tearfund was providing care to 30,000 acutely malnourished children and nursing mothers per year

On 13 January, the international NGO Tearfund issued a [statement](#) indicating that the organisation had received notification from the government that Tearfund is to exit the country. This government decision came a month after Tearfund offices across Sudan were visited by government officials who requested the NGO to close operations until further notice.

The NGO said that their greatest concern is for the vulnerable people whom Tearfund had been assisting in Sudan, particularly the malnourished children who had been relying on nutrition services. Tearfund has provided 300,000 people each year with life-saving humanitarian support, including feeding centres, clean drinking water, improved sanitation and food production, as well as providing safe environments for children and assisting with local education. Prior to closure, Tearfund was providing care to 30,000 acutely malnourished children and nursing mothers per year.

“We are deeply distressed by the impact the decision to close our services will have and are liaising with government officials, donors, other NGOs and the UN as a matter of urgency, to ensure the critical needs of these vulnerable people continue to be met,” the NGO said. Tearfund has worked in Darfur since 2004.

Effect of the closure of Tearfund programmes in Central and East Darfur

Following the closure of Tearfund offices and programmes throughout the country, aid organisations have been concerned about the impact of this on people receiving assistance. Tearfund was operating 31 nutrition centres in Darfur. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) is encouraging interested organisations to become partners and benefit from existing staff in facilities to ensure sustainability.

In Central Darfur, the UN Children’s Agency (UNICEF) has agreed with the SMoH to temporarily take over nutrition centres previously run by Tearfund in the state. Tearfund had been operating 17 nutrition centres in Um Dukhun, Central Jebel Marra, and West Jebel Marra localities. At these clinics, Tearfund had been assisting 1,900 children in outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) and 6,200 in targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP). UNICEF will support the SMoH to provide financial incentives to staff and volunteers at the nutrition centres until another partner is found to take over the programmes.

In East Darfur, the SMoH has received permission from security organs to take over nutrition supplies at Tearfund storage facilities. These nutrition supplies include five metric tons (MT) of super cereal—used in TSFP—and 953 cartons of Plumpy’nut. The World Food Programme (WFP) will temporarily store the TSFP food until the SMoH finds new storage facilities. Tearfund was operating 12 OTPs in East Darfur. All these OTPs—except for the one in Labado—were taken over by the SMoH since Tearfund operations were closed. UNICEF and SMoH will assess the nutrition situation in the Labado area.



Distribution on nutrition supplies in Darfur (UNAMID, file photo 2014)

Tearfund was operating 31 nutrition centres in Darfur

Assistance to people affected by inter-tribal conflict in Central Darfur's Bindisi town

Some 1,000 people affected by inter-tribal fighting in Bindisi town receive aid

In Central Darfur's Bindisi town, aid organisations have started providing assistance to about 1,000 people (209 families) who had been identified as in need of assistance during a mission by HAC and the INGOs Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). These people were affected by inter-tribal fighting in late December 2015.

The 209 families will receive emergency shelter and household supplies including plastic sheets, jerry cans, buckets, blankets, plastic mats, clothes, soap and mosquito nets, from TGH and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Water supply, hygiene promotion and garbage collection in the locality is conducted by Government's Water and Sanitation Department (WES) through local committees. TGH is building the capacity of local actors and are monitoring water and sanitation services to avoid any major disruption in services. TGH is also providing latrine construction materials to the most vulnerable families in the area.

Two INGOs shut down operations in West Darfur due to lack of funding

As of January 2016, the INGOs Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) and INTERSOS closed their offices in West Darfur due to funding constraints.

IRW was providing food, health, water and sanitation, education, emergency shelter and household supplies, and livelihood assistance in El Geneina, Kereinik and Beida localities. INTERSOS was working in Habila and Forobaranga localities implementing water sanitation and hygiene as well as peace-building activities. The two INGOs have handed over their activities to the respective state government line ministries.

This brings the number of INGOs that have phased out of West Darfur due to funding constraints to three in the last seven months alone. In May 2015, the INGO Fellowship for African Relief (FAR) phased out of West Darfur due to funding constraints. Also in 2015, a number of humanitarian partners in the state scaled down operations due to limited funding. These factors have affected the quality and quantity of services provided in IDP camps and in return areas.

