

Humanitarian Bulletin

Sudan

Issue 28 | 4 July – 10 July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- A new site has been identified for the relocation of South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer camp in East Darfur.
- Humanitarian assistance is needed for 17,000 people in Thur, Central Darfur.
- Initial humanitarian support has been provided for IDPs in Um Tajok, West Darfur.
- Flooding is anticipated in many states during the coming months.

FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015)	3.2 million
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Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015)	2.6 million
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GAM burden	2.1 million
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South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR) - as of 30 June 2016	232,250
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Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR) - as of 31 May 2016	131,816
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FUNDING

183.5 million
US\$ received in 2016

19%
Reported funding



South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State (WFP, file photo 2015)

In this issue

- [Khor Omer SS refugees to be relocated](#) P.1
- [Response needed for 17,000 in Thur](#) P.3
- [Support for IDPs in West Darfur](#) P.3
- [Flooding anticipated in coming months](#) P.4

New site for South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer

As of 10 July 2016, over 80,000 South Sudanese refugees are estimated to have arrived in Sudan since the beginning of the year, mainly in East Darfur, South Darfur, White Nile and West Kordofan states. A number of new arrivals have been reported in the Kharasana area, coming predominantly from Wau in South Sudan's Western Bahr al Ghazal state where fighting broke out in late June. An inter-agency assessment is scheduled on 13 July to verify the number and needs of refugees currently in Kharasana.

New site identified for South Sudanese refugees in Khor Omer

Over 30,000 refugees from South Sudan are seeking refuge in Khor Omer camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), East Darfur. A suitable site has been identified in Al Kariyo, by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) for the relocation of South Sudanese currently in Khor Omer. Al Kariyo is in Bahr Al Arab locality and is 30 kilometres south of Ed Daein, capital of Sudan's East Darfur. Emergency shelter items will be distributed once the relocations are complete. The international NGO (INGO) United Methodist Committee on Relief has obtained shelter materials for 900 households and has secured funding to procure shelter materials for a further 300 shelters, the INGO ZOA (Zuidooost Azië) has confirmed it will procure shelter materials for 1,000 families. Funding through the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund will cover the emergency shelter needs of the remaining refugees to be relocated from Khor Omer, as well as for the refugees in Abu Jabra and Abu Matarig. In June, most of the refugees in Khor Omer received essential non-food items, and the remaining refugees will receive materials in July.

Low immunisation coverage is reported in Khor Omer, and the health sector is working on improving vaccination coverage and scaling up campaigns through door-to-door messaging. Critical gaps in the provision of oral antibiotics need to be addressed. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) continues the tracking and verification of the new arrivals in Khor Omer, where 28,595 refugees have been registered and verified out of the 30,638 tracked reported cases. The World Food Programme (WFP) is planning to provide food to some 30,000 refugees in Khor Omer on 11 July. Verification of the remaining refugees in East Darfur is ongoing, and they will be supported with food assistance once the verification is complete. However, as of the end of June, new arrivals outside of Ed Daein had not been verified. Access to assess needs and provide assistance to South Sudanese refugees outside Ed Daein remains challenging due to administrative restrictions, and capacity to respond across East Darfur remains constrained due to insufficient staff, especially in places where staff are addressing newly emerging crises such as the arrival of refugees in Abu Sinaidira.

6,000 arrivals from Raja, South Sudan, in East Darfur

According to an inter-agency initial rapid assessment carried out on 3 July in Abu Sinaidira village, El Ferdous locality, some 6,000 people had arrived from Raja, South Sudan. Abu Sinaidira is about 70 kilometres south of Ed Daein. Between 3,000 and 4,000 more refugees who were reportedly stranded, being too tired and weak to travel further or lacking transportation to continue, are anticipated to arrive soon. They are currently in Al

Sarij (El Ferdous) and Shabakat (Bahr el Arab). There are concerns that the impending onset of rains may cut off access to people in need in El Ferdous locality. Although humanitarian needs are reported across all sectors, gaps in food, nutrition, health, water, sanitation, hygiene and household items are the priority needs identified. New arrivals from Raja are anticipated to be relocated to the Nimir area in Assalaya locality, 13 kilometres west of Ed Daein.

An assessment conducted by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) identified diarrheal diseases, skin and eye infections, respiratory infections and malaria as the most prevalent diseases among the refugees. There has been no communicable disease outbreak. The SMoH delivered medication for the establishment of an Outpatient Therapeutic Programme to provide nutrition support within the existing health facility, and with WHO support one emergency health kit has been provided, catering to the health needs of 10,000 people for 3 months (100 per cent coverage). UNICEF distributed a one-week supply of Plumpy'Nut and BP-5 Compact Food to children who were severely and moderately malnourished on 4 July. WFP plans to deliver and distribute 103.5 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to the 6,000 South Sudanese refugees on 16 July, and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) will distribute essential household items. WHO recommends the deployment of medical staff, commencement of health and hygiene promotion campaigns and a measles campaign for children under 15 years. UNICEF and the state Water, Sanitation and Environment Department (WES) delivered soap and chlorine tablets, and training is planned on water chlorination. Further plans are underway for the provision of jerry cans, soaps, chlorine tablets and two water bladders with a capacity of 10,000 cubic metres.

UNHCR has obtained permission to distribute shelter materials to South Sudanese refugees in Bileil camp, South Darfur.

