

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between end January and 24 April 2016, 54,635 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, according to aid organisations.
- In Central Darfur, about 5,200 IDPs from Jebel Marra have been reported in the Fanga Suk area and Rokero town following inter-agency missions.
- A new report by SKBN CU says renewed conflict between government forces and SPLM-N has led to significant internal displacement and increased humanitarian needs in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.
- HelpAge International will be closing its operations in the country.

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 221,322

Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) 130,000

FUNDING

79.1 million* US\$ received in 2016

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



South Sudanese refugees waiting for non-food items in Khor Omer, East Darfur (UN, 2016)

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South Sudanese continue to arrive in Sudan

The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan has continued over the past week, with 54,635 refugees having arrived between early February and 24 April 2016, according to humanitarian organisations. Over the past week, there has been an increase of about 700 people. This includes 43,201 people in East Darfur, 4,125 in South Darfur and another 7,309 people in West Kordofan states (see the details in the table below).

Continuing conflict in South Sudan and heightened food insecurity in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states are the main drivers of this recent influx. Further arrivals are expected to continue, with a peak in late May prior to the onset of the rainy season in South Sudan. According to a press release issued by UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), there are major concerns regarding the funding shortfalls, which could affect the delivery of assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the country.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (early February – 24 April 2016)

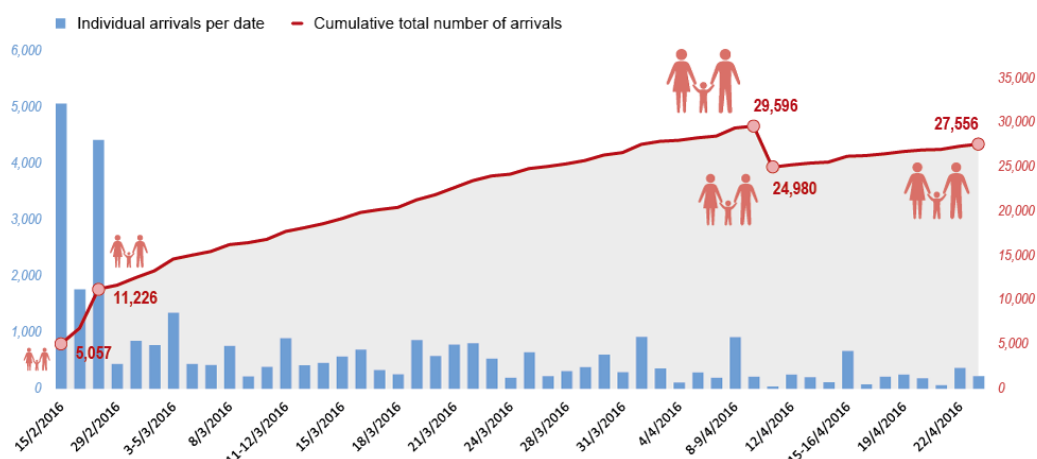
| State | Location | No. of arrivals (individuals) | Source |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| East Darfur | Khor Omer | 26,975 | 24,363 (IOM) 2,612 (SRCS registered) |
| | Other locations | 16,226 | SRCS / HAC |
| Sub total | | 43,201 | |
| South Darfur | Bileil IDP camp | 4,125 | WFP |
| Sub total | | 4,125 | |
| West Kordofan | Kharasana | 3,920 | HAC |
| | El Meiram | 3,389 | HAC |
| Sub total | | 7,309 | |
| Total | | 54,635 | |

East Darfur receives a majority of the new South Sudanese arrivals

The majority of the South Sudanese refugees (79 per cent) have arrived in East Darfur, mainly in Khor Omer camp. Of the 43,201 people who have arrived in East Darfur there are currently 26,975 refugees in Khor Omer, out of whom 24,363 have been initially verified by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This is the initial stage of IOM's verification process and the final figure may change depending on the outcomes of the multi-stage verification process. The remaining 2,612 people were registered by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and arrived after the start of IOM's verification exercise. Other localities hosting refugees include Abu Karinka, Adila, Abu Jabra, El Fardus, Assalaya and Yassin (in Muhajiriya administrative unit) where over 16,000 refugees have arrived, according to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission

South Sudanese arrivals in Khor Omer (15 February - 24 April 2016)

Sources: IOM, SRCS



(HAC) and the SRCS. This number has not been verified by humanitarian partners as access to these locations is yet to be granted. Since March, aid organisations in East Darfur have submitted three requests for inter-agency missions to various locations outside of Ed Daein town, which are hosting new South Sudanese arrivals. One request was approved by authorities, but the mission did not take place due to logistical constraints (lack of armed escort), while two requests were not approved by authorities due to reported security and safety concerns.

