

In this issue

- New influx of refugees from South Sudan P.1
- Food security improves compared to 2016 P.2
- Food insecurity in SPLM-N areas P.3
- Water shortages in Sortony IDP site, ND P.4

HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost 20,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in South Kordofan and White Nile over the past week.
- Food security situation in Sudan slightly improved compared to the same period last year, according to IPC.
- Food insecurity in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and among new IDPs in parts of Jebel Mara is a major concern, according to FEWS NET.
- Water supplies to IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur reduced sharply from 13.7 to 8 litres per person daily due to the ground water level drop in the area, according to aid agencies.



South Sudanese refugees in El Leri, South Kordofan (March 2017, UN)

Almost 20,000 South Sudanese refugees arrive in one week

Nearly 20,000 South Sudanese refugees reportedly arrived in White Nile and South Kordofan states between 29 April and 6 May, according to the most recent update on South Sudanese influx into Sudan by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This latest influx follows intense fighting in the Kodok and Tonga areas in South Sudan's Upper Nile and deteriorating humanitarian situation due to increasing needs and security concerns in areas where displaced civilians have gathered in Aburoc and the Protection of Civilian (PoC) site in Malakal. The majority of newly arrived refugees are women and children.

While the upcoming rainy season may limit civilian movements, reports from humanitarian actors in South Sudan indicate that between 35,000 and 50,000 people have been displaced in the affected areas and could try to flee to Sudan before the rainy season, which usually lasts from June to September.

Of the nearly 20,000 refugees who arrived over the past week, over 9,300 (about 1,300 per day) arrived in White Nile and nearly 6,000 arrived in South Kordofan, with an additional 4,000 estimated to be transiting through South Kordofan on their way to White Nile, UNHCR reported.

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 refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 30 April 2017	375,719
Other refugees and asylum seekers (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 March 2017	144,866

