

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the past two weeks, there has been an influx of some 13,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan due to increasing violence in South Sudan, according to UNHCR.
- Over 20,000 people need assistance in East Jebel Marra locality, according to local authorities and national aid agencies.
- In May, over 4,000 people fled East Darfur and took refuge in West Kordofan, according to HAC.
- Over 3,500 displaced people return to their homes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, according to HAC.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	3.1 million
IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.5 million
GAM burden	2 million
Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR)	168,000
South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	157,088

FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

31%
reported funding



Registration of South Sudanese children in White Nile State (UNHCR)

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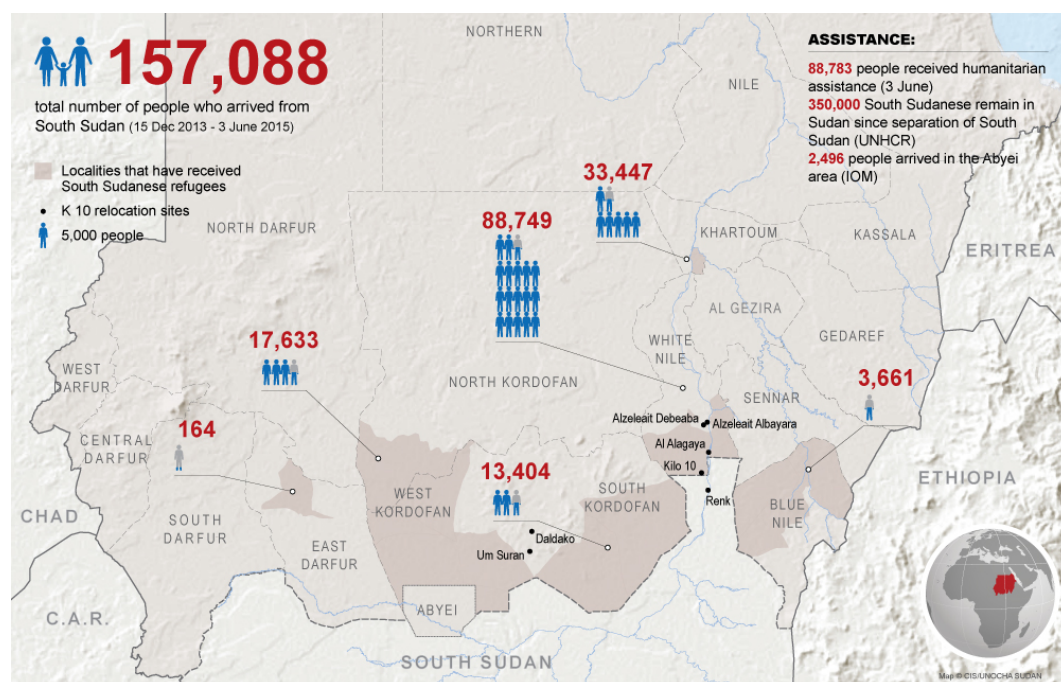
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Recent influx of some 13,000 South Sudanese

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), over the past two weeks some 13,000 refugees arrived in White Nile and South Kordofan states as result of intense conflict in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity states. This sudden influx of South Sudanese has put more pressure on existing water and sanitation services, especially in Al Alagaya and El Redis 2 sites, which already have poor access to water sources.

Aid organisations in White Nile State continue to provide humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees. According to UNHCR, 1,069.557 metric tons (MT) of food was distributed to 69,229 South Sudanese refugees in all seven White Nile State sites in May. Children are screened for malnutrition on a weekly basis in all sites. This week, of the 1,834 children screened, 20 were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 86 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). All affected children are being provided the necessary treatment.

As of 3 June, 157,088 South Sudanese have taken refuge in Sudan since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, according to UNHCR. Of whom, 88,783 have received some form of humanitarian assistance.



Over the past two weeks, some 13,000 South Sudanese crossed into Sudan as fighting increases in South Sudan

Some 600 South Sudanese settle in Atadamon locality, South Kordofan

According to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), an estimated 600 South Sudanese refugees are taking refuge in South Kordofan's Altadamon locality will be registered and have their needs assessed by HAC, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP). This group of people began arriving in the area in 2013 and would like to settle there permanently. They are seeking humanitarian assistance in their current location. Altadamon locality borders White Nile State and is often used as a transit route from South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity states by refugees to reach other parts of Sudan.



Newly arrived South Sudanese in South Kordofan (file photo, UN)

Registration of newly arrived South Sudanese continues

UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) continue to register South Sudanese nationals taking refuge at sites in White Nile State. The exercise was recently completed in Jouri with 8,092 people registered. The exercise has moved on to Al Kashafa site, after which it will go to El Redis.

Asylum-seekers abducted in eastern Sudan

On 4 June, armed men abducted 14 Eritrean asylum-seekers as they were traveling in a convoy organised by the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees (COR) in eastern Sudan. The convoy was transporting a total of 49 Eritrean asylum-seekers from Wad Sharifey reception centre near Kassala to Shagarab refugee camp when the armed group opened fire and kidnapped the 14 people, including seven unaccompanied children (six boys and one girl), five women and two men. According to UNHCR, six additional asylum-seekers suffered minor injuries during the attack after they jumped from the truck in an attempt to escape. Sudanese authorities are investigating the case and UNHCR is providing support to the survivors, who are now in Shagarab camp. This incident comes amidst a period of improvement in the number of kidnappings and trafficking cases in eastern Sudan, thanks to ongoing efforts and cooperation of the Government and UNHCR.

