HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting between Government forces and the SPLM-N in South Kordofan continues to affect civilians, with more people displaced and civilian structures hit in SPLM-N areas, according to aid organisations.
- FEWS NET forecasts that 40 per cent of IDPs and host communities in SPLM-N areas of South Kordofan will face emergency levels of food insecurity through September 2014.
- UNHCR reports that it has been decided to relocate 30,000 South Sudanese refugees from Kilo 10 reception site in White Nile to five alternative sites.
- UH RC/HC says sharp increase in humanitarian needs in Sudan requires increase in funding to meet the needs of vulnerable people.

FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDPs in Darfur – in 2013</th>
<th>2 million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in 2014 (to date)</td>
<td>322,000</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)</th>
<th>157,000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)</td>
<td>353,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudanese refugees in South Sudan &amp; Ethiopia (UNHCR)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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FUNDING

995 million requested in 2014 (US$)

36.6 % reported funding

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Civilians affected by fighting in South Kordofan

Reports received from the South Kordofan and Blue Nile Coordination Unit (SKBNCU), an informal locally-led unit to support more effective humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected civilians in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, indicates that fighting between Government forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) continued to affect civilians.

SKBNCU reports that over the past week 59 bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of Kauda town, a major town controlled by the SPLM-N. While no civilian casualties were reported, the aerial bombings hit a number of civilian structures, including an office of a local aid organisation, a market, an orphans’ school, and a former hospital.
building, according to SKBNCU. In addition, these attacks have prevented farmers from tending their fields at the critical time, as the planting season has started, SKBNCU said. The UN does not have access to SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and is unable to verify these reports.

**In SPLM-N areas 40 per cent of IDPs and host communities food insecure**

Meanwhile, in its latest report the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), a global food shortages and food insecurity watchdog, stated that the SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan are experiencing the highest (emergency) levels of food insecurity in Sudan. FEWS NET forecasts that in SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan, Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) levels of food insecurity will persist among 40 percent of IDPs and host community households through September 2014.

In Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, FEWS NET estimates that most households are likely to face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity through September 2014. This is due to the fact most vulnerable households in Government-controlled areas have relatively better access to markets and humanitarian assistance than in SPLM-N-controlled areas, according to FEWS NET.

**More people seeking shelter in Government-controlled areas**

The Government of Sudan’s Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in South Kordofan reports that over the past week an estimated 1,130 people have fled from the eastern Nuba Mountains area to El Leri, El Abbasiya and Talodi localities in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan following fighting. These IDPs are in urgent need of food assistance, non-food relief supplies, health, nutrition, and child protection support as the majority of the displaced people are women and children, according to HAC.

In total, 13,000 people have fled fighting in SPLM-N areas and sought shelter in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan over the past few weeks, according to HAC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

**Returns to Blue Nile from Maban refugee camps in South Sudan**

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that hundreds of refugees have returned to Blue Nile from Maban refugee camps in Upper Nile State due to significant food shortages in the camps. Aid organisations on the ground in Blue Nile have also reported that some refugees may have returned to SPLM-N areas in the state.

On 2 June, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) have reassured the Sudanese refugees in Maban that WFP plans to distribute full food rations to refugees in June. In addition, WFP is at an advanced stage of discussions with the Government of Sudan to restore cross-border movement of humanitarian cargo. A number of areas affected by conflict in South Sudan are close to the Sudanese border and the shorter distance, as well as available logistics infrastructure, makes it easier to provide aid to vulnerable people.

**South Sudanese in White Nile to be relocated**

Following advocacy from humanitarian organisations, the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security announced that a decision has been made to relocate all arrivals from South Sudan at Kilo 10 reception site in White Nile State to five alternative sites, as the Kilo 10 is subject to flooding. There are an estimated 30,000 South Sudanese refugees at Kilo 10.
UNHCR reports that it has been decided to relocate 30,000 South Sudanese refugees at Kilo 10 reception site in White Nile to five alternative sites. Site, mainly children and women, accounting for 35 per cent of all South Sudanese refugees. While the details and dates of the relocation are yet to be determined, an upcoming meeting with the Commissioner-General of HAC is expected to focus on these details. The first site, Khaira Tawakalna, is confirmed and is approximately 80 km north of Kilo 10. The relocation can occur within one day so transitional arrangements such as way stations will not be required, according to UNHCR.

