

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The influx of South Sudanese refugees to Sudan continues with over 31,000 refugees arriving in June alone, according to UNHCR.
- Aid agencies provide assistance to some 11,400 people affected by conflict in Abu Karinka and 800 in El Gidamia, East Darfur.
- Some 15,000 returnees to Um Dukhun locality lack basic services in their hometowns.
- In West Darfur, WFP's food voucher programme in El Geneina IDP camps will assist some 70,000 people.
- Aid agencies in the Abyei area are pre-positioning humanitarian supplies in advance of the rainy season.

## 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)	180,506

## FUNDING

**1.04 billion**  
requested in 2015 (US\$)

**35%**  
reported funding



A food voucher trader in an IDP camp in West Darfur (WFP)

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## Over 31,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in Sudan in June alone

The influx of South Sudanese refugees to Sudan continues with a total estimated 180,500 refugees having arrived in the country since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). As fighting in South Sudan continues, more people continue to flee into Sudan. According to UNHCR, in the last week alone, 7,722 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into White Nile, West Kordofan and South Kordofan. This brings the total number of arrivals in the month of June alone to over 31,000, and to 65,055 since the start of 2015.

In the last week, some 2,200 refugees arrived in West Kordofan's Kharasana area and some 1,800 arrived in South Kordofan, according to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). Of those who arrived in South Kordofan some 1,200 individuals went to Greid and Sirajaya villages in Abu Jubaiha locality and the remaining 500 individuals took refuge in El Leri.

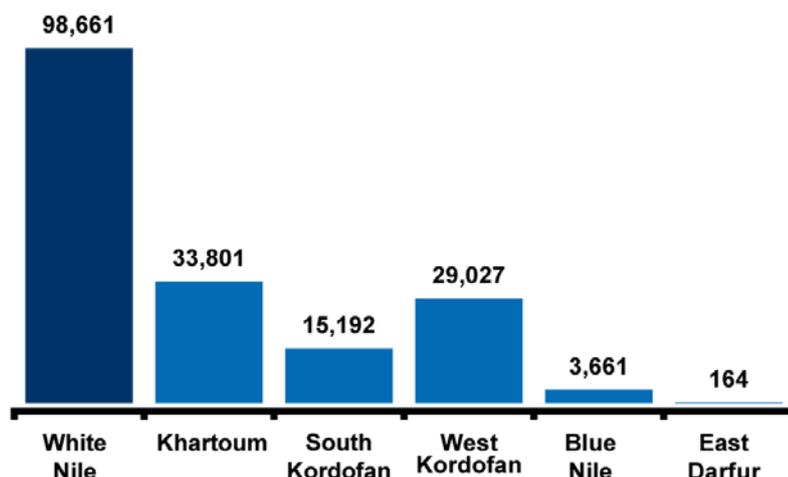
### Response to the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

In White Nile State, refugee children continue to be screened for malnutrition across all sites in the state. In June, 4,864 children were screened, of whom 60 were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 155 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). All affected children were provided with the required treatment. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) are conducting trainings for the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) as well as the treatment of SAM and MAM.

In Al Alagaya site, UNHCR delivered 200 tents to decrease current pressure from the influx of new arrivals and protect refugees from exposure to harsh environmental conditions. Shelter materials have also been delivered to 700 newly arrived households in Al Kashafa and El Redis 2 sites.

### South Sudanese refugees as of 24 June

Source: UNHCR



In Um Sangor site, the national NGO Sub Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and the international NGO Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) constructed four water bladder platforms with six taps each. The two NGOs also trained 30 hygiene promoters with the support of UNICEF. In addition, the Government's Department for Water and Sanitation (WES) is constructing two additional platforms to increase water availability and the sustainability of water bladders at the site. Also in Um Sangor site, the MoH conducted a measles vaccination campaign on 19 June for all South Sudanese children between 9 and 15 years. This is part of a larger ongoing measles vaccination campaign to cover both refugees and host communities in the state.