In response to the needs of the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp, UNHCR and the SRCS started the distribution of emergency household supplies (jerry can, two plastic mats, two blankets and one cooking set), which will cover all refugee families in the camp. WFP has dispatched another batch of food assistance totalling 243 metric tons (MT) to Khor Omer to be distributed to the new refugee arrivals by the SRCS. Thus far, WFP has reached some 26,000 South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer with a total of 638MT of emergency food assistance and 5MT of nutrition assistance for the prevention of acute malnutrition. The international NGO ZOA and the national NGO ASSIST continue to truck in water, but the supply remains below the required amount. UNICEF is working with partners to increase water supply and storage with the provision of 13 additional bladders, of which one has already been installed, and increased pumping hours of the single borehole providing water to the South Sudanese refugees and host community. In addition, UNICEF has signed an agreement with the international NGO United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) for hygiene promotion activities, for the operation and maintenance of the water system and the construction of two water yards and 453 latrines. The national NGO Mercy and UMCOR are conducting hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness campaigns in the camp through social mobilisation and community participation. For more details on the response in Khor Omer, please see the South Sudanese Influx into East Darfur Fact Sheet available [here](#).

WFP has reached some 26,000 South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer camp with emergency food assistance

On Monday 18 April, representatives from the government, international NGOs, local leaders and the UN visited a proposed site for a new refugee camp, about 10km from Ed Daein town. The native/traditional administration delegated a committee, headed by an Omda (local community leader), to facilitate negotiations with the landowners for permission to use the land.

New Jebel Marra IDPs in Fanga Suk and Rokero in Central Darfur

In Central Darfur, aid organisations have reported a total of 5,200 internally displaced persons (IDP) from Jebel Marra in the Fanga Suk area (4,200) and Rokero town (1,000) following inter-agency needs assessment missions to the areas. Aid agencies, HAC and government line ministries conducted an inter-agency assessment mission to Fanga Suk during 19-23 April. The mission established that some 4,200 people were displaced from

There have been reports of an estimated 5,200 Jebel Marra IDP arrivals in Fanga Suk and Rokero town

13 villages (Tawa, Sallal, Tiro, Gorrol Sala, Kawla, Ayoura, Taibro, Hilat Aldriss, Soory East, Soory West, Booli, and Jambo) to Fanga Suk due to the fighting that started in mid-January. These IDPs are in need of humanitarian assistance, including food, water, emergency shelter and household supplies as well as health and sanitation assistance. There is a police post, with six police personnel, in Fanga Suk and three child-friendly spaces run by UNICEF and the national NGO SAEKER. There is also a health centre that is staffed by one medical assistant from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), however, there is limited medicine available and no staff from the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) or aid organisations. There are no nutrition services available in the area.



Getting water from an open well in Fanga Suk (file photo, UNAMID)

In Rokero town, HAC reports the arrival of 1,000 IDPs from Daya, Rowfata and Arow villages in Northern Jebel Marra locality. An assessment was undertaken by HAC, line ministries and national NGOs to Rokero town on 21 April. According to community leaders, most of the civilians in Northern Jebel Marra locality were displaced to places in North Darfur and Central Jebel Marra locality. The mission identified that the IDPs are in need of food, emergency shelter and household supplies, water, sanitation, health, education assistance as well as agricultural seeds and tools. The health centre in the town is in need of rehabilitation and regular medical supplies as the current stock of medicine will only last for one month. The main diseases in the area are whooping cough, worms, bilharzia, diarrhoea and chest infections. There are no nutrition services in the area and the most recent nutrition survey was done in 2004. Complicated medical cases are referred to El Fasher using commercial transport. Of the 25 hand pumps in the area only 12 are working and there are 40 open dug wells, which have not been chlorinated.

HAC previously reported that the total number of displaced people from Jebel Marra in the state stands at 14,439. This includes areas where international humanitarian organisations either have no access or only have partial access (Guldo, Nertiti, Thur and Golo). With the addition of 5,200 IDPs newly identified in Fanga Suk and Rokero, the overall number of Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur is estimated at 19,639 people. Anecdotal information from other sources also indicates the displacement of between 40,000 to 45,000 people in other areas, which cannot be verified due to lack of access. The total registered/verified number of IDPs (only in Zalingei) is 1,629 as humanitarian organisations still face humanitarian access restrictions. WFP plans to assist 14,500 IDPs in Nertiti, Thur and Guldo with food assistance, as the IDPs continue to arrive in these areas. HAC has agreed with WFP to register those who missed or came after the HAC registration. Meanwhile, inter-sector and inter-agency coordination capacity in the area has been reduced after the stay permit of a staff from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Nertiti was not extended.

