

## HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC in South Kordofan says that about 14,500 people have fled their homes and sought shelter in Al Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha and Tajmala towns over the past five days.
- Some 900 people flee their homes in Bau locality, Blue Nile State due to conflict, aid agencies report.
- Up to 5,000 new refugees from South Sudan have arrived in Sudan, with their total number reaching almost 127,000 people.
- Close to 1,800 suspected cases of measles have been reported from 12 states in Sudan, including 800 confirmed cases and 11 deaths, according to MoH, WHO and UNICEF.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan 3.1 million

IDPs in Darfur (to date) 2.5 million

GAM burden 2 million  
Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR) 168,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 126,814

## FUNDING

1.04 billion requested in 2015 (US\$)

4% reported funding



Newly displaced family in Um Baru, North Darfur (UNAMID)

## In this issue

- Thousands displaced in South Kordofan P.1
- 900 displaced in Blue Nile State P.2
- Influx of South Sudanese refugees P.3
- 800 confirmed measles cases P.4

## Thousands displaced in South Kordofan, HAC

On 15 March, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Kordofan said that about 14,500 people fled their homes and sought shelter in Al Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha and Tajmala towns in South Kordofan State over the past five days. HAC noted that the number of displaced people is likely to increase further as it expects an additional 8,000 displaced people to arrive in Al Abassiya town in the coming days. The newly displaced people fled their homes following fighting between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in parts of South Kordofan, according to HAC and local authorities. Food, water and sanitation are the main needs of these newly displaced people.

### Response to over 8,600 newly displaced in Al Abassiya town

In Al Abassiya town, about 8,600 people arrived from surrounding villages and are in need of food, water and sanitation assistance, according to HAC. Some of the displaced people received food from the local community and the Zakat Chamber, a Government-administered charity organisation. The World Food Programme (WFP) will soon assess the needs of the newly displaced people. HAC has requested support from aid agencies to transport displaced people in surrounding villages to the town.

The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the Government's Water, Environment and Sanitation Department (WES) are providing the newly displaced people with safe water and other assistance. This includes two water bladders with a capacity of 10,000 litres each, 250 jerry cans, 100 cups, chlorine tablets and two chlorine tester kits. Local authorities are tankering water to fill the two water bladders on a regular basis.

Aid organisations have established two mobile health clinics in Al Abassiya, supporting the health centre in the town. They have also dispatched six rapid response kits to Al Abassiya, Rashad and Abu Jubaiha towns. Each kit can serve up to 10,000 people for three months. The national NGO Mubadiroon, with UN Population Fund (UNFPA) support, will send 400 obstetric kits to the clinics. Discussions are ongoing between health agencies on the operational costs of the clinics and there is a need for logistics and transport support for the referral system in Al Abassiya town.

### New displacement in South Kordofan State

Area of origin	Displaced to	Number of IDPs
Tofein, Kalinda	Al Abassiya town	8,654
Al Rahmaniya, Seisaban	Abu Jubaiha town	4,752
Al Rahmaniya, Seisaban	Rashad locality	179
Tossi	Kalogi in Gadeer locality	848
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,433</b>

Source: HAC and local authorities

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have provided 2,600 emergency household and shelter kits, which will soon be distributed by national NGO partners.

## Hundreds flee homes in Blue Nile

*Some 900 people flee their homes in Derag village, Bau locality*

According to NGOs in Blue Nile State, some 900 people have been displaced from Derag village in Bau locality. According to those people displaced, they were forced to flee their homes following fighting between government forces and SPLM-N in the area. According to NGOs, about 480 displaced people arrived in Azaza and Algary villages in El Roseires locality, 120 in Ed Damazine town and 300 in Bulang village in Kurmuk locality. The newly displaced people are yet to receive any humanitarian assistance.

