

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 95,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in the first three and a half months of 2017; the total number is 389,000 since Dec 2013.
- Lack of funding may affect the provision of health services in Otash IDP camp, South Darfur.
- Japan funding will allow for some 95,000 children U2 years in South and West Kordofan to be vaccinated against measles and polio.
- About 160,000 people are in need of assistance in the Abyei area.

## FIGURES 2017

# people in need in Sudan (2017 HNO)	4.8 million
# people in need in Darfur (2017 HNO)	3 million
GAM caseload (2017 HNO)	2.2 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 April 2017	388,596
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 March 2017	144,866

## FUNDING

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

**58.3%**  
Reported funding  
(as of 23 April 2017)



South Sudanese refugees in the Abu Simsim border area in East Darfur (March 2017, Sanad Charity)

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## Over 95,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in 2017

Over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan during the first half of April, bringing the number of refugee arrivals from South Sudan to over 95,000 since the beginning of 2017, according to the most recent update from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This is a 32 per cent increase since the end of 2016. Overall, the number of South Sudanese refugees who have sought shelter and assistance in Sudan since December 2013 is almost 390,000 people.

The highest numbers of new arrivals in 2017 are reported in East Darfur and White Nile states - about 68 per cent. As of 15 April 2017, Sudan hosts about a quarter of the estimated 1.6 million South Sudanese refugees in the region, according to UNHCR.

### 2017 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan by state

State	Number of new refugees	% of new arrivals in 2017
East Darfur	35,668	37%
White Nile	30,001	31%
South Kordofan	15,735	18%
West Kordofan	9,334	10%
South Darfur	4,846	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,584</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key facts about South Sudanese refugees in Sudan



Women & children



Living in camps



Living in settlements



Living in urban areas



At reception centres



South Sudanese refugees in the Abu Simsim border area in East Darfur (March 2017, Sanad Charity)

## Funding gap for health services in Otash IDP camp, South Darfur

*Lack of funding may affect the provision of health services in Otash IDP camp, South Darfur*

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that up to 185,000 people in South Darfur's Otash IDP camp and surrounding neighbourhoods are at risk of facing difficulties in accessing health services due to funding constraints. The international NGO World Vision International (WVI) and the national NGOs Rufaida Health Organisation (RHF) and Kuwait's Patient Helping Fund (PHF) run health facilities in the camp.

Otash camp is located in the northern outskirts of Nyala town and hosts an estimated 110,000 people, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Due to its proximity to the town, health services in the camp serve an estimated additional 75,000 people, including those from the local community and new IDPs from East Jebel Marra who arrived in the camp between May and December 2016.

According to WHO and based on health service standards, the current health facilities in Otash IDP camp are insufficient to properly serve the people in need and an additional five basic health units are needed to cover health needs. All health facilities in the camp receive between 6,000 and 7,000 people per week. WHO's implementing partner, the national NGO Rufaida Health Foundation (RHF), will have to close down operations in May if they do not receive funding. Urgent mobilisation of funds to fill health gaps in Otash IDP camp is required.

## Japan funding for UNICEF support to vulnerable women and children in South and West Kordofan

On 13 April, the Government of Japan announced a US\$955,000 grant to UNICEF. The grant will help address basic humanitarian needs of children and their caregivers in South and West Kordofan states, with a focus on health, education, nutrition and the integration of water and sanitation. The project targets vulnerable IDPs, refugees and host communities in South and West Kordofan.

The funds will enable some 95,000 children under the age of two years to be vaccinated against measles and polio; 70,000 pregnant women to be attended by skilled birth personnel; while 60,000 infants will be provided with essential newborn care. The funds will also support the training of 250 health staff on skilled birth attendance and newborn care, as well as Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) protocols for communities and health facilities. In addition, three gender and disability-sensitive health and nutrition centres will have access to drinking water resources and improved sanitation facilities with hygiene promotion interventions.

About 10,000 children from IDP, refugee, and host communities will have access to child-friendly education services and an additional 3,700 children and adolescents will have access to extra-curricular activities including life skills to prevent and deal with health consequences of violence, abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, this support will help provide access to education through the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and the provision of teaching and learning materials for over 10,000 vulnerable and conflict-affected school age children.



