

HIGHLIGHTS

- The first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) is to take place on 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey.
- An estimated 1,400 newly displaced people from the Jebel Marra area have been reported in South Darfur.
- The influx of South Sudanese into Darfur and West Kordofan continues, with about 140 arrivals reported over the past week, according to aid organisations.
- Since 1 January 2016, 907 confirmed cases of measles were recorded across Sudan; a measles vaccination campaign will start in 13 states from 7 May - MoH.

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 224,620

Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) 130,000

FUNDING

88.6 million* US\$ received in 2016

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



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WHS will bring the global community together to reaffirm their solidarity with people affected by crises

World Humanitarian Summit on 23-24 May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey

The United Nations Secretary-General is holding the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) on 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey. The WHS will bring the global community together to reaffirm their solidarity with people affected by crises and their collective commitment to humanity.

The Summit will for the first time offer an opportunity for about 5,000 leaders from governments, aid organisations, crisis-affected communities, private sector and academia to take stock of their strengths and challenges in humanitarian and development actions, and reaffirm their commitment to take action to prevent and end suffering, reduce the impact of future crises and transform financing to save lives.

The Summit will also serve as a platform to exchange experiences and showcase innovations and best practices. The Summit features include: opening and closing plenaries and ceremonies, a leaders' segment, a Summit Announcement Plenary, seven High-Level Leaders' Roundtables and 15 Special Sessions. In addition, a number of side events, an Exhibition Fair and an Innovation Marketplace will also take place.

WHS will mark a major shift in how the international community prevents human suffering by preparing for and responding to crises. At the Summit, world leaders must stand behind their responsibilities to the world's people, by committing to taking forward the Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity, which charts a course for change.

A New Agenda for Humanity

The Secretary-General's call to change builds on a three-year consultation process, which reached over 23,000 people in 153 countries, including Sudan. As a result, he has called on world leaders from all sectors of government and society to uphold five core responsibilities:

1. Prevent and end conflict
2. Respect rules of war
3. Leave no one behind
4. Working differently to end need
5. Invest in Humanity

The Agenda for Humanity lays out the key actions that are needed to deliver on the five core responsibilities. Delivering on them is a moral imperative and a strategic necessity to confront today's global challenges.

The Government of Sudan has been invited to attend the WHS and the exact composition of the Sudanese delegation to the Summit - from the Government of Sudan and civil society - will be communicated in the coming days.

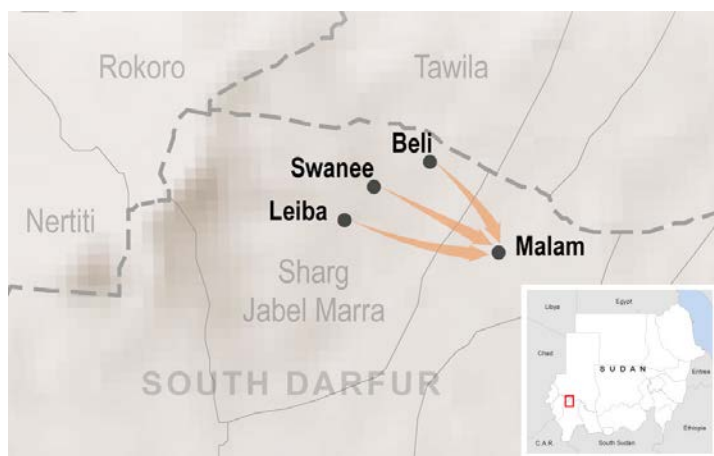
Newly displaced people from Jebel Marra reported in South Darfur

An estimated 1,400 newly displaced people from the Jebel Marra area have been reported in South Darfur over the past week

An estimated 1,400 newly displaced people from the Jebel Marra area have been reported in South Darfur during the past week. This brings the total reported number of Jebel Marra IDPs in South Darfur to 10,991, of which 2,366 people have been initially registered by IOM (in Kass town and Otash camp).

