

HIGHLIGHTS

- 32,000 IDPs return to their homes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur.
- 53,000 IDPs from Jebel Marra have taken refuge in North Darfur's Sortony and Tawilla localities as well as in Kebkabiya town and Shadad camp.
- To date, 96,500 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2016, of whom 55,700 (58 per cent) are in East Darfur State.
- IFRC launches a knowledge-sharing migration platform to assist organisations support vulnerable migrants.

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 30 September 2016	261,794
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 Sept 2016	139,580

FUNDING

425 million US\$
received in 2016

45%
Reported funding



Sudanese refugees from Darfur in eastern Chad (archive photo, UNHCR)

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32,000 people return home in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality

According to a mission to five villages in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality—located in southern Central Darfur bordering Chad and the Central African Republic—32,000 people who were displaced in Chad, South Darfur and gatherings in Kabar in the locality have returned to their home villages. They fled their homes between 2013 and 2014 as a result of the conflict between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the locality. The mission took place from 29 September to 2 October and included representatives from the international NGO Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and community leaders.

The assessment team identified that over the past three months 32,000 people—most of whom are from the Salamat tribe—returned to the locality, including 25,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Abugaradil village; 1,875 to Saraf; 1,500 to Umjakaw; 2,113 to Motur and 1,500 to Salayle villages. According to the returnees, the improved security situation in the locality and lack of access to agricultural land during displacement encouraged their return.

Their main needs are emergency shelter and household supplies; agricultural seeds and tools; water and sanitation services (many diarrhoea cases have been reported in the area) as there is no access to clean water and people fetch water from Wadis (seasonal river) and ponds; health, nutrition and education services; and animal vaccinations. The returnees are also in need of sustainable livelihood solutions. TGH and partners will immediately respond to the urgent water and sanitation needs. However, an in-depth needs assessment is needed before further assistance can be delivered. Aid organisations have already put in a mission request to local authorities.

Aid to 52,929 Jebel Marra IDPs in North Darfur

To date the number of IDPs from Jebel Marra who have taken refuge in North Darfur, has reached 53,000 in the four locations of Sortony (22,000), Tawilla (25,000), Kebkabiya town (3,000) and Shadad camp (3,000). Aid organisations continue to respond to the needs of these IDPs.

In Sortony—where 22,000 IDPs have taken refuge—the international NGO Oxfam and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) trucked in 198,000 litres of water over the past week. IDPs supplement this assistance with water from nearby boreholes. Oxfam has carried out hygiene awareness sessions reaching 8,000 people. Hygiene messages focused on the importance of keeping latrines cleaned and covered, proper water treatment and food safety. The health situation is stable with the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E) and the national NGO ANHAR providing services at three clinics, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

2016 displacement from Jebel Marra in North Darfur - as of 30 October

Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Source
Sortony	21,553	WFP (beneficiary number)
Tawilla	25,283	WFP (beneficiary number)
Kebkabiya town	2,909	WFP (e-GFD*)
Shadad camp	3,184	WFP (e-GFD*)
Total	52,929	

*e-GFD – emergency General Food Distributions

53,000 IDPs from Jebel Marra have taken refuge in North Darfur's Sortony and Tawilla localities as well as in Kebkabiya town and Shadad camp

Whooping cough cases have been reported with 73 new suspected cases in Sortony settlement. To date, a total of 256 suspected cases have been reported in Sortony since late September. Seven of these samples have been collected and sent to the National Public Health Laboratory for further analysis with results still pending. In the meantime, MSF-E and ANHAR have initiated case management activities including awareness raising activities through Community Health Workers (CHWs); health education and active search involving the community; and coordinated response involving different sectors. UNICEF also delivered education supplies (recreation kits, sitting mats, blackboards, tents, plastic sheets, students and teachers' kits) to two schools in Sortony benefitting 1,896 students.

In Tawilla, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has started distributing emergency shelter and household supplies provided by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to the IDPs who arrived in 2016. UNICEF delivered educational supplies to cover the needs of 4,000 IDP students in two schools. There are also IDPs located in the Katur area of Tawilla locality, where an estimated 1,600 people were displaced due to inter-communal fighting in Kosa. WHO sent sufficient medical supplies and drugs to cover the needs of up to 3,000 people for three months in Katur. This is in addition to two primary healthcare kits (to cover the needs of 20,000 people for three months) and oral rehydration salts provided by UNICEF in September.

