

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flash floods in Sennar State have destroyed 1,160 houses and damaged another 1,320 homes, according to SRCS.
- On 17 June, the Government of Sudan announced a 4-month ceasefire in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- An estimated 1,800 newly displaced people in West Kordofan State need humanitarian assistance, according to HAC.
- In 2016, about 72,000 South Sudanese have arrived in White Nile, East Darfur, South Darfur, South and West Kordofan states.



Flash floods in Singa, Sennar State (SRCS, 2016)

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## Floods destroy and damage houses in Sennar State

Heavy rains and flash floods in Singa, the capital of Sennar State have destroyed 1,160 houses and damaged another 1,320 homes, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). One public building and 36 latrines were destroyed, while another public building and 50 latrines were damaged, according to the findings of a needs assessment in Singa carried out by SRCS, the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the General Directorate of Civil Defense on 17 June.

As part of an initial response, Civil Defense and SRCS have unblocked drainage networks, relocated affected people and distributed sandbags to protect from flooding. HAC in Sennar reported that 3,000 mats, 10,000 mosquito nets, 5,000 pieces of plastic sheeting, 3,000 tents, 10,000 blankets, 3,000 kitchen sets, food, sanitary items and medicine were urgently needed to respond to the needs of the affected people. SRCS estimates that about 14,900 people (2,500 families) have been affected so far.

In El Gezira State, heavy rains and strong winds have destroyed several buildings in the state's capital, Madani, according to local media reports. There have also been reports of rains and flash flooding in parts of Blue Nile, White Nile and Gedaref states, and the Kordofan and Darfur regions. Over the past few years, heavy rain and floods have destroyed or damaged private houses and public buildings such as schools and hospitals, affecting thousands of people. During the rainy season, there is an increase in water borne diseases, especially diarrhoea. The rainy season usually starts in Sudan in June and ends in September-October.

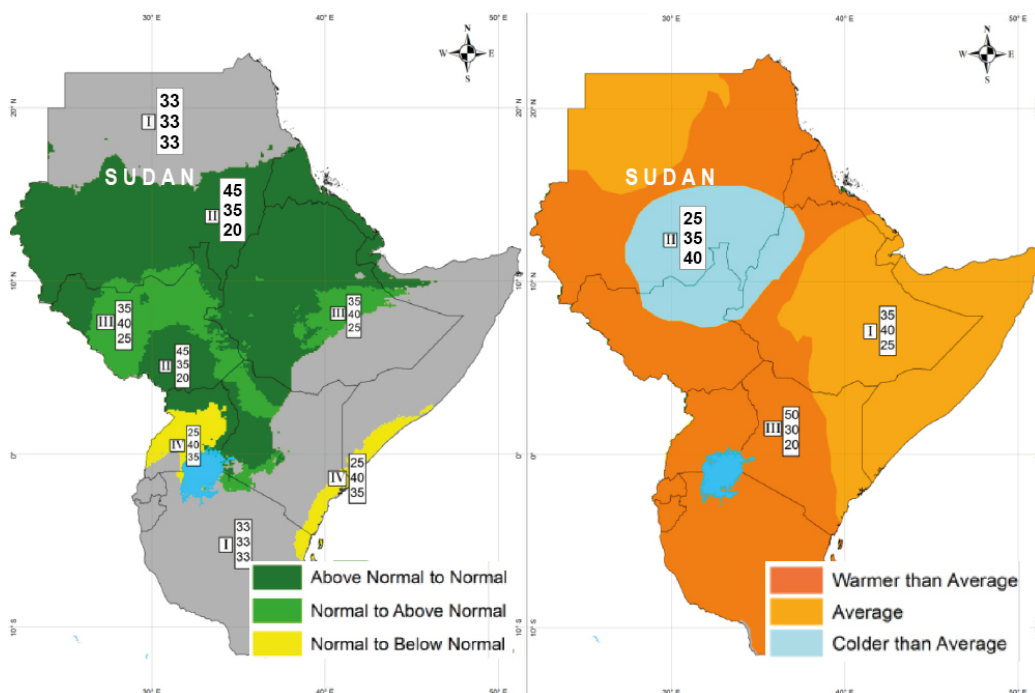
## FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) - as of 31 March 2016	231,581
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	130,000

## FUNDING

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

\* This will be tracked against the 2016 HRP once finalised.



