

## HIGHLIGHTS

- South Sudanese fleeing conflict and food insecurity continue to arrive in Sudan, the majority of whom are in East Darfur.
- Food assistance has been provided by WFP to 17,000 newly displaced people in Thur, Central Darfur.
- An estimated 3,000 newly displaced people in West Kordofan need food, shelter and other basic assistance.
- The response for IDPs from Jebel Marra continues.
- UNAMID's mandate in Darfur has been extended to 30 June 2017.

## 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

174.3 million\*  
US\$ received in 2016

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



South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State (WFP, file photo 2015)

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## South Sudanese influx into Sudan continues

Refugees fleeing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan continue to arrive in Sudan. Since the beginning of 2016, East Darfur State has received the majority (over 65 per cent) of refugee arrivals from South Sudan. As of 3 July, 79,571 people from South Sudan had arrived in Sudan since 1 January 2016, of whom 53,273 in East Darfur (see the table overleaf for more details).

### Current response in East Darfur

In June 2016, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) completed the distribution of food rations for one month for 36,952 South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer, Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig and El Ferdous localities, of the total 53,273 refugees in East Darfur. Registration and verification of the remaining refugees in East Darfur are ongoing, and they will be supported with food assistance once the verification is complete. Plans are underway to relocate the refugees from Khor Omer, but the approval of the new site is pending in order to begin construction.

The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) held a one-day mobile clinic and carried out a rapid needs assessment in Abu Sinidira, El Ferdous locality to evaluate the health situation of new arrivals from Raja on 3 July. The assessment results suggest that the most prevalent diseases among the refugees are diarrheal, dysentery and respiratory diseases, malaria, and eye and skin infections. Recommendations for the health response will be available soon, following the needs assessment report being finalised.

Relief items, including food, nutrition and emergency household supplies, have been provided to almost all new arrivals in Khor Omer and personal hygiene kits distributed to nearly all pregnant and lactating women. Between 20 and 26 June, 3,131 children under 17 were vaccinated against measles, but more vaccinations are needed as families (including children) often move in and out of the camp to undertake livelihood activities. Education facilities are reportedly overwhelmed, and a large number of children, particularly girls, are not attending school.

### About 2,000 new South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait, North Darfur

Although not previously a destination for South Sudanese refugees arriving in Sudan, an estimated 1,969 refugees have arrived in DalilBabekir and DalilDukhri in Al Lait locality, North Darfur since the beginning of June. It is possible that refugees from South Sudan have knowledge of Al Lait as an area where migrant workers from South Sudan go for work, which is why the new refugees arriving in Sudan are choosing to travel there.

WFP and the national NGO Community Development Organization (CDO) conducted a rapid assessment from 22 to 25 June. Host communities have been supporting the refugees with food, and CDO has provided sorghum to the new arrivals, but further food assistance is required, which WFP plans to deliver in the second half of July. Routine mid-upper arm circumference nutrition screenings have been conducted by CDO, and malnutrition has been identified as a problem among the refugee arrivals. Other health issues include measles; 46 cases have been confirmed by SMoH, and 12 deaths were

*Concerns over poor hygiene and sanitation for newly arrived South Sudanese refugees and host communities in North Darfur.*

reported since the outbreak. Despite routine vaccination campaigns by the SMOH targeting children under 18 months, the host community has also been affected by the outbreak, and discussions are ongoing as to whether an extended vaccination campaign targeting the host community in the locality will be needed. SMOH has conducted a vaccination campaign targeting refugee children in DalilDukhri, but DalilBabekir has not yet been covered. Diseases including malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection and eye infection have been recorded.

### **Water, hygiene and sanitation concerns in North Darfur State**

Water, hygiene and sanitation are urgent needs for the refugees and host community, as the main sources of water are two wells which have not been rehabilitated for 37 years. These wells are used by host communities, refugees and animals. Poor hygiene and sanitation due to open defecation and overcrowded shelters may lead to disease outbreaks. There are ten latrines in DalilDukhri and six in DalilBabekir, but all require rehabilitation. UN agencies are planning to send an inter-agency mission after Eid to assess the situation and verify the needs in more detail, and plan a response.

### **New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 3 July 2016)**

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,446	SRCS, IOM
	El Ferdous	5,244	I-A team
	Other locations	17,583	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>53,273</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 UNAMID
	Buram town	68	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,392</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>79,571</b>	

*Food assistance provided by WFP across the border to South Sudan from Sudan will continue at least until the end of 2016.*

## **Cross-border WFP assistance to South Sudan**

Provision of food assistance through Sudan to people in need in the border regions of South Sudan will continue at least to 31 December 2016, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) extending the agreement between the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan. According to the Joint Technical Committee comprised of the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan and WFP, this will further contribute to ongoing efforts to reduce hunger among food insecure and conflict-affected people in South Sudan. Since the MoU was first signed in 2014, WFP has delivered 47,100 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency and nutrition assistance to over 200,000 South Sudanese people in Upper Nile State. The six-month extension of the MoU will enable WFP to deliver another 10,000 MT of food from Sudan to South Sudan including 7,000 MT of sorghum purchased in Sudan and 1,100 MT of food commodities from Eritrea.

