

HIGHLIGHTS

- HAC takes lead of the humanitarian response in East Darfur, sending relief items for 24,000 people to Abu Karinka.
- New displacements from East Darfur arrive in North Darfur and West Kordofan states.
- Severe weather hits five villages near Abyei town, leaving 210 households in need of assistance.
- Fighting in South Sudan expected to cause influx of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, where many refugee sites face overcrowding.

FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	3.1 million
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IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.5 million
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GAM burden	2 million
Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR)	168,000

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	143,363
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

28%
reported funding



A displaced woman sits in her shelter in Tawilla, North Darfur (UN)

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HAC leading humanitarian response in East Darfur

The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has informed humanitarian partners that it is leading the humanitarian response in Abu Karinka, following conflict between the Ma'aliya and Southern Reizegat on 11 May. Humanitarian partners will only be authorized to access the area once HAC has delivered its assistance and identified any remaining gaps, HAC said. HAC has already conducted a rapid assessment in the area and dispatched relief items sufficient for the 24,000 individuals it estimates to be in need of assistance. The relief items sent include 5,000 bags of cereal, 2,500 bags of pulses, 1,250 jerry cans of vegetable oil, 250 bags of salt, 4,800 plastic sheets, 4,800 plastic mats, 250 cooking sets and 700 tents. HAC Federal, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Al Zubair Charity Organization, Zakat Chamber, and Civil Defence Department donated the items; HAC and SRCS will conduct the distributions. In addition to Abu Karinka, HAC reported that the conflict affected two other villages, El Gidamia and El Khitma, on the border of Abu Karinka and Ed Daein localities. Initial estimates indicate 740 people and 840 people were affected in each village, respectively.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and humanitarian partners continue to negotiate with local and federal authorities for immediate and unhindered access to the affected areas. International partners have said that no assistance will be given unless they are able to independently assess the humanitarian needs in the area. Humanitarian partners have also requested a clearer understanding of how current government relief is being distributed and to whom.

IDPs from East Darfur move into West Kordofan State

West Kordofan State authorities conducted a mission to Babanusa and Abyei-Muglad localities to assess the needs of IDPs that have arrived from East Darfur. Initial figures estimate that around 6,000 individuals were displaced and are in need of food assistance, health services, emergency shelter and household items. HAC is currently compiling a mission report and will communicate its findings to humanitarian partners.

East Darfur IDPs arrive and receive aid in El Lait locality, North Darfur

According to the local NGO Community Development Organization (CDO), 5,340 unverified new IDPs from East Darfur arrived at six locations in El Lait locality, North Darfur. The IDPs came from Jad El Sid, Abu Karinka, Bwaytel and El Nair villages in East Darfur and have settled in Dalil Babikir, Fattaha, Shaq El Asaad, Jodat Abu Sufyan and El Lait towns in North Darfur. An estimated 4,733 of these IDPs have taken shelter in seven schools across El Lait locality. The schools are currently on summer holiday, but classes are set to resume on 14 June. If IDPs remain in the schools beyond this date, education for an estimated 2,639 students could be disrupted. As such, partners have prioritized the distribution of emergency shelters and household items for IDPs residing in the schools.

An unverified 5,340 new IDPs from East Darfur arrived in El Lait locality, North Darfur

CDO conducted mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings for 821 children under age five among these IDPs, identifying 50 cases of severe acute malnutrition and 136 cases of moderate acute malnutrition. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was 22.7 per cent, which is significantly higher than the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. All malnourished cases were referred to nutrition centres in El Lait, and provided with BP-5 biscuits and emergency blanket supplementary feeding.



A girl undergoes a MUAC screening in Darfur (UN)

Return of IDPs in Yassin town delayed due to fighting

The planned return of nearly 1,000 IDPs from Yassin town to Kweikai village scheduled for 21 May did not take place due to insecurity in Abu Karinka. Consequently, humanitarian partners are now discussing with HAC how assistance will be provided to these IDPs in their current location in Yassin town, as a rescheduled date for return has not been set. The IDPs fled to Yassin town after Kweikai village was burnt to the ground on 31 March during violence triggered by cattle thefts.