Source: IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC)

## Rainfall and median temperature outlook for June-September 2016

According to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) [update](#) issued on 31 May, the regional consensus climate outlook for the June to September 2016 rainfall season indicates an increased likelihood of above normal rainfall over most of the northern parts of the Greater Horn of Africa (including Sudan). The IGAD report said there is an increased likelihood of flood risk during the rainfall peak months of August and September across Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. IGAD in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve food security and environmental protection, promotion and maintenance of peace and security and humanitarian affairs, and economic cooperation and integration.

## Government of Sudan announces 4-month ceasefire in South Kordofan and Blue Nile

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On 17 June, the Government of Sudan announced a 4-month ceasefire in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. The official SUNA news agency reported that the initiative aims to encourage armed movements to join the peace process in Sudan. The report stated it is also a renewal of the call to all political forces and armed movements to join the National Dialogue before the general congress of the National Dialogue on 6 August. The start of the rainy season in June usually marks a lull in fighting due to logistical challenges for military operations, with fighting resuming at the end of the rainy season.

On 18 June, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) called on the Sudanese government to send a delegation to Addis Ababa for negotiations under the auspices of the African Union (AU) mediation.

Previous rounds of negotiations and informal talks mediated by the AU High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) have not been successful and the negotiations have been adjourned.

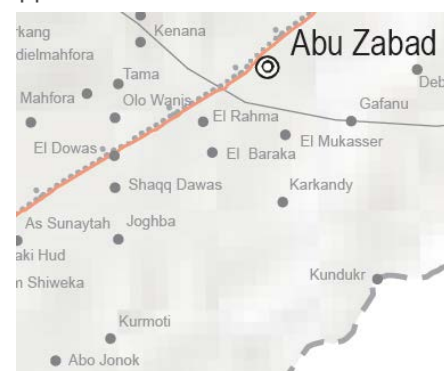
Hostilities resumed in parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile in March and HAC reported new civilian displacement in parts of South Kordofan in April.

The United Nations (UN) has been calling upon the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N to cease hostilities, engage in direct and constructive talks without conditions, and make the necessary concessions to reach agreement on ending the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, in accordance with [UN Security Council Resolution 2046 \(2012\)](#).

## About 1,800 new IDPs in West Kordofan

An estimated 1,800 newly displaced people (353 families) in Abu Zabad town, West Kordofan State need humanitarian assistance, according to HAC. In May and June, these people were displaced from Suk Rabha and El Farshaya in South Kordofan State and Abo Jonok in West Kordofan State as a result of hostilities between government forces and SPLM-N. The majority of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) are in Abu Zabad town, including about 220 people (54 families) who are staying in an area south of the town in the open and do not have extended family support network in the town to host them. According to HAC, the main needs of the new IDPs are food, non-food essential supplies, access to water, sanitation and health services. Meanwhile, an inter-agency assessment is planned to assess the needs of these new IDPs on 26-28 June.

The Abu Zabad area has also been witnessing tension and conflict between residents and pastoralists due to a chronic shortage of water. This makes IDPs exposed to a volatile situation, which exacerbates their vulnerability, according to aid agencies.



*An estimated 1,800 people (353 families) who were displaced in West Kordofan State need humanitarian assistance, according to HAC*

## Assisting people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis

According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, some 3.3 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur, including 2 million IDPs, 1.2 million residents, 62,000 refugees and 94,000 returnees. Many of the IDPs have been displaced since the outbreak of the Darfur conflict in 2003.

During the first five months of 2016, 80,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 127,000 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another 15,000 who have reportedly returned), but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 has been triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area that ignited in January 2016.

Humanitarian actors continue to assess needs and provide assistance and basic services to thousands of IDPs, returnees and other affected communities, in parts of South, Central and North Darfur as a result of Jebel Marra hostilities. Returns have been reported but verification of returns and needs has been challenging due to a lack of access in some areas, especially in Central Darfur.