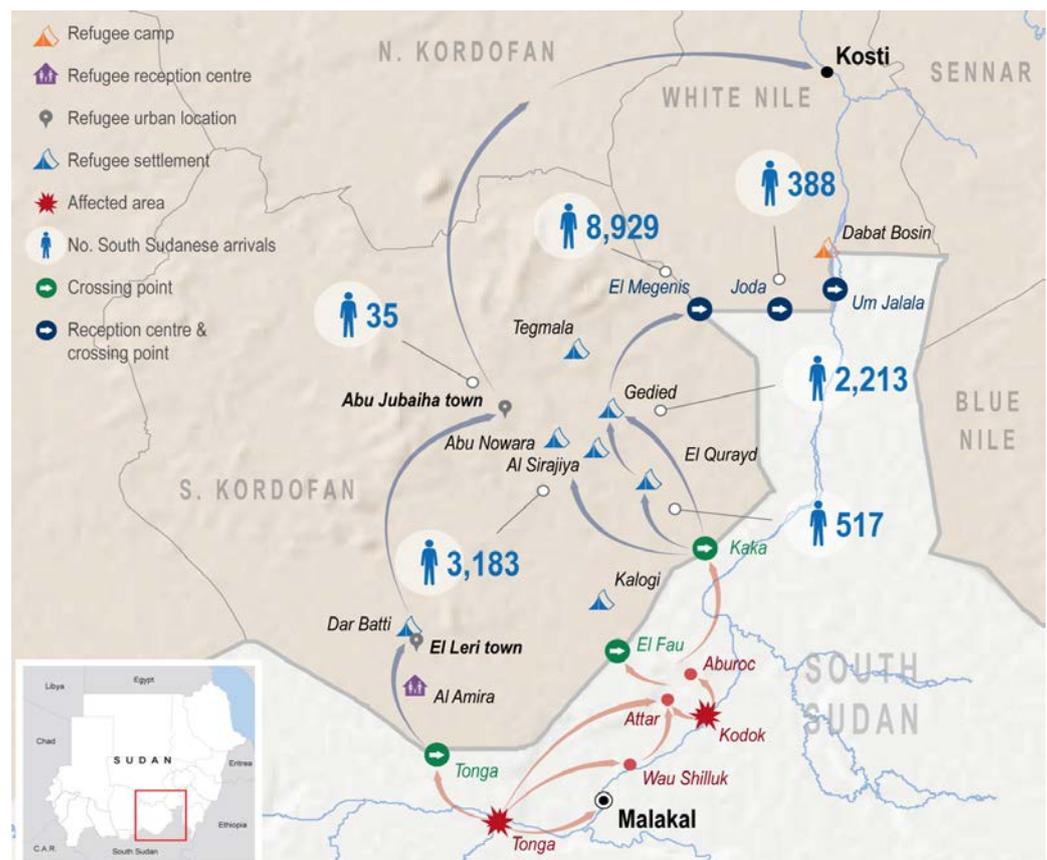
FUNDING

566.8 million
US\$ received in 2016

58.3%
Reported funding
(as of 7 May 2017)

Most recent arrivals in South Kordofan & White Nile (29 April-6 May 2017)

Source: UNHCR



About 375,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan since December 2013, according to UNHCR

Following these latest arrivals during the second half of April and first week of May, the total number of South Sudanese refugees who sought shelter and assistance in Sudan since December 2013 stands at over 375,000, according to [UNHCR](#). Given the higher than anticipated arrival figures, UNHCR and inter-agency partners are now anticipating up to 180,000 new refugee arrivals into Sudan by the end of 2017.

More information on the recent influx can be found in [UNHCR Sudan's Flash Update](#).



South Sudanese refugees who newly arrived in El Leri, South Kordofan (March 2017, UN)

Food security situation in Sudan slightly improved compared to the same period last year, according to the latest report by IPC covering the period of April to June 2017

Food security improves compared to last year - IPC

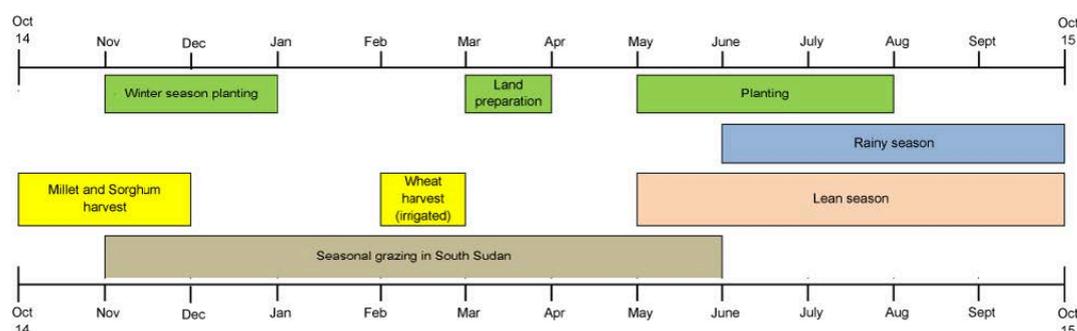
The food security situation in Sudan has slightly improved compared to the same period last year, according to the latest [report](#) by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) covering the period April to June 2017. As a result of generally favourable rainfall during the 2016 summer cropping season in most parts of Sudan in terms of both amounts and distribution, almost eight million metric tonnes (MT) of cereals were produced in Sudan in 2016-2017 agricultural season (roughly November – February). This includes about 5.9 million MT of sorghum, 1.5 million MT of millet and a 0.5 MT of wheat, according to the IPC update. Sorghum production during the 2016-17 harvest season is 146 per cent higher compared to the previous season's drought-affected production and 68 per cent higher than the average production during the harvest season of the previous five years. For millet, 2017 production is 187 per cent higher compared to 2016 and 93 per cent higher than the average production of the previous five years.

According to [FEWS NET](#), sorghum, millet and wheat are main staple foods in Sudan. In aggregate terms, Sudan is surplus-producing in sorghum, self-sufficient in millet, and faces a structural deficit in wheat, FEWS NET states.

