

HIGHLIGHTS

- Interventions begin for displaced population in Mellit, North Darfur
- INGOs resume activities in South Darfur, following lifting of government access restrictions to IDP camps
- Registration of South Sudanese continues in White Nile State
- Improved food security conditions expected in relatively secure areas of Sudan, but acute food insecurity will persist in conflict-affected areas, according to FEWS NET



Aid arrives in Mellit, North Darfur (UN)

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Humanitarian aid to Mellit, North Darfur

Fighting that broke out between the Berti and Zayadia tribes in late February/early March, resulted in the displacement of some 67,000 people in Mellit locality (18,239 in Mellit town and 48,819 in Saiyah and surrounding villages) according to community sources. A head count of IDPs is planned next week in the 11 affected villages to confirm the overall IDP figures and plan further responses. The immediate priorities for Mellit locality include rehabilitation or upgrade of existing water facilities, support for health facilities, disposal of reported unexploded ordnance (UXO), and distribution of food and emergency household items to the 191 families whose shelters were reportedly torched during the conflict.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has delivered an Interagency Emergency Health Kit to the health facilities in Gharrona and Saiya towns, which contain assorted essential drugs and medical supplies adequate for 24,000 people for one month. The Government has distributed tents to 180 households in Saiyah and rehabilitated a borehole in Tofai village. Aid partners and the Department of Water and Sanitation (WES), with support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), rehabilitated the water station in Mellit hospital. The German Red Cross in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and UNICEF conducted Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening for new arrivals in Mellit and Saiyah and found Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) to be below emergency threshold levels at 9.4 per cent. Most nutrition facilities that were closed during the conflict are operational again and currently treating 70 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases identified during the MUAC screening. Distribution of food and emergency household supplies will commence following completion of the head count exercise.

Access restrictions to IDP camps in South Darfur lifted

A tense and unpredictable security situation in South Darfur continued to limit humanitarian access throughout much of the state in the past week. Reports of fighting between Government forces and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) in the southern parts of the state and tribal tensions between the Gimir and Bani Halba tribes in Haraza village led to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) imposing restrictions on humanitarian movement into field locations and IDP camps. However, following advocacy by humanitarian partners, humanitarian operations were able to resume on 3 May. In Dereig IDP camp, food distribution for 21,161 beneficiaries recommenced; in Kass, local authorities allowed World Vision International (WVI) to conduct a general food distribution for over 55,000 people. Restrictions on movement into IDP camps in Nyala town were also lifted, allowing operating partners access to Kalma, El Salam and Al Sereif camps. However, discussions are still going on with HAC as to the quantity of fuel cleared by the authorities needed by partners to run motorised water pump operations.

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
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Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese) (UNHCR)	168,000
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South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	134,244
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FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

27%
reported funding

WFP plans school feeding programme in South Kordofan

World Food Programme (WFP) announced its intention to start a school feeding programme targeting 40,000 students in South Kordofan. The agency will meet with HAC and the Ministry of Education to develop selection criteria for the project, scheduled to start in July of this year. This is the first time that WFP is offering a school feeding programme since conflict broke out in the state in 2011.

Aid for fire victims in East and West Darfur

In East Darfur, 250 of the 413 households identified for assistance following a series of fire incidents that occurred between 26 February and 25 March in El Neem IDP camp received emergency household supplies from Tearfund.

In West Darfur, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) delivered emergency household supplies to seven households affected by a fire in Abuzar Camp, El-Geneina. Save the Children (SCS) assessed and delivered emergency household supplies to the families affected by a separate fire incident in Kerenik camp that destroyed 12 shelters on 27 April.

134,244 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as of 29 April 134,244 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since fighting erupted in South Sudan in December 2013. Aid agencies continue to assist the refugees, having reached 86,778 new South Sudanese arrivals with food assistance and emergency household items to date. White Nile State hosts the majority of new South Sudanese arrivals with 58 per cent, followed by Khartoum state with 24 per cent of new arrivals.

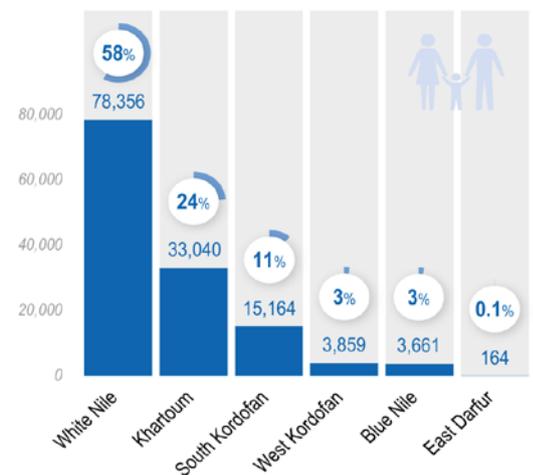
Individual registration continues in White Nile State, set for completion before the rainy season

Since 15 April, UNHCR and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) teams have registered just over 2,500 people in Jouri camp. Two more registration teams are beginning a parallel registration exercise in Al Kashafa and El Redis camps. At the current rate, registration in White Nile State is set to finish before the rainy season begins in late June.