## 17,000 IDPs return to Thur after violence

*Food, water, sanitation, shelter and health are key concerns for IDPs in Thur, Central Darfur.*

An estimated 17,000 people returned to Thur East site for internally displaced persons (IDPs), having earlier fled Thur village and Thur East IDP site in Central Darfur after the area was attacked by armed militia (20 - 21 June). An African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team visited Thur on 23-24 June. Preliminary reports indicate that the priority needs are food, water, sanitation, shelter and health for those who returned, of whom 12,000 were living in the IDP gathering prior to the violence.

### **Food assistance to 17,000 people and further needs to be identified**

WFP completed a food distribution for 17,000 affected by the violence in Thur, and more details will become available once the distribution report is finalised. No independent verification exercise has been carried out as yet to determine the exact number of people in need. Verification results are expected from the authorities after Eid. Given access restrictions in Central Darfur, aid agencies such as in this case WFP assess numbers of people in need in parallel with carrying out initial emergency responses, although more in-depth needs assessments are often required. UNAMID has expressed the urgent need for an inter-agency humanitarian assessment in Thur.

The nearest locations with any presence of local humanitarian organisations are Nertiti or Zalingei. The international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide recently provided a medical/nutrition response, and had set up a primary healthcare clinic in Thur. Water and sanitation services in the Thur East IDP site are reportedly functional, but no assessment has been done since January 2016.

## Some 550 families displaced in West Darfur

An estimated 550 families were displaced following hostilities between pastoralists and farmers in Um Tajok village, Kereinik locality in West Darfur on 22 June, of whom 350 families were displaced to Um Tajok town and 200 to Drota village. Some people were displaced to Umdalba village but have reportedly returned to their areas of origin. According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), 10 villages were affected by the fighting, of which three were burnt down and looted (AmarJadid, Old-Umdalba and Alsda). Government security forces have been deployed, but have left the area since the situation is now reportedly less tense. A mediation committee, including the native administration, has been formed by the authorities. The humanitarian organisations in the Um Tajok area have temporarily suspended their operations since the armed clashes began, during which 20 people were reportedly killed and 12 wounded. Organisations that provide basic services such as health and nutrition support locally have moved their staff to the state capital, El Geneina. This may impact on the delivery of basic services for the local community if activities cannot resume shortly.

HAC has formed a committee with national NGOs to assess needs and assist affected people. The needs of displaced people identified so far include essential household items, mosquito nets and clothing. HAC indicated that it would keep humanitarian agencies informed if further support is needed, and once the assessment has been carried out it will be decided whether to support the newly displaced persons in their current locations or aim to support them upon their return to their places of origin.

This is the second time in 2016 that inter-communal violence took place in Um Tajok. In recent years, the security situation in West Darfur has been relatively stable compared with other Darfur states, but the past recent months have seen increased inter-communal tension and conflict, mainly between pastoralists and farmers over access and control of resources including land.

## Estimated 3,000 newly displaced in West Kordofan

An inter-sector mission assessed the needs of newly displaced persons in Abu Zabad, West Kordofan State from 26 to 28 June, and found 1,358 individuals to be in need of food, household items, water, sanitation, shelter assistance and livelihood interventions.

*Newly displaced people in need of food, water, sanitation and shelter in Abu Zabad, West Kordofan.*

The IDPs were reportedly displaced from El Delebaia in West Kordofan and Abu Hannuin South Kordofan as a result of hostilities between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the Sudan Armed Forces. HAC reported that a further 1,602 IDPs had arrived in Aiak Administration Unit in West Kordofan, which borders SPLM-N areas, from RasElFeel and ElFirsan in West Kordofan and Alfarshaya in South Kordofan, bringing the total newly displaced people in West Kordofan during past weeks to an estimated 2,960.

As there are relatively few IDPs in the area, SMOH and WHO will provide health support through the existing clinic in Abu Zabad. There are plans to establish a mobile clinic in the area, which will provide basic health services at no cost to the IDPs, since currently IDPs have to pay to a nominal fee for services at the SMOH clinic. To improve the sanitation situation, the IDPs will be mobilised to dig the pits for the latrines and UNICEF will supply latrine construction materials. The Abu Zabad area has recently witnessed tension and conflict between residents and pastoralists due to a chronic shortage of water; UNICEF plans to install two hand pumps in Abu Zabad to address the water shortages.

## UNAMID mandate renewed

*UNAMID peacekeeping mission mandate renewed until 30 June 2017.*

The United Nations (UN) Security Council voted unanimously on 29 June to adopt [Resolution 2296 \(2016\)](#), extending the mandate of the African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to 30 June 2017. UNAMID is a peacekeeping mission with a core mandate to protect civilians, but is also tasked with contributing to security for humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying implementation of agreements, assisting an inclusive political process, contributing to the promotion of human rights and the rule of law, and monitoring and reporting on the situation along the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.