Main staple food prices seasonally declined during harvest period of January to February

Sudan Seasonal Calendar

Source: FEWS NET



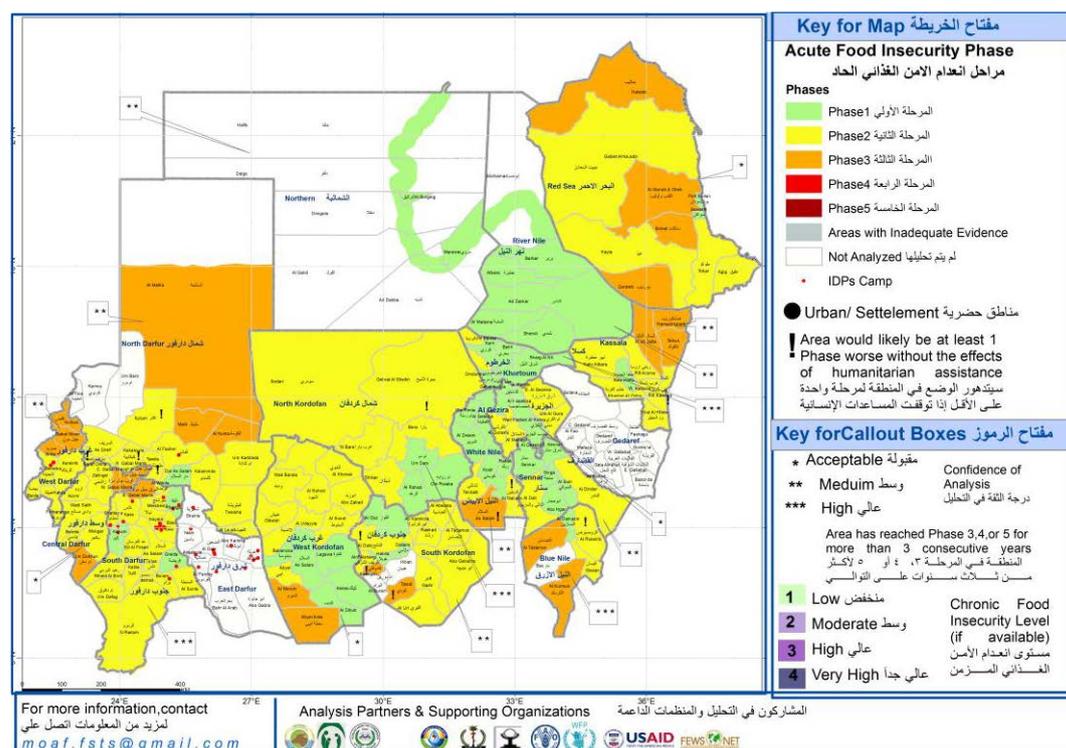
in most markets due to this year's good production, the IPC report said. During March, prices either remained stable or slightly increased, as prices increased about 10 to 15 per cent in some markets. However, current cereal prices levels remained on average 10 per cent above last year and over 45 per cent above the recent five-year average due to high production costs. IPC estimates that between April and June 2017, about 2.9 million people in Sudan (8 per cent of the total population) will be experiencing IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and another 161,000 people (less than 1 per cent) Phase 4 (emergency) levels of food insecurity.

Food security continues to deteriorate in parts of South Kordofan and Jebel Marra – FEWS NET

Food insecurity among IDPs and poor residents in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and new IDPs in parts of Jebel Marra is likely to deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels from May/June to September 2017 – FEWS NET

FEWS NET reported in its most recent [update on food security in Sudan](#) that by March/April 2017, food insecurity among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poor residents in Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) areas of South Kordofan and new IDPs in parts of Jebel Marra in Darfur has already deteriorated to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). According to FEWS NET, food security in these areas is likely to deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) by May/June through September 2017 due to displacement, restrictions on movement and trade flows, and limited access to normal livelihoods activities.

Following above-average 2016/17 harvests, staple food prices either remained stable or increased between February and March, particularly in some arid areas of Darfur and Red Sea states, and South Kordofan, which was affected by dryness in 2016. Prices remained on average over 45 per cent above their respective recent five-year average, FEWS NET reported.