Over 20,000 people need aid in EJM, South Darfur

According to a recent assessment mission to government-controlled parts of South Darfur's East Jebel Marra locality, over 20,000 people are in urgent need of emergency shelter and household supplies, water, health and nutrition services, and food security and livelihood assistance.

The mission was conducted from 31 May – 3 June and included representatives from local authorities and the national NGOs Jebel Mara Charity Organisation (JEMCO), National Initiative for Development Organisation (NIDO), Mubadiroon and Al Shumoo for Peace and Development. The last humanitarian mission to East Jebel Marra was in November 2014 when the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visited Feina and Kidingeer.

Partners visit western Jebel Marra, Central Darfur

From 3-7 June, an inter-agency team including UN agencies, international NGOs and government agencies conducted a needs assessment mission to Guldo and Nertiti in the

Over 20,000 people need assistance in East Jebel Marra locality

Western Jebel Marra area of Central Darfur. Some 17,000 displaced people have fled to the area since January 2015 due to conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement- Abdel Wahid (SPLM-AW) in the Golo and Rokoro areas of North Jebel Marra locality. The mission represents a positive development, as five previous attempts to visit the area this year were denied by security authorities. Results of the mission will be released shortly. A follow-up mission is currently being discussed by OCHA with HAC and local authorities.

HAC: some 4,000 IDPs have arrived in West Kordofan from East Darfur in May

According to HAC in West Kordofan State, over 4,000 displaced people have arrived in the state from East Darfur in May of this year. HAC will allow aid organisations to assess the needs of the displaced people in areas with good security. According to initial HAC assessments, the displaced people are in need of emergency shelter and household supplies, food and health services.

HAC: New displacements from East Darfur to West Kordofan in May 2015

Source: HAC

Location	Families	Individuals
Et Boon	113	565
Admira Faga Elhala	49	245
Abu Khabob	43	215
Mugland	72	360
Almugadma	85	425
Abu Bitakh	180	900
Abuhumaid	235	1,175
Ghubaish	44	220
Total	821	4,105

Humanitarian assistance to displaced people in South Kordofan

Aid organisations continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced people in South Kordofan State. All people displaced in March in El Abassiya and Rashad localities have received emergency household and shelter supplies. In Rashad locality, emergency household and shelter supplies were provided to some 600 displaced families (about 3,000 people) newly arrived in the locality. Additional requests for emergency household supplies have been submitted to UNHCR for 900 South Sudanese families (about 4,500 people) taking refuge in Abu Jubaiha and El Leri localities.

WFP has distributed 1,685MT of food to 49,271 people, most of whom are displaced, in Kadugli, Reif Asharqi, El Leri, Gadeer and Talodi localities as part of their general food distributions. In El Abassiya and El Leri localities, over 5,000 refugees were provided with three-month food rations and distributions to another 4,000 refugees are underway in El Leri. In addition, WFP is working with the Ministry of Education to start school feeding programmes in the second half of the year targeting 28,000 children in accessible localities.

Over 3,500 return to their homes in Central Darfur

According to HAC, some 3,500 displaced people taking refuge in IDP camps in the Um Dukhun area have returned to their home villages of Muraya, Sufalawin, Magula, Abugoya, Magan, Dango, Malo in Um Dukhun locality. As the returns were spontaneous, no assistance was provided in the return villages. According to HAC, these villages lack even the most basic services. HAC and UNHCR plan to conduct a needs assessment mission to the area in the coming days.

The returnees initially fled their homes due to fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat groups in 2013-2014. In March of this year, the two tribes signed a peace agreement, allowing people to return to their homes due to improved security in the area.

Over 4,000 IDPs from East Darfur are in need of emergency shelter and household supplies, food and health services

Over 3,500 IDPs return to their homes in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur

Some 1,000 IDPs in Yassin locality, East Darfur, still unable to return home

Some 1,000 displaced people taking refuge in East Darfur's Yassin town are unable to return to their homes in Kweikai village (10km north of Yassin town) due to security concerns. They fled to Yassin town after their village was razed on 31 March during violence triggered by cattle thefts. The international NGO Tearfund distributed soap to these people in May and will distribute emergency household supplies in the coming weeks. Last month HAC distributed 9 MT of sorghum. Access to nutrition and health services is provided in Yassin town by the international NGO, American Refugee Committee (ARC).

FEWS NET: Food security to deteriorate in June as the lean season begins

Conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur may face crisis levels of food insecurity

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Sudan Food Security Outlook May report, food security conditions are expected to deteriorate in June as the lean season begins and poor households start to rely more on markets for food. The areas of greatest concern are the conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur where displaced people and civilians without access to humanitarian assistance will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity, FEWS NET reports. Conflict disrupts trade, access to markets, as well as access to agricultural labour and land. FEWS NET also reports that an estimated 20 to 25 per cent of poor households in the drought prone areas of Red Sea, and the northern parts of North Darfur and North Kordofan states are likely to face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity by the beginning of the lean season in June. This is mainly due to income deficits and the inability to purchase their minimum food requirements.

Projected food security outcomes, May to June 2015

Source: FEWS NET

