

HIGHLIGHTS

The 2015 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan targets assistance to an estimated **5.4 million** of the most vulnerable people, including **1.2 million** of the most severely malnourished children under age five. Vulnerability is primarily driven by conflict-induced displacement, and chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.

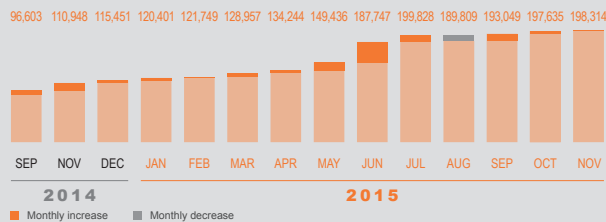
At the end of 2014, some **3.1 million** people in Sudan were internally displaced; the majority in Darfur. A further **0.7 million** people were refugees displaced from their country of origin or South Sudanese who are unable to move to South Sudan.

Since the HRP was developed, Sudan has seen new emergencies that have generated further displacement. Since January 2015, **233,000** people have been displaced from their homes by conflict in Darfur. **109,000** of these IDPs have received humanitarian assistance, while **58,000** live in areas to which humanitarians have limited or no access (the majority in the Jebel Marra area of Darfur). About **66,000** of the people displaced this year have returned to their area of origin.

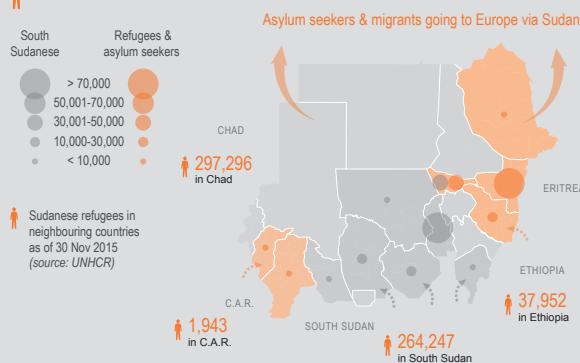
In government-controlled areas of South Kordofan an estimated **52,000** people have been displaced since January, of whom **21,000** have returned; and in government-controlled areas of Blue Nile, an estimated **60,000** have been displaced (**24,000** relocated; **26,000** returnees; and **10,000** displaced) since January.

375,729 total refugees & asylum seekers in Sudan (including South Sudanese new arrivals)
(Source: UNHCR)

SOUTH SUDANESE NEW ARRIVALS PER MONTH (cumulative)



REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS IN SUDAN per state as of 30 Nov 2015



TIMELINE

2015

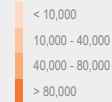
- FEB:** Estimated 41,000 people displaced by fighting in North and Central Darfur.
- MAR:** Heavy fighting in South Kordofan displaces an estimated 36,000 people (13,000 subsequently returned).
- APR:** Outbreak of measles infects at least 1,730 and kills 22. Renewed fighting between Government forces and SPLM-N in Blue Nile State displaces an estimated 51,000 people (26,000 subsequently returned).
- MAY:** Inter-tribal fighting in Abu Karinka displaced an estimated 24,000 people, most of whom have since returned.
- JUN:** The largest monthly influx of South Sudanese refugees (38,000) since mid-December 2013, including some 15,000 to Kharasana, West Kordofan. Over 24,000 people reportedly relocated from Bau locality, Blue Nile since April.
- JUL:** 2,500 people displaced to Mellit town, North Darfur. 4,000 IDPs in Kalma camp, South Darfur affected by heavy rains and floods. Measles: As of 26 July 2,896 cases, with 43 deaths confirmed.
- AUG:** 6,600 South Sudanese families in White Nile still need ES/NFIs. 190,000 South Sudanese refugees now in Sudan. Measles: As of 09 August 3,013 cases, with 67 deaths confirmed.
- SEP:** 9,000 IDPs return to their homes in North Darfur's Tawila. 1,000 malaria cases reported in West Darfur.
- OCT:** 23 suspected cases of whooping cough reported in North Darfur.
- NOV:** 469 suspected VHF cases reported in Darfur. 4 million children in Sudan vaccinated against polio. 198,314 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan since mid-Dec 2013.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION per locality, 31 Dec 2014

Source: Humanitarian Partners est.

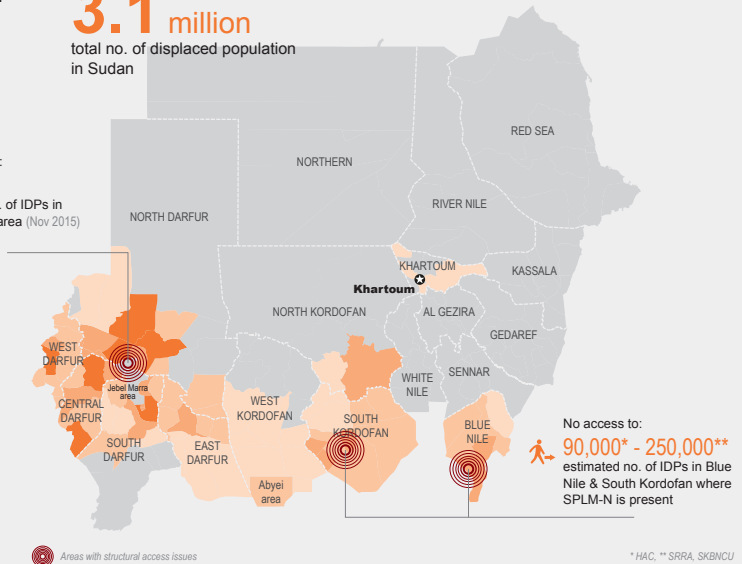
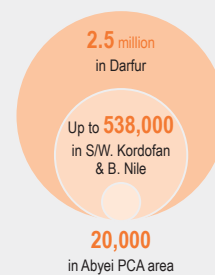
3.1 million total no. of displaced population in Sudan

LEGEND

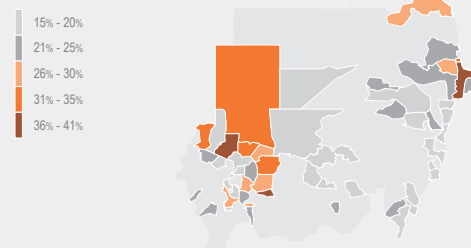


No access to: **38,960** estimated no. of IDPs in Jebel Marra area (Nov 2015)
Source: HAC

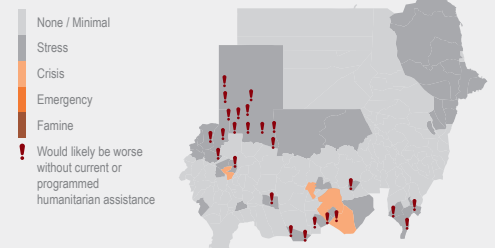
Main displacement figures



LOCALITIES ABOVE GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION EMERGENCY THRESHOLD (15%)



FOOD SECURITY LEVELS (Oct 2015)



Source: Ministry of Health (S3M survey)

Source: FEWSNET October 2015 report

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE in main regions, as per 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan

