

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 96,000 new IDPs from Jebel Marra had been reported as of 28 February, according to aid organisations.
- Humanitarian access for aid organisations in Central Darfur remains restricted.
- In Warni and Kau-Nyaro in South Kordofan, 242 people, including 24 children, reportedly died from lack of food and hunger-related illness during July-December 2015.
- SHF will target 70 per cent of direct funding to be allocated to NGOs who are front-line responders to the emergencies in Sudan.

FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015) 3.2 million

Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015) 2.6 million

GAM burden 2 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) 173,834

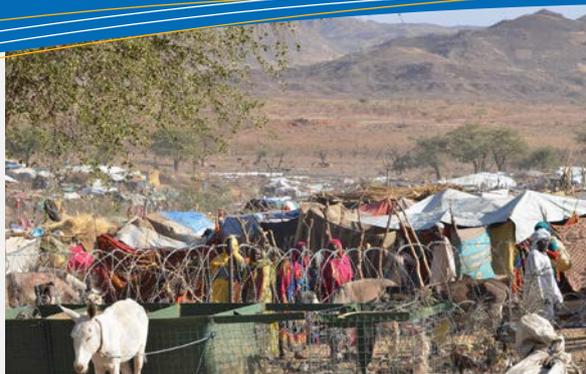
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) 173,441

FUNDING

1.04 billion requested in 2015 (US\$)

57%* reported funding

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



IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony, North Darfur (OCHA, 2016)

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Over 96,000 people reported displaced from Jebel Marra

The number of people displaced by conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army - Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) that started in Darfur's Jebel Marra area in mid-January states continues to increase. By 28 February, more than 95,000 people from Jebel Marra are estimated to be displaced and seeking assistance in various locations in North, Central and South Darfur states. This is an increase of 6,000 people compared to the 90,000 people reported on 14 February. As of 28 February, 65,800 newly displaced had been registered out of the 96,000 reported new internally displaced persons (IDPs). The majority of the newly displaced – over 92,000 people – are in North Darfur, with another 3,350 people in Central Darfur and 1,000 in South Darfur.

The Government of Sudan said that the number of newly displaced in North and Central Darfur States is about 73,000 people.

Over 92,000 IDPs in North Darfur

By 27 February, the number of new reported arrivals in North Darfur reached 92,378 people. While no new arrivals were reported in Sortony between 22 and 28 February, about 5,000 people arrived during the past week in Tawilla. The total number of reported new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Tawilla is about 27,500 people as of 28 February. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has registered about 46,800 new IDPs in Sortony and 19,000 in Tawilla, and the registration exercise is ongoing. In Kebkabiya, the number of displaced from Jebel Marra increased slightly and stands at 2,285 people. In addition, 448 new IDPs from eastern Jebel Marra arrived in Shaddad camp, Shangil Tobaya, in Dar El Salam locality. Their areas of origin include villages of Faluja, Mara, Khortawilla, Feena and Tugully.

Locations and numbers of new IDPs in North Darfur (as of 28 February)

Location	Number of new reported IDPs	Number of registered IDPs	Source
Sortony	62,192	46,818	IOM
Tawilla	27,453	18,984	IOM
Kebkabiya	2,285	-	KSCS
Shaddad camp, Shangil Tobaya	448	-	AHA/ DDA
Total	92,378*	65,802	

*The numbers of reported IDPs are yet to be confirmed and are likely to change

Another aid convoy with food, nutrition and other supplies reached Sortony on 28 February. The distribution of emergency shelter, essential household supplies, food,

nutritional supplements and provision of safe water, sanitation and health services continues, there are significant gaps across many sectors, except for food (see the response table). The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided 1,148 metric tonnes of emergency food assistance – valued at over US\$ 1 million – to cover the needs of 95,000 new IDPs in North Darfur for 1-2 months (depending on the location). WFP continues to meet the needs of those arriving by diverting existing stocks, however, it is estimated that emergency needs will increase as the influx of new IDPs continues.