Heavy winds during the last week damaged the clinic in Jouri site, forcing the clinic to close all services, with the exception of emergency cases. The MoH has started the rehabilitation and construction of the clinic, the laboratory room and the pharmacy. Health workers operating the Jouri clinic have not received their salaries for four months, which is further limiting the response capacity to refugee health needs. UNHCR is currently in discussion with partners to take over running costs for some clinics in White Nile State, as the funds provided by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) will run out in the end of June.

## Aid agencies deliver in Abu Karinka, East Darfur

Aid agencies have begun delivering assistance to people affected by conflict in East Darfur's Abu Karinka town (50km northeast of Ed Daein town) and El Gidamia village (25km northeast of Ed Daein town). A recent inter-agency mission reported that 980 homes had been burnt to the ground, with an additional 1,300 homes damaged in Abu Karinka town, affecting an estimated total of 11,400 people. In El Gidamia village, 149 homes were burnt to the ground, affecting an estimated 800 people. Most of the affected people lost their food stocks as well as their livelihood sources.

In response to humanitarian needs created by this violence, the World Food Programme (WFP) has sent 235 metric tons (MT) of emergency food to Abu Karinka. All affected households in Abu Karinka and El Gidamia are receiving this aid. In Abu Karinka, the 4,900 people whose homes were destroyed will receive two-month food rations. The 6,500 people whose homes were looted will receive one-month food rations. In Al Gidamia village, food distributions to the 800 people whose homes were destroyed will receive two-month food rations.

The World Health Organization (WHO) in Nyala has sent two rapid response kits to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to address health needs in Abu Karinka. Each kit can support 10,000 people for three months. In addition, UNICEF and the SMoH – with logistical support from the international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) – have sent plumpy nut nutritional supplements to Abu Karinka.

## Some 15,000 IDPs return home in Um Dukhun

*Some 15,000 displaced people have returned to their homes in Um Dukhun following improved security conditions*

An estimated 15,000 people have returned to their homes in Central Darfur's Um Dukhun locality, according to findings of a needs assessment mission conducted in 10 villages (Sur, Soufalawin, Muraya, Teratear, Magola, Muradaf, Magaun Giwageen, Malla and Dango) on 17 June. The mission included the international NGOs Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH),



A family needing assistance in Central Darfur's in Um Dukhun area (UN file photo)

International Medical Corps (IMC), Tearfund, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) as well as representatives from HAC and WES.

According to the mission findings, people returned to these villages from internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Um Dukhun locality between May – June 2015. All the villages lack basic services such as healthcare, water and sanitation, and education. The people require emergency shelter and household supplies, as the majority of returnees are living in temporary shelters constructed from grass. Agricultural supplies are also required so the cultivation of farms can begin, according to the findings.

These people were displaced between 2013-2014 by fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the locality. Improved security in the area following the peace agreement signed between the tribes in March has facilitated returns. Another assessment is planned for early next month to determine humanitarian response.

### **All newly displaced people in Guldo town receive emergency supplies**

UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council have finished the distribution of emergency shelter and household supplies to 7,800 newly displaced people in Central Darfur's Guldo town. With the completion of this distribution, the 16,200 newly displaced people in Guldo have now all received emergency shelter and household supplies.

WFP is arranging the transportation of 90 MT of food for 9,500 displaced people in Guldo who were identified during a recent inter-agency assessment. In March, WFP distributed emergency food rations to 4,300 displaced people in the town. According to aid organisations, there are still gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, reproductive health services and a need for skilled medical staff in the town clinic.

## **WFP voucher programme covers 70,000 people in El Geneina locality, West Darfur**

*WFP food voucher programme assisting some 70,000 IDPs in camps in West Darfur*

WFP is implementing a commodity voucher programme covering nearly 70,000 people in nine IDP camps in West Darfur's El Geneina locality.

The programme, implemented in partnership with Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), was first piloted in 2011 in Sultan House IDP camp in El Geneina town and targeted over 5,000 people. The programme was scaled up in 2014. Commodity voucher beneficiaries receive six food commodities, mainly millet, sorghum, groundnut oil, pulses, sugar and salt, totalling 8.4kg per person. The programme is implemented through 37 local traders in El Geneina's main market. The programme contributes an average of US\$500,000 to the local economy every month.

