

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 163,000 people, including newly displaced, returnees and arrivals from South Sudan are presumed to have varying degrees of humanitarian needs.
- According to HAC, 3,000 refugees from Chad and 5,000 IDPs have returned to Um Dukhun, Central Darfur.
- There is an estimated 60 per cent food deficit in East Darfur, which is likely to affect some 1.5 million people, of whom some 215,000 are IDPs, according to state authorities.
- The total number of people who have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan has reached almost 80,000 people, with nearly 1,150 arrivals a day, according to UNHCR.

FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – in 2013	2 million
in 2014 (to date)	301,000
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	157,000
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	353,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	250,000

FUNDING

995 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

33.2 % reported funding



Displaced people in Mellit, North Darfur (UNAMID)

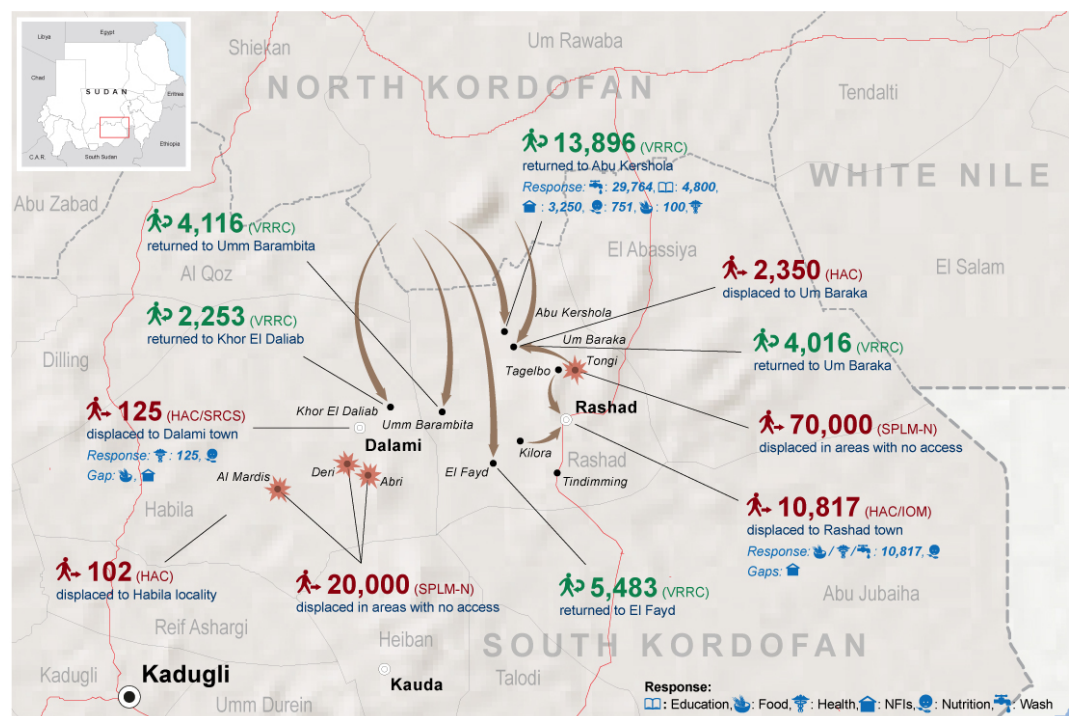
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New humanitarian needs in South Kordofan and Blue Nile

Fighting between Government security forces and Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) that has been ongoing in parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile since June 2011 has intensified in April-May 2014. This came after the Government of Sudan announced in early April the second stage of the “Decisive Summer” campaign. The recent offensive by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) supported by the Rapid Support Force (RSF) - a Government-affiliated paramilitary force - on SPLM-N areas over the past few weeks has resulted in a number of civilian casualties and repeated massive civilian displacement leading to additional needs in the region that has been affected by conflict and access constraints for almost three years.