Humanitarian response to IDPs from Jebel Marra

State	Sector	Target Response, as per 2015 Emergency Response Framework	Actual Response by the international humanitarian community, to date
NORTH DARFUR 92,400 displaced people	Food & Livelihoods	1 month emergency ration.	Emergency food aid to cover the needs of 95,000 people in Sortony, Tawilla and Kebkabiya for 1-2 months (depending on the location) has been provided. Vaccination/treatment of livestock and animal feed provision are yet to start.
	Shelter & household items	1 kit (jerry can, cooking set, plastic sheet, sleeping mats, blankets) per HH (5 people).	57 per cent of needs not covered: 16,883 families need NFI kits, while 7,222 families have received them (some supplies delayed by customs).
	Water & Sanitation	Water: 7.5 l/p/d (litres per person per day).	In Tawila, water provision is 5.8 l/p/d. In Sortony, water provision is 2.6l/p/d. Significant gaps in pit latrine coverage are reported in Sortony, with latrines constructed covering the needs of 2,050 people out of 62,192 - or 3%. In Tawila, latrines have been provided for 7,750 people.
		Sanitation: 1 latrine for 50 people.	
		Hygiene: 1 hygiene promoter per 500 people.	
	Health	10,000 persons for 1 health unit and 50,000 persons for 1 health center. Less than 50 consultations/day per clinician. Weekly morbidity and mortality bulletin.	Medicines to cover the needs of some 20,000 out of 63,223 people in Sortony have been delivered. 2 out of 4 reports have been completed. Of the 737 emergency cases requiring referral, some 48 have been referred. Basic emergency obstetric and new born care has targeted 13,200 people, out of 34,700 people in need.
	Nutrition	>70% emergency blanket supplementary food (eBSF) coverage of children under five and PLW. >90% of beneficiaries are accessing treatment.	Gaps in provision and sustaining of eBSFP supplies to at risk children under five and pregnant and lactating women. All children in both sites are being screened for malnutrition (17,414 children in Sortony). Of the 24,814 children targeted for eBSF 17,934 have received it. A total of 401 severe acute malnourished children have been admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme. 2,704 children (6-59 months) received Vitamin A preventive supplementation.
Protection	Registration of unaccompanied/separated children (UASC) and missing children and reunification of separated children. Reinforcement or establishment of Child friendly-spaces. Provision of assistance kits for most vulnerable children. Persons with special needs identified and supported. GBV survivors reached and referred to service providers. Personal hygiene kits provided.	588 UASC identified (needs: 1,700 children); 132 missing children reported and tracing efforts ongoing; 18 staff deployed for family tracing & verification; 57 recreational kits, 1,213 plastic sheets and 830 blankets distributed to households with vulnerable children; 5 child friendly spaces in construction, out of 15 planned; 3,100 women and girls (out of 23,000) received hygiene kits; 1 community kit delivered for 20,000 IDPs.	
IDP Tracking	Verification of registered data within 2 weeks after first registration, including disaggregation by age, sex and vulnerable groups.	Registration and verification of new arrivals is continuing.	
CENTRAL DARFUR 3,350 displaced people	All	As above	No assistance provided to date due to lack of access. A contingency plan for up to 70,000 people has been prepared.

Humanitarian access still restricted in Central Darfur

Humanitarian access for aid organisations in Central Darfur remains restricted as they are still unable to identify the total number of displaced people in the state and assess their needs. Over the past week, 600 new IDPs were reported in two IDP camps in Zalingei town. This brings the total number of IDPs to 3,350 people, as HAC earlier reported 2,750 new IDPs. The actual number of new IDPs in Central Darfur may be significantly higher.

About 90% of new IDPs from Jebel Marra in Hassahissa IDP camp in Zalingei, Central Darfur are women and children

On 28 February, an inter-agency team – UN agencies, NGOs and the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) – visited Hassahissa IDP camp in Zalingei town and identified 330 new IDPs from Jebel Marra, of whom about 90 per cent are women and children. The main needs of the new arrivals that came from Golo, Boori and Buli villages in Central Jebel Marra locality are access to water, sanitation, food, shelter, essential household items and health services, according to the team. According to the community leaders, more people are expected to arrive next week. On 27 February, IDP leaders in Hamediya camp in Zalingei submitted to HAC a list of an estimated 270 new IDPs in the camp from Jebel Marra.

The United Nations continues to advocate with HAC to include humanitarian partners in the verification of IDPs and to allow inter-agency missions to identify humanitarian needs in all locations where the newly displaced people are being reported, including in Nertiti, Thur, Golo, Guldo, Boori and Wadi Boori. Since 24 January, four requests by UN and partners for inter-agency needs assessment missions were rejected by the authorities, one request is pending and one mission to an IDP camp in Zalingei was approved.

About 1,000 newly displaced from Jebel Marra in Kass, South Darfur

On 23 February, an inter-agency mission visited Kass IDP camp in South Darfur, where an estimated 555 new IDPs from Jebel Marra were reported by community leaders within the camp. The newly displaced came from Torray, Daly and Tarantara villages in Kass locality in southern Jebel Marra. These IDPs reported that two other groups of people had been unable to reach Kass due roads being blocked. One group is still stuck up in the mountains between Tarantara and Torray in the Jebel Marra, while the second group is approximately 20 - 40km from Kass town in Jimeza Komora, Nyama and Thur west along the main highway between Kass and Thur west. On 28 February, HAC in Kass reported that they had registered 415 new IDPs, which brings the total number of new IDPs from Jebel Marra in South Darfur to about 1,000 people.

Preliminary findings of the assessment mission to Kass IDP camps indicate food, essential household supplies and psychosocial support as the primary needs for these newly displaced people.

Dire food security situation in Warni and Kau-Nyaro areas of South Kordofan

On 26 February, a new report by the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States Food Security Monitoring Unit (FSMU) raised alerts with regard to the dire food security situation in the Warni and Kau-Nyaro areas in South Kordofan. Warni and Kau-Nyaro are located in parts of South Kordofan controlled by the Sudan People Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N). In eight villages assessed by FSMU, 242 people, including 24 children, were reported to have died from lack of food and hunger-related illness in the last six months of 2015.

