

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 1,000 newly displaced people in Habila town, West Darfur need humanitarian assistance, according to an inter-agency mission.
- Humanitarian organisations continue to assess the needs of people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis and provide them with assistance and basic services.
- More than 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan in the first five months of 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan.
- 5 June 2016 marks five years since the conflict between government forces and SPLM-N started in South Kordofan.

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

152.2 million*
US\$ received in 2016

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



An inter-agency team interviewing new IDPs in Habila town (UNHCR, 2016)

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About 1,000 people newly displaced in Habila, West Darfur need assistance

On 29 May, humanitarian partners, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in Habila locality, West Darfur State carried out a needs assessment of an estimated 1,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Habila town. These IDPs arrived in Habila town from Chukum Chukum, Alfayga Kabir and Alfayga Arengi villages during the last week of May following inter-communal tension in the area. The inter-agency team identified food and non-food household supplies as the main needs of the new IDPs. Humanitarian partners in Habila are making arrangements to provide assistance to the IDPs.

Meanwhile, some residents have reportedly been leaving Azerni village in Kereinik locality, about 30km east of the state capital, El Geneina following an attack by unidentified armed men on a mosque in the village on 22 May. The attack left six people dead and several other injured. The security situation in Azerni village has remained calm during the past week. Some residents, however, were said to be leaving the area for fear of reprisals. The government authorities and traditional leaders from both communities are engaged in negotiations to resolve the problem and tensions.

According to the [Strengthening the Rule of Law and Legal Protection in Darfur project](#) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “the causes of the conflict in Darfur are multiple and complex, but weak governance, coupled with competition over increasingly limited natural resources (land, water, and livestock) essential for survival, underpin much of it. The spread of small arms has fuelled a situation where weaponry and violence often now define relationships between groups and communities”.

Compared to other Darfur states, West Darfur has seen significantly less new civilian displacement over the past few years, except for sporadic cases of short-term displacement mainly following inter-communal tension or violence.

According to humanitarian partners, 1,220 people were newly displaced in West Darfur throughout 2015. This was the lowest displacement figure among Darfur states during 2015.



Responding to the needs of people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis

Humanitarian organisations continue to assess the needs of people affected by the Jebel Marra crisis and provide them with assistance and basic services

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

Inter-agency missions in South Darfur

On 31 May, an inter-agency mission comprising staff members from UN agencies and NGOs carried out a rapid needs assessment of an estimated 7,000 people in Kass IDP camp in South Darfur. These IDPs arrived from Saboon Elfagor, Tore and Tarantawra areas in April due to hostilities between Sudanese government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in parts of the Jebel Marra region. The mission identified 23 unaccompanied children among the 7,000 new IDPs. The mission has found out that new IDPs are being hosted by IDPs who have been staying in the camp since before and their main needs are food, shelter and water. The new IDPs have access to the existing health and nutrition services in the camp. Humanitarian assistance will be provided to meet their needs.

| Displacement from Jebel Marra in South Darfur (as of 5 June 2016) | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------|---|
| State | Location | No. of IDPs reported | No. of IDPs verified / registered or assisted |
| South Darfur | Kass | 13,734 (HAC) | 6,649 registered by IOM |
| | Otash | 7,279 (HAC) | 4,799 registered by IOM |
| | Mershing | 4,574 (IOM) | 4,574 (IOM) |
| | Menawashi | 372 | 372 |
| | Malam town | 1,213 | 1,213 |
| | Deribat | 835 | Mission scheduled for 13-16 June |
| Total | | 28,007 | 17,607 (registered) |

Response for about 60,000 Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur

Humanitarian response continues for an estimated 59,700 people displaced in 2016 at four locations in North Darfur: 22,600 in Sortony, 31,000 in Tawilla, 2,909 in Kebkabiya town and 3,182 in Shadad camp in Shangil Tobaya.

In Sortony, the verification of 1,177 people who claimed to have missed the World Food Programme (WFP) head count exercise in late March and/ or arrived after the head count, particularly from the Golo area, is ongoing. In total, WFP has distributed two months rations of emergency food assistance to 22,600 people.

Following the rehabilitation of the helipad and clearance from the authorities, United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) started regular flights between El Fasher and Sortony on 29 May. Flights are taking place twice a week (Sunday and Monday). This is a significant improvement in transport options to Sortony, as humanitarian workers no longer have to fly to Kebkabiya and proceed to Sortony by road, a journey that takes up to five hours.

In Tawilla, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and local community leaders carried out in May a re-registration of new arrivals in Tawilla from Jebel Marra, which resulted in an increase in the total number of new IDPs from 31,000 to 43,419 individuals who received 398 MT as a one-month food ration for May. In June, WFP conducted a head count of IDPs in Tawilla, which confirmed that there are only 25,000 people from Jebel Marra considered newly displaced and eligible for emergency food assistance.

Over 58,000 displaced in Central Darfur, 11,500 return - HAC

The number of Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur reported by the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has increased and currently stands at about 58,000 people. With the addition of some 4,500 IDPs in Hasahisa and Hameediya camps in Zalingei, the overall number is estimated to be 62,600 people.

There are 58,000 Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur, HAC said, adding that about 11,500 people returned from Gulo to Golo

The magnitude of displacement remains unknown due to access restrictions for international humanitarian partners to verify IDP numbers and assess the humanitarian situation in most places. HAC has announced that 11,500 people have returned from Guldo to Golo in the last two weeks with the assistance of HAC. Food and non-food assistance was provided by the authorities to these returnees.

| Displacement from Jebel Marra in Central Darfur (as of 5 June 2016) | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| State | Location | No. of IDPs reported | No. of IDPs verified / registered or assisted |
| Central Darfur | Guldo | 24,220 (HAC) | |
| | Thur | 12,040 (HAC) | |
| | Golo | 60 (HAC) | |
| | Nertiti town & camps | 21,775 (HAC) | |
| | Hasahisa camp | 3,072 (HAC & i-a team) | 2,922 (I-A team) |
| | Hameediya camp | 1,428 (HAC & i-a team) | 1,373 (I-A team) |
| Total | | 62,595 | 4,295 (registered) |

Over 70,000 arrivals from South Sudan

More than 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan during the first five months of 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan. The majority of new arrivals from South Sudan are in East Darfur, which is hosting close to 47,000 people (please see the table on page 4 for details). This includes 29,283 people in Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur.

In Khor Omer camp, which hosts the majority of arrivals from South Sudan, aid agencies continue to provide assistance and basic services. About 28,500 people received monthly food rations and 85 per cent of the refugee families were provided with essential household supplies. While key health services are being provided, there is a shortage of antibiotics, according to health partners.

Meanwhile, a lack of space is hampering further assistance efforts in Khor Omer, including distribution of shelter materials and construction of water and sanitation facilities. On 16 May, HAC confirmed the upcoming relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer camp to a new site, ahead of the rainy season expected to start soon. A decision on the relocation site is awaiting authorisation from the federal authorities.

The flow of South Sudanese refugees into White Nile State continues, with about 9,000 arrivals into the existing sites since the beginning of 2016.

Funding gaps for South Sudanese influx response

Major gaps in funding the response for the South Sudanese influx into Sudan, especially in South Darfur, are affecting the ability of humanitarian organisations to provide assistance and basic services. 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 as of 26 May. A proposal for a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response allocation of \$8 million was submitted on 1 June. The CERF funding will be used to respond to the priority needs of new arrivals in East Darfur, including establishment of a new site near Khor Omer to host the refugees.

SHF funding for South Sudanese influx response

As of 5 June, the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Reserve for Emergencies has allocated \$1.8 million in response to pressing WASH and emergency shelter/non-food items needs of South Sudanese who have been arriving in Khor Omer. The SHF Reserve for Emergencies aims to fund projects that address recent unforeseen significant humanitarian needs through life-saving activities for which a critical funding gap exists.

The projects implemented by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), UN Children's Fund, World Health Organization and the international NGO United Methodist Committee on

More than 70,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan during the first five months of 2016 as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan

Funding gaps are affecting the ability of humanitarian organisations to provide assistance and basic services to new South Sudanese arrivals

Relief (UMCOR) with SHF support will ensure that about 25,000 South Sudanese in Khor Omer receive non-food essential supplies, have access to 8 litres per person per day until 18 June; there is one latrine per 55 persons and hygiene promotion and vector control campaigns are carried out. In addition, 3,000 families will receive emergency shelter supplies.

SHF funding will cover part of the overall response. A response plan for the new influx has been developed by humanitarian partners and UNHCR, outlining priority response measures and financial requirements up to the end of June 2016. The plan covers response activities in East and South Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile and amounts to a total of \$49 million, of which \$29.5 million is needed for East Darfur.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 5 June 2016)

| State | Location | No. of reported/registered individuals | Source |
|------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| East Darfur | Khor Omer | 29,283 | IOM, SRCS |
| | Other locations | 17,583 | SRCS, HAC, IA mission |
| Sub total | | 46,866 | |
| South Darfur | Bileil IDP camp | 5,381 | COR |
| Sub total | | 5,381 | |
| 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 | | 70,694 | |

Conflict in South Kordofan passes five-year mark

5 June marks five years since the conflict between government forces and SPLM-N started in South Kordofan

5 June 2016 marks five years since the conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) started in South Kordofan State. The conflict has resulted in significant internal and external civilian displacement, affected the lives and livelihoods of thousands of people and had a major impact on access to education for many children.

The United Nations has been calling upon the Government of Sudan and SPLM-N to cease hostilities, engage in direct and constructive talks without conditions, and make the necessary concessions to reach agreement on ending the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, in accordance with provisions of UN Security Council [Resolution 2046 \(2012\)](#).