Displacement reported in Blue Nile State

On 27 May, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan ad interim, Mr. Geert Cappelaere, issued a statement expressing his concerns over reports of large-scale displacement in Blue Nile State's Bau locality and possibly in other parts of the state. The statement follows reports from partners on the ground in El Roseires locality responding to the new arrivals from Bau locality. For now, the response is focusing on provision of emergency shelter and household materials. However, there are concerns that land disputes with the host communities could arise as the areas of arrival already face shortages of water and basic services. Tensions may be further compounded once the rainy season arrives and farmers begin planting their crops.

Partners deliver aid throughout Central Darfur

The international NGO Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) constructed 150 emergency latrines in Abata return village in Zalingei locality. The latrines will serve the existing community as well as seasonal returns expected during the rainy season. NCA has also received funding from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) to improve water and sanitation facilities in Hasahisa, Khamsa Digaig and Hameedia IDP camps in Zalingei town. Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) distributed 596 hygiene kits, 150 cleaning tools and soap to 3,320 households in Kabar IDP camp, Umm Dukhun locality. The distribution follows an improvement in the security situation resulting from the peace agreement signed by the Misseriya and Salamat tribes last month. In Morlanga IDP camp, TGH constructed two open wells and formed a local steering committee in a step towards handing over their activities to the community.

Emergency supplies distributed for new arrivals in Hasahisa IDP camp

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supplied 808 newly displaced people in Hasahisa IDP camp with emergency shelter and household items. With this distribution, the emergency shelter and household item needs of all 1,448 verified new IDPs in the camp have been met. The World Food Programme (WFP) assisted some 640 people from this group with emergency food rations. WFP is currently processing emergency food assistance for the remaining people. UNICEF, along with local humanitarian partners, is assessing the water and sanitation needs of the new IDP arrivals.

Water and sanitation facilities in Guldo town will only serve 60 per cent of the population with enough water to meet SPHERE emergency standards

Water and sanitation facilities improved in Guldo town, Central Darfur

NCA, through funding from the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), distributed 500 emergency latrine slabs and conducted a cleaning campaign in Guldo town, Western Jebel Marra locality. NCA also identified locations for the drilling of four hand pumps and construction of a water yard, set to begin next week. The organisation had been waiting since the beginning of April to receive permission from local authorities to access the area before operations could begin. However, even after installation of the hand pumps and construction of the water yard, water and sanitation facilities in Guldo town will not be sufficient for its population of 17,300 people, which includes both the host community and IDPs. Only 9,500 people, 60 per cent of the total population, will have enough water to meet the SPHERE emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day. Clean water has been in limited supply in Guldo town since the arrival of 16,000 IDPs over the past three months. The displaced people reportedly fled their homes due to fighting between government forces and an armed group. Of the 16,000 new arrivals, some 12,000 people still have not received food assistance due to the inability of humanitarian partners to undertake verification and registration; a precondition for the delivery of food assistance. Security authorities have repeatedly turned down requests by humanitarian partners to undertake a verification mission in the area.

Returns and new displacements in North Darfur

From 18 to 21 May, an inter-agency mission verified that since 2006 some 16,800 returnees from Chad have returned to their villages in El Tina and Kornoi localities, North Darfur. Approximately 2,600 of the returnees reside in three villages in southern El Tina locality: 1,400 individuals in Andur village, 700 individuals in Sassa village, and 500 individuals in Tuntubay. The other 14,200 individuals reside in the Hilaliya area of Kornoi locality. Community leaders indicate that a key constraint encountered by returnees is a lack of basic social services, particularly education.

200 newly displaced people arrive in Tawilla, North Darfur

On 15 May, almost 200 people arrived in Rowanda IDP camp in Tawilla following a reported attack on the village of Hillat Hager on 8 May. According to the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the perpetrators looted then burned around 90 houses in Hillat Hager, situated approximately 23 km west of Tawilla. No injuries or deaths were reported, but the village is now deserted with an estimated 70 per cent of its houses razed. IOM is registering the new IDPs, after which the humanitarian assistance will be provided.

Abyei villages hit with strong winds, heavy rains

210 households in need of emergency shelter materials following severe weather near Abyei town

On 19 May, strong winds and heavy rains destroyed around 60 shelters in villages near Abyei town. On 21 May, the five affected villages (Mulmul, Abyei Jong Yum, Nyin Kuac, Abyeithony, and Gung Bibal) underwent a rapid needs assessment conducted by the Abyei Relief and Reconstruction Commission (RRC) and humanitarian partners. The assessment found that in addition to 60 destroyed shelters, some 150 households also required plastic sheeting for roofing and floor repairs. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) confirmed stocks of plastic sheeting and emergency household supplies in Abyei town are sufficient to cover needs. Humanitarian agencies will begin distributing supplies early in the week.

