

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid organisations are scaling up assistance to thousands of people in need in Golo town in Jebel Marra.
- About 4,000 people in Golo are in need of shelter and essential household supplies, according to DRC.
- About 118,000 people returned to various locations in West Darfur between 2013 and 2016, according to IOM.
- Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocates US\$21 million for humanitarian interventions in 2017.

## FIGURES 2016 HRP

# people in need in Sudan (2016 HNO) 5.8 million

# people in need in Darfur (2016 HNO) 3.3 million

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 10 Feb 2017 305,000

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016 140,626

## FUNDING

**555.3 million**  
US\$ received in 2016

**57%**  
Reported funding  
(as of 26 February 2017)



Golo town in Central Darfur State (2016, UN)

## In this issue

- Aid scaled up in Golo, Jebel Marra P.1
- Support to returns in Sirba, West Darfur P.2
- SHF allocates \$21 million for 2017 P.3
- Key figures on SHF allocations in 2016 P.4

## Assistance to people in need in Golo, Jebel Marra

Humanitarian aid organisations are providing relief assistance to thousands of people in need in Golo town, Central/North Jebel Marra (formerly Rokoro) locality in Central Darfur. Conflict in the Jebel Marra area in 2016 led to displacement of almost 100,000 people, some of whom are starting to return to their areas of origin. Between 8 and 20 March, the World Food Programme (WFP) plans to distribute one-month food rations (230 metric tons) to 25,564 IDPs and returnees in Golo town.

### Shelter, household and agricultural supplies

The international NGO Danish Refugee Council (DRC) assessed emergency shelter and essential household supplies needs and identified that 4,000 people (800 families) are in need of assistance. With funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), DRC will start distributions of supplies soon. DRC has already distributed agricultural supplies to 250 returnee families who have access to land and is rehabilitating a water point in Golo town. The NGO plans to start a food voucher system for 600 vulnerable IDP families—to be implemented after the WFP food distributions. DRC will also provide education assistance.

### Classrooms and benches for over 3,000 students

The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) has provided classroom seating for 3,000 students in five schools, while the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) has provided seating for an additional three schools. In addition, 16 classrooms have been rehabilitated in two schools in town and the SMoE has provided WFP a list of schools where school feeding programmes are needed. In addition, UNICEF trained 100 basic-school teachers on Education in Emergencies (EiE) and 70 parent teacher associations (PTAs) on school management.



A school in Golo, using rocks used as benches (2016, UN)

*Aid organisations are scaling up assistance to thousands of people in need in Golo town, Jebel Marra*

## Responding to health needs of more than 10,000 people

For health, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), with UNICEF support, has established a cold chain system in Golo hospital and stocked it with vaccines. The international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) assisted with staffing, and routine vaccinations have started. IMC has also sent basic medicines, an emergency response team, two medical doctors, one public health officer and 27 paramedical staff (seconded by the SMoH) to the primary health care and nutrition centres in Golo hospital as well as in Boori and Jokosti villages.

IMC is looking to bring in additional staff. IMC opened two additional health centres in Boori and Bari Ari villages to reduce the congestion at the Golo hospital. The opening of a nutrition stabilisation centre in Golo is pending the deployment of staff from the SMoH. IMC will also rehabilitate the Golo hospital outpatient department and nutrition support facilities.

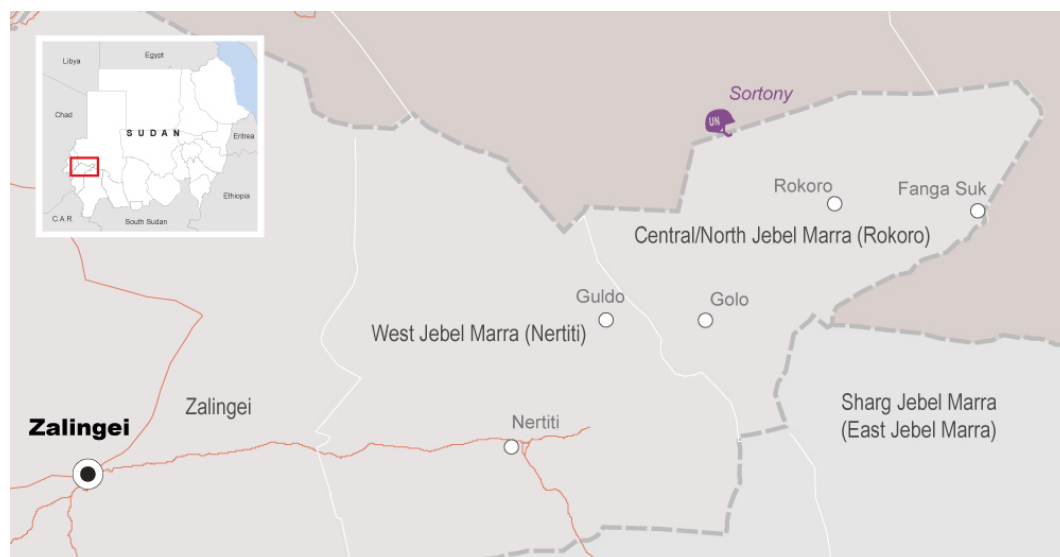
UNICEF, in coordination with SMoH, plans to conduct integrated community case management training for 18 community health workers in the Golo area to reduce the number of patients forced to come to the Golo hospital for health assistance.

UNICEF has also supported the transportation of 450 cartons of ready to use nutrition supplies to the hospital. In addition, about 200 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods—with UNICEF support—have been delivered to Golo by IMC. WHO trained 17 midwives on basic emergency obstetrics care to improve safe delivery and trained another 17 health workers on disease surveillance system.

