

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tensions remain high in Kalma camp in South Darfur as the Government mobilises more forces to conduct search operation in the camp where IDPs oppose the move.
- Over 277,000 people in Sudan have been affected by rains and flooding since late July 2014, according to HAC.
- The number of Sudanese migrants arriving in West and North Darfur after expulsion from Chad reduces, according to IOM.
- HAC in Blue Nile reports that inter-agency needs assessments will be allowed in six localities in the State.

FIGURES

People in need of humanitarian aid in Sudan	6.9 million
IDPs in Darfur in 2013	2 million
in 2014 (to date)	398,550
GAM caseload	1.4 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	157,000
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	94,196

FUNDING

988 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

46.8 %
reported funding



New IDPs in Kalma camp, South Darfur (UNAMID)

In this issue

- Tensions remain high in Kalma camp P.1
- More people affected by rains and floods P.2
- Influx of returnees from Chad subsides P.3
- Acute malnutrition in Blue Nile P.4

Tensions remain in South Darfur's Kalma camp

The situation in Kalma camp for internally displaced persons (IDP) near Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State, remains volatile as Government forces remain intent on conducting search operations in the camp despite strong community opposition, according to humanitarian actors on the ground. More security forces have been mobilised around the camp for search operations, while IDPs in the camp have asked that the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) conduct these operations. According to the Wali (Governor) of South Darfur, Government authorities are undertaking search operations to curb criminality and anti-government activities in the camp.

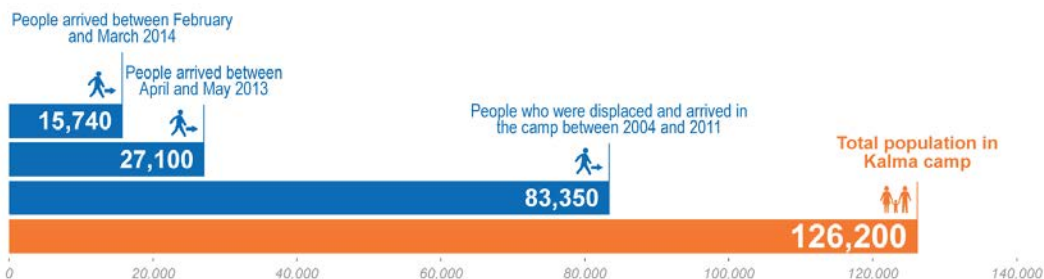
Kalma camp was established in February 2004 and is located about 15 km east of Nyala town, in Bileil locality. With the population of 126,200 people, Kalma is one of the largest IDP camps in Darfur, according to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This includes 83,350 people who were displaced and arrived in the camp between 2004 and 2011; 27,100 people who arrived between April and May 2013, and 15,740 people who arrived between February and March 2014.

The camp was built on land traditionally belonging to the Dajo tribe, who have repeatedly requested the Government to return the land. The camp is located in the middle of a flood-prone valley and lies across major livestock migration routes used by nomads.

Displaced people first arrived in the Kalma area in 2003 when they fled fighting in Shattaia locality and villages southeast of Jebel Marra, Mukjar locality, Mornei in West Darfur, and areas around Niteaga locality. This initial influx was followed in 2004 by the arrival of people from the Fur tribe from Sharia, Labado and Muhajeria in East Darfur.

Kalma is a heavily politicised camp, which has seen some deadly clashes between supporters and opponents of the Doha peace process in July 2010. Some of the armed movements in Darfur have considerable support and sympathisers in the camp. The Government has been saying that armed movements use the camp for anti-government activities. With the exception of the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), no Government bodies are present in the camp. UNAMID conducts police patrols and maintains a police centre in the camp.

