

HIGHLIGHTS

- South Sudanese refugee influx into Sudan continues, with close to 54,000 people having arrived in Sudan between late January and 17 April 2016.
- Most of the South Sudanese refugees (78%) who arrived since January, have taken refuge in East Darfur.
- Number of Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur is still being reviewed with expectations of a considerable decrease.
- In Central Darfur, about 5,750 IDPs have returned to West Darfur and settled in the Rongatass area.
- The Government of Sudan and UNICEF have vaccinated 4 million children under 5 against polio in 15 high-risk states.

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) 173,441

FUNDING

76.9 million* US\$ received in 2016

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



South Sudanese receive food aid in Khor Omer, East Darfur (UN, 2016)

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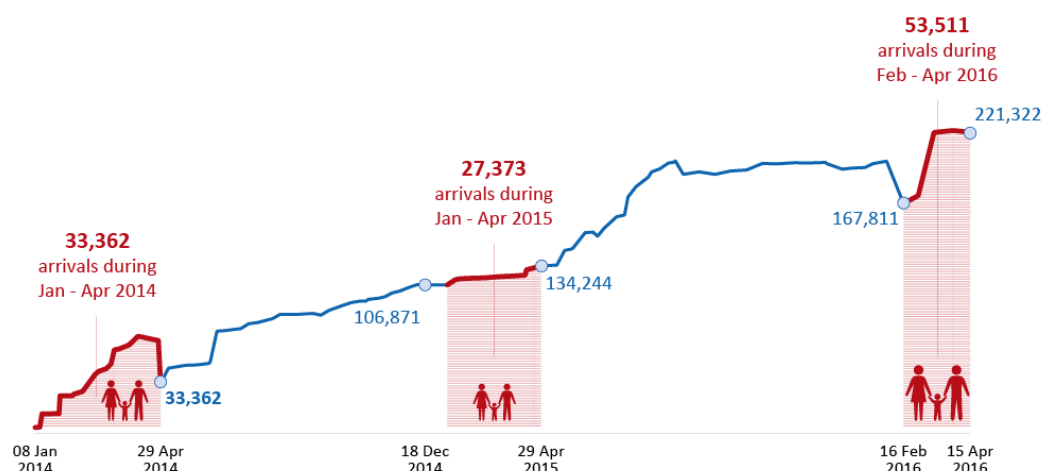
Over 221,000 new South Sudanese refugees arrive in Sudan since December 2013

Over 221,322 South Sudanese had arrived in Sudan between December 2013 and 15 April 2016, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This includes close to 53,000 people who arrived in Sudan between late January and 15 April this year. In addition to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, heightened food insecurity in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states is a main driver of the recent influx.

Response plan for South Sudanese refugee influx

Emergency response for the new arrivals is currently underway. UNHCR and partners are also developing a response plan for East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile states for more arrivals. The new refugee influx is expected to continue until the onset of the rainy season with the total number of arrivals anticipated to reach 120,000 by the end of June, including 100,000 arrivals in East and South Darfur and 20,000 in West Kordofan. These planning figures are in addition to the continuous flow of South Sudanese fleeing conflict into White Nile State, which is expected to receive about 20,000 arrivals throughout 2016, including people coming directly from South Sudan and South Sudanese relocating from other areas in Sudan.

Number of arrivals from South Sudan to Sudan (since December 2013)



Source: UNHCR data portal (as of 15 April 2016)

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (end January – 17 April 2016)

State	Location	No. of arrivals (individuals)	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	26,278	24,944 (IOM) 1,334 (SRCS registered)
	Other locations	16,226	SRCS / HAC
	Sub total	42,504	
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		53,938	

New South Sudanese refugee arrivals and response in East Darfur

The majority of new South Sudanese arrivals (78 per cent) have taken refuge in East Darfur, mainly in Khor Omer camp. Of the 26,278 South Sudanese in Khor Omer, 24,944 have been recorded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as of 10 April and another 1,334 have been registered by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS).