### About 52,900 Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur

*As of 19 June, there are 52,871 IDPs in in North Darfur who arrived in those locations since February 2016*

As of 19 June, there are 52,871 IDPs in Sortony, Tawilla, Kebkabiya town and Shadad camp in North Darfur who arrived in those locations since February 2016. Since last week, there has been a reduction of about 1,000 people in Sortony following the World Food Programme (WFP) headcount and registration of beneficiaries, which verified 21,569 IDPs.

HAC reported that some IDPs returned from Sortony (2,060 people) and Tawilla (3,000 people) to their areas of origin.

These returns could not be independently verified, however, some displaced people make trips between the IDP sites and their villages to collect some belongings whenever the situation allows.



An IDP family in Sortony, North Darfur (UNAMID, 2016)

Water provision for IDPs in Sortony, an arid and remote area where water provision is challenging, has improved. It stands 15 litres per person per day, which is in line with the SPHERE standards. The African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) completed the drilling of two new boreholes and a third is being drilled by Oxfam America. As well as improving water supply, this will reduce the distance IDPs have to walk to obtain water to 500m, minimising safety and security risks when fetching water.

### South Darfur response

An estimated 28,000 people remain internally displaced in South Darfur State and a further 9,500 may also be displaced. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has completed an initial registration in Otash and Kass camps, although final figures are as yet unavailable. Humanitarian partners have been able to access most areas of displacement, however, locations in Eastern Jebel Marra, such as Deribat, remain inaccessible. An inter-agency mission which had been approved has been postponed and the security situation in the area is reportedly still volatile.

The humanitarian response for newly displaced persons in South Darfur continues. WFP released 55 metric tonnes (MT) of cereals and pulses for 6,159 newly displaced persons from Eastern Jebel Marra in Manawashei, Mershing and El Malam, in South Darfur. In Kass, emergency household items were distributed by Al Shoroog Organisation (AOSCD) with the support of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to 1,313 households who have been verified by IOM. IOM has begun a second round of verification of an additional 1,400 households in the area, after which further non-food items (NFIs) will be distributed.

*In Central Darfur, a local registration committee reports that there are 69,000 individuals in need in Nertiti, Thur, Guldo and Golo*

## Central Darfur displacement, returns and response

In Central Darfur, a local registration committee reports that there are 69,000 individuals in need in Nertiti, Thur, Guldo and Golo. According to HAC, up to 18,000 people are in the process of returning from the main areas of displacement (Guldo, inner Jebel Marra, Nertiti, Nyala, Thur and Zalingei) to Golo, however, it has not been possible to verify if people have indeed returned. On 15 June, WFP distribution teams departed for Nertiti to start emergency food distribution to new IDPs in areas of Nertiti and Thur – and the teams aim to reach Guldo and Golo after Eid. WFP will continue to implement rapid head counts before initiating distribution to verify the number of people present for distribution.

## South Sudanese continue to seek refuge in Sudan

As of 15 June, 231,581 South Sudanese had arrived in Sudan, making the country host to the largest population of South Sudanese refugee arrivals since December 2013, according to UNHCR. In 2016, about 72,000 South Sudanese have arrived in White Nile, East Darfur, South Darfur, South and West Kordofan states.

In White Nile State, the voluntary relocation of South Sudanese from existing congested sites to the new site at Al Waral in El Salaam locality commenced on 10 May 10, according to UNHCR. As of 5 June, 4,273 individuals (974 households) have voluntarily relocated from the existing sites and were provided with emergency shelter materials on arrival. The relocation was put on hold temporarily in early June to allow for a food distribution, and is expected to commence in the coming week.

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 19 June 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,121	SRCS, IOM
	Other locations	17,583	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>47,704</b>	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,324</b>	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,410	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>7,330</b>	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,266</b>	
White Nile	Sites and reception centres	9,401	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>9,401</b>	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>940</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>71,965</b>	

*In 2016, about 72,000 South Sudanese have arrived in White Nile, East Darfur, South Darfur, South and West Kordofan states*

In East Darfur, which hosted 164 refugees in the beginning of the year, the population of South Sudanese is close to 48,000 people. In response to the huge influx of South Sudanese refugees, local authorities in East Darfur recently identified and allocated a new plot of land located in Al Gadimia village, 24km east of Ed Daein, for the potential relocation after two land plots identified earlier were either not suitable or land owners reconsidered their decisions. On 16 June, an inter-agency team led by HAC visited the area and met with community leaders who are willing to host the South Sudanese refugees. The road from Ed Daein to Al Gadimia is accessible.

