

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 22 September, the Sudanese Government lifted the suspension of ICRC activities in the country. ICRC supported 1.5 million Sudanese in 2013.
- Peace agreements signed between Beni Hussein and Northern Rizeigat in North Darfur and the Ma'aliya and Hamar in West Kordofan.
- An estimated 34,000 returnees in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality are in need of humanitarian assistance, according to community leaders.
- Some 96,600 South Sudanese refugees have sought refuge in Sudan, according to UNHCR.

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)	393,586
GAM caseload	1.4 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	157,000
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	96,600

FUNDING

986 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

47.2 %
reported funding



A man taking refuge near the UNAMID team site in Korma (UNAMID)

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ICRC to resume operations in Sudan

On 22 September, the Sudanese Government lifted the suspension of activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that has been in place since 1 February 2014. This announcement was made while discussions on practical arrangements to promote effective coordination between the ICRC and the authorities are still under way.

ICRC says that the move will allow ICRC to resume humanitarian work and aid will again reach conflict- and violence-affected people. After being absent for seven months from conflict-affected areas, the ICRC will re-initiate a dialogue with all parties involved in or affected by the conflicts to ensure that they accept its neutral and impartial work. "Our priority is to have our staff back on the ground as quickly as possible," said Jean-Christophe Sandoz, head of the ICRC delegation in Sudan. "As the humanitarian situation has changed since February, we will start by carrying out assessments of needs in conflict areas. We will then decide on what can be done, and re-adapt our capacity accordingly."

The ICRC has been working in Sudan since 1978. In 2003, it extended its operations to Darfur, where it helped people affected by armed conflict and other violence. Approximately 1.5 million people in Sudan benefited from ICRC assistance in 2013. This includes over 325,000 people in the entire Darfur region who received seeds and agricultural tools from ICRC in 2013.

Efforts to access Eastern Jebel Marra and Adila in East Darfur State

As part of efforts by humanitarian agencies to access the Eastern Jebel Marra region in Darfur, a flight was supposed to take humanitarian officials from Nyala to Deribat and Feina on 30 September. However, the scheduled flight did not take place as the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) and the Military Intelligence (MI) did not give clearance due to safety concerns. Aid agencies have been unable to access most of Eastern Jebel Marra (where an estimated 100,000 people are estimated to be in need of assistance) for over four years.

Meanwhile, a two-day inter-agency assessment mission to Adila in East Darfur between 23 and 25 September 2014 did not take place because of NISS denial (reportedly due to security reasons). The mission was planned immediately following the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) mission by air to Adila on 16 September, in which OCHA and the World Food Programme (WFP) participated. Preliminary information collected on the ground confirms significant humanitarian needs amongst the local population.

Peace agreements signed in North Darfur and West Kordofan

Peace agreements signed between Beni Hussein and Northern Rizeigat in North Darfur and the Ma'aliya and Hamar in West Kordofan

Government authorities have been facilitating reconciliation and peace efforts between several communities in North Darfur and West Kordofan. Armed clashes have occurred between several communities in these locations ostensibly over access to and control of local resources, including land for grazing livestock and water sources.

Beni Hussein and Northern Rizeigat sign peace agreement in North Darfur

On 19 September, the Beni Hussein and Northern Rizeigat tribes signed a peace agreement in North Darfur's Kebkabiya town, facilitated by local authorities. Since the signing of the agreement all roads between the three localities of El Sireaf, Saraf Omra and Kebkabiya have been re-opened allowing for the free movement of people, commercial trucks and goods without the need for armed escorts. The roads to El Sireaf have been closed by local militias since January 2013 following the violence over gold mining rights in the Jebel Amir area. Violence at that time displaced an estimated 100,000 people. According to aid organisations, an estimated 380,000 people were newly displaced in 2013 largely due to inter-tribal violence, including 100,000 displaced by Jebel Amir crisis. According to the national NGO Auttach, market prices in El Sireaf market have significantly declined following the opening of the roads.

According to the agreement, all people displaced due to conflict can return to their home and *diya* (compensation money) for tribesmen killed would be paid to both parties. A joint armed force - which will remain in effect for six months - is to be established to secure roads between the three localities (El Sireaf, Saraf Omra, Kebkabiya). The agreement also called for the formation of a joint committee, made up of 90 people from each tribe, to prevent clashes in public areas and markets and to arrest criminals from both tribes.