Water shortages in Sortony IDP site, North Darfur

Humanitarian organisations in Sortony IDP site in North Darfur, which hosts 21,500 people, report that the reduction of ground water levels in the nearby *wadi* (seasonal riverbed) Khor Tui due to seasonal fluctuation has resulted in a significant reduction of water quantity supplied to IDPs over the past week. The average daily water delivery through trucking and through the piped water network varied between 100,000 litres - equivalent to 4.6 litres per person per day (l/p/d) - and 170,000 litres (equivalent to 8 l/p/d). A month ago, an estimated 295,000 litres (around 13.7 l/p/d) were supplied daily.

Water supplies to IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur reduced sharply from 13.7 to 8 litres per person daily due to the ground water level drop in the area, according to aid agencies

Partners providing water and sanitation services in the area are intensifying efforts to increase the water supply as the reduction has seriously impacted the provision of basic services in the area, including health, nutrition, and others. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) is ensuring that water supply at clinics, schools and child friendly spaces (CFSs) is secured daily. The State Ministry of Health (SMoH), the international NGO Oxfam America and the national NGO Kebkabiya Small Holders Charitable Society (KSCS) continue implementing hygiene promotion and sanitation activities, including garbage collection campaigns. There are 21,553 IDPs from Jebel Marra in Sortony who arrived in the area mainly during the first half of 2016 seeking shelter and assistance.



IDPs in Sortony, North Darfur queuing for water (April 2016, UNAMID)

Humanitarian Coordinator and HAC Commissioner General visit Sortony

On 8 May, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) in Sudan, Ms. Marta Ruedas and the Commissioner General of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Adam, led a joint field visit to Sortony IDP site. The delegation was accompanied by the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Deputy Joint Special Representative, the Head of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Sudan as well as the North Darfur Health Minister representing the Wali (Governor) of North Darfur and other federal Government officials from Khartoum.

Mission members met IDP leaders currently residing in Sortony, who provided an update on the humanitarian assistance being provided by international and national humanitarian actors, and the additional support required in the areas of security, water, health and education services. This visit took place within the overall context of the constructive collaboration between HAC and the national and international humanitarian aid community in the country, and offered an opportunity to examine the quality of assistance being provided to the 21,500 IDPs living in the Sortony area, the RC/HC said.

IOM tackling water and sanitation needs of IDPs in Abu Kershola, South Kordofan

An estimated 11,500 vulnerable IDPs in Abu Kershola locality, South Kordofan will benefit from WASH assistance thanks to funding support from USAID/OFDA

An estimated 11,500 vulnerable IDPs in Abu Kershola locality, South Kordofan State will benefit from water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance thanks to funding support from the USAID Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Rapid Response Fund (RRF). The international NGO Mercy Corps Scotland (MCS) will implement the delivery of assistance. The project will tackle the critical WASH emergency situation in the targeted areas by installing, operating and maintaining 20 emergency water sources and establishing 330 emergency shared latrines, targeting the most vulnerable households. In addition, training on hygiene promotion will be delivered by volunteers through household visits and public events, to improve collective hygiene practices.

The targeted IDPs in Abu Kershola locality had initially fled from their places of origin in El Abbasiya locality to El Rahad and Rashad localities and were then forced to move a second time to Abu Kershola. These IDPs are vulnerable with many female-headed households, unaccompanied minors and older people, and they have not received any humanitarian assistance since their initial displacement in June 2016, according to IOM.

An inter-agency needs assessment mission was carried out in the area between November 2016 and January 2017. The assessment highlighted that access to safe water is extremely low or non-existent in the area. Most people, together with their cattle, rely on a few traditional hand-dug wells providing contaminated water. The assessment revealed that the sanitation and hygiene situation in the targeted area is alarming, with very few latrines, open defecation and high incidences of fever, diarrhoea, vomiting and eye and skin infections, particularly amongst young children.



IDPs from Abu Kershola, South Kordofan in Umm Ruwaba, North Kordofan (2014, AORD)