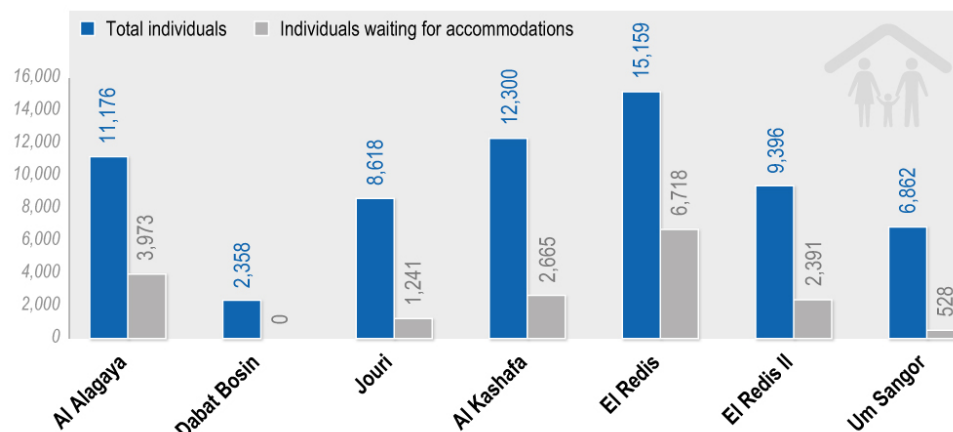
77,139 South Sudanese refugees in White Nile

As of 20 May, the total number of South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan since December 2013 is 143,363 according to UNHCR. This figure has reduced from last week due to the ongoing individual registration exercise in Jouri Camp, where the number of refugees has decreased by over 4,000 individuals. UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society

With overcrowding a growing concern in the majority of White Nile camps, finding space for additional refugee influxes is a priority

(SRCS) also began the registration exercise in Al Kashafa camp and expect to finish in the first week of June. Al Kashafa is one of the largest refugee sites in White Nile State, hosting an estimated 12,300 South Sudanese refugees. In total, White Nile State hosts 77,139 South Sudanese arrivals. With overcrowding a growing concern in the majority of White Nile camps, finding space for additional refugee influxes is a priority. UNHCR is currently holding discussions with local authorities and community leaders on possible solutions to camp congestion. Potential plans focus on an extension of Al Alagaya site in El Jabalian locality and the establishment of new sites.

Individuals waiting for accommodation in White Nile camps



Source: UNHCR

More refugees expected due to increased fighting in South Sudan

The conflict in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity States is worsening, causing an increase in the number of IDPs in the area and the potential for large movements of refugees into Sudan. On 19 May, Government sources confirmed that many South Sudanese from Upper Nile State had already arrived in El Salam locality, White Nile State. Although estimated numbers are not yet available, they are expected to be in the high hundreds. In South Kordofan State, HAC conducted a verification mission in Al Tadamon locality in the eastern part of the state in response to reports of refugee arrivals. The HAC team registered over 600 individuals, some of whom had arrived in early May. Humanitarian partners in the area are updating contingency plans and undertaking preparedness measures in anticipation of an influx of refugees.

Upsurge of crime targeting humanitarian operations in Central Darfur

On 19 May, seven armed men forcibly entered the compound of an international aid organization in Zalingei, assaulting four local security guards and stealing two trucks at gun point. On 20 May, two armed men unsuccessfully attempted to carjack a UN vehicle that was travelling near Zalingei town. The previous week, a UN agency vehicle was carjacked by two armed men while on mission in Umm Dukhun town. Also in the previous week, unknown perpetrators removed three newly installed hand pumps from bore holes in Komsari return village, Zalingei locality. Humanitarian partners in the area have expressed concern that removal of hand pumps and solar panels from bore holes and water stations has been an increasing trend this year, with serious implications for the continued provision of water to people in need. Likewise, the upsurge in carjacking risks hampering humanitarian operations and delivery of aid in remote field locations. In response, humanitarian partners in the area have called upon UNAMID and the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) to conduct further investigations and security risk assessments. UNICEF and the Government's Department of Water and Sanitation (WES) plan to conduct awareness sessions with communities on the protection of water facilities.

The removal of hand pumps and solar panels is increasing in 2015, with serious implications for the continued provision of water to people in need