

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rain and flash floods observed in many states.
- New sites have been identified for South Sudanese refugees arriving in East Darfur.
- Funding challenges for clinics reported in South Darfur.
- 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan was launched.

## 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 burden	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (Registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	232,250
Refugees of other nationalities (Registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 May 2016	131,816

## FUNDING

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

**22%**  
Reported funding.



Flooded residential areas in Nifasha IDP camp, North Darfur.  
(Photo: Dar-El Salam Development Association, 2016)

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## Heavy rains and flooding across Sudan

Areas of Sudan affected by heavy rains and flash floods include parts of Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, and South and West Kordofan states. According to the Sudan Meteorology Authority (SMA), above average and average rainfall is expected to continue. Although flooding occurs annually in Sudan, according to the Ministry of Water Resources, the level of the River Nile and its tributaries are already close to alarming levels at this early stage of the rainy season (June to October/September). Often used as a flooding indicator, the level of the Blue Nile in Ed Deim locality, bordering Ethiopia, has reportedly already surpassed the alarming level.

The government-led National Flood Steering Committee is liaising with key actors to monitor flooding and response, and government authorities and local communities will respond to needs arising as a result of rains and flooding in Sudan. As in earlier years, the international community may need to respond and support flood preparedness and response measures in partnership with national actors.

### Flooding affects over 7,000 people in North Darfur

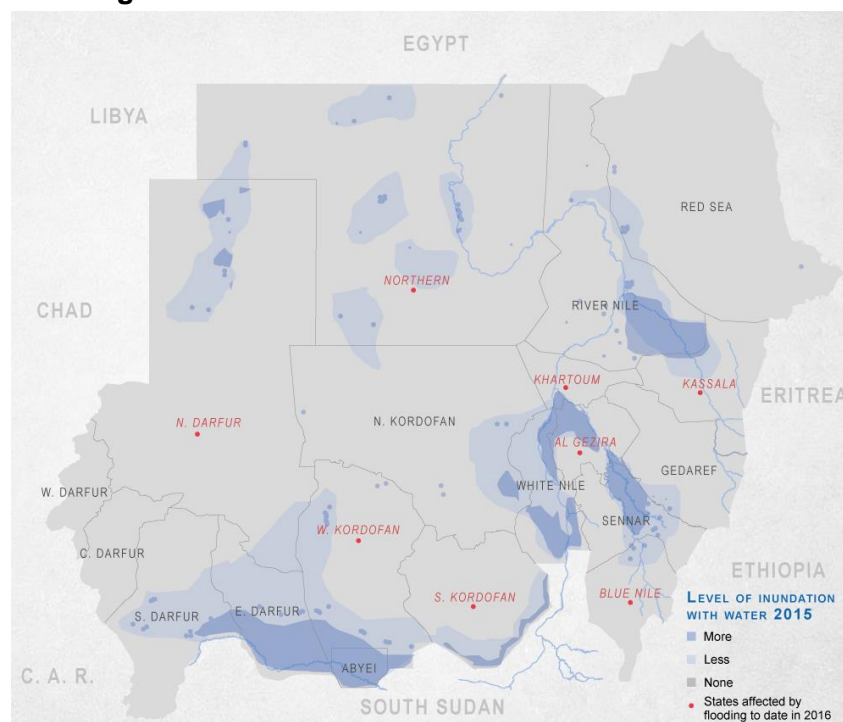
Over 300 latrines and 500 houses were reportedly destroyed and more damaged in Shangil Tobaya locality, North Darfur, affecting over 2,750 people of an estimated 20,500 people in Nifasha camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), 75 kilometres from El Fasher, the state capital. As an emergency measure, affected families and those at risk have been relocated to an area which is at a slightly higher elevation, 600 metres from the affected site. The affected families urgently need emergency shelter and household items, and lack of sanitation facilities is reportedly a problem. An inter-agency rapid needs assessment is planned for 18 July. According to the North Darfur Flood Contingency Plan, an estimated 25,000 people may be affected by floods in the state this year.

### Local authorities flood response initiated in Khartoum and West Kordofan

Heavy rain in Khartoum State has destroyed 105 houses and damaged a further 124 houses, according to the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS), affecting an estimated 1,145 people, and two people were reportedly killed. Ibrahim Malaik hospital, one of Khartoum's main hospitals, was flooded; emergency services were able to pump the water out, and the hospital is reportedly functional. SRCS and the governmental Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work has mobilised 18 teams to respond to rains and flooding-related emergencies in Khartoum State.