In addition to providing food assistance to the most vulnerable, the commodity voucher programme aims to stimulate the local economy by increasing the production and procurement of locally-produced staple commodities. It also decreases delays in delivery of assistance and ensures the maximum transfer of donor funds to people in need, due to the reduction in delivery costs.

### **Results of the WFP IDP camp profiling exercise in El Geneina IDP camps**

WFP is conducting a camp profiling exercise in IDP camps in Darfur to assess the level of vulnerability among verified households. The exercise facilitates the provision of assistance based on needs and vulnerabilities, rather than IDP status alone. According to



IDPs registering for food vouchers in Ardamata camp, West Darfur (WFP)

the Population Forum Working Group (PFWG) in May 2015, there are currently 341,097 displaced people in West Darfur.

Results of the WFP profiling exercise in El Geneina, West Darfur, revealed that 26 per cent of the IDP caseload has developed strong coping mechanisms and may be moved off general food assistance. About 40 per cent of the caseload will be shifted to seasonal support or Food for Assets (FFA) activities and some 33 per cent will continue to receive monthly general food distributions.

The IDP profiling exercise started in 2013. It assessed the needs of each individual family separately and categorised displaced people into four vulnerability categories - high, medium, low and none. The exercise is currently ongoing across all Darfur states.

## Movement of people from Bau locality continues

According to national NGOs in Blue Nile State, a second wave of movement of people from Blue Nile's Bau locality to Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities took place on 24 June with about 1,361 families (some 8,200 people) moved. With the movement of 16,300 people on 10 June, the total number of people moved from Bau locality has reached an estimated 24,500 people. The reason for this displacement is still unconfirmed. Most of these people are women and children and are in urgent need of food, emergency household supplies and health services, according to health actors in Ed Damazine town. They have yet to receive any humanitarian assistance. HAC has agreed for UNICEF and WES to verify and assess the needs of these people in Ed Damazine and El Roseires localities.

In response to needs, the national NGO AORD will distribute 1,414 emergency household supplies, provided by UNHCR, to families moved to El Roseires locality. The international NGO ADRA and the national NGO Mubadiroon will distribute emergency shelter supplies to the same families. In Ed Damazine locality, the national NGO JASMAR will distribute emergency household supplies to 800 families.

## Aid agencies prepare for the rainy season in Abyei

Preparations for the rainy season are underway in the southern parts of Abyei, and humanitarian partners have already prepositioned 80 per cent of the food rations required. Construction of another food warehouse in Agok, with a storage capacity up to 2,500 metric tons of mixed food commodities is also in the final stages.

Food distributions by WFP and Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD) are ongoing for the 81,222 displaced people and returnees in the southern areas of Abyei. However, the rations have been halved since March due to the lack of funding. An additional 6,842 displaced people from Unity State, South Sudan continue to receive full food rations. WFP will soon shift these general food distributions to more targeted distributions that focus on livelihoods, education and nutrition.

Construction of shelters is underway for 205 people identified as most vulnerable and for people whose homes were destroyed during the attack on Marial Achak on 2 March. A total of 26 hand pumps have been rehabilitated and the installation of 22 new pumps is in progress, which will bring the total number of water outlets in the area to 249. In addition, 42 water yards were built or rehabilitated in all parts of the area. A lack of government staff for health and education facilities remains a key challenge for humanitarian actors, particularly teachers fluent in English in the central and southern areas of Abyei.

Due to Government access restrictions, more limited humanitarian assistance is being provided to some 15,000 vulnerable people in the northern areas of Abyei. This includes provision of health services in two clinics and the delivery of education supplies, uniforms and furniture to schools. Two water yards were also rehabilitated in the north for use by seasonal nomads. However, sanitation and latrine use remains poor in this area. Efforts to promote safe sanitation and hygiene practices are severely impeded by a lack of implementation capacity, funding shortfalls, and delays on the delivery of construction materials due to restrictions.

*Some 15,000 vulnerable people in the northern areas of the Abyei area are receiving limited assistance due to access restrictions*