Humanitarian actors continue to assess needs and provide assistance and basic services across all sectors to thousands of IDPs, returnees and other communities affected by the Jebel Marra hostilities in parts of Central, North and South Darfur. However, humanitarian actors have been unable to assess and respond fully to the needs of all people. The UN is extremely concerned about the plight of these civilians and humanitarian partners continue to engage with government actors to advocate for access to assess needs and assist people in inaccessible areas. For more information on the Jebel Marra crisis, see the latest [Jebel Marra Fact Sheet](#).

96,500 South Sudanese refugees arrived in 2016

Fleeing conflict and food insecurity, some 96,500 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2016, of whom some 55,700 or about 58 per cent are in East Darfur State. This is in addition to those who arrived since conflict broke out in South Sudan in December 2013. By 31 September, some 261,800 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Sudan since December 2013.



South Sudanese refugee children in East Darfur (2016, OCHA)

To date, 96,500 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2016, of whom 55,700 or 58 per cent are in East Darfur State

Funding shortfalls are affecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees

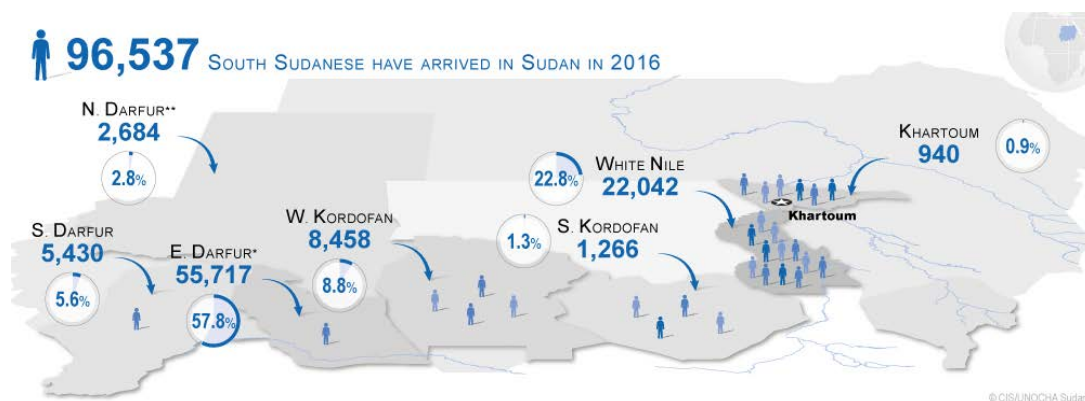
Refugees continue to arrive in East Darfur, and a monitoring mission to El Ferdous South Sudanese Reception Centre found that some 489 South Sudanese refugees (125 families) had arrived from Buram and Radom in South Darfur between 23 and 29 October. The mission included participants from HAC, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR and WHO. It is anticipated that additional refugee households are likely to arrive in Sudan in the coming months, with individuals arriving to join family members already living in East Darfur.

Response for South Sudanese refugees in El Ferdous

The humanitarian response in El Ferdous and other locations hosting South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur continues. In El Ferdous, food for one month was distributed in October. The health of new arrivals is generally good and South Sudanese refugees have access to local health facilities; however, hours of operation of mobile clinics are limited because staff travel from Ed Daein every day and there are medicine shortages. UNICEF and the SRCS will start the identification, documentation and registration of 22 unaccompanied and separated children. A targeted supplementary feeding programme started in October and an Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP) has so far enrolled 69 children (refugees and host community) with severe acute malnutrition. UNHCR trucked water to El Ferdous through the Government's Water and Environment Sanitation Department (WES). UNICEF and WES also installed two water bladders, distributed chlorine tablets and carried out a cleaning campaign.

Due to insufficient funding however, humanitarian partners in East Darfur are facing challenges supporting water trucking, sanitation and hygiene activities. This funding shortfall is also reported in the Old Raja camp, which is also hosting refugees from South Sudan. Aid organisations are planning an inter-agency mission to further assess the new arrivals in El Ferdous.

New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 30 October 2016)



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

Sources: SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission, WFP/CDO, COR, UNHCR, WFP

IFRC launches smart practices migration platform

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a [new knowledge-sharing migration platform](#), making information from a recent report entitled *Smart practices that enhance resilience of migrants* available for Governments and all IFRC National Societies to ensure that they have the knowledge, resources and capacity to support vulnerable migrants.

The global study is based on interviews with over 70 people from thirty countries, and sets out 59 smart practices and 13 operational enablers that National Societies and other actors are using to improve their response to the humanitarian needs of migrants. Users are able to filter information based on a range of categories such as type of support, implementer, region, or capital. The IFRC will continue to identify and share smart practices, as national organisations and partners test, implement and scale up new initiatives.

IFRC launches information-sharing platform to assist organisations respond to the humanitarian needs of migrants