In response to the needs of the new arrivals in Khor Omer, the international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) are supporting the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in a measles vaccination campaign targeting 11,500 people under 15 years, of whom 2,400 have been vaccinated as of 16 April. The vaccination campaign is ongoing.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided 391 metric tons (MT) emergency food assistance to 22,260 South Sudanese in Khor Omer camp thus far, assisting the refugees identified by IOM and most of the refugees registered by SRCS with full rations. As the influx continues, WFP will organise another round distributions. A total of 119,000 litres is supplied daily by UNICEF and WES as well as trucked in by the international NGO ZOA, the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and the national NGO ASSIST. This brings water availability for both the old and new caseload to 3 litres per person per day, which is below the SPHERE standard of 7.5 to 15 litres per person per day.

Emergency household supplies have arrived in Khor Omer and will be distributed to all new South Sudanese refugees by UNHCR and SRCS.

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in South Darfur

The number of new South Sudanese refugees in South Darfur's Bileil IDP camp is 4,125 people, according to the registration by Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees (COR). An estimated 7,000 South Sudanese refugees are anticipated to arrive in South Darfur, according to UNHCR's planning figure. UNHCR is expecting the influx to slow down with the start of the rainy season in South Sudan in May. WFP has dispatched 60 metric tons (MT) of food to be distributed to the new arrivals in the camp. Meanwhile, WFP distributed 32 MT of food assistance to 1,881 people in Bileil IDP camp to date and plans to support additional South Sudanese refugees registered by COR in the camp.

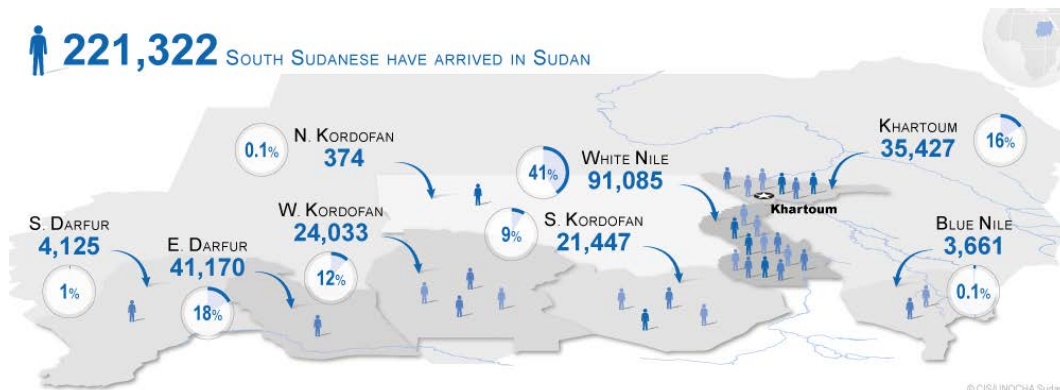
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in West Kordofan

In Kharasana, the number of new South Sudanese refugees remains at 3,920, according to HAC. There have been reports of some 1,000 new arrivals in Kharasana, who have yet to be registered. Many of these new arrivals are said to be coming from open areas in Khartoum as a result of the recent government decision to consider South Sudanese in the country as foreigners. The total population estimated by HAC of South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam is 5,155 including those who arrived prior to the recent influx and 3,389 new arrivals.

The majority of new South Sudanese refugee arrivals (78%), who have arrived since January, have taken refuge in East Darfur, mainly in Khor Omer camp

West Kordofan hosts 7,300 new refugee arrivals from South Sudan who came since late January 2016

The 2016 South Sudanese Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched on 7 December 2015, with inter-agency requirements for Sudan set at US \$54.2 million. As of 15 April, the response plan had received 9 per cent of funding.



Confirmation of Jebel Marra IDP numbers ongoing

The Number of Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur are still being reviewed with the expectation of a considerable decrease

The number of displaced people from the Jebel Marra in North Darfur area is still being reviewed by aid organisations. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has not been given permission to register the displaced people since 17 February. It is presumed that the working figures in Sortony will be considerably reduced in coming weeks, as compared to information that was previously reported by IOM. WFP is in the process of verifying its distribution figures against those head counted earlier in Sortony to ensure that current working figures are as accurate as possible. Once this process is complete, planning figures will be updated accordingly. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and IOM continue to advocate for the resumption of IOM registration activities in North Darfur.