More refugees from Raja anticipated to arrive

On 10 July, the Sudan Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reported that 307 South Sudanese refugees from Raja had arrived in Buram, Al Nimir and Al Radoom, South Darfur State. It is anticipated that more refugees from Raja will arrive, as the situation in Raja remains tense. According to SRCS, the new arrivals in South Darfur are in need of food, household items and health services. UNHCR has obtained permission to distribute shelter materials in the form of plastic sheeting to South Sudanese refugees in Bileil camp on 12 July.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 10 July 2016)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
East Darfur	Khor Omer	30,638	SRCS, IOM
	El Ferdous	6,075	I-A team
	Other locations	17,508	SRCS, HAC, IA mission
Sub total		54,221	
North Darfur	Al Lait	1,969	WFP/CDO
Sub total		1,969	
South Darfur	Bileil IDP camp	5,324	COR
	Other locations	307	SRCS
Sub total		5,631	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	3,920	HAC
	El Meiram	3,410	HAC
Sub total		7,330	
South Kordofan	Various locations	1,266	HAC
Sub total		1,266	
White Nile	Sites and reception centres	9,401	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		9,401	
Khartoum	Open areas	940	SRCS/UNHCR
Sub total		940	
Total		80,758	

Response needed for 17,000 people in Thur

Assessment needed in order to identify needs of people affected by violence in Thur, Central Darfur.

17,000 people displaced following an attack by armed militia on Thur village and Thur East IDP site in Central Darfur (20 to 21 June) have returned to their original locations and are reportedly in need of humanitarian assistance. According to the preliminary reports of the African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team, which visited Thur on 23 to 24 June, the priority needs are food, water, sanitation, shelter and health for those who returned. WFP provided food assistance to 12,075 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Thur during the last week of June.

Assessment required to identify further needs

Although WFP completed a food distribution to 12,000 IDPs affected by the violence, no independent verification exercise has been carried out as yet to determine the exact number of people in need. UNAMID has expressed the urgent need for an inter-agency humanitarian assessment in Thur. In such contexts, aid agencies (in this case WFP) usually assess the number of people in need in parallel with carrying out initial emergency responses, although more in-depth needs assessments are often required.

Thur is approximately 70 kilometres from Zalingei and 15 kilometres from Nertiti, which are the nearest places to Thur with any presence of humanitarian organisations. The international NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide recently provided a medical/nutrition response and had set up a primary healthcare clinic in Thur. Water and sanitation services in the Thur East IDP site are reportedly functional, but no assessment has been done since January 2016.



Support for displaced families in West Darfur

An emergency response targeting newly displaced families in the Um Tajok area in Kereinik locality, West Darfur, was carried out by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) on 30 June, with support from the Qatari Red Crescent Society. Of the estimated 550 families who were displaced following fighting between pastoralists and nomadic herders in Um Tajok on 22 June, 100 families were provided with basic food items, and the families are being supported by the host community. The SRCS also provided drugs and medical supplies to the health clinic in Um Tajok. As yet, a needs assessment has not been carried out. A committee of national NGOs formed by the Humanitarian Aid

Commission (HAC) is planning to carry out an assessment mission and support the humanitarian response.

A mediation committee is working with the communities to reach a peaceful settlement and some of the IDPs may return home, as the security situation has become less tense. In the interim, families remain displaced, and humanitarian organisations providing nutrition and health support locally, which suspended their operations following the violence, have not recommenced their work. This may impact the delivery of basic services for the local community if activities cannot resume shortly. HAC indicated that it would keep humanitarian agencies informed if further support is needed, and once the assessment is carried out it will be decided whether to support the newly displaced persons in their current locations or aim to support them upon their return to their places of origin.

Flooding anticipated during coming months

Although the [Climate Prediction Center and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society](#) reported that the 2015/16 El Niño has dissipated, FEWS Net has identified a 55-70 per cent chance of the La Niña climatic phenomenon occurring in Sudan by the end of 2016, with increased risk of flooding across Sudan. According to the Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA), there is an 80 per cent change of above average to average rainfall over the 2016 rainy season (June to

September/October). FEWS Net has anticipated average to above-average 2016/17 crop production and good pasture conditions, with positive impacts to food security for poor rural families through improved household food production, access to seasonal wild foods, purchasing power and availability of livestock products.

Flooding in Sudan normally occurs from June to October, and according to the [World Food Programme \(WFP\) and Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) El Niño Seasonal Calendar](#), flooding in parts of East Africa including Sudan may occur from July to November this year. Flash floods and heavy rains in June have already damaged and destroyed over 2,500 houses in Sennar State, reportedly affecting almost 15,000 people so far, and the Civil Defense and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society have provided an initial response to affected people. Flooding has also been reported in parts of Blue Nile, White Nile and Gedaref states. Flooding carries an increase in waterborne diseases during the rainy season, especially diarrhoea.

A Flood Task Force led by HAC in coordination with humanitarian partners is working to support flood-affected communities across Sudan, and national and state level Flood Contingency Plans to address needs arising during the coming rainy season are currently being updated. According to HAC, State Emergency Committees have been activated in Blue Nile, Gezira, North Kordofan, River Nile, Sennar and White Nile states.



Flooding in El Fasher, North Darfur (UNAMID, file photo 2014)

An 80 per cent chance of above average to average rainfall is expected over the 2016 rainy seasons.