About 1,400 Jebel Marra IDPs reported in Malam, South Darfur

On 25 April, an inter-agency rapid needs assessment mission visited Malam town in Al Wehda locality, about 130km north of Nyala, South Darfur's capital. The objective of the mission was to assess the humanitarian situation and needs of people who had arrived in El Malam from the Eastern Jebel Marra. Community leaders informed the mission that there are a total of 1,400



new IDPs in Malam who arrived from the villages of Arasho, Belli Sereif, Tirba, Sawani and Laiba in East Jebel Marra during March-April 2016 following hostilities between government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) that started in mid-January. There are also about 3,500 old caseload IDPs in El Malam who have been living there since 2003, according to community leaders.

While both the new and protracted IDPs have access to health services at Malam rural hospital, the facility does not have sufficient medical personnel and medicine. The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) is in place and all children under the age of five in the area were vaccinated during the recent immunisation campaign of 18- 20 April. The national NGO National Initiative for Development Organization (NIDO) is planning to start nutrition activities in El Malam and a site has been allocated for these activities. In terms of access to water and sanitation services, there are 36 water points, half of them are functioning and the other half are not. A set of recommendations based on the findings have been identified for follow-up.

Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur

The current cumulative number of IDPs reported by HAC in Central Darfur stands at 13,020 and includes those areas where international humanitarian partners either have no access or only have partial access (Guldo, Nertiti, Thur and Golo). Anecdotal information from other sources indicates that between 44,000 and 89,000 people could be displaced in other areas, including Boori and Wadi Boori. There have been reports of hostilities in the Boori area over the past week, with no reports available on the impact of these hostilities on IDPs in the area. Meanwhile, the total registered/verified number of Jebel Marra IDPs in Central Darfur is 1,629 people and only comprises Hasahisa and Hameedia camps in Zalingei town where basic humanitarian assistance for the new arrivals is ongoing with no major gaps.

Additionally, community leaders in Zalingei IDP camps reported more than 600 arrivals from Jebel Marra to both Hasahisa and Hameedia IDP camps in Zalingei town over the past week. An inter-agency assessment mission is scheduled for 3 May to verify this caseload and determine their humanitarian needs. Humanitarian agencies have been calling for unfettered and sustained access to areas affected by conflict to assess the needs of displaced and affected people and provide humanitarian assistance.

More than 600 arrivals from Jebel Marra to Hasahisa and Hameedia IDP camps in Zalingei town have been reported over the past week

IDP numbers in Sortony and Tawilla, North Darfur

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

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's beneficiaries is currently 31,000 people.

South Sudanese influx continues

Between late January and 1 May, the cumulative number of reported/registered arrivals from South Sudan to the Darfur region and West Kordofan State is 54,708 people, according to aid organisations. 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. Arrivals are expected to peak in late May prior to the onset of the rainy season in South Sudan.

Arrivals to the White Nile State sites continue in parallel to the recent influx, with an increase noted in the rate of arrivals in mid-April. according to UNHCR. Some of these recent arrivals to White Nile State have reportedly come from other parts of Sudan, namely Khartoum State. In total, 8,741 arrivals have been recorded in the White Nile State sites since the beginning of 2016.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Darfur and West Kordofan (early February – 1 May 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered arrivals (individuals)	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	26,647	(IOM, SRCS)
	Other locations	16,226	SRCS/HAC
Sub total		42,873	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	4,594	WFP
Sub total		4,594	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,321	HAC
Sub total		7,241	
Total		54,708	