New education, water and sanitation facilities for South Sudanese and host community children

With support from the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF completed an education infrastructure and water and sanitation project that delivered 30 classrooms and four latrines with handwashing facilities in the host communities of Al Kashafa, Jouri and El Redis camps in El Salam locality, and Al Algaya camp in El Jabalain locality. The schools will accommodate 3000 children when the new school year begins and have already enabled nearly 300 children in Jouri to sit for Grade 8 exams by serving as an examination centre.

With funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNICEF in partnership with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is constructing 35 semi-permanent classrooms with latrines for both boys and girls in six schools located in



Source: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

At the current rate, registration in White Nile State is set to finish before the rainy season begins

Al Salam and El Jabalian localities. Upon completion of this project, 3,500 children from both the South Sudanese and host communities will enrol in the schools.

Registration of South Sudanese in Khartoum ongoing

The Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) has registered an additional 3,552 South Sudanese in Khartoum, bringing the total number registered to 136,450 people. Registered individuals receive ID cards that enable them access to basic services such as healthcare, pensions and employment. The total population of South Sudanese in Sudan is estimated to be some 500,000 people, comprising both new arrivals since the outbreak of conflict in December 2013 and those who remained in Sudan upon separation of South Sudan in 2011.



ID cards provide life-saving medical care for South Sudanese refugees in Khartoum state (UNHCR)

FEWS NET: Food Security, April – September 2015

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook report for April to September 2015 predicts 'Minimal' food insecurity – equivalent to the International Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 1 – in the relatively secure areas of Sudan from May to June due to above-average harvests from the previous agricultural season. The number of food insecure people in drought prone-areas of Red Sea, Kassala, North Kordofan, White Nile and North Darfur states is expected to drop below the five-year average as a result of improved access to food and income sources. In conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states, acute food insecurity is likely to persist despite the above-average harvest due to limited income generating opportunities, restricted humanitarian access, disruptions in access to cultivation and markets, and lack of basic health services.

The size of the food-insecure population is likely to reach 4.2 million during the peak lean season

The start of the lean season in June - one month later than normal - will likely bring an increase in the number of food insecure people in Sudan from the current 3.5 million people to 4 million people, with a possible peak of 4.2 million people in August/September 2015. Most current food insecure people are in Darfur (70 per cent) and South Kordofan (15 per cent), and the prevalence of 'Crisis' (IPC Phase 3) level food insecurity is mainly among IDPs in Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) controlled areas of South Kordofan and new IDPs in Darfur.

Staple food prices remained stable or slightly decreased in February and March

Adequate market supplies and low household demand have allowed for stable or slightly decreased staple food prices between February and March 2015. Prices declined by 10 to 25 per cent for sorghum and 5 to 10 per cent for millet compared with March of last year. Prices for both, however, remain 70 and 75 per cent above the five-year average, respectively. A seasonal rise in prices is expected from July to September across all markets in line with the seasonal reduction of market supplies and increased demand during the lean season. Such increases are likely to remain similar to last year, which were also well above the five-year average due to high inflation, local currency depreciation and high production costs.

Food security likely to deteriorate in areas of concern in North and Central Darfur

Tawilla Locality, North Darfur, will likely face 'Crisis' (IPC Phase 3) level food insecurity as the lean season peaks from July to September. From April to June, IDPs are expected to remain in 'Stressed' (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity and will be able to meet

minimum food requirements, but only with humanitarian assistance. Tawilla locality is typically a deficit area dependent on outside food supplies to meet local demand. As conflict and insecurity has reduced trade and staple food supply to Tawilla and other areas of North Darfur, the seasonal rise of staple food prices has accelerated in North Darfur. Sorghum and millet prices increased between 5 and 13 per cent from February to March, mainly in the conflict-affected areas. Further price increases of 10 to 15 percent are expected from April to September due to the seasonal decline in market stocks, increased reliance on market purchase as a main food source, limited access to food and income sources and inability to cultivate land due to conflict.

About 30 per cent of the 71,285 protracted IDPs in Western Jebel Mara/Nertiti locality in Central Darfur are likely to face 5 to 10 per cent food consumption deficit during the lean season. A majority of the new IDPs residing in conflict-affected area that have no access to humanitarian assistance are likely to face 'Crisis' (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity. Despite the above-average harvest of 2014/1025 agricultural season in Central Darfur, conflict continues to interrupt market functioning and trade flow in Nertiti locality, where more than 35 per cent of the total population is displaced. Increasing staple food prices and reduced access to income sources will constrain access to food through market purchases. Atypical livestock migration and grazing on farmland during the rainy season is likely to heighten inter-tribal conflict causing destruction of crops, loss of assets, and possibly new displacement.

Map: FEWS Net, Current Food Security Outcomes (April 2015)

Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

