

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 40,400 displaced people have yet to be reached by aid agencies for needs assessments or the delivery of assistance.
- An estimated 2,000 people took refuge at the UNAMID team site in Mellit, North Darfur.
- Some 18 civilians killed and 20 injured in East Darfur and West Kordofan following inter-tribal clashes between the Hamar and Ma'aliya tribes.
- As of 2 April, an estimated 62,000 to 64,000 people have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan, according to UNHCR.

## FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – figures are fluctuating and are being reviewed

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 157,000

Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR) 353,000

Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR) 239,000

## FUNDING

**995 million**  
requested in 2014 (US\$)

**28.3 %**  
reported funding



South Sudanese collecting water at Um Kwaro, South Kordofan (SCS)

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## About 213,400 newly displaced people in Darfur

As of 9 April 2014, some 213,400 people remain displaced in different Darfur states due to recent violence and crisis. Since February 2014, fighting between Government forces and armed movements, as well as attacks by militias have occurred in western and eastern North Darfur and parts of South Darfur. In Saraf Omra, over 65,000 people have been displaced by violence between members of the Gimir tribe and paramilitary forces led by Musa Hilal that spilled over into West and Central Darfur. So far, 58,300 people who were displaced by these crises have returned to their areas of origin, the majority to Saraf Omra town.

Although humanitarian access has improved considerably over the past few weeks the situation remains fluid with some areas in North and Central Darfur not yet accessible. Overall, aid agencies have had some form of access to about 229,000 displaced people, all of whom received food assistance from World Food Programme (WFP). Aid agencies are currently unable to access some 40,400 people to conduct needs assessments and deliver varying degrees of aid. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to register and verify people. Key concerns of the aid community include: continued displacement and violence/insecurity; poor protection of civilians climate: constrained operating conditions; funding; other resources; and implementation capacity.

### The humanitarian situation

No.	No. of People	Description	Time Period
1	<b>281,279</b>	Cumulative number of IDPs, including verified returns (the net number of IDPs as of the date of the update plus the verified returns)	Since 1 January 2014 (Comprehensive number of people in 2014)
	<b>227,443 (2<sup>nd</sup> April)</b>	<b>2014 peak</b> of IDPs, on a single day	
3	<b>278,261</b>	Cumulative number of people <b>affected by the “new crises”</b>	Since late February 2014 (“new crises”: Western North Darfur, Eastern North Darfur and South Darfur)
4	<b>271,719</b>	Cumulative number of IDPs, including verified returns	
5	<b>213,394 (as of 9<sup>th</sup> April)</b>	Net number of IDPs <b>as of the date of the update</b> . This is in addition to more than 2 million people who have been living in long-term displacement since the conflict in Darfur began more than ten years ago.	
6	<b>58,325</b>	<b>Verified returns</b> as of the date of the update	

## Over 2,000 people seek refuge at UNAMID team site in Mellit, North Darfur

*An estimated 2,000 people have taken refuge at the UNAMID team site in Mellit, North Darfur, following an attack by an armed group in their village*

According to the African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID), since the beginning of April 2014 an estimated 2,000 people have taken refuge at the UNAMID team site in Mellit, North Darfur. These people are mostly women and children who fled their homes in Bow and surrounding villages (approximately 50km northeast of Mellit town) following an attack by an armed group. Those displaced say that some people were killed and some villages were razed to the ground. On 6 April, an inter-agency mission visited Mellit to assess the needs of the 2,000 people at the UNAMID team site. The mission provided them with emergency shelter materials and household items, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. UNAMID is also providing water and medical assistance.

### Some 3,100 displaced people remain at UNAMID base in Khor Abeche

About 3,100 displaced people remain at the Khor Abeche UNAMID team site in South Darfur, following the attack on the Khor Abeche internally displaced persons (IDP) camp by an armed group late last month. UNAMID has been providing these people with water and health assistance, while WFP has distributed grinding machines and fuel-efficient stoves.



Khor Abeche camp razed after a violent attack by an armed group (UNAMID)

UNAMID is also

securing a 70,000 square-meter perimeter around the camp to provide better protection for the people once they return. UNAMID will also construct watchtowers, solar lights, latrines and two community centres.

### Mission to Tawilla, North Darfur, where up to 15,000 have taken refuge

On 3 April, an inter-agency mission visited Tawilla town and nearby villages and IDP camps to assess the needs of an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 displaced people (number still unverified) who have taken refuge there, according to community leaders and local authorities. These people fled their homes following an attack on their village by an armed group. The displaced people are in need of food, non-food relief items, and WASH assistance.

### Humanitarian aid sent to El Taweisha and Ailliet localities, North Darfur

In early April, WFP dispatched a total of 228 metric tons (MT) of food from El Fasher to affected people in El Taweisha and Ailliet localities. The Government of Sudan donated some of the food. On 4 April, WFP and the UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) team arrived to El Taweisha and conducted a rapid humanitarian needs assessment. The team estimated that 58,000 people were displaced in both locations: 36,000 people in El Taweisha town and surrounding areas, and 22,000 people in El Lait town and surrounding areas. The assessment is ongoing. The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) sent three months of medical supplies to the two locations.

## Inter-tribal fighting in East Darfur & West Kordofan

*Inter-tribal fighting has erupted between Hamar and Ma'aliya tribes in East Darfur*

The UN has received reports that a number of people were killed and injured following fighting between the Hamar and Ma'aliya tribes in Shag Hiraf (58km northeast of Adila locality, East Darfur) on 4 April and later in Khamsat (Al Odaiya locality), West Kordofan, on 5 April. According to media reports, the Commissioner of Al Odaiya locality reported that 18 people were killed and 20 seriously injured following these violent clashes. According to the reports, the Commissioner called on the leaders of both groups to stop fighting. The Government is organizing a reconciliation conference next week. No reports of civilian displacement have been received.

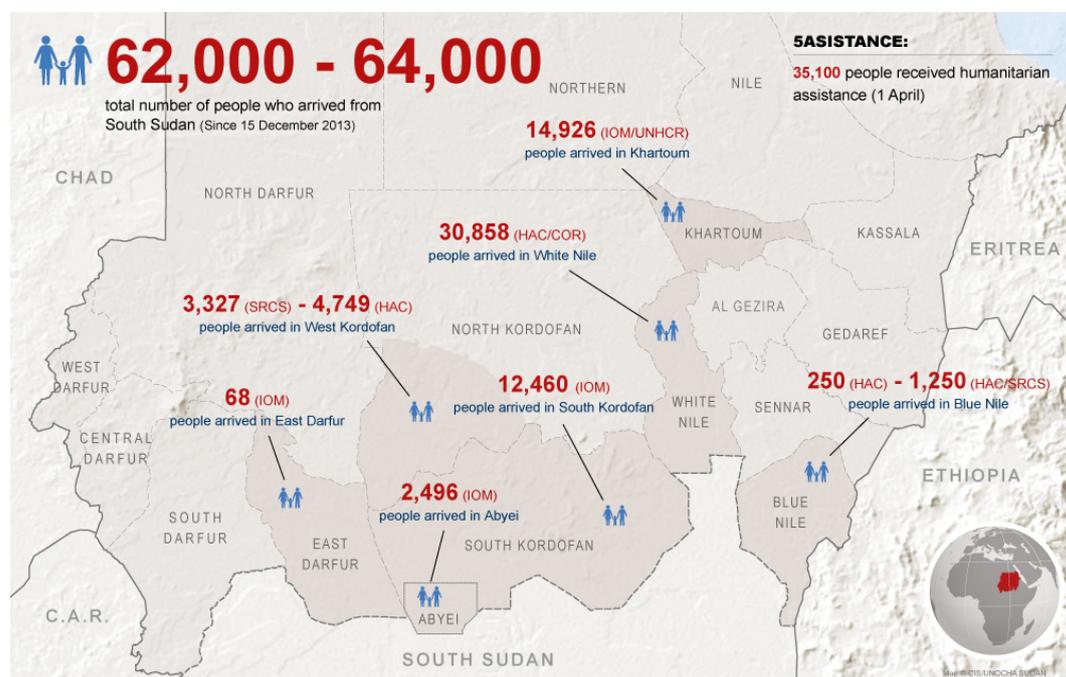
This is not the first time these two groups have clashed. In December 2013, some 35 people were killed, and about 2,100 Ma'aliya tribesmen were displaced to Adilla and Abu Karinka, East Darfur, following fighting over land ownership and cattle theft.

## Arrivals from South Sudan continue

*According to UNHCR, US\$40 million needed to meet the needs of people arriving from South Sudan.*

As hostilities persist in South Sudan, people continue to arrive in Sudan. White Nile State has received new arrivals from South Sudan's Upper Nile State at an average rate of 150 people per day. People have also arrived in South Kordofan from South Sudan over the past week. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as of 2 April an estimated 62,000 to 64,000 people have arrived in Sudan since 15 December 2013. The Government of Sudan registers people arriving from South Sudan at the border crossing points of White Nile state.

UNHCR has reported that US\$40 million is needed to respond to the needs of the new arrivals from South Sudan. So far, only 0.5 per cent of that amount is covered. A request has been sent to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for \$6.5 million to respond to the needs in South Kordofan and White Nile states.



### El Leri, South Kordofan, receives influx of 3,500 people from South Sudan

In the last two weeks, South Kordofan's El Leri town has received an influx of over 3,500 people from South Sudan. According to UNHCR, many of these people arrive suffering from health problems and malnutrition due to their long and arduous journey. The IOM checkpoint in Jabel Aulia has reported a consistent onward movement of people into Khartoum.

*HAC and Government authorities have relocated an estimated 6,400 people from Addemblo to Dar Beti and Um Kwaro relocation sites in South Kordofan*

According to HAC, an estimated 6,400 people who arrived in El Leri from South Sudan and initially took refuge in the Addemblo area were relocated to the Dar Beti and Um Kwaro relocation sites by Government authorities and HAC. Addemblo is an open area with no access to water and unsuitable for settlement. According to HAC, an estimated 6,200 of these people have been relocated to Dar Berti and some 200 people to Um Kwaro. In Dar Beti, the international NGO Save the Children- Sweden has fixed the water distribution points and is bringing in additional water by tanker. It has also provided the relocation site with a generator and a water bladder. UNICEF, WHO and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) have assisted with nutrition and medical supplies.

## 4 April – International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action

Sudan is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, according to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL). ICBL states that 10 out of the 17 Sudanese states are contaminated, with Blue Nile and South Kordofan states as well as the eastern Sudan region having the highest concentration of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Over the last 12 years, 90 million square meters of land has been cleared of mines and other ERW with the support of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). A further 35 million square meter has yet to be cleared. The country, which became a state party to the Mine Ban Treaty in 2004, was expected to clear all anti-personnel mines from its territory by April 1, 2014. Because of the ongoing fighting in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile states between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), the Government has obtained an extension of the deadline until 2019.

Since the beginning of the programme in 2002, 73 per cent of the total contaminated areas have been cleared according to Javed Habibulhaq, a UN Senior Technical Advisor to the Mine Action Centre. In 2013, a total area of over 11 million square meters has been handed over to communities free of mines and ERW in eastern Sudan. Eastern Sudan remains a priority for demining operation in 2014.



Demining in the East performed by Sudanese deminers (JASMAR)