

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 250,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013 - UNHCR.
- \$2.6 million from SHF to support South Sudanese refugees in Al Nimir camp and El Ferdous in East Darfur State.
- Inter-agency return monitoring missions visited several locations in Um Baru and Tina localities in North Darfur.
- Water supply to 21,500 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony, North Darfur has increased by 30 per cent over the past week.

FIGURES 2016 HRP

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

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

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 September 2016 254,757

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 July 2016 137,413

FUNDING

420.4 million
US\$ received in 2016

44%
Reported funding



South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer camp, East Darfur State (2016, UN)

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Over 250,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since December 2013 - UNHCR

The number of registered South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan since December 2013 now exceeds a quarter of a million and as of 15 October stands at 254,757 people (including 90,000 who arrived this year), according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). About 40 per cent of South Sudanese arrivals are hosted in White Nile State, and 22 per cent in East Darfur State (see the table on p.2 for details).

South Sudanese refugees from Raja in El Ferdous, East Darfur

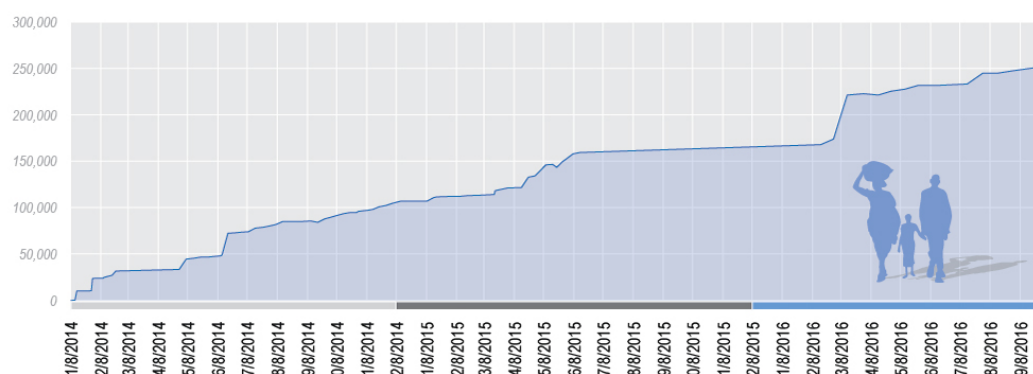
On 8 October, a rapid inter-agency mission comprising UN agencies, international NGOs and line ministries visited El Ferdous town in East Darfur State to assess the needs of about 5,300 South Sudanese refugees from Raja town (South Sudan), waiting for their future relocation to a site in Al Nimir that will be developed soon. According to the mission, the priority needs of the refugees in El Ferdous include access to safe water, sanitation, health and nutrition services.

Hygiene promoters have been deployed to the area to raise community awareness on the dangers of open defecation. Refugees are provided with medical services at the El Ferdous clinic but the number of patients (between 70 to 90 per cent of patients per day are refugees) are putting a strain on resources, both in terms of staffing and medical supplies. Common diseases reported are skin and eye infections (hygiene-related), diarrhoeal infection, respiratory infections, suspected cases of measles and malaria.

According to reports received, about 20 elderly and 26 refugee children under the age of five have died mainly as a result of malaria and diarrhoea. Access to water remains a challenge in El Ferdous town, due to an existing water shortage in the area where the refugees are hosted. Discussions are being held in order to increase water supply in the area.

South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan

Source: UNHCR South Sudan situation information portal



HC approved \$2.6 million funding from SHF to support South Sudanese refugees in Al Nimir camp and El Ferdous in East Darfur State

SHF support to refugees in El Ferdous and Al Nimir camp near Ed Daein

As a result of the aforementioned situation in El Ferdous and Al Nimir camp, \$2.6 million from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) will be allocated in the coming weeks to support South Sudanese refugees from Raja currently residing in El Ferdous. The funding will support site development and the provision of critical life-saving assistance (emergency shelter, health, nutrition, child protection, gender based violence, general protection and WASH activities) to 10,000 refugees to be settled in the new Al Nimir site near Ed Daein, the capital of East Darfur State, and the construction of a reception centre in El Ferdous town for the new arrivals.