Jebel Marra arrivals in South Darfur

In South Darfur, the total number of IDPs stands at 10,641, of whom 2,366 people have been initially registered by IOM (in Kass and Otash IDP camps), according to humanitarian actors. Humanitarian access has improved, with authorities permitting an inter-agency assessment mission to Marshang and Alwehda localities. On 19 April, WFP and the international NGO World Vision International completed the distribution of one-month food rations to 355 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Kass IDP camp.

IDP numbers in Sortony and Tawilla, North Darfur still under revision

The number of Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur's Sortony and Tawilla areas are still under revision due to IOM's registration and verification process being put on hold by authorities since mid-February. WFP is currently cross-checking its distribution figures

Number of IDPs from Jebel Marra in North Darfur's Sortony and Tawilla areas are being revised

against its recently conducted headcount in Sortony. As such, final revised figures are not yet available. Advocacy by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for the resumption of IOM's registration and verification processes is ongoing both at the state and federal levels. Despite the unavailability of exact numbers, people displaced from the Jebel Marra area continue to receive assistance in their areas of displacement from aid organisations and government authorities.

Some 173,000 people are reportedly food insecure in SPLM-N areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile

SKBN CU reported that close to 13,000 new IDPs were recorded by humanitarian monitors in SPLM-N

A humanitarian update for March 2016 produced by the South Kordofan and Blue Nile Coordination Unit (SKBN CU) says that renewed conflict between government security forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) has provoked significant internal displacements and increased humanitarian needs throughout the two states, against a backdrop of already severe food insecurity.

The SKBN CU reported that since February close to 13,000 IDPs were recorded by humanitarian monitors in SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan. According to the SKBN CU, the humanitarian impact of the conflict continues to put pressure on an already exhausted population, especially for the newly and previously displaced populations. Coping mechanisms are significantly constrained, as insecurity has hindered trading and income generating opportunities. While in a normal situation food stocks would run out in August, in most areas, food stocks are rapidly being depleted, according to humanitarian monitors. In parts of Habila, As-Sunut and Kao-Warni-Nyaro in South Kordofan and parts of Chali Al-Fil, Wadaka and Yabus in Blue Nile, food stocks have already run out. According to SKBN CU monitors, at least 173,000 IDPs are severely food insecure in SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and an additional 210,000 are at risk of food insecurity in the coming months.

It is essential that humanitarian assistance (cash, food, medicine, seeds) reaches these communities ahead of the rainy season (May/June) when road accessibility becomes limited, SKBN CU said. SKBN CU works with local civil society organisations and international humanitarian actors to share credible information on humanitarian needs in the two conflict-affected states.

Food security to improve from October 2016

The April 2016 Food Assistance Outlook Brief issued by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that improvements in access to food following harvests in October, coupled with seasonal declines in staple food prices and improvements in pasture and water availability, should improve food security starting in October 2016. According to FEWS NET, the estimated acutely food insecure population in October is likely to be 2.5 - 4.99 million people or 5 - 20 per cent of the population. The FEWS NET report also noted that the lean season started earlier than usual and is expected to last from March to September 2016.

Closure of HelpAge International in Sudan

HelpAge has reached and assisted over 95,000 people in West Darfur, South Darfur and Khartoum states between 2014 and 2016

The international NGO HelpAge International will be closing its operations in the country, according to a statement made available by HelpAge International. The international NGO stated that over the past few years, funding for its operations in Sudan had significantly reduced, and for 2016 HelpAge International has not been able to secure any new funding. Without any continued funding to sustain its work, HelpAge will no longer have a physical presence in Sudan, but will instead work with Sudanese national organisations involved in ageing issues, supporting them through its Regional Office in Nairobi, the international NGO said. HelpAge is also urging organisations to mainstream ageing in their humanitarian and development programmes to ensure older people enjoy dignified and healthy lives in Sudan.

