

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Sudan hosts over 360,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen
- Influx from South Sudan continues, with 5,000 arrivals from Raja into East Darfur reported over the past week.
- Response needed for an estimated 17,000 people displaced as a result of violence in Thur, Central Darfur.
- Several casualties reported as a result of inter-communal violence in Um Tajok, West 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	231,581
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	130,000

## FUNDING

**162.1 million\***  
US\$ received in 2016

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



South Sudanese refugees in White Nile, East Darfur (UNHCR, file photo 2014)

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## Sudan hosts 360,000 refugees and asylum seekers

World Refugee Day was marked on 20 June across the world, to highlight the courage and resilience of people forced to flee war or persecution. According to a [report by the UN Refugee Agency \(UNHCR\)](#), 65.3 million people were displaced globally as of the end of 2015, compared to 59.5 million just twelve months earlier. This is the first time that the threshold of 60 million has been crossed and means that 1 in every 113 people globally is now either an asylum seeker, internally displaced or a refugee.

Amid this global backdrop, Sudan generously hosts some 360,000 refugees and asylum seekers from nearby countries, namely Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen. South Sudanese comprise the largest refugee population in Sudan, with over 231,000 arrivals since conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013. White Nile State hosts the majority of the South Sudanese, with over 95,000 refugees living across eight designated sites and host communities in the state.

Since the start of 2016, South Sudanese have also come in large numbers to Darfur, with 53,000 arrivals in East Darfur and over 5,000 in South Darfur to date. Significant numbers of South Sudanese are also present in settlements and host communities in Khartoum, West Kordofan, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. In addition, there are some 350,000 South Sudanese who remained in Sudan following South Sudan's separation in 2011, whose status remains unclear, leaving them at risk of statelessness.

Eastern Sudan hosts over 93,000 refugees and asylum seekers, the vast majority from Eritrea. Nearly 80,000 live in nine camps in Kassala, Al Gezira and Gedaref states, where basic services are supported by Sudan's Commission of Refugees (COR), UNHCR and partners. While a large number have been living in a protracted situation, a steady flow of new arrivals from Eritrea continues to cross the border daily.

Khartoum State hosts an estimated refugee and asylum seeker population of over 60,000, which includes Eritreans, Ethiopians, South Sudanese and a growing number of Syrians and Yemenis that have sought safety in Sudan in recent years and whose exact numbers are difficult to verify. The urban context presents different challenges for refugees and asylum seekers than camp or settlement settings and UNHCR has been supporting these people to gain access to local services and providing assistance particularly in the areas of documentation, health, education and livelihoods.

In addition to the recent South Sudanese arrivals in Darfur, there are 8,300 Chadian refugees in Um Shalaya and Mukjar refugee camps in Central Darfur, and some 1,300 refugees from CAR in Nyala, South Darfur who continue to rely on humanitarian support.

## South Sudanese influx into Sudan continues

South Sudanese refugees continue to seek shelter and humanitarian assistance in countries in the region as a result of conflict and deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan, as noted in a recent [report by the World Food Programme \(WFP\) on the](#)

*At least 5,200 people from Raja, South Sudan have arrived in El Sraj area in East Darfur over the past week.*

**regional impact.** Over the past week, new arrivals from South Sudan's Western Bahr el Ghazal State were reported in parts of East Darfur State near the South Sudan border.

### Over 5,000 new arrivals from Raja, South Sudan in East Darfur

On 23 June, the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that 3,000 people from Raja in South Sudan's Western Bahr el Ghazal State had arrived in the Shabakat area in East Darfur over the past week. Shabakat is 90km south of El Ferdous town, El Ferdous locality. On 24 June, a team comprising HAC, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the international NGO American Refugee Committee visited El Sraj (70km south of El Ferdous town) and registered 5,244 arrivals from South Sudan.

The team reported that the overall number of new arrivals from South Sudan, mainly from Raja, is estimated to be 7,000-8,000 people, with some of the new arrivals having reached Abu Sinidira settlement (50km south of El Ferdous). According to the mission, most of the refugees are older people, children and women who came on foot and their condition is very poor. A high incidence of diarrheal and eye diseases is reported amongst the new arrivals, who are in dire need of food and shelter.

Host communities in El Ferdous have provided initial food assistance for the new arrivals. East Darfur State authorities are preparing to send urgent food supplies to the area on 27 June. A rapid inter-agency assessment mission to El Sraj and Abu Sinidira is planned for 3 July, with aid agencies aiming to provide initial essential household, sanitation, shelter and nutrition assistance. The Health Sector is arranging to dispatch a mobile clinic to the area and WFP will dispatch emergency food assistance after the rapid assessment.

This latest influx of South Sudanese brings the total number of arrivals from South Sudan into East Darfur since February 2016 to over 53,000 people. The majority of them, about 30,000 people, have been registered in Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur. Overall, about 77,500 South Sudanese have arrived in Sudan in 2016.

