

HIGHLIGHTS

- ICRC cuts down the number of its Sudanese staff by 30% amid lack of progress in the resumption of its activities in Sudan.
- Some 38,000 IDPs and South Sudanese arrivals need relief assistance in West Kordofan, according to humanitarian organisations.
- UNHCR reports that 81,500 people arrived from South Sudan in Sudan, an increase of some 800 people from the last week.
- SRCS and SMOH report major gaps in terms of access to sanitation and potable water for 10,000 newly displaced in Rashad town, South Kordofan.

FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – in 2013	2 million
in 2014 (to date)	306,000

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	157,000
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Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	353,000
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Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	249,000
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FUNDING

995 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

36.5 %
reported funding



Newly arrived people from South Sudan receiving assistance (SRCS)

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Impact of continuing suspension of ICRC work

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) issued a statement on 19 May 2014 expressing its regret that it has not been permitted to resume operations in Sudan. The suspension of ICRC's work in Sudan on 1 February has had a significant impact on people affected by armed conflict, particularly those people who have been displaced in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan in the past few months, ICRC said.

Citing technical issues, ICRC's operations in Sudan were suspended by the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), asking ICRC to review its 1984 agreement that outlined the organisation's legal and diplomatic status in the country.

ICRC said that after weeks of constructive negotiations, delays occurred and little progress was achieved. After its humanitarian activities were suspended, the ICRC said it had no alternative but to significantly reduce its workforce in Sudan. "We deeply regret having to lay off 195 of our 650 Sudanese staff, but we have no choice," ICRC said.

Last year, some 1.5 million people in Sudan received aid from ICRC. This includes more than 426,000 Sudanese living in areas affected by conflict received food and over 325,000 receiving farming tools and seeds. In Darfur, access to clean water was reportedly improved for over 708,000 people. More than 72,500 patients visited ICRC-supported health facilities last year and over 1,400 persons injured in armed clashes were treated with medical supplies provided by the ICRC.

Thousands of people in West Kordofan need aid

Some 38,000 people, both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and new arrivals from South Sudan, need relief assistance in West Kordofan (see the table below for details). A further 10,000 people in West Kordofan recently received food assistance from WFP and SRCS.

On 13 May, a joint HAC and inter-agency technical needs assessment mission composed of staff of UN agencies and international NGOs began in West Kordofan. A security assessment mission by the World Food Program (WFP) and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) was conducted from 7-12 May. These were the first assessments to be undertaken in West Kordofan since fighting broke out in South Kordofan in June 2011.

The assessment mission found that 38,000 people, including IDPs and South Sudanese, had significant humanitarian needs and would be prioritised for immediate assistance.

Some of the IDPs in West Kordofan fled recent fighting between the Hamaar and Ma'alia tribes in North and East Darfur in March and April, with other displaced people fleeing recent armed intra-Misseriya clan fighting within West Kordofan. Fighting in North Darfur between the Government and the Sudanese Liberation Movement-Minni Minawi has also

Some 38,000 IDPs and South Sudanese arrivals need relief assistance in West Kordofan, according to humanitarian organisations

forced people to flee to West Kordofan. There are also significant numbers of newly arrived people who have fled fighting in neighbouring South Sudan.

According to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the majority of people displaced in West Kordofan are women, children, and people with special needs. The IA assessment mission is scheduled to finish at the end of the week, with figures expected to be revised upon completion of the exercise. A final report will be circulated next week.

West Kordofan: IDPs & South Sudanese arrivals not verified and no assistance provided

N o	Locality	Category	Households	Individuals
1	Meiram	South Sudanese	955	5,256
2	Debab	South Sudanese	490	2,423
3	Abyei Muglad	South Sudanese	1,477	7,067
4	Um Deiboon	IDPs	853	2,845
5	El Teboon	IDPs	30	222
6	El Odayia	IDPs	1,888	8,916
7	El Salam (East El Fula)	IDPs	1,654	11,102
	Total affected		7,347	37,831

