

## HIGHLIGHTS

- An increase in the number of new South Sudanese refugees into White Nile State may be expected, according to UNHCR.
- Since 2011, about 100,000 Syrians have arrived in Sudan, mainly in the greater Khartoum area, according to Government estimates.
- An estimated 7,000 new IDPs arrived in Katur village from the Kosa area in Tawilla locality, North Darfur State, according to the local authorities.
- About 4,000 new Jebel Marra IDPs arrived in Guldo town following hostilities between SAF and SLA-AW.



South Sudanese refugees in a camp in White Nile State (2016, UNHCR)

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## Continuing flow of South Sudanese new refugee arrivals in White Nile State

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) reports that South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive through Joda, El Mqeins and Kuek border points in White Nile State. About 1,500 South Sudanese (505 households) arrived through the three border entry points between 1 and 15 September bringing the number of new arrivals through these three points to 16,209 individuals (5,828 households) so far this year.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported in its [latest update](#) that an increase in the arrival rate of South Sudanese refugees into White Nile State may be expected. This trend has been observed in previous years and usually coincides with the end of the rainy season.

As of 15 September, White Nile hosted 102,961 South Sudanese refugees who have arrived since December 2013. This represents about 41 per cent of all registered South Sudanese refugees in Sudan (248,870).

### New South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan (1 January – 24 September 2016)

(verified and estimated)

State	Location	No. of reported and registered individuals	Percentage of the new arrivals in 2016	Source
<b>East Darfur</b>	Various locations	54,246*		SRCS, IOM, HAC, IA mission
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>54,246</b>	<b>60%</b>	
<b>North Darfur</b>	Al Lait	5,306**		WFP/CDO
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,306</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	
<b>South Darfur</b>	Bileil IDP camp Other locations	5,324 275		COR SRCS
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>5,599</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	
<b>West Kordofan</b>	Kharasana El Meiram	3,920 4,538		HAC WFP
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>8,458</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	
<b>South Kordofan</b>	Various locations	1,266		HAC
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1,266</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	
<b>White Nile</b>	Various locations	14,346		SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>14,346</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	
<b>Khartoum</b>	Open areas	940		SRCS/UNHCR
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>940</b>	<b>1%</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,161</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*Movement of refugees between various locations in East Darfur continues, including movements from Buram and Al Radom, South Darfur. \*\*Pending verification as secondary movement.

## FIGURES 2016 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2015) Up to 3.2 million

Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2015) Up to 2.6 million

GAM caseload 2.1 million

South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 15 September 2016 248,870

Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 July 2016 137,413

## FUNDING

390.6 million  
US\$ received in 2016

41%  
Reported funding

In 2016, over 90,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan, of whom about 60 per cent are in East Darfur. The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein, capital of East Darfur State, to the new Kario site (which started on 20 August) is ongoing. Close to 3,500 refugees had voluntarily relocated as of 24 September.

### Syrian and Yemeni refugees in Sudan

Sudan also hosts significant numbers of Syrian refugees and several thousand Yemeni refugees who have arrived in Sudan over the past few years. According to Government of Sudan estimates, about 100,000 Syrians have arrived in Sudan, predominantly in the greater Khartoum area, since 2011. Since the escalation of conflict in Yemen, UNHCR has recorded a growing number of Yemeni arrivals in Sudan, with 1,334 registered as of the end of August. The Government of Sudan regards Yemeni arrivals as brothers and sisters and visas are not required for their entry. Yemeni arrivals have access to UNHCR assistance and services, including targeted financial assistance to those identified as extremely vulnerable.

*Since 2011, about 100,000 Syrians have arrived in Sudan, predominantly in the greater Khartoum area, according to Government*

## Inter-communal violence displaces an estimated 7,000 people in Tawilla, North Darfur

An estimated 7,000 newly displaced people have arrived in Katur village from the Kosa area, both in Tawilla locality, North Darfur State, according to the local authorities. The new IDPs fled their homes in early September following inter-communal violence between farmers and pastoralists in the Kosa area. Katur is located about 85km southwest of El Fasher, capital of North Darfur, and 65km southwest of Tawilla town.

The Wali of North Darfur instructed the North Darfur Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to coordinate with the Area Humanitarian Country Team (A/HCT) on the needs assessment and response to these new IDPs. Humanitarian organisations and the A/HCT are currently working on the matter.