Ma'aliya and Hamar tribes sign reconciliation agreement in West Kordofan

Representatives of the Ma'aliya and Hamar tribes signed a reconciliation agreement on 27 September in West Kordofan's state capital Al Fula. Sudan's Second Vice-President, Hassabo Mohamed Abdelrahman, attended the signing of the agreement.

In December 2013, some 35 people were killed, and over 2,000 Ma'aliya were displaced from their homes in the Um Deibun area in West Kordofan, near the border with East Darfur. These people fled to Adila and Sharif towns in East Darfur's Adila locality. Fighting reportedly erupted following a dispute over grazing rights.

An estimated 34,000 returnees need assistance in Um Dukhun, Central Darfur

An estimated 34,000 returnees in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality are in need of humanitarian assistance, according to community leaders

According to an inter-agency mission led by HAC, community leaders in Um Dukhun report that an estimated 34,000 returnees in nine villages in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality are in need of humanitarian assistance. Primary needs include emergency household supplies, water, sanitation and hygiene assistance as well as education, food security and livelihood assistance. These people returned after they had been displaced by fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in April 2014.



IDPs in Um Dukhun, who fled fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat receiving aid in 2013 (Tearfund)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will start the registration of these returnees after the Eid al Adha holiday. Once the registration results are made available, aid agencies will develop response plans accordingly. In the meantime, health and nutrition sector partner organisations have started providing access to health services via mobile clinics and screening for malnutrition amongst children under the age of five. Aid agencies report it is not clear yet what the Government response plans for these returnees are.

An additional 30,000 displaced people, who also fled their homes due to fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes, are currently taking refuge in the village of Kubar in Um Dukhun locality and the villages of Morlanja and Amar Jadid in Mukjar locality.

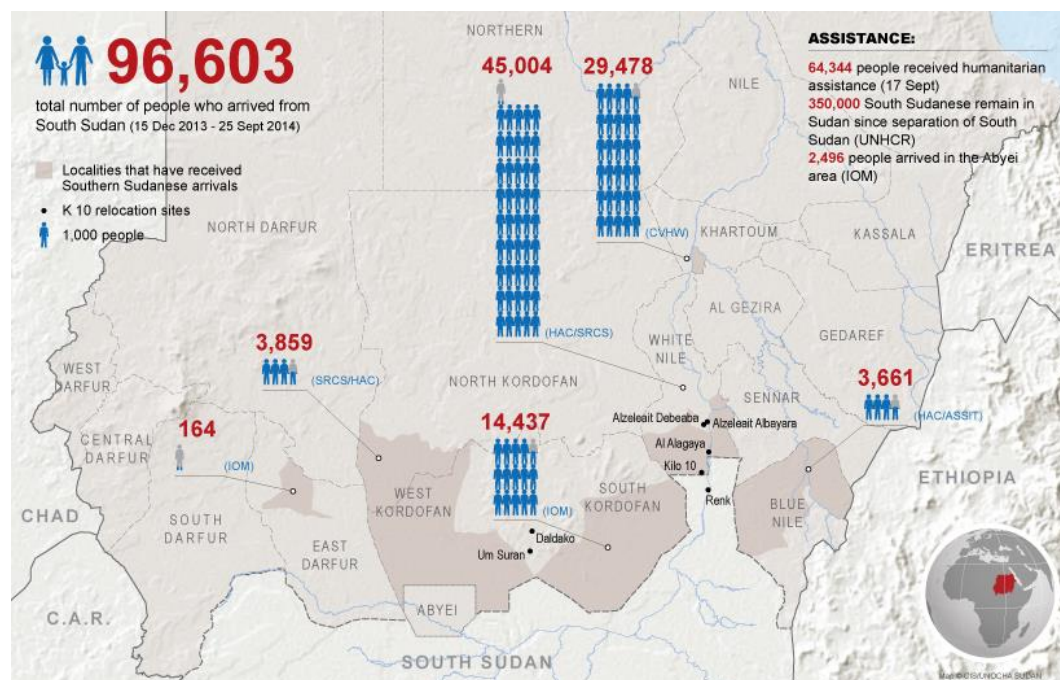
Upsurge of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

