

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sudanese authorities agreed that South Sudanese in Sudan would be considered as refugees.
- 2016 HRP funding for Sudan increases to 41% from 25.5%.
- At least 98 people died as a result of heavy rain and flooding since early June, which has also reportedly affected over 204,000 people and destroyed some 22,000 houses.
- The UN and partners have launched a pilot programme to support the sustainable return of more than 30,000 people in Um Baru locality, North Darfur.



South Sudanese refugees arrive in Kario camp, East Darfur (2016, UNICEF)

In this issue

- Status of South Sudanese refugees P.1
- Increase in 2016 Sudan HRP funding P.2
- Estimated 204,000 flood-affected P.3
- New approach to return in North Darfur P.4

FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 3.2 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	Up to 2.6 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 28 August 2016	244,555
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 July 2016	137,413

FUNDING

390.2 million US\$ received in 2016
41% Reported funding

The Government of Sudan agrees on the refugee status of South Sudanese in Sudan

On 28 August, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported that the Sudanese authorities agreed that South Sudanese in Sudan would be considered as refugees. This was confirmed by the State Minister of Health who also stated that in line with directives from the Vice-President of Sudan and the corresponding governmental decree, the response to the influx of South Sudanese refugees would be led by Sudan's Commissioner of Refugees (COR) in close collaboration with UNHCR.

This statement came after a joint high-level mission led by the State Minister and composed of representatives from the Sudanese Government (including COR) as well as UNHCR and other UN agencies that was received by the East Darfur State authorities in Ed Daein on 23 August.

According to UNHCR, more than 244,000 South Sudanese have sought safety and assistance in various parts of Sudan since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. This includes about 90,000 refugees who arrived in 2016. East Darfur State hosts about 60 per cent of all South Sudanese refugee arrivals in 2016.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 28 August 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Various locations	54,465*	SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		54,465	
North Darfur	Al Lait	5,306**	WFP/CDO
Sub total		5,306	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	275	SRCS
Sub total		5,599	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	EI Meiram	4,538	WFP
Sub total		8,458	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Various locations	16,114	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		14,346	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	
Total		90,380	

*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues, including movements from Buram and Al Radom, South Darfur. **Pending verification as secondary movement.

From 20 to 28 August, 819 South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer had moved to Kario camp in East Darfur

Relocation of refugees from Khor Omer to Kario camp in East Darfur

From 20 to 28 August, 819 South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer camp were voluntarily relocated to Kario camp in East Darfur. UNHCR is carrying out a household-level registration of the families departing from Khor Omer to Kario camp. Kario is located in Bahr Al Arab locality, about 45km south of Ed Daein, the capital of East Darfur State. This registration will be followed by an individual biometric registration once voluntary relocation to Kario is completed. The new Kario camp will accommodate about 30,000 of these new arrivals, easing the pressure on the basic services in Khor Omer IDP camp

All the relocated refugees have received their food rations for August. WFP through the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) distributed over the past week 457 metric tonnes (MT) of food for 30,152 refugees in Khor Omer. A reception centre is in place in Kario camp, providing shelter areas and hot meals upon arrival. The relocated refugees have received shelter materials and are being provided with basic services, including access to water, sanitation and health services. The relocation to Kario camp is expected to be finalised by 20 September 2016. Kario camp was selected by the government as the new site for hosting refugees coming from the Northern Bahrel Ghazal area of South Sudan (mainly Dinka).

South Sudanese refugees in Raja camp

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has verified 1,842 refugees in Raja camp (sub-camp of Khor Omer) who came from Raja in South Sudan's Western Bahrel Ghazal State. They mainly arrived in early July 2016 and later on moved to Raja camp. WFP distributed 28 MT of food for this group over the past week. These refugees have also received essential household supplies and are provided with access to safe water and sanitation. This group of refugees together with refugees from Raja in El Ferdos will move to Al Nimir new site once the site is ready. Al Nimir in Assalaya locality (about 13km west of Ed Daein) was identified for the refugees coming from the Raja area (mainly Fertit).