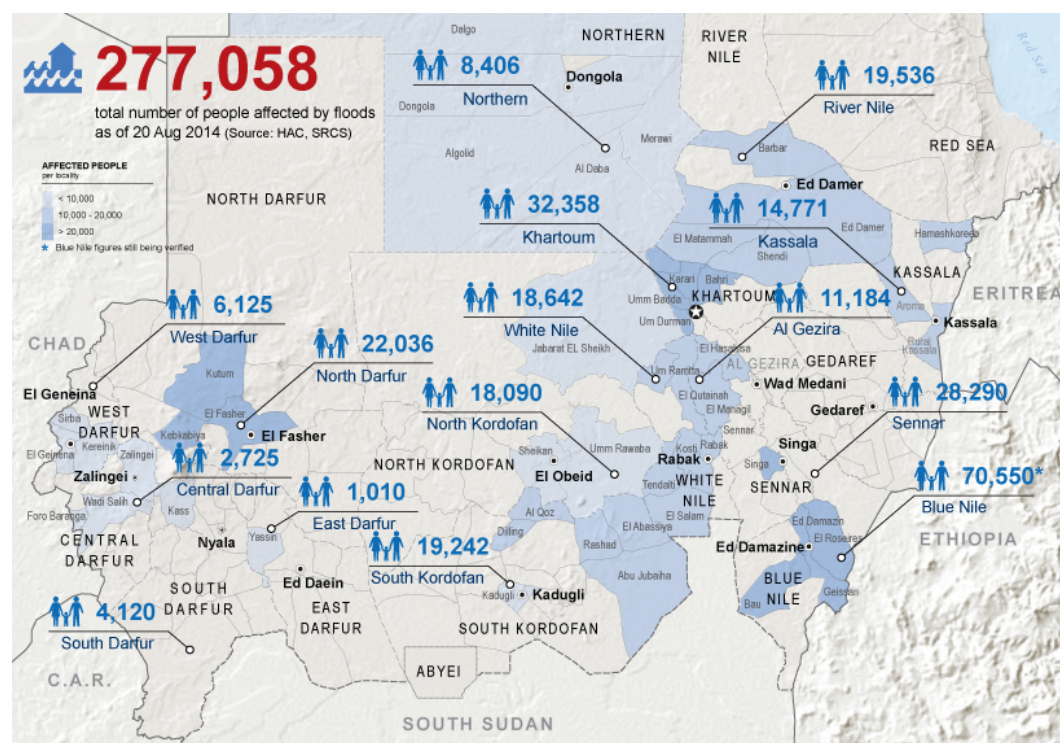
In an effort to ease tensions, UNAMID and aid agencies have been liaising with Government authorities and the IDP community in the camp, as well as some armed movements, urging adherence to international humanitarian law principles including the protection of civilians, avoiding using unnecessary excess force and respecting the humanitarian and civilian nature of the camp.



Over 277,000 people affected by rains and floods

HAC reports that new rains and flooding have affected an additional 20,000 people, mainly in Sennar, South and Central Darfur states

The Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and international aid organisations report that new rains and flooding have affected an additional 20,000 people mainly in Sennar, and South and Central Darfur states. By 14 September 2014, the total number of people affected by heavy rains and flooding that began in late July is estimated at over 277,000 people, according to HAC. SRCS reports that it has reached 113,000 flood-affected people with emergency relief assistance, while UN agencies and international aid organisations have provided various relief items and access to emergency health services to over 150,000 flood-affected people.



Central Darfur, rains and floods destroy 368 homes in Hassahissa camp

On 11 September, an inter-agency mission determined that 368 homes were destroyed by heavy rains and floods in Hassahissa IDP camp, affecting an estimated 1,800 people. These people are in urgent need of emergency shelter and household supplies, which will be responded to by UNHCR.

Influx of Sudanese migrants from Chad subsides

Since late August an estimated 4,000 Sudanese migrant workers from gold mining areas along the Chad – Niger border have returned to Sudan via West Darfur, according to IOM

IOM reports that the peak of the influx of expelled Sudanese migrants from Chad has subsided compared to previous weeks. According to IOM, since late August 2014 an estimated of over 6,000 Sudanese migrant workers who were working in gold mining areas along the Chad – Niger border have returned to Sudan via West, North and South Darfur. By 16 September, less than 250 of them remain at a reception facility near the Chadian border in West Darfur, while the rest have either continued their onward journey or been assisted to reach their final destinations.

Since late August 2014, IOM, Government authorities and the international NGO ADRA have transported people from West Darfur to various destinations in northern Sudan. In addition, IOM received reports that an additional 2,000-3,000 Sudanese migrants are on the way to Sudan's West Darfur bordering areas. Most of the current received caseload is extremely vulnerable and in need of onward transportation assistance, IOM said.

In North Darfur, an estimated 800 migrants remain in Tina town near the Chadian border and are looking for ways to continue their journey onwards. They are reportedly involved in occasional work in an effort to continue their journey and are deemed less vulnerable than some of those who had arrived in West Darfur and were assisted to return to their final destinations.



Sudanese migrant workers arriving in West Darfur after being expelled from Chad (OCHA)

Moreover, 125 expelled migrants who entered Sudan via Tina reached South Darfur and continue their journey to their final destinations.

North Darfur, nomads and farmers reach agreement on co-existence

Nomadic and farming communities in Korma, Tawila and Kafod areas in North Darfur sign an agreement to avoid conflict and live peacefully

On 12 September, nomads living around North Darfur's Korma, Tawila and Kafod areas and leaders of the farming community taking refuge near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in Korma signed an agreement on peaceful co-existence. The conference was organised by state Government authorities and attended by the Wali of North Darfur and the Minister of Agriculture.

The two communities agreed that farmers should avoid cultivation on known livestock routes and livestock movement should be confined to these routes. Farmers are to harvest their crops in early February, after which time nomadic livestock can graze on the farms. The burning of open natural rangeland has been prohibited and pasture around villages has been deemed for village livestock only and not for nomad livestock. A committee with members from both the nomadic and farming communities was established to implement and monitor the agreement.