According to the 9 June 2016 [Special Report](#) of the UN Secretary-General (SG) and African Union Commission Chairperson on the United Nations - African Union Mission in Darfur, causes of inter-communal conflict are inherently linked to those of the broader Darfur conflict. Historically, this form of violence arose mainly between nomadic herder and sedentary farming communities over the ownership and use of resources, such as land. In 2015, inter-communal fighting was the reason for about one third of all conflict-related fatalities and accounted for over 40 per cent of displacement in Darfur.



The situation has been further exacerbated by the widespread proliferation of weapons and the inadequacy of rule of law and judicial institutions, which contributes to a culture of impunity and the weakening of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and reconciliation processes, according to the SG report.

The Government of Sudan has recently announced a series of security measures and programmes to stem small arms proliferation in Darfur and improve the security and safety situation in major urban and peri-urban areas of the region.

*An estimated 7,000 new IDPs arrived in Katur village from the Kosa area in Tawilla locality, North Darfur State, according to the local authorities*

## Over 4,000 new Jebel Marra IDPs arrive in Guldo, Central Darfur

*About 4,000 people fled 11 villages in Western Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur State, and arrived in Guldo town following hostilities in the area*

On 24 September, community leaders reported that about 4,000 people (812 households) fled 11 villages in Western Jebel Marra locality, Central Darfur State and arrived in Guldo town following hostilities in the area between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) during the previous week.

According to community leaders in Guldo town, the new arrivals are in dire need of food, shelter and essential household supplies and access to health and protection services. In addition, some community leaders reported that over the past week more people from Jebel Marra arrived in Nertiti North camp, but the exact numbers could not be ascertained as there has been no comprehensive needs assessment.

On 19 September an estimated 5,500 to 12,500 new IDPs arrived in Nertiti North camp, Central Darfur from SLA-AW-controlled areas in Western Jebel Marra locality following reported hostilities between SAF and SLA-AW in the area. In addition, about 15 new IDPs arrived in Sortony IDP site, North Darfur on 21 September from Golo in Central Darfur State, according to humanitarian organisations.

Access to sites in Central Darfur where people displaced from Jebel Marra since January are staying has been extremely limited, with humanitarian actors granted partial access. It has therefore not been possible to verify the scope of displacement and needs. Since the start of the Jebel Marra crisis in January 2016, inter-agency teams have been able to access and register only 4,584 new IDPs in two camps in Zalingei, capital of Central Darfur (for more information please see the most recent [Jebel Marra Crisis Fact Sheet](#)).

### Displacement from Jebel Marra in 2016 (as of 31 July 2016)

State	Location	Reported no. of IDPs	Source	IDPs registered, verified or assisted
<b>NORTH DARFUR</b>	Sortony	21,536	WFP	21,536 (WFP beneficiary number)
	Subtotal <b>52,912</b>			
	Tawilla	25,283	WFP	25,283 (WFP beneficiary number)
	Shangil Tobaya	3,184	WFP	3,184 WFP e-GFD*
	Kebkabiya town	2,909	WFP	2,909 WFP e-GFD
<b>CENTRAL DARFUR</b>	Hassahisa IDP camp	3,211	HAC / IA team	3,211 by IA team
	Subtotal <b>80,124 - 115,124**</b>			
	Hameedia IDP camp	1,428	HAC / IA team	1,373 by IA team
	Guldo	24,545	HAC	
	Thur	12,075	HAC	
	Golo	60	HAC	
	Nertiti town & camps	21,415	HAC	
	Fanga Suk	4,200	Various sources	
	Rokoro	1,000	Various sources	
	Daya village	2,190	Sheikhs	
	Boori and Wadi Boori	10,000 - 45,000	Various sources	
<b>SOUTH DARFUR</b>	Kass	12,180	Various sources	12,180 registered by IOM
	Subtotal <b>25,930</b>			
	Deribat	835	SRCS	
	Otash IDP camp	6,756	IOM	6,756 registered by IOM
	Mershing	4,574	IOM	4,574 registered by IOM
	Menawashi	372	IOM	372 registered by IOM
	Malam town	1,213	IA team	1,213 registered by IOM
<b>Total</b>		<b>at least 158,966</b>		<b>82,591</b>

\*e-GFD – emergency General Food Distributions

\*\* according to various sources, there are unconfirmed reports of an estimated 50,000 - 85,000 people displaced in parts of Jebel Marra, however, confirmation of reported displacements in the area remains impossible due to lack of humanitarian access.