South Sudanese refugees in West Kordofan

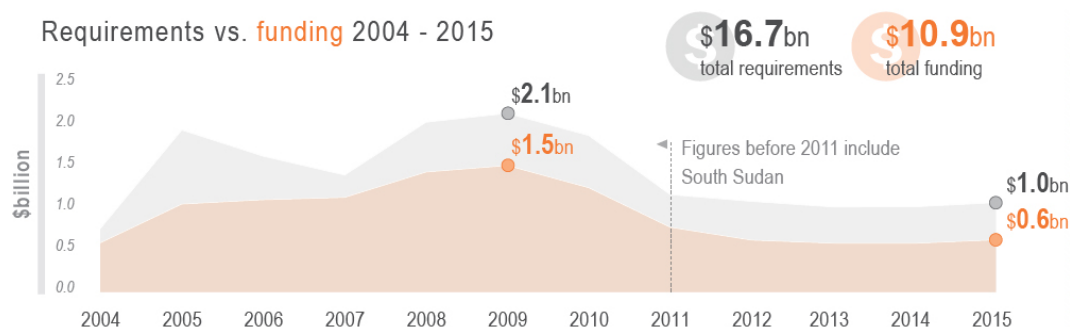
WFP will start food distributions for South Sudanese refugees in Kharasana, West Kordofan on 29 August 2016 to cover their food needs for one month. WFP has informed host communities that wish to be part of the food distribution that a food security assessment will be carried out prior to any response planning. In July 2016, WFP assisted 9,343 South Sudanese refugees in Kharasana with 161 MT of food assistance. There was an increase in the number of South Sudanese refugees during the 25 August WFP verification mission in Kharasana from 9,343 to 12,209 people; however, according to UNHCR, the trend in this area demonstrates that the population fluctuates on a regular basis.

Increase in funding for 2016 Sudan HRP

2016 HRP funding for Sudan increased to 41% from 25.5%

Funding for the 2016 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) increased to US\$390 million, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This represents 41 per cent of the total \$952.2 million requested.

Between 2004 and 2011, funding for the Sudan HRP was between 65 and 80 per cent. Since 2012, the Sudan HRP has been around 56 per cent funded.



While Sudan is facing multiple new crises such as people affected by the Jebel Marra conflict, which started in January 2016 (82,600 verified /assisted and up to an additional 115,000 who may be in need), the influx of South Sudanese refugees (about 92,000 this year so far), the El Niño impact, and over 200,000 affected by flooding, funding continues to be low. Of particular concern is the low level of funding for the South Sudanese refugee response in Sudan, which is only 20 per cent funded.

The HRP in Sudan brings together 80 UN agencies, international and national NGOs to assist 4.6 million people in need of emergency relief aid and other forms of humanitarian assistance in Sudan.

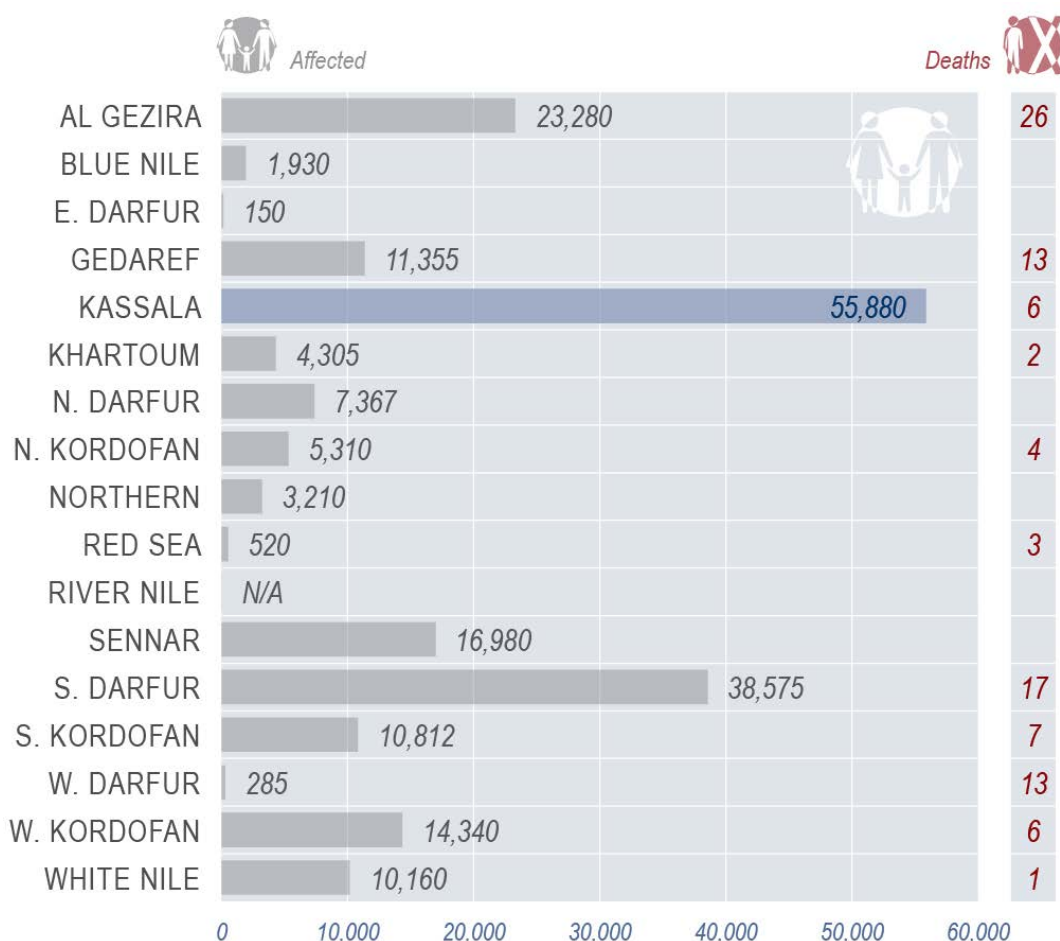
An estimated 204,000 people affected by floods