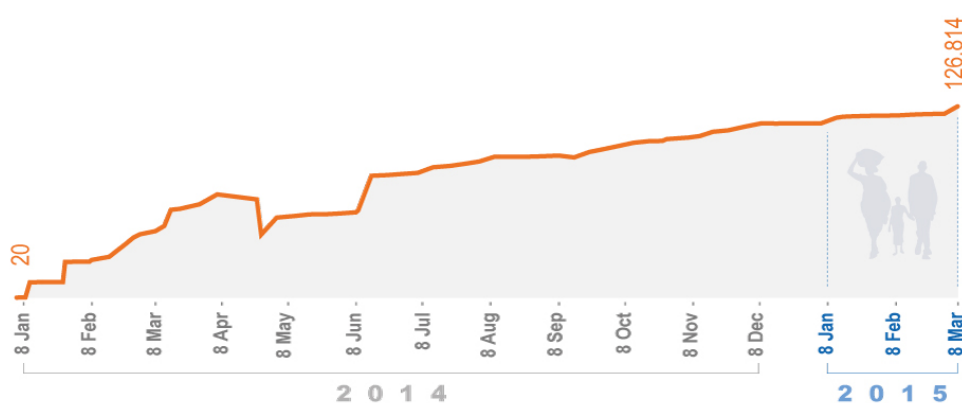
### Access to areas in Bau, Kurmuk and Geissan localities, HAC

According to the HAC in Blue Nile State, restrictions on the movement of humanitarian organisations in Bau, Kurmuk and Geissan localities have been partially lifted. HAC will allow access as far as Derag (about 74km from Ed Damazine) in Bau locality, up to Bulnag (about 60km from Ed Damazine) in Kurmuk locality and up to Bakowry (about 80km from Ed Damazine) in Geissan locality. Access to other areas under government control will be permitted once the security situation allows, HAC said.

## Nearly 5,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in one week – UNHCR

South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in Sudan, fleeing violence in South Sudan that began in mid-December 2013. UNHCR reports that 126,814 refugees had arrived in Sudan, as of 13 March. There has recently been a large influx of refugees into White Nile State. Since 8 March, about 4,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in the state from South Sudan's Upper Nile State, with a further 900 people arriving in South Kordofan. According to UNHCR, the majority of the new arrivals are women and children and are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance, including water, food, health, and shelter. As fighting in South Sudan is moving closer to the border with Sudan, there are concerns that more refugees will cross into Sudan in the coming days, according to UNHCR.

### Cumulative number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan (by month)



Source: UNHCR

### Newly arrived refugees moved to Um Sangor site in White Nile State

On 9 March 2015, a joint mission visited Al Kuek border crossing in White Nile State to assess the needs of the newly arrived refugees from South Sudan. The mission comprised the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), Government security services, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and UNHCR. It was agreed that the refugees

*In White Nile State, the new influx of refugees arriving at Al Kuek border crossing are relocated to Um Sangor site*

would be moved from border areas to a new site called Um Sangor, about 200km from El Kuek, near the existing El Redis relocation site. The Um Sangor site can accommodate about 2,400 households (an estimated 12,000 people) and was originally intended for refugees relocated from Khartoum. The aid action plan for these new arrivals has a planning figure of 7,000 people. Aid agencies are currently constructing basic infrastructure at the site, such as water supplies, health facilities, latrines and shelters. By 13 March, 3,171 people (584 families) had been moved to Um Sangor, leaving only 13 families at the Al Kuek Reception Centre. Numbers are expected to increase further as more people cross the border into White Nile State.

UNHCR and the international NGO Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) have delivered emergency household and shelter supplies in Um Sangor for 1,000 families, which they are distributing to the new arrivals. In addition, SRCS has finalised the demarcation of 900 plots of land for the new arrivals in the new site.

Health assistance is being provided by the SRCS. UNFPA has mobilised reproductive health kits, including delivery kits to cover the needs of 1,000 women and a blood transfusion kit. SRCS is also

providing two cooked meals a day to refugees at the Um Sangor site and at the El Kuek reception centre. WFP has sent supplementary nutrition supplies for 500 children under five years and pregnant and lactating women. A General Food Distribution has begun.

Um Sangor requires at least 140 latrines to provide sanitation for 7,000 people. The international NGO Plan International – Sudan has already started construction of 12 latrines and UNICEF has dispatched construction material from Khartoum. UNICEF and WES will provide 9,500 bars of soap (one month's supply) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) will provide 10 fumigation pumps with required insecticide and staff.

### **Relocation of South Sudanese from Shagara to new site in Khartoum State**

On 10 March, the relocation of some 6,000 South Sudanese (1,000 families) from the Shagara open area in Khartoum to the Bantiu relocation site in the Jebel Aulia area of Khartoum State began. The Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) and the SRCS are facilitating this relocation, with technical and financial assistance from UNHCR. The relocation exercise includes medical doctors on site to perform screening and referrals for those in need.

### **Funding for South Sudanese refugee response only 8 per cent**

On 8 March, WFP announced that the Government of Australia donated US\$1.1 million for South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. This money will be used to purchase 600 metric tons of pulses, enough to feed 66,650 people for five months. A number of other donors have also contributed to the response. Overall funding of the response in Sudan stands at 8 per cent of the \$152,119,709 required, while in just 2.5 months the number of refugees has increased by about 12,000 people.

## **Over 800 confirmed measles cases, 11 deaths**

As of 15 March, about 1,800 suspected measles cases, including 803 confirmed cases and 11 deaths, were reported in 12 states across the country, according to the MoH, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. The majority of deaths (54.6 per cent) were reported in North, West and East Darfur states, according to the MoH. Measles case management guidelines have been finalised by MoH and the Sudanese Association of Paediatricians, and will be distributed to medical staff in health facilities throughout the



South Sudanese at Shagara departure point, Khartoum State (UN)

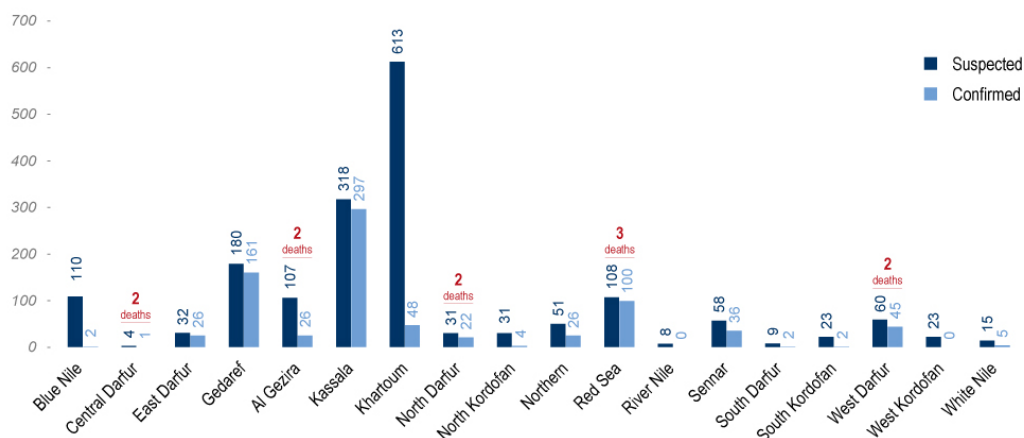
*Overall funding of the South Sudanese refugees response in Sudan stands at 8 per cent*

*Close to 1,800 suspected cases of measles have been reported from 12 states in Sudan, including 800 confirmed cases and 11 deaths, according to MoH, WHO and UNICEF*

country. A request for funding will soon be submitted to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support the response.

WHO and UNICEF are supporting the MoH in the implementation of initial response and containment measures in West and North Darfur, including case management, investigations, surveillance and community health awareness.

### Number of suspected and confirmed cases of measles by State



Sources: MoH, WHO, UNICEF

## Aid to newly displaced in North and Central Darfur

Aid organisations continue to assist thousands of people who fled their homes due to fighting between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur and parts of the Jebel Marra area in December 2014. Aid organisations have registered 32,500 people displaced by these clashes in North and Central Darfur states. To date, IOM has verified 20,000 of the registered people.

## National identification numbers issued to IDPs in West Darfur

*About 13,000 national numbers have been issued to displaced people in five IDP camps in West Darfur, according to DRA*

The registration and issuance of national identification numbers to displaced people in West Darfur is ongoing. This registration process, as part of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, is being undertaken to assist displaced people obtain/retain their lost personal documents. The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) is facilitating this registration process, the first phase of which began in December 2014. The process will continue until December 2015 and will target between 25,000 – 30,000 displaced people.

To date, 13,020 national identification numbers have been issued to displaced people in five internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, representing about 3.8 per cent of the total number of displaced people in West Darfur, (approximately 341,000 according to the Population Forum Working Group).