A joint relocation plan will be compiled by UNHCR, outlining immediate steps to be undertaken by each sector. UNHCR has already commenced preparations for logistics and transportation. The relocation plan will also identify which categories of people are to be transported first.

Overall, the number of new arrivals from South Sudan has not changed significantly over the past week and stands at 84,734 people, according to UNHCR.

Needs assessments in Khartoum open areas

UNHCR reports that a rapid needs assessment in Khartoum began on 25 May, covering both new and old South Sudanese caseloads in 33 different residential and "open areas" in Khartoum. The focus is on immediate humanitarian needs, as well as on the prioritisation of response. Emergency medical referrals, family tracing referrals and nutrition interventions will also be made throughout the assessment for most vulnerable cases. According to UNHCR, prior to the arrival of South Sudanese fleeing conflict in South Sudan, Sudan hosted an estimated 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin. Meanwhile, the planned relocation of some 6,000 South Sudanese (who are part of the old caseload of 350,000 people) to Al Amel in Jebel Aulia has been postponed due to the selected site not being suitable due to complaints from local businesses. The second site is to be identified and the initial number of 6,000 people to be relocated is subject to change as different communities also may be targeted for relocation. More detail will be available once the alternative site is identified.

More arrivals from South Sudan in South Kordofan

HAC in South Kordofan reports that 147 people from South Sudan arrived in El Leri locality of South Kordofan this week. The immediate needs of these refugees are food, non-food relief supplies and health facilities. These figures and humanitarian needs are yet to be verified and assessed by partners. Overall, 13,713 people from South Sudan have arrived in South Kordofan since January 2014, according to IOM. This accounts for 16 per cent of all new arrivals from South Sudan since the beginning of the year.
Lack of water and sanitation services to new IDPs in Mellit and Zam Zam camp, North Darfur

Worsening sanitation situation threatens health of new IDPs in Mellit

Aid agencies in North Darfur State are concerned about the alarming sanitation situation of 4,400 new IDPs near the Mellit team site of the African Union – UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) who have been sheltering at the site since March 2014. Local authorities have insisted on relocating the new IDPs to a new undisclosed location, but the IDPs have said that they are unwilling to relocate from the current location due to fears for their safety.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has for the past month been negotiating with the local authorities to permit basic emergency humanitarian interventions, especially for construction of temporary latrines and communal shades at the current site. However, as the local authorities have not permitted the construction of latrines, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has requested humanitarian organisations supporting WASH interventions to mobilise the IDPs to build their own drainage latrines as a temporary mitigation measure against a possible disease outbreak.

Meanwhile, health activities are ongoing and WFP has distributed 50.3 metric tons of emergency rations, including one month of nutritional supplies. On 4 June, OCHA will lead a response monitoring missions to Mellit and make further attempts to engage the local authorities to facilitate a response while relocation is pending.

Suspension of water supplies to new IDPs in Zam Zam camp

The international NGO Plan Sudan reports that its Technical Agreement (TA) to provide the newly displaced people in Zam Zam camp near El Fasher in North Darfur with access to water and sanitation has not been approved by HAC. This has resulted in the suspension of water and sanitation activities for about 28,000 new IDPs in the camp, which is one of the largest camps in Darfur. Since the onset of the new displacement in April 2014, due to conflicts in surrounding villages, Plan Sudan has been providing water and sanitation services for the new arrivals, including water tankering. UNICEF reported that since 16 May 2014, no fuel supply has been provided to Zam Zam camp due to constrains in fuel transportation clearances, consequently water services have been disrupted. UNICEF and the Government’s Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Department are following up with HAC to get the required clearance.

More funding required as needs increase in Sudan

On 1 June, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan expressed deep concern over the marked increase in humanitarian needs in Sudan, which are not met with sufficient humanitarian aid, putting at risk hundreds of thousands of affected people throughout the country. By 2 June 2014, the UN and its partners had received only 36.6 per cent of the US$995 million needed to meet the country’s humanitarian needs.