Funding forces two INGOs to close operations in West Darfur

In 2015, over 109,000 refugees from South Sudan arrive in Sudan

Over 109,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in 2015, according to UNHCR. This brings the total number of arrivals in Sudan to 194,888 from mid-December 2013 to 12 January 2016. Meanwhile, UNHCR's individual biometric registration is ongoing in El Redis I and II refugee sites in White Nile State with an average of more than 1,000 people registered daily. As of 12 January, in total 51,800 refugees had been biometrically registered in White Nile State.



Refugees in White Nile (UNHCR, 2015)

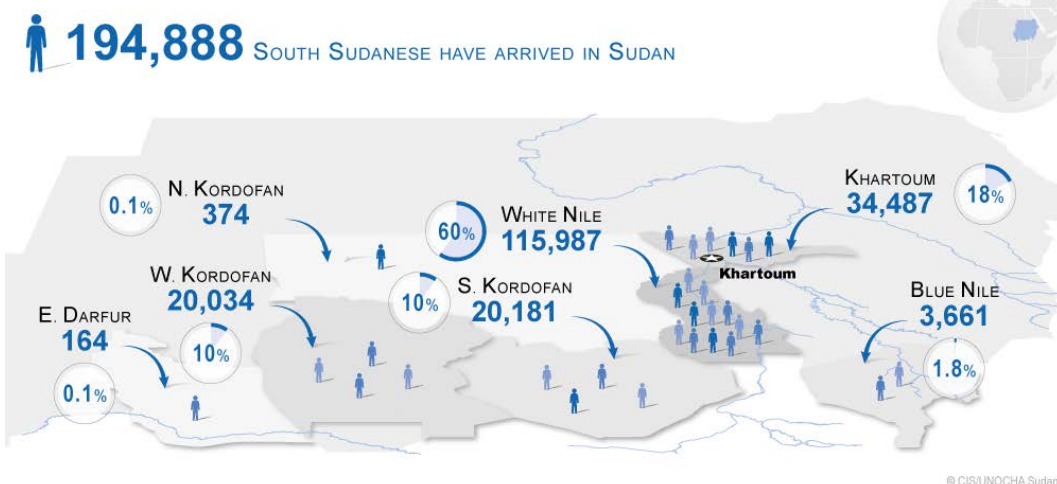
The total number of arrivals South Sudanese refugee arrivals has reached 194,888 as of 12 January

Nutrition assistance to refugees in White Nile State

Aid agencies continue to provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees in the state, which hosts the majority of South Sudanese refugees. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening from 28 November 2015 to 1 January 2016 in White Nile indicates that of the 25,119 children under five years screened 63 (0.2 per cent) have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 1,088 (4.3 per cent) have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan – as of 12 January 2016

Source: UNHCR



Water and sanitation assistance for refugees still below standards

The water and sanitation conditions are slowly improving, however most refugee sites are still below the UNHCR emergency standards 20 litres of water per person per day and 20 persons per latrine. UNICEF will construct 448 latrines in El Redis II site starting from the third week of January. The latrines should be finished over a three-month period.

Water and sanitation services at refugee sites in White Nile (12 Jan 2016)

Site	Total Population	No. of persons per latrine	Litres/person/day
Al Alagaya	17,570	39	8.5
Dabat Bosin	2,440	17	16.3
Jouri	11,242	41	11.1
El Kashafa	16,219	147	11
El Redis I	18,706	38	8
El Redis II	25,642	213	5.4
Um Sangor	6,170	23	16

Source: UNHCR

Government sends aid to Sudanese citizens in White Nile State who returned from South Sudan

On 11 January, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Social Security (MoWSS) sent a convoy containing food, clothes and shelters for Sudanese citizens who returned to White Nile State from South Sudan. This came following a recent visit to the state by the Minister of Social Welfare on 6 January. In a meeting with the Wali (Governor) of White Nile State and in the presence of the HAC commissioner and the Secretary-General of the Zakat Chamber, the Minister of Social Welfare committed to send urgent humanitarian supplies and medicine enough for 68,000 people to the state.