In El Nuhud, West Kordofan State, severe flooding has reportedly killed one person, and a further seven are missing. El Nuhud is 220 kilometres west of El Fula town. The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that over 1,000 people have been affected. A local flood response committee established by the government is registering the affected people and assessing needs, and more information will be available soon. Humanitarian partners plan to engage with HAC to facilitate the dispatch of 1,700 essential households item kits to Kadugli as part of the preparedness for the flood response in South and West Kordofan.

## Flooding trends in 2015 and 2016



Source: HAC Early Warning Centre

## Funding challenges for health clinics in South Darfur

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has expressed concern over funding for the Primary Health Centre in Otash IDP camp near Nyala, South Darfur's capital. SRCS took over the Centre when the Saudi Red Crescent Society withdrew its support in 2013. SRCS supports the health facility through supplies from its own pipeline, at times receiving support from the World Health Organisation and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). According to SRCS, it will be unable to continue running the clinic if it fails to receive further funding. The Rufieda Health Foundation, which runs two clinics in Otash and in Um Dafog, also expressed difficulties in obtaining funding for its continued work in these locations.

Funding challenges have been reported by humanitarian actors in many parts of Sudan during recent months. In West Darfur, seven health clinics in Kulbus locality have been non-operational since March, when they were handed over to the SMoH by the international NGO (INGO) Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario (COSV) due to funding constraints. The SMoH has reported challenges in recruiting medical staff to operate the clinics. Since 2015, three INGOs - Islamic Relief Worldwide, COSV and Human Relief Foundation - have stopped working in West Darfur due to funding cuts, and the INGO HelpAge International which has been operating in Sudan for 33 years is phasing out its physical presence in Sudan in 2016 due to funding constraints, although it will continue to support partners in Sudan through its regional office.

## Suitable sites identified for South Sudanese arrivals

An estimated 83,385 refugees from South Sudan have arrived in parts of Sudan since January 2016, fleeing food insecurity and conflict, of whom almost 55,000 are in East Darfur State.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) carried out a site assessment of Al Kariyo, the site proposed by local authorities for the relocation of over 30,000 South Sudanese refugees currently in Khor Omer IDP camp, East Darfur. Al Kariyo is 45 kilometres from Ed Daein, the capital of East Darfur, and two kilometres from the nearest village, Kario. The site has been assessed as suitable, and the SRCS is preparing to carry out site demarcation as a first step towards relocation of families. The host community in Kario has good relations

with the Dinka tribe, to which the refugees in Khor Omer belong, and some Dinka are currently living in the area. The neighbouring village of Kario has a small school and a basic medical facility; however, further infrastructure will be needed to support the relocated refugees. UNHCR has received funding from the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) to support construction of necessary facilities for the camp, including rehabilitation and construction of water tanks and boreholes.

### **Almost 7,000 arrivals from Raja town, South Sudan**

About 5,305 refugees from Raja, South Sudan were registered by SRCS and HAC in Abu Sinaidira. According to HAC, 1,387 registered refugees from Raja have proceeded onwards from Abu Sinaidira to El Ferdous where they have relatives. Approximately 2,000 refugees from Raja have moved from Abu Sinaidira to an old informal camp called "Raja" near Ed Daein town, where some South Sudanese from Raja have reportedly been living since the separation of Sudan and South Sudan in 2011. UNHCR and HAC will visit the "Raja" camp in order to verify this information. Given the transient nature of many of these arrivals in the different areas, there is an urgent need for biometric registration to ensure better tracking and understanding of the population movements.

An assessment was conducted by the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the Water, Environment and Sanitation Department (WES) in Abu Sinaidira in order to identify water, sanitation and hygiene needs. Access to clean water and the hygiene and sanitation situation remain challenging in Abu Sinaidira; UNICEF and WES are working to address these needs. Two water bladders with a capacity of 10,000 litres were delivered to Abu Sinaidira, UNICEF and WES distributed 600 jerry cans and chlorine powder, and community volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and awareness.

UNICEF and the SMOH also carried out a field mission to Abu Sinaidira in order to identify urgent needs of the Raja refugees. An initial nutrition screening exercise took place, and supplements were provided to children in need, but a lack of Plumpy Sup, the nutritional supplement, has been reported. SMOH is monitoring the health of the new arrivals in Abu Sinaidira, and no alarming health concerns have been reported. UNICEF carried out a vaccination assessment among children under five, and vaccination campaigns are planned to start next week. Medical supplies for children including oral antibiotics have been delivered, covering urgent gaps in child health. The World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed food items to the 6,000 refugees in Abu Sinaidira and El Ferdous, and plans to provide food assistance to 7,341 residents in Abu Karinka, 10,000 residents and refugees in Adilla, and 13,244 residents in Abu Jabra as part of the food assistance support to those affected by El Niño.