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 26 June 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported/registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,404	SRCS, IOM I-A team
	El Ferdous	5,244	
	Other locations	17,583	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>53,231</b>	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,324</b>	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,410	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>7,330</b>	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,266</b>	
White Nile	Sites and reception centres	9,401	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>9,401</b>	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>940</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>77,492</b>	

### Suspected measles cases and vaccination campaign in Khor Omer

Following reports of a measles outbreak among South Sudanese refugee children in Abu Jabra, East Darfur, the World Health Organization (WHO) supported a verification mission to the area. Three suspected measles cases were identified and samples were sent to Khartoum for testing. Another mission was carried out with WHO, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to follow up on five previously reported suspected cases, with one laboratory confirmed case in Khor Omer in

May. There are 52 suspected measles cases in East Darfur, of which six are laboratory confirmed cases. WHO and SMOH are currently carrying out active case finding and case management.

So far in Khor Omer, 3,131 children under 17 were vaccinated against measles according to WHO and SMOH, but more vaccinations are needed as families (including children) often move in and out of the camp to undertake livelihood activities. As routine measles vaccinations continue in Khor Omer and Abu Jabra, more information will become available about the vaccination coverage rate. A vaccination campaign will commence in other parts of the state once vaccines are dispatched by the Federal Ministry of Health.

## Violence in Thur, Central Darfur

*Five people killed and thirteen injured in violence in Thur, Central Darfur, according to media reports.*

An estimated 17,000 people fled Thur village and Thur East gathering for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Central Darfur and sought refuge near a Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) military base (2km from Thur), after the area was attacked by armed militia on 20-21 June. According to media reports, five people were killed and 13 injured, while the market and houses in the area were looted and torched. An African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team visited Thur on 23-24 June and confirmed that these 17,000 people have returned to the Thur East IDP site.

UNAMID has cited significant protection concerns for an estimated 200 people who reportedly left the area towards Kass in South Darfur, due to the observed heavy presence of militia in the surrounding areas and new reports of looting and violence in areas around Thur by local inhabitants.

### Response needed for 17,000 people

Preliminary reports indicate that there is a need for a full emergency response for 17,000 people, of whom 12,000 were living in the IDP gathering prior to the violence. An estimated 5,000 are from the host community and reportedly joined the people in the camp after their shelters were looted and torched during the violence, but no verification exercise has been carried out as yet to determine the exact number of people in need. Verification results are expected from the authorities after Eid. Food, water and sanitation, shelter and health are the priority concerns. Meanwhile, physical protection has been restored as UNAMID has resumed patrols in and around Thur East IDP camp.



Thur IDP camp, Central Darfur (UNAMID, June 2016)

Most humanitarian action in Thur is carried out through line ministries. The nearest locations with presence of with local humanitarian organisations are Nertiti or Zalingei. The international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) recently provided a medical/nutrition response, and had set up a primary healthcare clinic in Thur which was reportedly looted and partially burned. Water and sanitation services in the Thur East IDP site are reportedly functional, but no assessment has been carried out since January 2016. WFP plans to distribute a one-month ration to the 12,000 IDPs on 29 June.

## Inter-communal violence in Um Tajok, West Darfur

*Twenty-two people reportedly killed and twelve wounded during inter-communal violence in Um Tajok, West*

Humanitarian organisations have temporarily suspended their operations since armed clashes began between pastoralists and farmers in Um Tajok village, Kereinik locality in West Darfur on 22 June. According to government sources, 22 people have been killed, 12 people wounded, and three villages burnt down. The organisations which provide basic services, have moved their staff to the state capital, El Geneina. This may have an impact on the delivery of basic services for the local community, if activities cannot resume soon. Government security forces have been dispatched to the area, but the security situation is reported to be tense. Unconfirmed reports indicate that people have

been displaced from the surrounding villages of Um Dalba-Kabir, Um Dalba-Sakhier, AmarJadid, Gereida, and Umdukhun to Um Tajok town.

This is the second time in 2016 that inter-communal violence has taken place in Um Tajok; the previous incident occurred in February 2016. In recent years, the security situation in West Darfur has been relatively stable compared to other Darfur states, but recent months have seen increased inter-communal tension and conflict, mainly between pastoralists and farmers over access and control of resources. Each year, there are numerous localised conflicts between farming and nomadic communities in the state during the agricultural season (June - December).

### **Re-activation of high-level farm and crop protection committee**

Authorities in West Darfur have reactivated the high-level committee for farm and crop protection, with a first meeting chaired by the state *Wali* (governor) on 23 June. Government, military, police, security, UNAMID, SRCS, Qatari Red Crescent and UN representatives attended. Preparedness for the 2016 farming season was discussed, and the government security forces will provide support to mitigate inter-communal conflicts.

## **Response for new IDPs in West Kordofan**

Following the displacement of an estimated 1,800 people to Abu Zabad town, West Kordofan, as a result of hostilities in South and West Kordofan, an emergency SMOH team conducted an assessment and rapid response on 22 June, assessing 482 of the displaced people. The IDPs are being temporarily accommodated at three sites in Abu Zabad, and plans are ongoing to identify a new location for the new IDPs. An inter-sector mission is planned from 26 to 28 June to assess humanitarian needs and the extent of displacement, for which travel permits have been granted.