According to HAC in South Kordofan, some 234 South Sudanese arrived in Darbati refugee site in the second half of May and are in need of NFIs and food assistance. These arrivals are in addition to 1,188 refugees (233 households) who arrived in El Leri between February and April. In response to the food needs in El Leri camp, WFP has distributed 876 MT of food to 12,692 South Sudanese refugees thus far to cover requirements from June to September 2016.

## About 400 new IDPs from Azerni, West Darfur

*An estimated 400 new IDPs in West Darfur's Ardamata camp who arrived from Azerni need food, shelter and essential supplies*

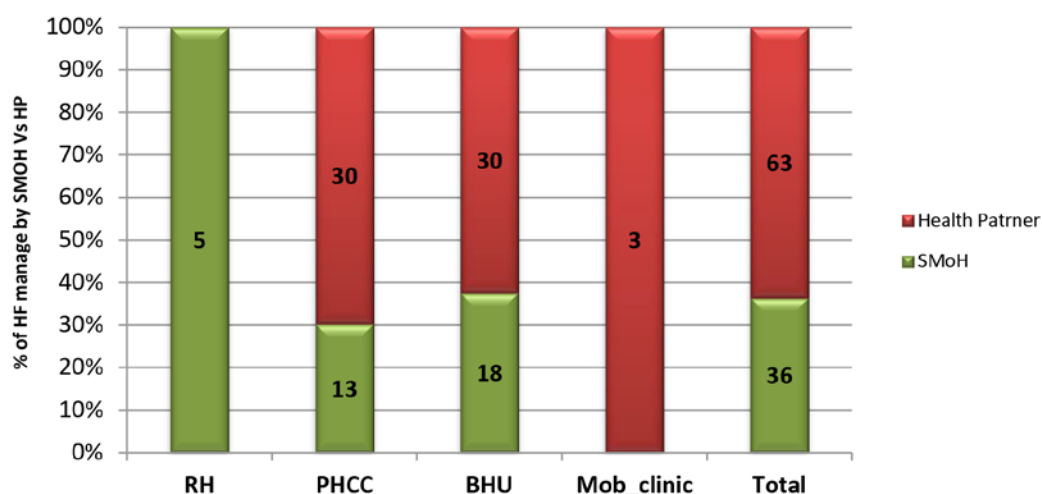
On 14 June, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and HAC jointly visited Ardamata camp in West Darfur to verify reports of an estimated 400 newly displaced people who arrived in the camp from Azerni village in late May. These new IDPs fled their homes following the shooting and killing incident that occurred in Azerni on 22 May and the tension that ensued in the area. The majority of new arrivals are women and children. The main needs of the IDPs are food, shelter and NFIs. IOM is making arrangements to register the new IDPs. Unverified reports indicate that other new arrivals from Azerni have sought refuge in other places in El Geneina town, including Krinding and Riyadh IDP camps.

## Funding challenges for health clinics in West Darfur

Seven health clinics in Kulbus locality, West Darfur have not been operating since March 2016 when they were handed over by the INGO Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario (COSV) to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). Due to a lack of funding, SMoH could only take over the operations of six out of the 13 health centres previously run by COSV that were providing primary health care services to over 113,000 people. The main challenge is the recruitment of medical staff to operate the clinics. COSV handed over 13 health centres to the SMoH in March 2016 due to funding constraints. Since December 2015, three international NGOs – Islamic Relief Worldwide, COSV and Human Relief Foundation – have phased out of West Darfur due to funding cuts.

According to the Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS) 4th quarter 2015 report, there are 99 functioning health facilities in West Darfur, of which 66 health facilities are operated or supported by national and international organisations and the remaining 36 facilities are run by the SMoH.

### Distribution of health facilities in West Darfur managed by SMoH versus health partner organisations



Source: HeRAMS 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2015 report

RH – rural hospital, PHCC - primary health care center, BHU - basic health unit, Mob\_clinic – mobile clinic