FSMU said that isolation, insecurity and poor harvests have resulted in severe levels of food insecurity and a large number of hunger-related deaths in the Warni and Kau-Nyaro area, estimated to have the population of about 65,000 people, according to local community leaders. Food insecurity levels suggest that the population has both insufficient quantity and variety of food to sustain basic needs, the report stated. Moreover, continued hunger-related deaths are expected in 2016, as high levels of food insecurity persist, the report said.

In addition, in all villages assessed, local residents reported widespread outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria, and fever of unknown cause. Measles outbreaks were reported in eight villages, there are no health facilities available in any of the villages assessed or reported to be available in the wider areas.

Numerous attempts by the United Nations and its partners since 2012 to forge an agreement between the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N to carry out vaccinations of children in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile have not been successful over major disagreements between the parties.

In Warni and Kau-Nyaro in South Kordofan, 242 people, including 24 children, reportedly died from lack of food and hunger-related illness during July-December 2015

Over 8,000 Sudanese arrive in Italy by sea in 2015

Almost 9,000 Sudanese arrived by sea in Italy in 2015 - the fourth largest group after Eritreans, Nigerians and Somalis, according to UNHCR

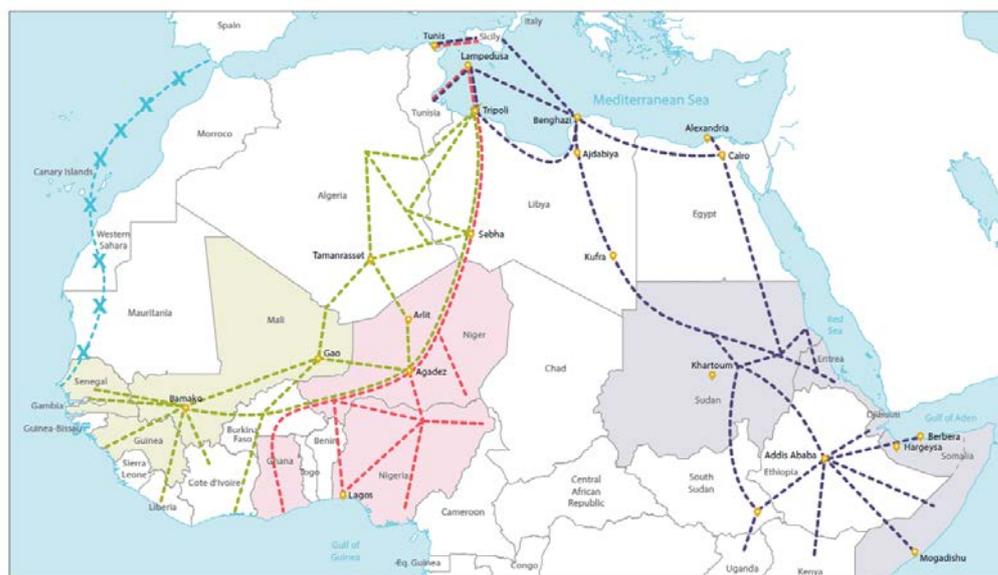
On 26 February, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) said in a [report](#) that of the 153,840 persons who arrived by sea in Italy in 2015 almost 9,000 came from Sudan. Arrivals from Sudan by sea to Italy via Libya were the fourth largest group after Eritreans, Nigerians and Somalis. In 2015, 144 Sudanese arrivals applied for asylum.

The arrivals from Sudan are likely to include a significant number of people from Darfur, including from IDP camps, with especially young IDPs undertaking journeys via Libya in a bid to find better lives after years in protracted displacement with little prospects for future, according to some aid workers.

Most of the Eritreans and Sudanese who arrive by sea in Italy are male adults, whilst the percentage of women and unaccompanied children from Somalia are well above the average, UNHCR report said. According to information collected by UNHCR staff and received from people arriving, Sudan appears to be one of the main transit countries of Eritreans and Somalis arriving in Italy by sea.

According to a 2014 report by the Geneva-based Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, the eastern route of migration from Africa to Europe sources from Somalia, Eritrea and Darfur in Sudan, and tends to cut north through Sudan and Egypt and then along the northern coast of Africa. All of these routes converge in the Maghreb, and in recent years mostly in Libya, for the sea crossing to Italy.

Common migration routes from Africa to Europe



Source: The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime

70% of direct SHF funding to go to NGOs in Sudan

SHF will target 70 per cent of direct funding to be allocated to NGOs who are front-line responders to the emergencies in Sudan

On 27 February, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Sudan said in a [positioning paper](#) regarding the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) that SHF will target 70 per cent of direct funding to be allocated to NGOs who are front-line responders to the emergencies in Sudan. Currently, the amount planned for allocation by SHF in 2016 is US\$40 million (the amount may increase depending on donor contributions). In 2015, SHF received \$53 million from donors.

SHF is a country-based pooled fund that contributes to the overall operational impact of “the provision of timely, coordinated, principled assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity” within Sudan. The SHF aims to promote a strategic and coordinated response towards the highest priorities in support of the Humanitarian Response Plan and acute emergency needs. Projects should be based on the fundamental humanitarian principles and be in line with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) approved Minimum Operating Standards.