Response in Sortony for Jebel Marra IDPs

As of 16 April, some 323,000 litres of water (293,000 litres trucked by the humanitarians and 30,000 fetched by the IDPs) are being supplied daily to Jebel Marra IDPs in Sortony site, North Darfur. In order to increase the water supply, UNAMID has deployed a drilling rig to the area and started drilling two boreholes, which were identified as a result of a geophysical survey. UNICEF and the international NGO OXFAM have also deployed additional drilling machines to Sortony. Diarrhoea is one of the major health issues in the area and is mainly due to contaminated water. According to the SMOH, 12 water samples (taken from water points and from households) were found to be contaminated. Water chlorination at both collection points and household levels is therefore required.

The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF- E) reports there has been an increase in the number of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases admitted to its outpatient therapeutic programme. SAM cases have increased from 191 last week to 261 cases as of 12 April. Meanwhile, the national NGO ANHAR has reported an increase of SAM cases from 338 to 394 during the last two weeks. Additionally, the number of SAM cases with complications that have been admitted to the stabilisation centre have increased from six to nine cases as of 12 April. For Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), ANHAR—with support from WFP—will run two targeted supplementary feeding programmes in the area. Generally, the increase in SAM cases has been associated with the increase in diarrhoea due to poor hygiene, sanitation and contaminated water.

Arrivals from Jebel Marra in South Darfur

On 14 April, an inter-agency mission visited Mershang town in South Darfur to assess the needs of a reported 1,500 people who arrived in the town from the Jebel Marra area. According to community leaders, the number of IDPs arriving in Mershang increased between March and April as improved security allowed people to move down from the mountains through Shangil Tobaya (North Darfur) to Mershang town. HAC and the IDP emergency committee in Mershang have registered these people. More IDPs are expected to arrive soon. The mission found that there are six functional elevated water tanks and 46 hand pumps of which two are currently being rehabilitated. The new IDPs

About 1,500 IDPs from Jebel Marra have arrived in Mershang town, South Darfur

can access a health centre run by the international NGO World Vision International (WVI) and water and sanitation services in the town. Community leaders report a shortage of medicines in the health facility. On 17 April, WVI started a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening for children under 5 years and will provide those requiring intervention with the necessary nutrition assistance. Community leaders also report that 12 unaccompanied children arrived in Mershang who were later reunited with their parents.

In Kass, aid organisations continue to assist the Jebel Marra IDPs who have arrived in the area. The international NGO Care constructed seven communal latrines and plans to construct an additional nine household latrines. CIS is also planning to distribute jerry cans for the new arrivals.

IDP returns to Central Darfur from West Darfur

Following a report from HAC on IDP returns from West Darfur's Mornei IDP camp to Rongatass in Central Darfur, an inter-agency mission visited the area on 14 April. The mission identified 5,750 people who had come to the area, with more expected soon. The mission included representatives of OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, HAC, the Government's Water and Sanitation Department (WES), and the international NGOs Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

The mission met with community leaders, women's groups, HAC, National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS), the locality commissioner, the police commissioner and community leaders. According to HAC and the community leaders, these people started arriving in the Rongatass area on 22 March following the decision of authorities in Mornei to relocate the IDP camp from the town to an area close to the UNAMID team site. The returnees were originally from Central Darfur—but not from Rongatass—and had fled to Mornei in 2005. They told the mission that they have decided to stay permanently in Rongatass. According to the mission findings, the area lacks latrines, safe water supply and a health facility. The priority needs for these people are sanitation, water, shelter and health services as well as agricultural assistance. Aid organisations will conduct further assessments to determine the required interventions.

Polio campaign reaches 4 million children in Sudan

On 12 April, the Government of Sudan—in collaboration with UNICEF—announced the launch of a nationwide polio campaign with vitamin A supplement targeting 4 million children under five years in Sudan. The three-day campaign was completed in 123 localities in 15 high-risk states across the country.

For the campaign, UNICEF procured 4.8 million vaccine doses and is supporting the Ministry of Health with door-to-door vaccination and social awareness campaigns. A second phase of the campaign is scheduled for September.

Despite the fact that Sudan has been polio free since 2009 and is on track to achieve the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, the presence of poliovirus in several neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa keeps Sudan at high risk. There are also concerns for some 200,000 children in conflict-affected areas of Jebel Marra and South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, some of whom have are at risk due to missing out on life-saving interventions for the past five years, according to UNICEF.



A child receiving the polio vaccine in Nyala, South Darfur (UNICEF, 2016)

Four million children in Sudan under five have been vaccinated against polio