In addition, the international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) will set up three outpatient therapeutic centres (OTPs) in Jokosti, Borri and Tero villages.

## Expanding access to safe water

In order to improve water services in Golo, UNICEF donated a drilling rig to the Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) in Golo. Since early January, two hand pumps were established in the town—in addition to the existing four—and one mini water yard has been constructed to supplement the water supply in the town. UNICEF and WES provided chlorine for water treatment and the international NGOs Near East Foundation (NEF) and the national NGO Labena plan to construct new water sources in town.



## Resources mobilised to assist 2,000 returnees in Sirba locality, West Darfur

*Aid agencies started mobilising resources to support about 2,000 returnees in Sirba locality, West Darfur*

UN agencies and partners started mobilising resources to support up to 350 returnee families (about 2,000 people) in Dumta village in West Darfur's Sirba locality and 100 nomadic families in the nearby area, according to the Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) sector in Sudan.

In 2016, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported new returns in a number of villages in West Darfur State, including Breidya (El Geneina locality), Argod, Himmeida, Gornei, Kuta, Ortaig, Gemainees, Dumta and Garwal (Sirba locality) and Shoyo, Kajameji, Tambali, Welegei and Umkharoba (Beida locality). In January, a joint team from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), HAC and the Commissioner of Refugees (CoR) visited some of these villages.

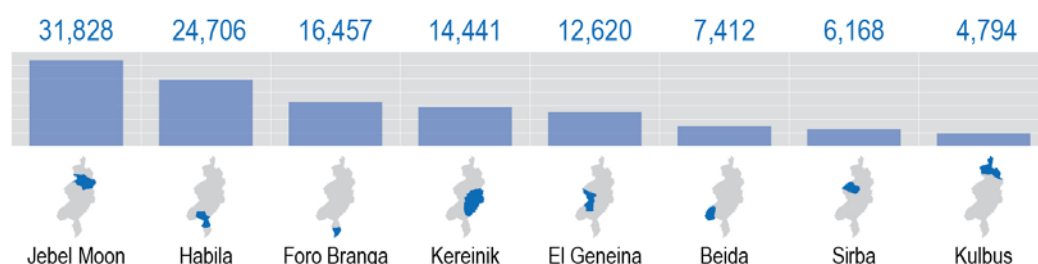
The returnees in Breidya said that they returned from Chad where they fled to following inter-tribal tensions in the area between 2013 and 2014. In Shoyo village, only 33 of the 75 returnee families reported in the area were found. According to the returnees, the other 42 families returned to Chad after the harvest season. Two inter-agency assessment missions are planned to assess the needs of the returnees in Dumta and Shoyo return villages shortly.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), nearly 118,000 people returned to various locations in West Darfur between 2013 and 2016, with Jebel Moon registering the highest number of returnees and Kulbus the lowest.

According to the RRR Sector, about 230,000 returnees—both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)—were registered in Sudan between 2014 and 2016. Of these returnees, about 13,000 are in need of assistance in West Darfur, according to RRR.

### Returns to West Darfur by locality (2013 - 2016)

Source: IOM



## Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocates US\$21m in 2017

On 20 February 2017, the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a multi-donor fund that responds to critical humanitarian needs in Sudan—has allocated US\$21 million to help thousands of people in need of humanitarian assistance across Sudan in 2017, including 3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. This allocation is funded by the Governments of Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The SHF focuses on providing emergency assistance to IDPs, refugees, and those returning home after displacement. The SHF is also drawing on alternative approaches to humanitarian assistance. For example, funding projects that provide cash to vulnerable people who have been displaced for long periods of time instead of in-kind aid, thus allowing individuals to procure what they need themselves.

The needs of people returning to their homes following displacement are also prioritised by the SHF. By focusing on protracted displacement and returnees, the fund aims to

*SHF allocated \$21 million for urgent humanitarian interventions in 2017*

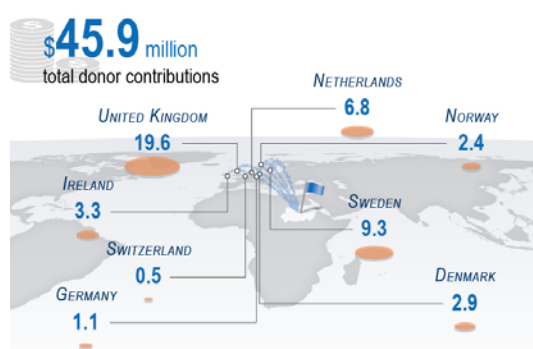
strengthen the link between humanitarian response and long-term development and peacebuilding initiatives. Over \$5 million of the \$21 million represents multi-year contributions, which will facilitate multi-year planning. The SHF plays a vital role in ensuring an effective, coordinated, prioritised and principled humanitarian response in Sudan.

Since 2006, the SHF has received and granted over \$1 billion to international NGOs, national NGOs and UN Agencies, enabling these entities to provide relief to people in need. In 2016, the SHF allocated \$38.8 million, which represented about 8 per cent of the overall funding available to humanitarian partners.

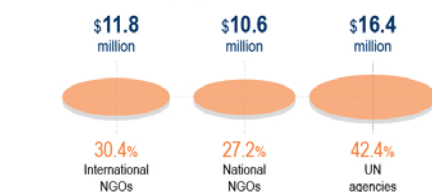
### Key figures on SHF allocations in 2016



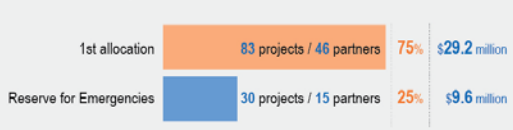
#### Contributions by donor



#### % of allocation by type



#### Allocation by window



**Please be advised that the OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin is now issued every two weeks.**