Some people from SPLM-N controlled areas have sought shelter in Government controlled areas, whereas many were reportedly displaced to other areas within SPLM-N-held territory. The SPLM-N has reported that in total an estimated 90,000 people were displaced in South Kordofan over the past month. Prior to the latest round of fighting and displacement, SPLM-N estimated that in non-Government controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile there were approximately 800,000 civilians either internally displaced or severely affected by conflict. UN agencies do not have access to SPLM-N-held areas and are thus unable to verify the scope of civilian displacement and needs let alone reach affected people with assistance.



Over 163,000 people, including newly displaced, returnees and arrivals from South Sudan are presumed to have varying degrees of humanitarian needs

In Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, the total number of people who have arrived from SPLM-N areas stands at some 25,900, according to the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other aid agencies. This includes some 13,400 newly displaced in South Kordofan and another 12,500 people newly displaced in Blue Nile (including some 4,300 who already returned). About 21,000 people (about 80 per cent) have received some form of assistance in both of these states. This is in addition to an estimated 1.2 million people in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile who have been affected by conflict that started in 2011 and are targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2014.

In addition, since January 2014, over 17,000 people from South Sudan have sought shelter in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Meanwhile, an estimated 30,000 people who were displaced in late April 2013 by fighting between SAF and SPLM-N in the Abu Kershola area in South Kordofan have returned to their places of origin over the past few months. This indicates that, since the beginning of 2014, over 163,000 people in the two states may require varying degrees of humanitarian assistance and are of concern to humanitarian actors.

Returns in Central and South Darfur

Some 8,000 people return to Um Dukhun, Central Darfur

According to the UN Refugee Agency, the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has reported that over the past couple of weeks some 3,000 Sudanese refugees have returned from Chad to the villages of Souf Alawin, Belteba and Tirtira in Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur. These returnees are mainly from the Misseriya, Massalit and Bargo tribes who fled to Chad in 2013 following conflict in the locality between the Misseriya and Salamat. An inter-agency mission will visit the locality to assess the needs of these returnees.

HAC reported that from 24 April an additional estimated 5,000 people from the Misseriya and Salamat tribes had returned from Chad to their areas of origin in Magan, Belteba and Umfrute villages in Um Dukhun locality. This brings the total number of people who have returned to Um Dukhun locality from Chad since 20 April 2014 to some 8,000 people, according to HAC.

According to international humanitarian organisations, since April 2013 over 45,000 people fled their homes as a result of inter-tribal fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in Um Dukhun locality. Of this number, some 30,000 people fled to Chad, with the remaining 15,000 people displaced internally, according to UNHCR.

Returns to Um Gunya, South Darfur

According to the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), some 750 displaced people have returned to their homes in Um Gunya village in South Darfur. These returnees were mostly women and children who sought refuge in Sania Deliba following fighting between the SAF supported by the RSF and the Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) in the Um Gunya area in March. An assessment mission will visit Um Gunya and assess the needs of these returnees on 14 May 2014.

Over 1,000 displaced people arrive in Hamediya IDP camp, Central Darfur

Amid reports of large numbers of returns to Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur, the UN has also received reports of civilian displacement in other localities in the state. In Zalingei locality, humanitarian organisations have verified the arrival from North Darfur's Saraf Omra of over 1,000 displaced people in Hamediya camp over the past week. According to the new arrivals, they fled their homes in Saraf Omra and surrounding villages due to insecurity, with more people expected to arrive in the coming days. The main needs of these new arrivals are food, emergency household items as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Humanitarian organizations are trying to

According to HAC, 3,000 refugees and 5,000 IDPs have returned to Um Dukhun, Central Darfur

Over 1,000 newly arrived people in Hamediya IDP camp, Central Darfur, need assistance

mobilise resources to meet these needs. This is the second group of people arriving in Hamediya IDP camp from Saraf Omra since fighting between paramilitary forces led by Musa Hilal and the Gimir tribe erupted on 7 March.

Zamzam IDP camp, North Darfur, overflowing with newly displaced people

The recent influx into Zamzam IDP camp of over 28,000 people fleeing violence in El Fasher locality and Eastern Jebel Marra has put a lot of strain on living space in the camp. Due to the lack of space, newly arrived people have settled next to the riverbed (wadi) putting them at risk of flooding during the upcoming rainy season. In addition, the construction of latrines in this location is likely to contaminate underground water sources.



Displaced people in Zamzam IDP camp, North Darfur (UNAMID)

The Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES), is currently advocating that HAC relocate these new arrivals from the wadi to another safe area within the camp. However, due to land tenure issues, newly arrived displaced people have been informed that they will have to buy plots of land from local landowners.

Food deficit in East Darfur likely to affect 1.5 million people

There is an estimated 60 per cent food deficit in East Darfur, which is likely to affect some 1.5 million people – of whom some 215,000 are displaced people – according to the East Darfur state authority. These findings came out of a recent post-harvest assessment conducted by the State Ministry of Agriculture. State authorities report that Shaeria and Yassin localities are most affected.

This shortage of food has been attributed to a poor harvest due to poor rains and pest infestation, tribal conflict in Adila and Abu Karinka localities, the displacement of people in Muhajeria and Labado towns, insecurity along the main supply routes, and the increasing cost of food in the local market. The limited presence of humanitarian organizations in the area and restrictions on humanitarian access in Yassin and Shaeria localities over the past year have impeded the ability of humanitarian actors to provide much needed assistance to these people. In a recent media report, the extreme food shortage in Shaeria locality has reportedly forced people to dig into “ant hills” to obtain sorghum. An inter-agency mission will go to the Shaeria to assess the needs of the people next week.

There are concerns that the food security of people in East Darfur will deteriorate further during the rainy season when roads become impassable. According to the updated figures of displaced people in East Darfur, there are approximately 30,268 displaced people in Shaeria locality and 20,000 displaced people in Yassin locality. Predominantly, these people were displaced from Muhajeria in East Darfur and Um Gunya in South Darfur between 2013 and 2014 following fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed movements.

Despite the limitations facing humanitarian work in the area, some assistance has been provided to people in need. The international NGO Tearfund has distributed emergency household supplies to 336 displaced families (estimated 1,700 people) in Yassin town and 407 displaced families (estimated 2,000 people) in Selea town. Tearfund will also distribute emergency household supplies to an additional 600 displaced families (estimated 3,000 people) in Sania Afandu. Tearfund is further providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Yassin locality by rehabilitating a water yard in Yassin town, constructing a new water yard in Abu Hadid village and rehabilitating six hand

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pumps in some of the settlements near Yassin town. Additional WASH services will be conducted in Yassin and Selea towns, including water quality monitoring, solid waste management campaigns, hygiene promotion activities and community trainings on sanitation and hygiene promotion. The international NGO United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) will be sending seeds and agricultural tools to the two towns in the coming week. The international NGO American Refugee Council (ARC) provides health services in Yassin and Selea towns.

In Shaeria town, state authorities will distribute 400 bags of sorghum to the affected families; however, is not enough to meet the needs of the affected families, according to HAC. The World Food Programme (WFP) will start food distributions Shaeria town once the inter-agency mission has been completed next week.

Almost 80,000 arrivals from South Sudan

The total number of people who have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan has reached an estimated 79,700 people with nearly 1,150 arrivals per day, according to UNHCR. The Government Council for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW) in Khartoum reports that the total number of new arrivals in Khartoum has reached some 22,700 people. These people are 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, which is estimated to be in excess of some 300,000 people, according to UNHCR. Discussions are ongoing on the relocation of some 6,000 people from five of the 32 "open areas" in Khartoum to an area owned by the Government in Jebel Aulia locality, according to UNHCR. These South Sudanese were already residing in Khartoum before the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in December.

In White Nile State, with the onset of the rainy season, humanitarians are exceedingly concerned about the well-being of these new arrivals, particularly people in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya relocation sites, due to the flood prone nature of the sites. According to local authorities, they will relocate two sites to alternative locations about 50km from Kosti town, but details are to be confirmed. Authorities have stated that they are trying to ensure the new sites are properly planned, that life-saving services such as healthcare and water supplies are quickly implemented, and that people can be transferred there with minimum disruption.

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