

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sudan hosts the largest number of South Sudanese refugees who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries since December 2013.
- The number of IDPs from Jebel Marra in North Darfur State has reduced from about 60,000 to 54,000 people over the past week.
- An estimated 2,380 people were displaced to Damazine locality from Kurmuk, Blue Nile during April, according to HAC.
- More than 4.2 million children aged between six months and 15 years old have been vaccinated against measles in six states in May.

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	231,938
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	130,000

FUNDING

152.8 million*
US\$ received in 2016

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



Emergency food assistance distribution in Khor Omer camp, East Darfur (WFP, 2016)

In this issue

- [Sudan hosts largest no. of S.Sudanese](#) P.1
- [South Sudanese arrive in North Darfur](#) P.2
- [Response for Jebel Marra IDPs ongoing](#) P.3
- [Over 2,000 new IDPs in Blue Nile - HAC](#) P.4

Sudan hosts the largest number of South Sudanese refugees

As of the beginning of June 2016, Sudan hosts the largest number of refugees who have fled South Sudan and sought refuge in neighbouring countries after conflict erupted in the country in December 2013. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) data portal on the South Sudan crisis, there are about 232,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, 230,000 in Ethiopia, 202,000 in Uganda, and 57,000 in Kenya.

Since the beginning of 2016, 71,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan, driven by both conflict and related food insecurity in parts of South Sudan. This is equivalent to about 30 per cent of the overall South Sudanese refugee caseload in Sudan and has led to an increase in needs, particularly in areas where arrivals were unanticipated, namely East Darfur, South Darfur and El Meriam, West Kordofan. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is in the process of releasing funds available from its Rapid Response window to address these new humanitarian needs. The overall donor response to date has been low. Inter-agency requirements for the South Sudanese situation response in Sudan amount to **US\$141.2 million**, of which only 13 per cent had been received by 26 May.

Influx into East Darfur

The majority of the new arrivals from South Sudan in 2016 are in East Darfur, which currently hosts 66 per cent of the total arrivals this year. Most of the arrivals in East Darfur are in Khor Omer camp near Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur. As of 12 June, there are 29,713 South Sudanese in the camp, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Response for the South Sudanese in Khor Omer continues. The provision of food and non-food essential supplies assistance has covered 98 and 85 per cent of the needs respectively. However, other parts of the humanitarian response that depend on the availability of space are severely constrained. The construction of emergency shelters, installation of water points, latrines and the provision of education and other services has been pending the relocation to a new site that was identified last month. However, the landowners said last week that they require the land for agricultural activities and an alternative plot of land suggested for relocation has been deemed unsuitable. Authorities, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), are now trying to reach an agreement with the owners of the initially identified land plot.

The World Food Programme's (WFP) planned dispatch of food assistance for about 6,900 South Sudanese in Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig and El Ferdos has been cleared by the authorities and will be delivered and distributed on 16 June. For more information on the response in East Darfur, please see the most recent issue of the [South Sudanese influx into East Darfur Fact Sheet](#).

Sudan hosts the largest number of South Sudanese refugees who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries after December 2013

Response in South Darfur

In South Darfur, the number of South Sudanese arrivals stands at 5,324, according to the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) of Sudan who recently carried out a verification exercise in Bileil IDP camp, Nyala. During the past week, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) with support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) distributed personal hygiene supplies for about 500 people and constructed 25 emergency latrines in Bileil camp, which hosts the South Sudanese arrivals. In addition, one school latrine has been constructed in Bileil camp for about 500 students enrolled in two schools in the camp.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 12 June 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	29,713	IOM, SRCS
	Other locations	17,583	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		47,296	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
Sub total		5,324	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,321	HAC
Sub total		7,241	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Refugee sites	9,000	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		9,000	
Khartoum	Refugee sites	940	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	
Total		71,067	

South Sudanese arriving in North Darfur

The local NGO Community Development Organization (CDO) reported the arrival of 619 people from South Sudan's Raja and Bahr el Arab areas to Ailliet locality, North Darfur last week. These South Sudanese have reportedly assembled in four locations, including Dalil Babikir, Shaq El Leyoun, Salah ad Din and Wad Balila.

A medical team consisting of staff from SMoH and CDO visited the South Sudanese families and found that their health situation to be poor. They identified 22 suspected measles cases - 12 in Wad Balila, five in Shaq El Leyoun, and five in Salah ad Din areas. The Extended Programme on Immunization of SMoH reported that three samples were sent to the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) for further investigation. Meanwhile, CDO has carried out nutritional status screening of South Sudanese children and the results indicate high levels of malnutrition amongst 160 children under the age of five. Following the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, nine severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 24 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases were identified, indicating that one in five children screened were malnourished and require therapeutic nutrition support.



CDO reported the arrival of 619 people from South Sudan's Raja and Bahr el Arab areas to Ailliet locality, North Darfur

Assisting people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis

Humanitarian organisations continue to assess and respond to the needs of people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis in North, South and Central Darfur states, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other affected communities, and provide them with assistance and basic services.