Source: HAC

West Kordofan: IDPs verified by WFP, HAC & SRCS and received food assistance

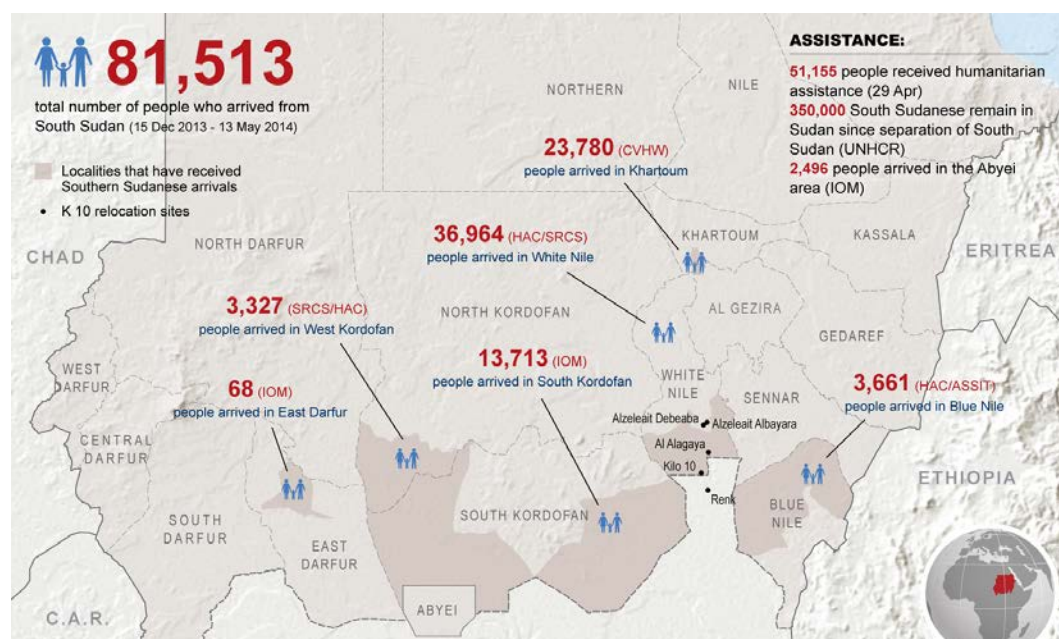
No	Location of IDPs	Locality	Households	Individuals
1	Balela	Babanosa	279	2,018
2	EL Fardous	Babanosa	409	3,230
3	EL Tiwasha	Ghubaysh	548	3,708
4	El Liayet Gar EL Nabi	Ghubaysh	208	1,480
	Total received food		1,344	10,436

Source: WFP

Over 81,000 arrivals from South Sudan

The total number of people who have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan has reached an estimated 81,500, according to UNHCR

By 13 May, the total number of people who have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan reached 81,500 people, according to UNHCR. Since last week, this is an increase of 800 people. A little over 51,000 of these new arrivals have received humanitarian aid, UNHCR reports. The Government Council for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW) in Khartoum reports that the total number of new arrivals in Khartoum has reached 23,780 people. People arriving in Khartoum are said to be joining relatives and communities that are living in Khartoum's "open areas" and residential areas of the city, adding to the existing South Sudanese population in Khartoum estimated at some 350,000 people, according to UNHCR.



Significant concerns over sanitation in South Kordofan's Rashad town

SRCS and SMOH report major gaps in terms of access to sanitation and potable water for 10,000 newly displaced to Rashad town, South Kordofan

Following an assessment mission by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the South Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMOH), significant health concerns have been raised by the alarmingly inadequate sanitation situation in Rashad town, where some 10,000 newly displaced people have no access to latrines. This situation is reportedly compounded by shortages of potable water.

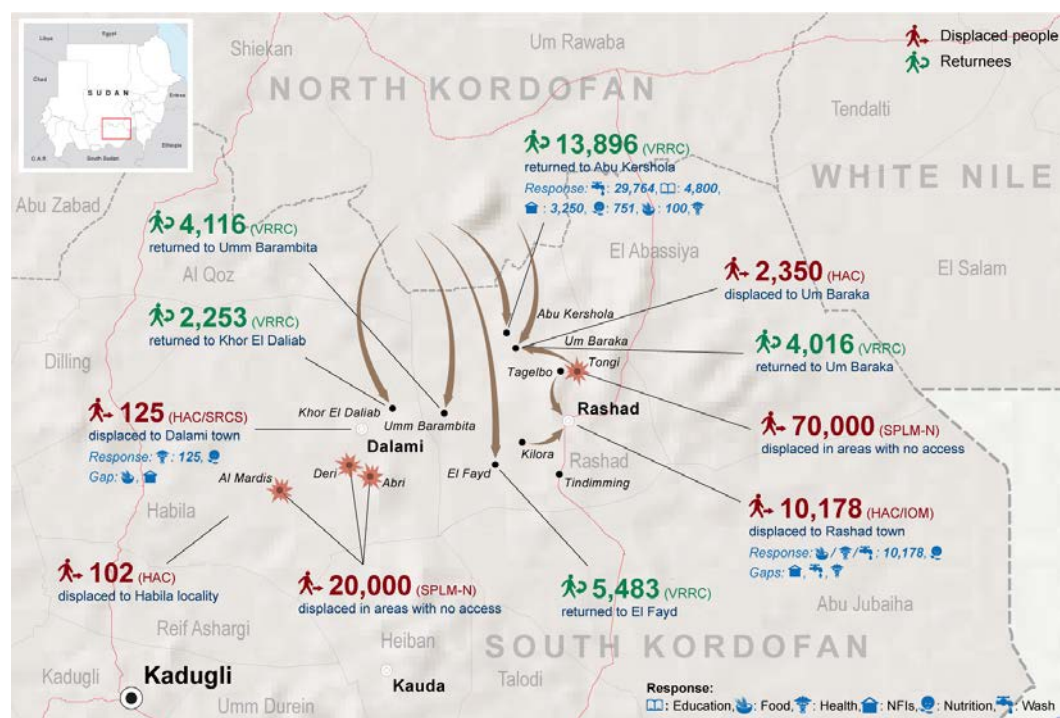
Humanitarian agencies estimate that some 25,900 newly displaced people have been registered in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states following fighting between Government security forces and Sudan People's Liberation Movement -North (SPLM-N) in the last few weeks. It is estimated that some 20,000 people have received some form of humanitarian assistance. In Blue Nile, an estimated 12,500 people have been displaced over the past few months in Government-held areas.

The SPLM-N announced that in areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan under its control some 90,000 people have been displaced over the past month due to violence. Prior to the latest cycle of displacement, the SPLM-N said that approximately 800,000 civilians in SPLM-N held areas were either internally displaced or severely affected by conflict. The Sudan Consortium, a coalition of international and local NGOs operating in SPLM-N areas, reported in its April update that between 45,000 and 70,000 people have been displaced in South Kordofan's Dalami area alone. UN agencies have no access to SPLM-N-held areas and are therefore unable to verify these figures or determine the scale of humanitarian needs.

Reported returns of Sudanese refugees from South Sudan to Blue Nile

UNHCR reports that some 2,000 Sudanese refugees who were sheltering in Yusuf Batil camp in South Sudan's Upper Nile State have returned to Blue Nile due to food shortages caused by the disruption of aid supplies. According to UNHCR, people have returned to villages very close to the Sudan/South Sudan border to cultivate. There are reported similarities to the types of return movements also seen on the Chad/Sudan border when some family members return and others stay behind. It is currently unknown whether such return movements are temporary or permanent in nature. The number of reported returnees has not been verified.

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Displacements and returns in Darfur

As of 14 May, it is estimated that since the beginning of 2014 some 306,640 people were displaced in parts of Darfur as a result of fighting between Government forces and armed movements, as well as inter-tribal violence. This cumulative number includes 118,732 people who have returned to their areas of origin and 187,908 people who remain displaced, according to HAC, IOM, and other humanitarian aid agencies. Meanwhile, of the 187,732 people who are still displaced, 128,024 people have received some form of assistance, while close to some 60,000 people are yet to receive any assistance, primarily due to a lack of access, resources and logistical challenges.

According to aid organisations, since January 2014 306,640 were displaced in Darfur; this cumulative figure includes 187,908 who remain displaced and 118,732 who returned

Provision of health services in West Darfur

The international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) in West Darfur has taken over the 10 health clinics previously managed by the international NGO MERLIN. IMC says it is facing major challenges to secure funding from donors to operate these clinics. The international NGO MSF- Switzerland announced plans to manage three health facilities in Kerenik locality. The assessments have been completed and health care facilities will start operations from June 2014. The need for health care services has significantly increased in this area bordering North Darfur State since the arrival of large numbers of people displaced by the crisis in Saraf Omra. The West Darfur SMOH has also requested more support from health partners in Jebel Moon locality, also bordering North Darfur.