

HIGHLIGHTS

- More people are arriving in border states of Sudan fleeing the armed violence in South Sudan, with current estimates closer to 20,000, according to UNHCR.
- Humanitarian agencies have provided humanitarian assistance to arrivals from South Sudan in South and West Kordofan while verification, pre-positioning and dispatching of relief aid is continuing.
- UNHCR says an estimated 650 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan arrived in Yida, South Sudan over the past few weeks.
- Some 1,325 people, primarily from the Dinka tribe, fled from Abu Karinka town to Khor Omer camp in East Darfur due to increased tensions with the Ma'aliya.

FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – figures currently being reviewed

Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR) 156,000

Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR) 350,000

Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR) 248,000

FUNDING

995 million requested in 2014 (US\$)

0.7 % reported funding



Dinka from Abu Karinka in Khor Omer camp, East Darfur (UN)

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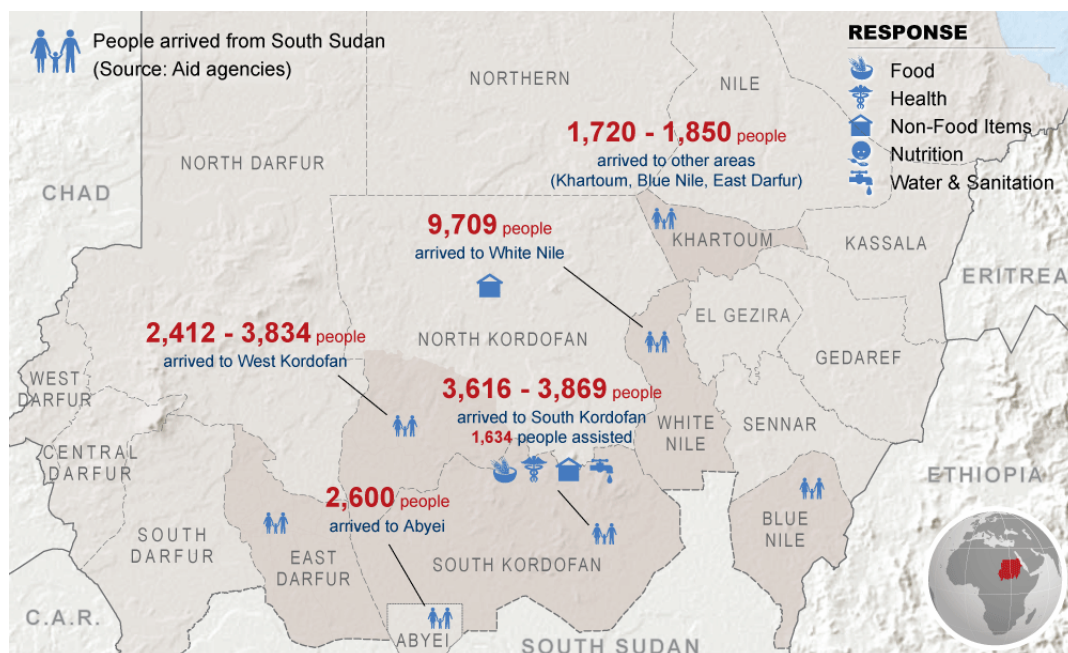
More arrivals from South Sudan

More people are fleeing armed conflict in South Sudan and arriving into the border states of Sudan, according to the Government of Sudan and humanitarian aid agencies. The Emergency Coordination Committee of White Nile State estimates that since 15 January 7,000 people from South Sudan have arrived in Al Salam locality and another 5,500 have crossed into El Jebelain locality. The Government and partners are currently moving refugees away from the border crossing to safer sites within White Nile State. Elsewhere, reports indicate that, as of the 15 January, up to 10,000 people, most of who are nomads, may have crossed into Sudan and the contested Abyei area.

The current estimate of newly arrived people from South Sudan stands at 20,000 people. This figure may change over the coming days as a full registration of arrivals into South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile State and other areas has yet to be completed, and more people may arrive. Therefore, only a range of figures per state can be reported at this stage, as shown in the map below. Humanitarian agencies are waiting for Government approval of the reported figures before responding to identified needs.

Status of South Sudanese arrivals and nomads

The Government of Sudan has indicated that South Sudanese arriving in Sudan are not considered as refugees for the time being but that they are people with humanitarian needs. The Government is also acting on presidential orders to grant South Sudanese crossing into Sudan preferential treatment and special privileges, and to meet all of their needs, including education and vaccination of children. The HAC reports that the Government's High Level Technical Committee is expected to make a designation of the



incoming people based on the evolving situation in South Sudan.

There are reports that members of cross-border tribes have also been affected by the conflict in South Sudan. These nomadic groups spend several months in South Sudan during the dry season in Sudan and then migrate back to Sudan, however, this cycle may be interrupted due to the conflict.

Arrivals from South Sudan continue to receive assistance

Humanitarian organisations have provided food, non-food relief items, health and water, sanitation and hygiene services to people from South Sudan in South and West Kordofan. The World Food Programme (WFP) reports that 1,634 people who arrived from South Sudan, including 811 nomads and 823 South Sudanese, have received food assistance in Abu Jubeiha and El Leri localities in South Kordofan. In addition, 1,110 arrivals in El Leri received non-food relief supplies. More people in other states will receive food and non-food relief supplies as verification, pre-positioning of supplies and dispatching of aid is ongoing.

On 16 January, the official news agency, SUNA, reported that the First Vice President of Sudan Bakri Hassan Salih had issued a directive for providing humanitarian aid to arrivals from South Sudan. The Commissioner-General for Humanitarian Aid, Dr. Suleiman Abdul Rahman Suleiman, said that the First Vice President had called on all concerned bodies to mobilise support to South Sudanese refugees and to coordinate with all federal and state authorities. The UN / Government coordination meeting on Thursday 23 January will discuss the matter further.

Returns to Um Dukhun, Central Darfur, continue

Returns to Um Dukhun town and surrounding villages in Central Darfur have reached over 5,000 people since December 2013, according to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). The returnees – mostly from Chad and South Darfur – have returned due to the improved security situation in the locality. HAC has established a verification committee to assess the needs of the returnees. The verification exercise – in collaboration with international NGOs, national NGOs, and line ministries – will start on 20 January.

According to HAC, the current needs of the returnees include emergency shelter and non-food relief items and livelihood assistance. In response, humanitarian actors have distributed emergency shelter and non-food relief supplies to an estimated 3,000 returnees. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) will drill ten boreholes and rehabilitate hand pumps to increase access to safe water. UNICEF and the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) will provide education kits to the schools located in the return areas.

Some 100 refugees from CAR seek refuge in South Darfur

According to UNHCR and the Government's Commission of Refugees (COR), an estimated 100 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) have arrived in Nyala town, South Darfur. The refugees are mostly women and children and are in need of medical treatment, emergency shelter and food assistance, according to UNHCR and COR. Verification and registration of the refugees is ongoing.

Plight of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan

On 17 January, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA), the humanitarian wing of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N), said that the armed violence in South Sudan had affected thousands of Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile in South Sudan. According to UNHCR, there are over 200,000 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile in camps in South Sudan's Unity and Upper Nile states.

SRRA said that supplies brought by boat from Juba to Sudanese refugees in Yida in Unity State and to refugees in Maban County in Upper Nile State did not arrive due to insecurity along the route. In addition, roads between refugee settlements and camps and

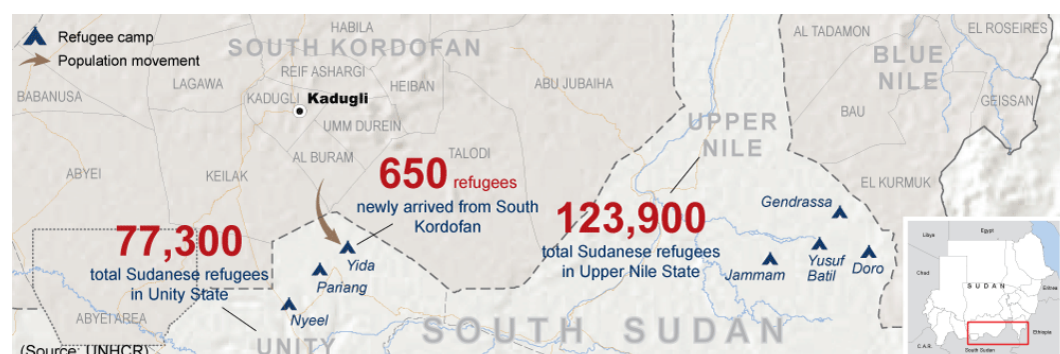
Humanitarian organisations have provided food, non-food relief items, health and water, sanitation and hygiene services to people from South Sudan in South and West Kordofan

Over 5,000 people have returned to Um Dukhun, East Darfur, since December 2013, according to HAC

UNHCR reports that an estimated 650 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan arrived in Yida, South Sudan over the past few weeks as a result of fighting in parts of South Kordofan

Juba have been affected by the fighting. SRRA noted concern for the security of the refugees given the proximity of the fighting in both Unity and Upper Nile and that the conflict could affect refugee camps.

Meanwhile, UNHCR reported that general food distributions started in Yida on 16 January and Sudanese refugees will have food until March 2014.



More refugees from South Kordofan arrive in Yida camp, South Sudan

UNHCR said its teams have started the registration of an estimated 650 Sudanese refugees in Yida who had arrived there over the past few weeks. New arrivals in Yida camp in South Sudan's Unity State reported fighting around 6-7 January 2014 in Angolo, Troji and Jau areas in South Kordofan.

SRRA reported in its latest update on the humanitarian situation in SPLM-N areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile that refugee flows from South Kordofan to South Sudan had increased because of renewed fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLM-N in parts of South Kordofan since November 2013. SRRA said that tens of thousands of people are on the move, near the border or displaced in the southwestern part of the state. In addition, SRRA said that some 31,000 people were newly displaced in South Kordofan and another 27,000 in Blue Nile since the renewed fighting in the two states in November 2013. The UN does not have access to SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and is unable to verify this information.

Over 1,300 flee Abu Karinka, East Darfur

According to humanitarian actors on the ground, some 1,325 people, primarily from the Dinka tribe, fled from Abu Karinka town to Khor Omer camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in East Darfur due to increased tensions with the Ma'aliya tribesmen. The Ma'aliya tribesmen arrived in the area following inter-tribal fighting between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat in August/September 2013 and between the Ma'aliya and Hamar tribe in December 2013.

These displaced people are in need of food, emergency shelter, non-food relief items and health, education and water and sanitation (WASH) services, according to humanitarian actors. Khor Omer camp is facing a number of problems, with land rights being the major issue. This recent influx is putting substantial pressure on existing services. Food security is also a major challenge due to a poor harvest season this year and reduced availability of food stocks in markets in Ed Daein due to insecurity along the main supply routes. This has resulted in an increase in food and other commodity prices. The community of Khor Omer camp has also reported water shortage over the last months.

In terms of response, UNICEF is supporting the Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) to rehabilitate the borehole in the camp and to increase pumping hours. People residing in the camp will also receive water purification tablets. Additional medical supplies will be required for the clinic. In addition, new classrooms and education material are needed to meet the needs of children newly arriving in the camp.

Before this recent influx, WFP had been assisting some 9,400 people in Khor Omer camp.

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