Response to new South Sudanese arrivals in Khor Omer camp

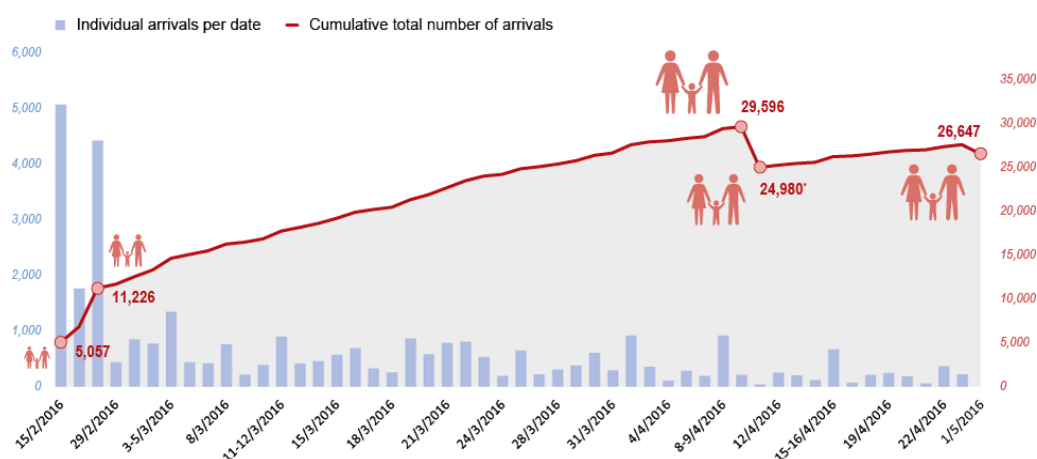
The majority of the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees (78 per cent) are in East Darfur. In Khor Omer IDP camp, which hosts over half the arrivals in East Darfur, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has registered 25,548 South Sudanese refugees as of 23 April with a further 1,099 individuals registered by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). IOM has established four tracking points - in Abu Jabra, Abu Matarig, El Firdos and Assalaya - to monitor the movement of South Sudanese in the state. The tracking points will start operating on 2 May. Following ongoing discussions regarding development of a new site to host the recent arrivals, HAC has received a letter from the local committee of Shower village (the proposed location for the new site) accepting the establishment of the site refugee camp in the area. Meanwhile, the approval of the native/traditional administration is pending. HAC is following up this issue, which is expected to be finalised in coming days.

About 140 new arrivals from South Sudan to Darfur and West Kordofan have been reported over the past week, according to aid organisations

By 23 April, IOM had registered 25,548 South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer, with a further 1,099 individuals registered by SRCS

South Sudanese arrivals in Khor Omer (15 February – 1 May 2016)

Sources: IOM, SRCS



*The number of registered refugees reduced to 24,980 by 12 April after the initial results of IOM's registration in Khor Omer

In terms of response so far, food, health, nutrition and non-food item assistance has been provided to the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp. Essential medical supplies are being provided with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). There is a vaccination team in the camp for immunisation activities. The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in Khor Omer was restarted on 1 May 2016 by SMoH with the support of WFP. The TSFP had not been operational in Khor Omer since the closure of the international NGO Tearfund activities in the camp at the end of December 2015. WFP in partnership with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) completed monthly food assistance distribution for April for 26,208 (98 per cent) out of the reported 26,647 individuals.

About 900 measles cases in Sudan in 2016, vaccination campaign starts next week

Between 1 January and 29 April 2016, out of 2,546 suspected cases with fever and rash, 907 were confirmed as measles (465 confirmed by laboratory and 442 epidemiologically linked to lab confirmed cases), according to the Sudanese Ministry of Health (MoH). Compared to the similar period of 2015, the numbers are considerably lower. During the same period of 2015, there were 4,131 suspected cases, of which 2,435 were confirmed as measles, according to WHO's Weekly Measles Surveillance report.

According to the MoH, most of the measles cases are in the states that did not implement the measles vaccination campaign last year, especially the Kordofan region, which accounts for about 75 per cent of the confirmed cases. There are 365 confirmed measles cases reported from West Kordofan, 268 cases from North Kordofan and 46 cases in South Kordofan.

According to the MoH measles surveillance unit, during the last week of April 11 deaths suspected to be from measles were reported in Babanusa locality, West Kordofan State amongst new South Sudanese arrivals. An investigation team was sent to the area and found out that deaths were not related to measles. While the community initially was refusing measles vaccination, the emergency health team and officials managed to vaccinate all the children aged between 6 months and 15 years in the area. The team also carried out other immediate response interventions: administering case management, ensuring availability of essential medicine, strengthening the surveillance and alert system and health education sessions.

