

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 69,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan since January 2016 as a result of ongoing conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan.
- An inter-agency mission visited Abu Matarig, El Ferdous and Abu Jabra in East Darfur and reported 8,875 South Sudanese refugees in those locations.
- WHS will take place on 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey.
- Humanitarian partners and sectors are finding it difficult to continue to meet the needs of new Jebel Marra IDPs with low levels of funding, especially in South Darfur.

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	226,950
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	130,000

FUNDING

116 million* US\$
received in 2016

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



South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer camp, East Darfur (UN, 2016)

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Over 69,000 people have arrived from South Sudan in Sudan in 2016

More than 69,000 South Sudanese have arrived in various locations in Sudan since January 2016 as a result of ongoing conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan. The majority of new arrivals from South Sudan are in East Darfur State, which is hosting about 45,500 people - or 66 per cent of all the new arrivals in 2016. An additional 5,324 people have arrived in Bileil camp for internally displaced persons (IDP)s in South Darfur and have been registered by Sudan's Commissioner of Refugees (COR). In West Kordofan, 7,241 arrivals have been reported by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC); and in White Nile and Khartoum states, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have registered 9,000 and 940 arrivals, respectively, since the beginning of 2016 (please see the table on page 2 for details).

According to UNHCR, 226,950 South Sudanese have sought safety and assistance in Sudan since December 2013. While the number of new South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan in 2016 is 75 per cent more than 39,622 arrivals registered by UNHCR during 1 January - 17 May 2015, the level of funding provided is significantly lower.

South Sudanese continue to arrive in East Darfur, inter-agency missions visit Abu Matarig, El Ferdous and Abu Jabra

The influx of South Sudanese refugees into East Darfur continues, with about 1,800 arrivals reported over the past week. An inter-agency needs assessment mission visited on 10-11 May Abu Matarig, El Ferdous and Abu Jabra in East Darfur hosting South Sudanese refugees. The mission reported a total of 8,875 people in those locations. In addition, between 9-15 May, 661 new arrivals were registered in Khor Omer camp, which is hosting the majority of South Sudanese arrivals in East Darfur. The number of weekly arrivals in Khor Omer has reduced significantly compared to March and April when weekly arrival rates averaged over 3,000 and 1,700 individuals, respectively. However the underlying drivers of the displacements remain unchanged, with recent food security assessments in South Sudan indicating parts of the country will face a more severe lean season (May to September) in 2016 compared to previous years.

The refugees arriving in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan states are from Northern Bahr al Ghazal and Warrap states, driven by ongoing conflict and heightened food insecurity resulting from poor harvests, restricted trade, depreciating currency and steeply rising staple food prices.

The inter-agency mission, composed of staff from UN agencies, NGOs and government partners, to Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig and El Ferdous on 10-11 May was escorted by the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and was the first time humanitarian partners have been able to access and carry out needs assessments for the new arrivals who have settled in areas outside Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of

East Darfur. The preliminary findings of the mission indicate that in all three location there is a need for food and non-food essential supplies, especially water containers. Sanitation is one of the main problems in Abu Jabra as there is not enough space for constructing latrines in the area where the South Sudanese are currently staying. While the South Sudanese have access to local health facilities they lack resources to pay for the services and some health facilities need support in terms of medical supplies.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 15 May 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	28,119	IOM, SRCS
	Abu Matarig	800	IA mission
	El Ferdous	75	IA mission
	Abu Jabra	6,000	IA mission
	Other locations	10,515	SRCS/HAC
Sub total		45,509	
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		69,280	

In Khor Omer, nearly all of the new arrivals have received food rations from the World Food Programme (WFP) and emergency household supplies provided by UNHCR. The unavailability of space is hampering further assistance efforts in Khor Omer, including distribution of shelter materials and construction of water and sanitation facilities. Land for the establishment of a new site in East Darfur to host the arrivals has been identified and permission to use the land has been granted by the local administration. The decision is awaiting authorisation from the federal authorities. UNHCR has initiated a request for opening a field office in East Darfur to facilitate coordination of the refugee response in East Darfur, including development of the new site.

South Sudanese arrivals in West Kordofan need assistance

In West Kordofan, WFP, upon request by HAC, has conducted a rapid verification in El Meriam in preparation for food distribution in May. The exercise verified 1,554 new arrivals, for whom food distribution is expected to start on 19 May. The situation of refugees in El Meriam is reportedly very poor, with most having fled severe food shortages in South Sudan and having received no humanitarian food assistance since arrival. WFP was unable to distribute food rations for April, despite supplies standing ready, due to lack of security clearance. Local authorities cited concerns about

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conducting a food distribution targeting only South Sudanese refugees in an area where local populations are also highly vulnerable.

World Humanitarian Summit approaching

The first ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) is set to take place on 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey

The first ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) is set to take place on 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey. In the run-up to the Summit, the UN has highlighted some key messages on the expected outcomes and impact of the Summit:



- The world is at a critical juncture, with the highest level of humanitarian needs seen since the Second World War.
- At the Summit, world leaders will make major commitments to advance global action on some of the greatest challenges of our time, including finding solutions to forced displacement, reducing the human cost of crises and building resilience, and mobilising resources so that over 130 million people in dire need have access to humanitarian assistance and protection.
- The Summit is the greatest demonstration of solidarity with people in humanitarian crises seen in the 70-year history of the UN. It marks a clear demonstration of leadership and political will to address the terrible costs of crises.
- Post-Summit, the real work begins to implement the commitments, and monitor progress and promote change. Global efforts to tackle the root causes of armed conflicts and to put a stop to the horrific violations of international humanitarian law must continue.