Presence and staffing capacity of international humanitarian organisations in Sudan have decreased in recent years

In its 33 years of operation in the country, HelpAge has been targeting vulnerable older persons (above the age of 50) and their households, a demographic group that is often overlooked in humanitarian interventions. HelpAge has been operational in Darfur since 2004, focusing on delivering humanitarian aid and recovery activities in various areas for older people and their dependents. HelpAge assisted over 95,000 people (50,000 women, 31,500 men and 14,700 children) in West Darfur, South Darfur and Khartoum states between 2014 and 2016 through a variety of programming interventions.

The presence and staffing capacity of international humanitarian organisations in Sudan have decreased in recent years due to operational environment challenges, shifting focus to various emerging humanitarian crises globally and funding constraints. There are currently 54 international NGO partners in Sudan, compared to 61 in 2013 (a 12 per cent reduction). Prior to 2009, there were 17,700 national and international aid workers working for international NGOs in Darfur. In 2013, there were 6,850 and by 2015, there were 5,058 staff (a decrease in staff presence of over 70 per cent), 97 per cent of whom are national staff.

In 2015, 9,000 Sudanese arrived by sea in Italy

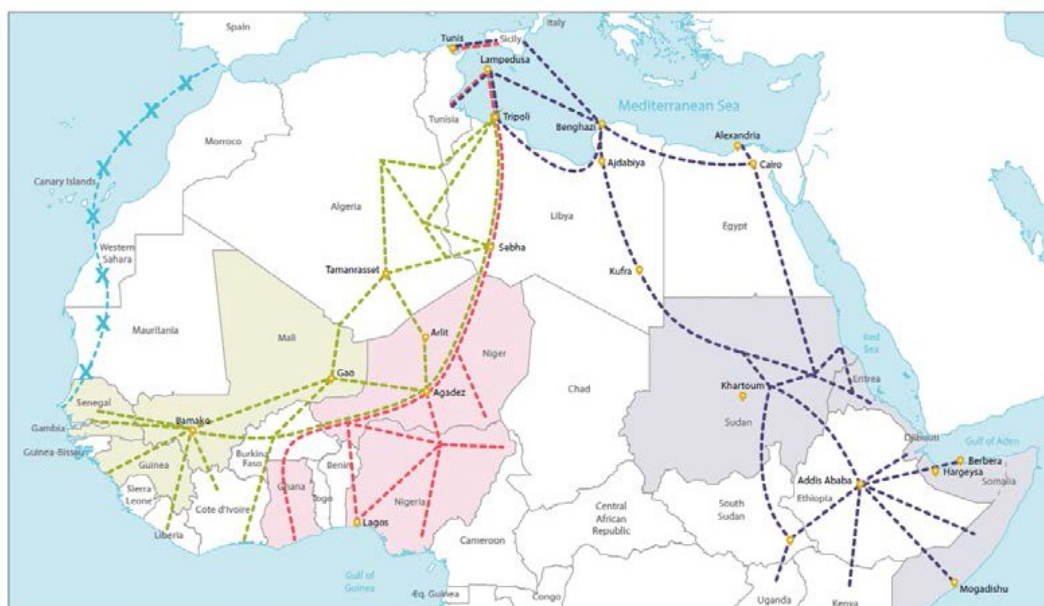
The 2015 Global Migration Trends Fact Sheet issued by IOM on 19 April indicates that 153,842 people arrived by sea to Italy in 2015. Most migrants arriving to Italy by sea in 2015 were from Eritrea (39,162) and Nigeria (22,237), followed by Somalia (12,433), Sudan (8,932), Gambia (8,454), Syria (7,448), and Mali (5,307). The vast majority made the sea crossing from Libya (about 80-90 per cent), while the rest departed from Egypt (mostly Egyptians and Syrians).

According to UNHCR's Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response – Mediterranean data portal, about 25,500 people arrived by sea to Italy in 2016. This includes 1,504 Somalis, 761 Sudanese, 615 Eritreans and 299 Ethiopians.

In a [report](#) issued in February, UNHCR highlighted that most of the Eritreans and Sudanese who arrive by sea in Italy are male adults. According to information collected by UNHCR staff and received from people arriving, Sudan appears to be one of the main transit countries for Eritreans and Somalis arriving in Italy by sea.

According to a 2014 report by the Geneva-based Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, the eastern route of migration from Africa to Europe sources from Somalia, Eritrea and Darfur in Sudan, and tends to cut north through Sudan and Egypt and then along the northern coast of Africa. All of these routes converge in the Maghreb, and in recent years mostly in Libya, for the sea crossing to Italy.

Common migration routes from Africa to Europe



Source: The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime