

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 80,000 people returned to Umm Dukhun locality, Central Darfur between 2014 and 2016.
- Returnees in Um Dukhun have poor access to basic services—such as water, education, health and nutrition services.
- Over 300,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013.
- WFP provided food assistance to 3.9 million people across Sudan in 2016.

FIGURES 2016 HRP

# people in need in Sudan (2016 HNO)	5.8 million
# people in need in Darfur (2016 HNO)	3.3 million
GAM caseload	2.1 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (registered by UNHCR) - as of 10 Feb 2017	305,000
Refugees of other nationalities (registered by UNHCR) - as of 31 Oct 2016	140,626

FUNDING

568.4 million
US\$ received in 2016

59%
Reported funding
(as of 12 February 2017)



Women talking to an aid worker in a return village in Um Dukhun locality (2017, UNAMID)

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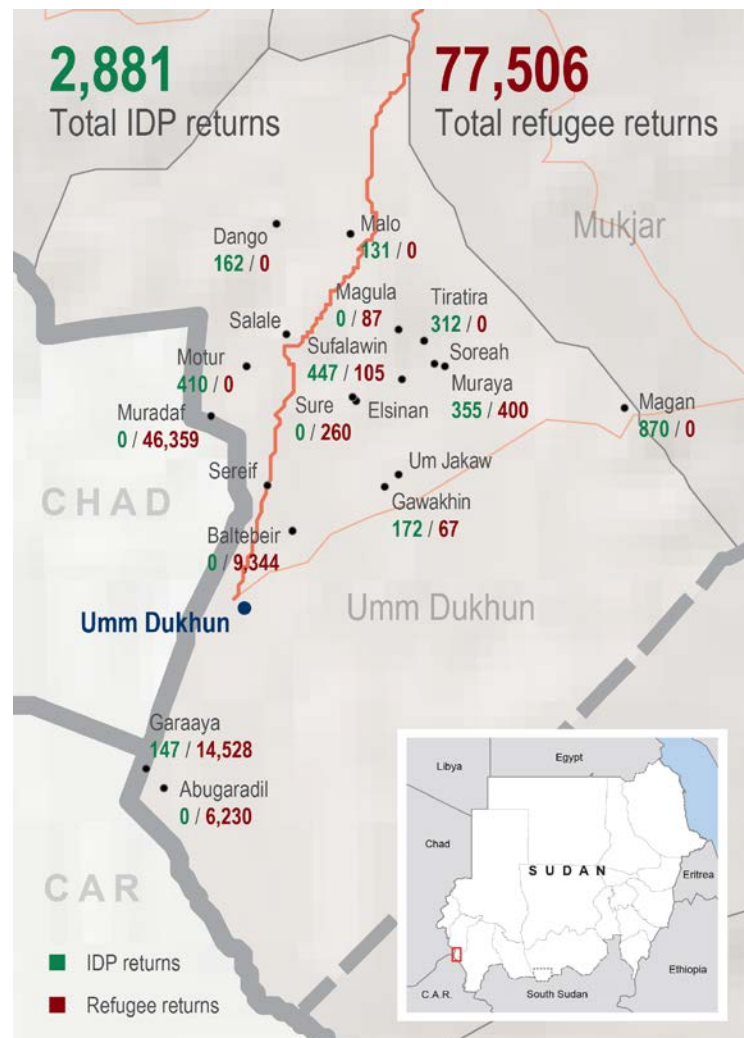
About 80,000 people returned to Umm Dukhun locality, Central Darfur, between 2014 and 2016

From 18 to 25 January, an inter-agency team from the Government of Sudan, UN and national and international NGOs visited 10 return villages in Umm Dukhun locality in Central Darfur. The mission assessed the needs and verified numbers of returnees and host communities in Garaaya, Baltebei, Salale, Sereif, Um Jakaw, Magan, Elsinan, Soreah and Moraya villages.

Umm Dukhun locality has experienced two waves of civilian displacement, the first in 2003 and the second in 2013, following clashes between the Salamat and Misseriya tribes. People mostly fled to refugee camps and settlements in Chad, as well as within Umm Dukhun locality and to other states in Sudan.