Measles vaccination campaign will start on 7 May

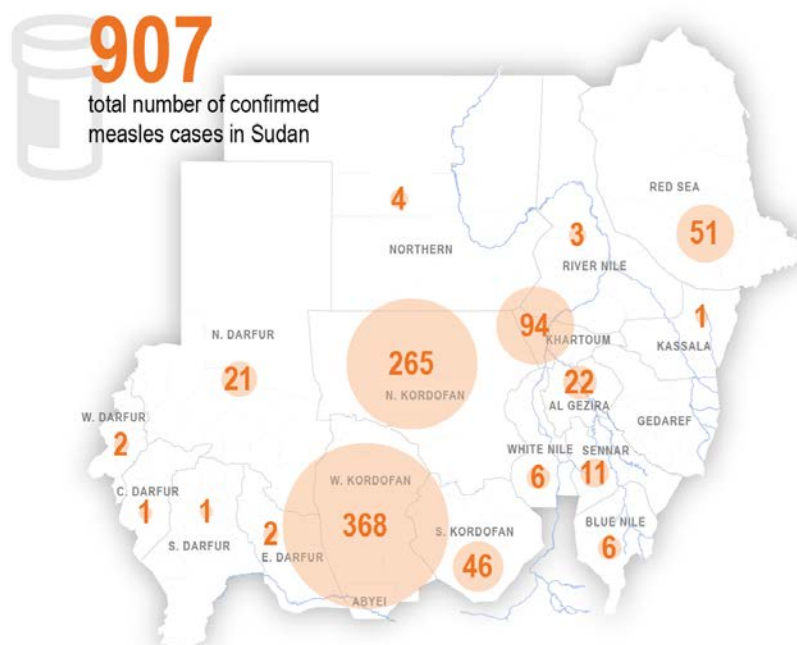
The response started last year following an outbreak of measles in various parts of the country and covered 13 states. The second phase of the response, including a mass immunisation campaign, is scheduled to take place in May 2016. The West Kordofan part

Since 1 January 2016, 907 confirmed cases of measles were recorded across Sudan; a measles vaccination campaign will start in 13 states from 7 May - MoH

of the campaign will be implemented during 7-16 May in addition to scaling up of all other outbreak response capacity. In the remaining states of Sennar, White Nile, Blue Nile, North and South Kordofan the campaign will be held on 20-29 May with funding from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) to cover all children under the age of 15.

Confirmed measles cases in Sudan (1 January - 29 April 2016)

Source: MoH



Food prices remained stable or increase slightly in March – FEWS NET

According to the April 2016 Food Security Outlook report by the Famine Early Warning Network Systems Network (FEWS NET), staple food prices remained stable or increased slightly in March due to the availability of above-average carryover stocks from the 2014/15 season. These stocks are helping to offset below-average 2015/16 production associated with El Niño-related dryness in 2015. However, purchasing power of poor households in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas continues to decline as livestock prices drive reduced terms-of-trade and staple food access. As a result, food security conditions have started to deteriorate two months earlier than normal, in March/April.

The FEWS NET report says that increased conflict in parts of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile has recently displaced tens of thousands of people, and disrupted livelihood activities and trade. Households in areas controlled by armed movements are likely to face the worst food insecurity conditions driven by reduced income-earning opportunities, sharp increases in staple food prices, and little or no humanitarian aid.

According to FEWS NET, with an early start to the lean season in March/April, many IDPs and poor households in Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM-N) controlled areas of South Kordofan are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security conditions due to displacement, restricted trade, disrupted livelihood activities, and sharp increases in staple food prices. Small conflict-affected areas of Darfur will also be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in much of the Darfur, Red Sea, and some parts of Kassala and North Kordofan States.

FEWS NET is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on acute food insecurity. In Sudan, a significant part of data and information that FEWS NET uses in its reports and analysis comes from relevant bodies of the Government of Sudan.

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