Number of Jebel Marra IDPs in Tawilla, North Darfur reduces

Humanitarian response continues in North Darfur State for an estimated 53,900 IDPs from Jebel Marra in four locations: 22,600 people in Sortony, 25,211 in Tawilla, 2,909 in Kebkabiya town and 3,182 in Shadad camp. This is a reduction of about almost 6,000 people compared to the numbers reported last week, mainly due to updated population numbers from Tawilla.

In Tawilla, WFP is currently registering households as a follow-up to its headcount exercise, which identified 25,211 people from Jebel Marra in Tawilla who were considered to be newly displaced and eligible for food assistance. The previous figure was 31,000 people. The registration process and data entry for creating WFP's beneficiary database is expected to be finalised in a week. The amount of water available for 25,211 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Tawilla stands at 352,000 litres per day, which translates into about 14 litres per person per day (l/p/d).

In Sortony, an estimated 22,600 IDPs have access to 301,000 litres per day - about 13 l/p/d. The SPHERE standard for emergency water supply is 7.5-15 l/p/d.

About 11,500 IDPs in Central Darfur return

In addition to 11,500 IDP returns from Guldo to Golo in Central Darfur, reported by HAC earlier and confirmed by HAC in Nertiti this week, there are also plans and preparations underway by the authorities to assist at least an additional 5,300 IDPs to return to Golo from various locations within the state and 16,000 people from Tawilla, North Darfur.

Completed and planned returns in Central Darfur

From Guldo to Golo	11,500 people (completed)
From Inner Jebel Marra to Golo	2,000 people (planned)
From Zalingei to Golo	1,500 people (not completed)
From Nyala to Golo	1,000 people (not completed)
From Nertiti to Golo	794 people (not completed)
From Thur to Golo	process ongoing, no details yet
From Tawilla to Fanga Suk	16,000 (planned)

Source: HAC

A request for an inter-agency needs assessment mission to Nertiti, Thur, Guldo, Golo, Boori and Wadi Boori submitted on 30 May is awaiting clearance from the authorities.

New civilian displacement in Blue Nile

HAC in Blue Nile State reported that about 476 families (an estimated 2,380 people) had arrived in various locations in Damazine locality from Kurmuk during April. The newly displaced people in Almawa, Damazine locality have reported that more IDPs are expected to arrive due to insecurity in their areas of origin. Reports from aid organisations indicate that an additional 200 people have arrived in Roseires locality from Bau and Kurmuk localities since April. According to 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), there are about 47,000 IDPs in need in government-controlled areas of Blue Nile. The humanitarian arm of the Sudan People Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) estimated in 2015 that there are an additional 545,000 IDPs in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

The number of IDPs from Jebel Marra in North Darfur State has reduced from about 60,000 to 54,000 people over the past week

An estimated 2,380 people were displaced to Damazine locality from Kurmuk, Blue Nile during April, according to HAC

Over 4.2 million children vaccinated against measles

More than 4.2 million children aged between six months and 15 years old have been vaccinated against measles in six states in May

More than 4.2 million children aged between six months and 15 years old have been vaccinated against measles in six states (Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile and Sennar) during a campaign that was finalised by the end of May. The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) undertook the campaign in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF and confirmed that South Sudanese refugee children in the targeted states have also been covered by the immunisation drive.

The campaign started on 7 May in West Kordofan State and was extended to Blue Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile, and Sennar from 22 to 30 May. Except for North Kordofan, the campaign coverage was between 99-101 per cent of the target. According to the health sector, the coverage was higher than the target in four states (South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Sennar and White Nile) due to population movements to these states from other states, presence of South Sudanese refugees, denominator (number of children in the target population) and registration issues.

While the number of measles cases and measles-related deaths are lower this year compared to the same period of 2015, FMOH reports that the most of the measles cases are in the states which did not implement the measles vaccination campaign last year, especially the Kordofan region, accounting for about 75 per cent of the confirmed cases. According to FMOH, between 1 January - 13 May 2015, there were 2,500 confirmed measles cases and 38 measles-related deaths compared to 1,073 confirmed cases and 10 deaths reported during the same period of 2016.

WHO and UNICEF both supported the FMOH campaign by mobilising technical staff at the state level to support the implementation and monitoring of the campaign. WHO provided financial support and UNICEF procured vaccines and supplies for the campaign and supported social mobilisation to enhance the coverage.



Measles vaccination in Sudan (WHO, 2016)

Measles vaccination coverage in six states (as of end May 2016)

State	Total target (children aged 6 months – 15 years)	Vaccination coverage	
		Number of vaccinated children	% of target
West Kordofan	725,945	728,586	99
South Kordofan	623,179	630,610	101
North Kordofan	993,466	892,544	90
Blue Nile	429,175	433,381	101
Sennar	557,985	564,284	101
White Nile	978,011	986,875	101
Total	4,307,761	4,236,280	98

Source: FMOH