New initiatives from Blue Nile HAC

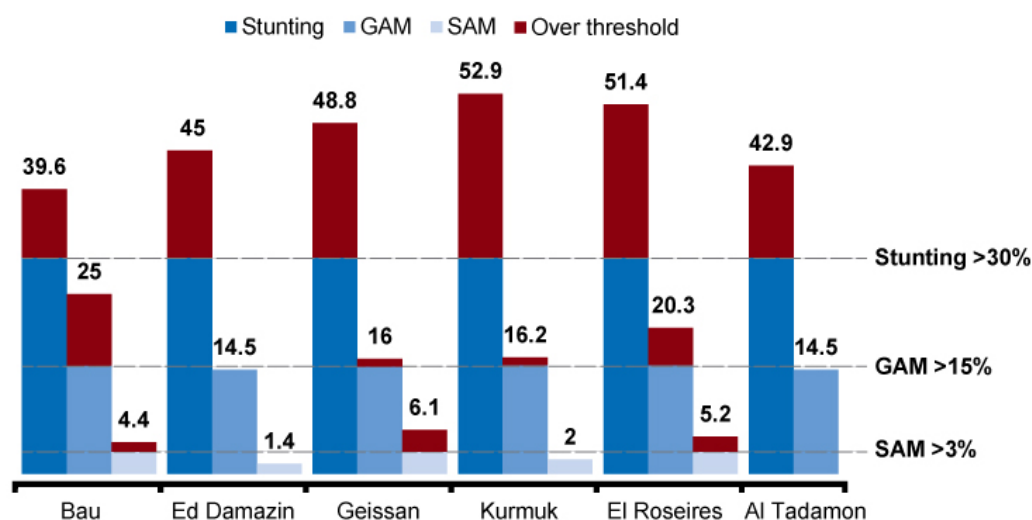
According to HAC, the state Government in Blue Nile State is welcoming new international organisations and UN agencies who are interested in working in the State. These organisations would require a clearly demarcated programme and must work through national counterparts, HAC said. International staff members of aid organisations and international staff from UN agencies are permitted to work and stay in Ed Damazin, but their stay permits have to be renewed by HAC every three weeks, according to HAC. International personnel from international NGOs however are not allowed to stay in Ed Damazin and can come only for short visits, HAC said. HAC also stated that from 1 November, inter-agency assessments could be undertaken in six localities in the state.

Global stunting in six localities in Blue Nile State

According to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), findings from the Simple Spatial Survey Method (S3M) that was conducted in 2013, indicate that the prevalence of stunted growth (stunting) amongst children under the age of five in six localities in Blue Nile is significantly above the 30 per cent threshold. According to UNICEF, stunting in a child is not only about being too short for his or her age, but can also lead to underdevelopment of the child's brain and insufficient cognitive capacity.

Suggestions to combat malnutrition in the state include establishing a committee to address malnutrition; training of health personnel on malnutrition; expansion of outpatient services, improve access to clean water; improve sanitation facilities; and to raise awareness of health and nutrition.

Moreover, as shown in the graph below, the localities suffering with high level of stunting, SAM and GAM translate into higher vulnerability to death and this requires immediate humanitarian intervention linked to early recovery and longer-term development support.



Gaps in assistance for South Sudanese refugees

South Sudanese refugees continue to flee violence in South Sudan and seek refuge in Sudan. Since violence started in South Sudan in December 2013, Sudan has received refugees at a rate of 500-600 people per week. As of 12 September, 94,196 refugees have arrived in Sudan, of whom over 63,000 have received some form of assistance, according to UNHCR. These refugees are taking refuge in relocation sites or with local communities.

Despite the improvement in assistance provided by humanitarian actors, there are still significant gaps in the provision of aid, according to UNHCR.

In White Nile State, there are extensive sanitation needs in Al Kashafa, Al Redis and Al Alagaya relocation sites. Flooding and subsequent poor road conditions have delayed the distribution of emergency household supplies to new arrivals. The referral of sick patients is complicated by difficulties in reaching other health facilities for treatment due to limited access to transportation and a shortage of ambulances at relocation sites. There is also a significant shortage of latrines to meet the needs of people in the relocation sites. A shortage of education supplies in the state exists, including books, boards, desk, chairs, chalk and recreational kits. UNHCR and educational partners are looking to address this issue.

In Khartoum's open areas, stagnant water is building up due to the lack of adequate drainage, which is raising health and hygiene concerns. There is urgent need for mosquito nets among the refugees living in open and residential areas of Khartoum.

In South and West Kordofan, more nutrition partners and supplementary feeding programmes are also needed.

UNHCR requires US\$113.5 million to assist the growing South Sudanese refugee population in Sudan. As of August 2014, UNHCR have received \$11.2 million (10 per cent of the required amount).

UNHCR has only received 10 per cent of the \$113.5 million they need to assist South Sudanese refugees in Sudan