## Response for Jebel Marra IDPs continues

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 Darfur in 2016 has been triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area that began in January 2016. In addition, an undetermined number of civilians may be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection inside Jebel Marra, including people who remained during the hostilities, such as older people or those who are less mobile.

Humanitarian actors continue to assess needs and provide assistance and basic services to thousands of IDPs, returnees and other affected communities, mainly in North Darfur, to some extent in South Darfur, as a result of Jebel Marra hostilities. Very limited assistance has been provided to persons in need in Central Darfur, mainly due to access restrictions; little is known about whether those in need are IDPs, returnees of vulnerable resident populations. 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.



IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur (UNAMID, 2016)



### 53,000 Jebel Marra IDPs still in North Darfur

As of 30 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. This figure is the same as the previous week. WFP completed the pre-positioning of four-month food rations in Sortony, which will be used to cover the needs of IDPs during the upcoming rainy season. The international NGO Oxfam America conducted training for 60 community mobilisers on water chlorination and prevention of water-borne disease transmission, and SMOH conducted various activities including measuring chlorine levels, a water sanitary survey, and bacteriological analysis tests.

Water continued to be trucked into Rwanda camp, Tawilla, by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) through its partner the National Planning Organisation (NPO), and Médecins Sans Frontières-España continued its provision of water.

Overall in North Darfur, there were no major gaps reported in the provision of food, water and sanitation assistance. Three health clinics continue to provide health services to IDPs in Sortony, and Nutrition support is being provided to children who are malnourished.

### Over 25,000 IDPs registered by IOM in South Darfur

All the reported new IDP caseloads for Kass town, Otash camp, Mershing and Menawashi villages and El Malam town have been registered by IOM, with a total of 25,095 registered people and no further pending, reported or unverified caseloads as of now. Displaced persons in Kass are reportedly mainly from South Jebel Marra including Saboon Elfagor, Tarantawra, Tory, Null, Deiley, Krokirly and Dagga villages, and those in Otash, Mershing, Menawashi and El Malam are reportedly mainly from East Jebel Marra, including from Logi area, Jazeeraaba, Feina, Torra and Sabanga villages. The only new IDPs who continue to be inaccessible and unverified are the 835 people in Deribat, reportedly displaced in the village since March 2016. Although aid workers have been able to access most areas of displacement in South Darfur, places in East Jebel Marra, including Deribat, are inaccessible.

The humanitarian response for newly displaced persons in South Darfur continues. WFP conducted a door-to-door head count exercise for new Jebel Marra IDPs in Otash camp from 29 June to 3 July, targeting 6,756 verified IDPs. Based on the results, WFP will provide general food distributions to the IDPs. In June 2016, WFP completed another door-to-door verification exercise for new Jebel Marra IDPs in Kass locality and plans to distribute general food rations to a further 10,348 IDPs in July. UNHCR is planning to distribute essential non-food items to 9,620 IDPs from Jebel Marra verified by IOM in Mershing, El Malam, Manawashi and Otash. The planned distributions will cover the needs of all households verified by IOM in the four locations. WHO reported that international NGOs including Care International Switzerland, American Refugee Committee and International Medical Corps received Rapid Response Kits to cover medication gaps in Kass, El Salam, Gereida and Kalma IDP camps. Other health partners including IOM, World Vision International and Norwegian Church Aid are providing drugs from their own stocks to health facilities across South Darfur, and SRCS is purchasing drugs from the local market to support their Primary Healthcare Clinic in Otash.

### Central Darfur displacement, returns and response

The state *Wali* (governor) has reported the presence of 136,000 to 140,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Golo, and government institutions are providing relief items, according to HAC. There are some 38,000 new IDPs from Jebel Marra in Thur village and Nertiti town and Nertiti North camp in Central Darfur, according to a number of different sources, including HAC. Several thousand more are reportedly displaced in Golo and Guldo but verification has not been possible due to a lack of access to those areas. According to HAC, about 40,000 people have returned to Golo, and the *Wali* is overseeing the returns process; however, it has not been possible to independently verify whether people have returned. HAC is reportedly continuing to carry out a humanitarian response for people in need in parts of Central Darfur including food and non-food items, but access for humanitarian actors remains limited.

*Up to 140,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Golo,, Central Darfur according to the state governor.*

## Food security expected to improve from October

*Increased rainfall expected to improve crop production and food security from October.*

According to the June 2016 - January 2017 Food Security Outlook prepared by the FEWS Net Network, there is an increased likelihood for a La Niña weather phenomenon to develop between July and September. This is likely to drive above-average rainfall across much of Sudan during the main 2016 rainy season (June to October). The increased rainfall will likely result in at least average 2016/17 crop production and good pasture conditions in Sudan. It is anticipated that own-produced foods, access to seasonal wild foods, purchasing power and availability of livestock products will improve, which will have a positive impact on the food security of poor households. However, this increase in rainfall may also cause localised flooding in flood-prone areas.

FEWS Net is a body which provides projected outlook on food security across Sudan based on analysis of current national agricultural and food security conditions, climatic evidence and factors affecting food security.