### **Raja South Sudanese to relocate to Al Nimir, East Darfur**

A site assessment was carried out by UNHCR on the Al Nimir site in Assalaya locality, 13 kilometres from Ed Daein, which was selected by local authorities for the relocation of refugees who recently arrived from Raja, South Sudan. The site is one kilometre from Al Nimir, the nearest village, which has some existing facilities in place. Preparations are underway to begin facilitating the site for relocation of refugees, which will include development of additional water, health and education facilities.

### **New refugee arrivals reported in West Kordofan**

According to HAC, an estimated 5,745 refugees arrived in Kharasana in late June and early July, fleeing food shortages and conflict in Unity State, South Sudan. During a recent mission, WFP was able to only verify the existing population of South Sudanese refugees and not new arrivals. HAC and WFP are planning a follow-up mission in August to conduct a second verification exercise; in the meantime WFP will provide a one-month ration to the verified 9,434 individuals who had arrived prior to June.

The shelters available for refugees in the camp are reportedly damaged and become uninhabitable during rain. Refugees have been reported as spending the night at the clinic to shelter from the rain or using plastic sheeting which is usually used to cordon off latrines to improve their shelters, increasing protection risks. The latrines are no longer in use, leading to an increase in open defecation, which presents a health concern. SRCS has agreed to facilitate the distribution of NFIs to be provided by UNHCR. An inter-agency mission comprised of UNHCR, OCHA and UNICEF visited Kharasana Reception

Centre from 14 to 16 July; more information will be available after the mission report is finalised.

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 17 July 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,712	SRCS, IOM
	El Ferdous	6,767	SRCS, I-A team
	Other locations	17,508	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>54,987</b>	
North Darfur	Al Lait	1,969	WFP/CDO
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,969</b>	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	343	SRCS
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,667</b>	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	5,745	HAC
	El Meiram	3,410	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>9,155</b>	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,266</b>	
White Nile	Sites/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>83,385</b>	

## 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan launched

The 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan, requesting US\$952 million to support 4.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan, was launched on 12 July. Of those people in need, an estimated 2.23 million are IDPs, 700,000 are refugees, 2.21 million are vulnerable residents who are affected by the impacts of El Niño and 1.46 million are acutely malnourished children. This figure does not include the over 80,000 refugees who have sought refuge in Sudan since the beginning of 2016. The Plan is currently only 22 per cent funded, with a further \$741 million needed to support the humanitarian response in Sudan this year.

## Support for Jebel Marra IDPs

During the first six months of 2016, close to 76,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 174,000 people were also reportedly displaced, of whom 50,000 have reportedly returned, but the UN and partners are unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 was triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area, which started in January 2016.

An estimated 52,871 IDPs from Jebel Marra are in North Darfur. The food needs of those affected continue to be fully covered. The daily water supply per person was 11.6 litres; this decrease from the standard level of 15 litres/person/day is attributed to IDPs' inability to collect enough water on their own due to security reasons. Although the security situation in North Darfur has been generally calm, the main road from Sortony to Kebkabiya remains blocked by militia, hindering the free movement of IDPs and commercial vehicles. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Kebkabiya Smallholder Charitable Society started the distribution of 75 MT of animal fodder in Sortony, which is enough to feed 5,000 goats and donkeys until the end of August. This follows the distribution of 65 MT of animal fodder at the Tawilla-Burgo IDP camp on 1 July by FAO and local NGO SAEKER to feed 4,500 goats and donkeys. Keeping livestock healthy provides essential livelihood support to people displaced from

Jebel Marra in recent months, where livestock are among displaced families' most valuable assets. Donkeys are an important form of transportation and income source, helping displaced families to collect water, firewood, wild foods and other forest products, while healthy goats produce up to 60 per cent more meat and milk for displaced families.

### **20,000 Jebel Marra IDPs in South Darfur**

Apart from 835 people reportedly displaced from Jebel Marra in Deribat town, East Jebel Marra locality, all other 20,095 newly displaced persons from Jebel Marra reported in South Darfur have been registered and verified by IOM. Attempts to register those reportedly displaced in Deribat remain impossible as the area continues to be inaccessible for humanitarian aid workers.

### **Continued lack of access in Jebel Marra, Central Darfur**

Verifying displacement and assessing the needs of people who are reportedly displaced in Jebel Marra, Central Darfur, remains a challenge. It is anticipated that those reportedly displaced are in need of assistance. The state Wali (governor) has reported the presence of up to 140,000 people in need of assistance in Golo, but access restrictions prevent needs assessments. UNHCR has provided emergency shelter and household items to 40,000 returnees in Golo, Fanga Suk, Nertiti, Rokero and Thur for distribution by SRCS. Distributions took place in late June and the distribution list is expected shortly, following which a joint post-distribution mission is planned to these locations.