Children at a child-friendly space run by Save the Children in Darfur

*Japan's funding will allow for some 95,000 children U2 years in South and West Kordofan to be vaccinated against measles and polio*

## About 160,000 people are in need of assistance in the Abyei area

*Approximately 160,000 people are in need of some form of assistance in the Abyei area, according to UN SG's latest report on the Abyei area*

The United Nations Secretary General's (UN SG) most recent report on the Abyei area states that the humanitarian situation has remained relatively stable in the absence of large-scale clashes and displacement. Nevertheless, the presence of armed elements, sporadic inter-communal conflict and the absence of public institutions and government services continue to drive humanitarian and recovery needs, the report said.

Approximately 160,000 people are in need of some form of assistance in the Abyei area, and 20,000 Ngok Dinka remain displaced after fleeing south of the Kiir/Bahr-el-Arab River in 2011, according to the UN SG's report. Since April 2016, some 13,000 Ngok Dinka have returned to their areas of origin as a result of a gradual improvement in the security situation, though many continue to commute to areas further south to access education and other services. Many have settled very close to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) operating bases. In addition, approximately 8,000 people displaced from neighbouring areas in South Sudan because of basic food needs and insecurity remain in the Abyei area and receive humanitarian assistance across all sectors.

The failure by the parties to establish the Abyei Area Administration, and the resulting sense of insecurity, have hampered governance, the rule of law and the sustainable provision of public services, presenting a considerable impediment to the sustainable return of displaced persons. In addition to the Ngok Dinka, there are approximately 25,000 Misseriya in the north of Abyei and 35,000 seasonally nomadic Misseriya who entered the area in late 2016 and are expected to return in mid-2017, the report said.

Meanwhile, funding for humanitarian activities is scarce, including in the health sector, and engagement is mostly limited to humanitarian assistance, except for quick-impact projects that are allocated by UNISFA. The International Organization for Migration, often in collaboration with international NGOs, helps with the implementation of quick-impact projects. The activities of international NGOs (funded directly by donors or through United Nations agencies) cover all sectors, including nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene and livelihoods. These activities are conducted almost entirely in the central and southern parts of Abyei. Some United Nations agencies and two national NGOs are able to operate in northern Abyei, with support focused on the rehabilitation of public buildings/facilities and water points, community livelihoods and vaccination of livestock.

*Funding for humanitarian activities is scarce in the Abyei area*



Local residents at a water point in the Abyei area (2016, IOM)

## New UN-World Bank framework to build resilience and sustain peace in conflict areas

*The UN and World Bank sign a partnership framework on building resilience for the most vulnerable people*

On 22 April, the UN and World Bank signed a partnership framework that focuses on building resilience for the most vulnerable people by reducing poverty, promoting shared prosperity, enhancing food security, and sustaining peace in crisis-affected situations, according to the [joint UN-World Bank statement](#).

This framework, signed by UN SG António Guterres and World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim, is in response to global calls for both institutions to work more closely together on prevention and reducing needs, risks, and vulnerability as the world faces a spike in violent conflict.

Under this framework, the UN and World Bank will work in complementary ways to: reduce the multi-dimensional risks of crisis and help prevent violent conflict; develop joint analyses and tools for more effective solutions; coordinate support to address protracted crises including forced displacement; and scale up impact by leveraging financing.

The framework builds on almost a decade of efforts to strengthen UN-World Bank collaboration in crisis-affected situations, updating an earlier framework signed in 2008. It reflects developments since then, including commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit last May calling for a “new way of working” that shifts the focus from “meeting needs” to “reducing needs, risks, and vulnerability.”

Recognising that the UN and World Bank have different comparative advantages and mandates, the framework outlines guiding principles. These principles will ensure that collective efforts encompass developmental, humanitarian, political, security, peacebuilding, human rights, economic, and social dimensions, with the goal of advancing integrated solutions based on the needs of each country.

Sudan is a pilot country for the humanitarian-development nexus, with humanitarian actors in the country working on a 2017-2019 Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy.

### Upcoming humanitarian-development nexus event alert!

**The STAIT is pleased to invite you to:**

**Humanitarian Development Nexus!**  
**What is the New Way of Working? Practical examples**



**Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> May 2017 60 minutes**

**John Ging**

OCHA Dir. of Operations; WHS New Way of Working work stream co-chair  
&

**Marta Ruedas**

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Sudan

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