Since early June, at least 98 people have died as a result of heavy rain and flooding which have affected over 204,000 people and destroyed more than 22,000 houses across Sudan, according to the Government of Sudan and partners. The most affected states are Kassala, South Darfur, Al Gezira, Sennar, West Kordofan, Gedaref, South Kordofan and White Nile.

At least 98 people died as a result of heavy rain and flooding since early June, which have also affected over 204,000 people and destroyed more than 22,000 houses across Sudan

Flood-affected people and deaths by state (as of 25 August 2016)

Sources: HAC, SRCS and Flood Task Force Steering Committee



Flood response by sector (as of 25 August 2016)

Sources: UN and partners



The government-led National Flood Task Force in coordination with key actors is continuing to monitor the impact of the rains and flooding and coordinate the response. Government authorities, local communities and in some areas national and international humanitarian organisations are responding to the needs arising from heavy rain and flooding.

The UN and partners continue to provide relief assistance and basic services to flood-affected people (for more details please see the most recent issue of the [Sudan Flooding Snapshot](#)).

A multi-sector approach to sustainable return in North Darfur

The UN and partners have launched a pilot program to support the sustainable return of more than 30,000 men, women and children in Um Baru locality, North Darfur

The UN and partners have launched a multi-sector, multi-annual, area-based pilot programme to support the sustainable return of more than 30,000 men, women and children in Um Baru locality, North Darfur State, who originally left the area as a result of conflict and food insecurity in Darfur. The goal of this pilot programme – to be carried out by eight NGOs and coordinated by the Recovery, Return & Reintegration (RRR) Sector – is to ensure that these people, who were either internally displaced in Darfur or fled to Chad, are assisted to re-establish their lives in their place of origin.

Based on an early recovery approach, this \$800,000 project, funded by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund, will provide access to basic services in health, water and sanitation, education and nutrition, which will be strengthened with livelihoods projects, protection and social services, enabling communities to better resist the impact of shocks and crises.

The Um Baru pilot emphasises the importance of the humanitarian-development nexus in a protracted crisis, which was a key issue at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. The focus of this pilot is to analyse coping mechanisms, risks, and vulnerabilities and to strengthen local capacity. Ultimately, the project aims to ensure voluntary, dignified and safe return.



A return village in Um Baru locality, North Darfur (2016, UNDP)

IFAD and WFP team up for food security in Sudan

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) signed on 29 August a [Memorandum of Understanding \(MoU\)](#) to promote food security through improvement of agricultural production among smallholder farmers in Sudan.

Through this agreement, the two agencies will work to enhance the quality of and access to agricultural resources for smallholder farmers. This includes providing them with improved seeds, training on agricultural credit systems and on methods to reduce post-harvest losses. Both agencies will also work to improve availability of market services for produce. Following the signing of the MoU, coordination meetings will take place to develop a work plan to reflect what was agreed, and translate the plan into real activities in the field.

According to [WFP's July update](#), Sudan is classified as a least-developed and low-income food-deficit country, with more than 4 million people facing crisis levels of food insecurity. Sudan's global acute malnutrition rate is 16.3 percent, according to the 2013 national nutrition survey. About 4.6 million people are targeted for assistance under the 2016 Sudan HRP and [WFP reports](#) that as of the end of July 2.5 million people had received food assistance in 2016.

IFAD and WFP sign an agreement to enhance the quality of and access to agricultural resources for smallholder farmers in Sudan