In terms of expected major areas of achievement, the Summit will drive global action to find solutions to forced displacement and change the way we support the 60 million people who have been forced to flee their homes. At the Summit, major commitments and initiatives will be announced that will reduce the human cost of disasters and protracted crises, by supporting people, communities and countries at risk or caught up in crises to build resilience. On humanitarian financing, major commitments will be announced that will help ensure that over 130 million people in need worldwide have access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection, and to make existing funds go further.

Representatives of the Government of Sudan, civil society and the UN will attend the Summit.

Assistance to new Jebel Marra IDPs continues

Humanitarian organisations continue to provide people displaced by hostilities between government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in the Jebel Marra with assistance despite funding challenges. Tens of thousands of people fled their homes in the Jebel Marra area and sought refuge and assistance in various locations in North, Central and South Darfur. Aid agencies have initially used internal resources diverting funds from other programmes and activities to respond to the new needs. After four months since the start of new Jebel Marra displacement, humanitarian partners and sectors are finding it difficult to continue to meet the needs with low levels of funding having been made available thus far.

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Inter-communal tension affects response in Sortony, North Darfur

The tense security situation in Sortony, North Darfur over the past week has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance and services to Jebel Marra IDPs on the ground. This follows attacks by armed groups on an IDP camp and the shooting at a nearby market. The attacks that took place on 9 May resulted in the killing of five people, including two children and the wounding of several individuals, including a UNAMID peacekeeper, according to a joint statement by the United Nations and African Union. Initial reports

Daily water supply in Sortony ranged from 40,000 to 120,000 litres per day during the past week due to suspension of water tankering from Kebkabiya

received indicated that the number of killed was six persons. UNAMID has been extensively involved in mediation and reconciliation efforts to stabilise the situation on the ground.

Water supply decreased as water trucking from Kebkabiya (52km away) was suspended for a few days due to the tense situation and safety concerns. Daily water supply ranged from 40,000 to 120,000 litres per day during the week, with water supplies being brought from a source in the nearby village of Kobi. To increase water supply, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) increased its water trucks fleet in Sortony to seven to collect water from Kobi rather than from Kebkabiya. In addition, the activities of health, nutrition facilities and child friendly spaces in Sortony were suspended for few days due to the tense situation.

IOM's registration and verification process in Sortony, North Darfur remains suspended by authorities since mid-February. Advocacy by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for the resumption of IOM's registration and verification processes is continuing.

Following a headcount exercise carried out in Sortony in March, WFP currently has 20,000 beneficiaries in Sortony receiving emergency food assistance. In Tawilla, the number of WFP beneficiaries is 31,000 people.

Funding for Jebel Marra displacement response in South Darfur

According to humanitarian partners in South Darfur, funding is required to respond to the needs of more than 16,000 Jebel Marra IDPs in the state. Major gaps have been reported in the provision of water, sanitation services and emergency shelter supplies.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector in Sudan said in its Bulletin covering the period of January-April 2016 that WASH partners have received only 64 per cent of the required \$4.5 million for the Jebel Marra crisis. As for the regular activities within the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016, WASH partners have received only 12 per cent of the required funds.

Reported displacement from the Jebel Marra area in South Darfur (as of 15 May 2016)			
State	Location	No. of IDPs reported	No. of IDPs verified / registered or assisted
South Darfur	Kass	6,649	6,649 registered by IOM
	Otash	4,799	4,799 registered by IOM
	Mershing	2,985 (HAC)	IOM registration underway
	Malam town	1,400 (HAC)	IOM registration underway
	Deribat	835 (NNGO)	No access for international humanitarian actors yet
Total		16,668	11,448 (registered)

Government committee for Jebel Marra displacement

According to the authorities in Central Darfur State, the Government of Sudan established a committee in response to the Jebel Marra displacement, with the State Minister at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, heading the committee. This committee is expected to tackle the humanitarian situation in the Jebel Marra area. This indicates that the government response to humanitarian needs will be coordinated and managed from Khartoum. On 7 May, Vice-President of Sudan Hassabo Mohamed Abdul-Rahman chaired a meeting of the Government of Sudan's Higher Committee for support to Jebel Marra, according to the official SUNA news agency. The meeting discussed a plan for normalising the humanitarian situation in Jebel Marra villages. The State Minister at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, Dr. Ibrahim Adam, said in a statement that the committee has developed a joint plan in coordination with all ministries to enable the newly displaced people to return their home villages and to provide agricultural tools and seeds, food and shelter to those in need.

About 25,000 new IDPs have been reported in various locations in Central Darfur, of whom about 4,300 have been registered. According to unconfirmed reports, between 40,000-90,000 people have been displaced in Boori, Wadi Boori and areas around Golo town. These reports cannot be verified due to lack of access.

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