East Darfur hosts 61 per cent of the refugees who have arrived from South Sudan since January 2016. According to UNHCR, prior to January only about 100 South Sudanese refugees had settled in East Darfur State.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 16 October 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Percentage of the new arrivals in 2016	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	54,752*		SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		54,752	61%	
North Darfur	Al Lait	5,306**		WFP/CDO
Sub total		5,306	5.9%	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp Buram town	5,324 124		COR, UNHCR UNHCR
Sub total		5,448	6%	
West Kordofan	Kharasana El Meiram	3,920 4,538		HAC WFP
Sub total		8,458	9.3%	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266		HAC
Sub total		1,266	1.4%	
White Nile	Various locations	14,346		SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		14,346	15.8%	
Khartoum	Open areas	940		SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	1%	
Total		90,516	100%	

*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues, including movements from Buram and Al Radom, South Darfur. **Pending verification as secondary movement.

Inter-agency missions visit return locations in Um Baru and Tina localities in North Darfur

Inter-agency return monitoring missions visited several locations in Um Baru and Tina localities in North Darfur

UNHCR-led inter-agency return monitoring missions visited a number of locations in Um Baru and Tina localities in North Darfur to sensitise local communities about the planned returnee registration/verification process that is scheduled from 19 October to 15 November 2016.

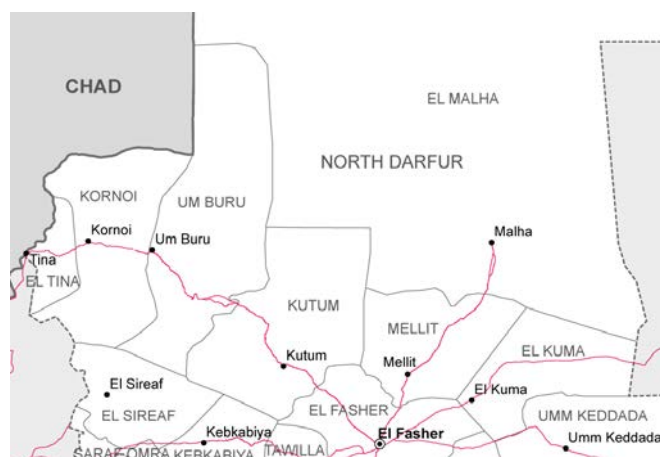
Between 6 and 11 October, an inter-agency team that included UN agencies, international and national NGOs as well as line ministries visited 11 out of 17 return locations in Um Baru locality. Due to poor road conditions and time constraints the mission was unable to visit the six remaining locations. Community leaders have reported about 10,000 families (an estimated 60,000 people) have returned, primarily from Chad, most of whom returned in 2014 and 2015. A similar inter-agency mission went to six return locations in Tina locality between 10 and 13 October.

According to preliminary findings of the mission, returnees said they aim to stay permanently in their villages of origin in Sudan for the following reasons: improvement of security; challenges in education due to the curriculum in Chad (the language was

changed from Arabic to French); lack of livelihood opportunities; shortage of food and restriction of movement in refugee camps in Chad.

Community leaders and some returnees, including women and children, told the team that the security situation had significantly improved in the past three years in Um Baru. Markets and roads leading to main villages are open and people are commuting from one place to another, according to these reports.

However, due to a bad rainy season this year, the prospect for a better harvest is bleak in parts of the locality that have been adversely affected by heavy rain and floods. The price of one sack of millet has reached SDG 820 (about US\$126) at Um Baru's main market with reportedly no sufficient supplies available. According to the [Food and Agriculture Realtime Messaging and Reporting System \(FARMERS\)](#), as of 12 October the price per a sack of millet in El Fasher was 500 SDG (about \$77).



Water supply for Jebel Marra IDPs in Sortony increases

Water supply to 21,500 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony, North Darfur has increased by 30 per cent over the past week

Over the past week, the Governmental Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) supported by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the international NGO Oxfam America provided 1,244,000 litres of water to 21,500 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony, North Darfur.

This increase of 30 per cent as compared to the previous week (for water provided by humanitarian partners) is a result of two more water tankers hired by WES/UNICEF to supply water from the nearby Kube area. In addition, IDPs have access to 30,000 litres every day from local boreholes, making the total amount of water available 1,454,000 litres over the past week. This makes the current water supply level in Sortony 9.7 litres per person per day. Meanwhile, WASH partners continue chlorinating water at households and bladders.

In North Darfur there are 52,912 verified IDPs, displaced as a result of the Jebel Marra conflict that ignited in January, including 21,536 in Sortony, 25,283 in Tawilla, 2,909 in Kebkabiya town and 3,184 in Shadad camp.



IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony, North Darfur queuing for water (2016, UN)