As of 25 September, the number of South Sudanese refugees who have sought refuge in Sudan since December 2013 reached 96,600 people, with an upsurge in the number of new arrivals over the past week. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 3,500 have crossed into White Nile State following renewed fighting in Renk in South Sudan's Upper Nile State. An assessment mission is currently taking place in the border areas, but preliminary information indicates that the vast majority of the new arrivals are of women and children. While UNHCR welcomes the decision of the White Nile State Government to open a new site in Al Zilaitaya, additional sites will likely be required given expected new arrivals as roads become passable.

An estimated 8,000 refugees arrive in three localities in Blue Nile

According to a national NGO in Blue Nile State, around 1,550 South Sudanese refugee families (an estimated 8,000 people) have fled fighting in South Sudan and have taken refuge in Tadamon, Rosseires and Ed Damazin localities. These people are in need of aid, but Government authorities have yet to allow humanitarian actors to assess their needs.

The number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan has reached 96,600, according to UNHCR



Relief aid for 18,000 IDPs in Korma, North Darfur

Improved humanitarian access to displaced people taking refuge near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in Korma, North Darfur, has allowed assistance to reach people in need. The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières - Spain (MSF-Spain) has started the construction of a semi-permanent Primary

Some 18,000 displaced people taking refuge near the UNAMID team site in Korma get aid

Health Care (PHC) facility to enhance the capacity of the national NGO Zulfa and as part following the PHC standard to meet the needs. In addition, the international NGO Relief International (RI) is working in the area, also providing access to health services. MSF-Spain, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the national NGO Zulfa will send health staff to ensure adequate staffing levels. According to MSF-Spain, they will support the health and nutrition programs in the health centre for a period of three to six months, including inpatient department. MSF will eventually hand over to Zulfa. Zulfa is also closely working with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), especially in terms of staff and provision of drugs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene activities are also being provided. UNICEF and the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) have constructed 250 emergency latrines and have distributed hygiene supplies. There are currently three boreholes functioning in the area and UNICEF and WES plan to drill three more once roads, currently inaccessible due to the rains, are passable. The current working boreholes provide approximately seven litres of water per person per day, well below the SPHERE recommended 15 litres per day. More funding is required to meet the needs of these people, in addition to the US \$8 million requested from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for new displacements in North, South and Central Darfur.

Flood-affected people in Kassala, River Nile and Sennar states still need aid

While humanitarian actors and government agencies continue to provide assistance to people affected by floods across Sudan, unaddressed needs remain in the states of Kassala, River Nile and Sennar, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). These states are among the worst affected states with over 92,000 people, about 35 per cent of the total population affected by heavy rains and floods since July 2014.

According to HAC, heavy rains and flooding have affected an estimated 277,000 people in the country with 13 states reporting significant damage to houses and infrastructure, as well as loss of livestock and crops. The people whose homes were destroyed are in need of tarpaulins, blankets, mats and jerry cans.

Humanitarian aid to flood-affected people, SRCS

State	No of affected people	Reached with emergency shelter & household items	Reached with emergency health	Reached with water, sanitation and hygiene	Reached with food
River Nile	19,536	5,125	9,876	0	1,125
Kassala	35,112	6,170	11,770	0	1,000
Sennar	37,656	2,000	10,415	16,655	0
Total	92,304	13,295	32,061	16,655	2,125

About 35 per cent of the total number of people affected by heavy rains and floods are in Kassala, River Nile and Sennar states, according to the SRCS

On 25 September, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) announced its Sudan Floods Emergency Plan of Action to assist 18,000 flood-affected people in Kassala, River Nile and Sennar states. The budget of the plan is CHF 303,916 (an estimated US\$318,664) and is expected to run for three months.

Under the IFRC plan emergency assistance and humanitarian relief will be provided to an estimated 15,000 flood-affected people in Kassala, River Nile and Sennar states and will replenish the SRCS emergency stocks for non-food relief items for 3,000 people already used at the start of the emergency in Gezira and Kassala states. In addition to providing NFIs, SRCS will carry out health education and environmental sanitation campaigns.