According to International Organization for Migration's (IOM), 80,387 people have returned to their areas of origin in Umm Dukhun locality between 2014 and 2016, the largest number of returns in Sudan to any given locality during that period.

Reasons given by people returning from Chad include reduction of humanitarian assistance in Chad, the change in the school curriculum, restriction of movement within Chad as well as improved security in Umm Dukhun locality.



About 80,000 people returned to Umm Dukhun locality, Central Darfur between 2014 and 2016

According to the mission findings, returnees have poor access to basic services such as water, education, health and nutrition services. Returnees also lost their possessions when they fled and return without many belongings and lack income-generating and other livelihood opportunities necessary for effective reintegration in their village. Settlements are scattered within Umm Dukhun, posing a further challenge for the provision of services. In addition, to reduce tensions among/between communities, peace-building and reconciliation interventions are needed.



Shallow open wells are the only available water source in Baltebei, Umm Dukhun locality (2016, I-A mission)

Over 300,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

The number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since December 2013 has surpassed the 300,000 mark and as of 13 February stands at 305,000 people, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Over 131,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in 2016. The majority of the 2016 influx arrived in East Darfur (49 per cent) and White Nile (25 per cent). Over 85,000 refugees crossed into Sudan in the first six months of 2016, with the largest numbers observed from February to April, with another upsurge in July, according to UNHCR. Over 65% of the refugees are children, with many of them arriving with critical levels of malnutrition.

UNHCR and partners anticipate the continued arrival of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan throughout 2017, given the situation in South Sudan marked by localised fighting and critical levels of food insecurity in areas close to the Sudanese border. The planning figure for 2017 is an estimated 60,000 additional refugees, with the corresponding response outlined in the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2017. UNHCR in Sudan is currently updating its preparedness and contingency plan in consultation with partners to ensure an effective response continues if influxes exceed the current planning figure.

IOM starts mobile clinic services in El Ferdous refugee centre, East Darfur

IOM has started a mobile clinic service in El Ferdous refugee reception centre—in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health—which will continue until end of March 2017. The clinic will provide health services three times a week. The International NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) is also providing health services in El Ferdous clinic in addition to nutrition interventions for the host community and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the area. Refugees in the area are also benefiting from the health services provided by ARC. Water and sanitation remain a challenge as aid agencies continue to address the need for more latrines, in addition to increasing the water supply

As of 10 February, over 300,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan since mid-December 2013

available per person. Funding levels for the overall South Sudanese refugee response remain low, while the number of new arrivals is increasing and requires scale-up of services and resources to maintain an effective response.

WFP assists 3.9 million people in Sudan in 2016

WFP provided food assistance to 3.9 million people across Sudan in 2016

In Sudan, access to food is affected by several factors, including conflict, macroeconomic instability and climate change, according to the World Food Programme (WFP). In 2016, these shocks and stressors caused recurrent emergencies and exacerbated the existing protracted IDP and refugee crises, leaving many IDPs, refugees and resident communities food insecure, WFP said. Moreover, unfavourable macroeconomic conditions and climate-related shocks have caused inflation, negatively affecting food prices – with sorghum prices reaching record levels in 2016, 53 percent above the five-year average, according to WFP.

To help meet the basic food and nutrition needs of those affected, WFP provided assistance to 3.9 million people in Sudan during the course of 2016.

As of December 2016, WFP had provided 9,670 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency food to 259,470 newly displaced individuals, including 31,760 IDPs who received 70MT of nutrition assistance. In addition, since the onset of the South Sudan crisis in December 2013, WFP has provided 46,900MT of emergency food and nutrition assistance to 240,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.



WFP food used in a nutrition centre in North Darfur (archive 2014, UNAMID)

In 2017, WFP plans to assist 4.6 million people across Sudan, including 3.4 million in Darfur and 1.2 million in Central and Eastern Sudan as well as in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei.

Please be advised that the OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin will now be issued every two weeks.