There are no latrines, according to HAC, and diarrhoea has been reported. The SMOH has provided an initial response, including medication, such as two rapid response health kits, 100 insecticide treated nets, soap and 15 cartons of BP5 emergency food rations. The locality health team is planning to station a mobile clinic at the three sites to distribute soap, conduct an immunisation programme and conduct health and hygiene awareness sessions. The Abu Zabad area has recently been witnessing tension and conflict between residents and pastoralists due to a chronic shortage of water.

## **Response for Jebel Marra IDPs continues**

According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, some 3.3 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur, including 2 million IDPs, 1.2 million residents, 62,000 refugees and 94,000 returnees. Many of the IDPs have been displaced since the outbreak of the Darfur conflict in 2003.

During the first five months of 2016, 80,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional 127,000 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another 15,000 who have reportedly returned), but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 has been triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area that began in January 2016.

Humanitarian actors continue to assess needs and provide assistance and basic services to thousands of IDPs, returnees and other affected communities, in parts of South, Central and North Darfur as a result of Jebel Marra hostilities. Returns have been reported but verification of returns and needs has been challenging due to a lack of access in some areas, especially in Central Darfur.

### **Food rations for Jebel Marra IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur**

As of 26 June, there are 52,871 IDPs in Sortony, Tawilla, Kebkabiya town and Shadad camp in North Darfur who arrived in those locations since February 2016. This figure is the same as last week. WFP will complete the pre-positioning of four-month food rations

*Medication, soap and emergency food rations distributed by the SMOH to new IDPs in West Kordofan.*



*WFP has started pre-positioning four months of food rations in Sortony, North Darfur.*

in Sortony by next week; rations will be used to cover the needs of IDPs during the upcoming rainy season.

Water is being trucked into Rwanda camp, Tawilla, by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) through its partner the National Planning Organisation (NPO) and by Médecins Sans Frontières-España. IOM completed construction of 59 latrines, bringing the total to 589 (42 people per latrine) and has drilled five of a planned six boreholes; water quality testing is being conducted.



Jebel Marra IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur. (UNAMID. 2016)

### **About 19,000 IDPs registered by IOM in South Darfur**

An estimated 27,500 people remain internally displaced and in need of assistance in South Darfur State, of whom 19,233 have been verified by IOM. IOM's registration and verification exercises are ongoing and further details will be available soon. The Jebel Marra IDPs are mainly in Deribat, Kass, Otash, Mershing, Manawashei and Malam town. Aid workers have been able to access most areas of displacement, but places in Eastern Jebel Marra, such as Deribat, are inaccessible. An inter-agency mission which had been approved has been postponed; the security situation in the area is reportedly volatile.

The humanitarian response for newly displaced persons in South Darfur continues. UNICEF continues water trucking in Otash camp but the water supply remains insufficient; in addition to the water from the existing borehole IDPs are receiving approximately 4.8 litres per person per day (below the emergency standard of 7.5 litres). The SMOH in collaboration with UNICEF has completed the construction of 50 emergency household latrines of a total 300 planned. In Kass, SMOH distributed soap to 507 newly displaced families, and has initiated plans to provide training to 30 hygiene promoters.

### **Central Darfur displacement, returns and response**

There are 58,095 newly displaced persons from Jebel Marra in Guldo, Thur, Golo and Nertiti town and in camps in Central Darfur, according to HAC/WFP food distribution planning figures. According to HAC, about 20,000 people are in the process of returning from the main areas of displacement (Guldo, inner Jebel Marra, Nertiti, Nyala, Thur and Zalingei) to Golo; however, it has not been possible to verify if people have returned. The returns process is being overseen by the *Wali* and government institutions are providing relief items according to HAC. This includes 4,500 Ramadan food parcels (one per family) distributed through Zakat Chamber, a government institution, in Golo and 4,500 parcels in Rokero. WFP has distributed emergency food rations to 21,415 newly displaced persons in Nertiti and together with partners carried out mid-upper arm circumference nutrition screening in parallel to the food distribution. WFP will continue to conduct rapid head counts before initiating distribution to verify the number of people present.

## **Attack on returnees in Um Baru locality, North Darfur**

*An armed group reportedly attacked and looted some villages in Um Baru, North Darfur*

According to local media, on 22 June an armed group attacked villages in Um Baru locality, 300km northwest of El Fasher, North Darfur State capital. Residents, including refugee returnees from Chad, said that the attackers looted their food and shelters. The Um Baru locality Commissioner said that there are criminal groups in the locality; security forces have been deployed to comb the area. He added that 20,000 families have returned from Chad to 62 local villages and have received assistance from the authorities.

UNHCR is planning to conduct a registration exercise soon in Um Baru to determine the number of IDP and refugee returnees in the area, as current estimates vary. The first wave of displacement from Um Baru took place in 2003, with limited and spontaneous return occurring in January 2004. Some people returned in 2008, and others in 2014. A second wave of displacement of the previously returned took place in January 2015, mostly to Um Baru town or El Fasher. People stayed there for between 2 weeks and 6 months; return movements continue. Returns from Chad to some villages in Um Baru have been reported, but are as yet unverified.