

HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 53,000 people have returned to Saraf Omra in North Darfur, according to community leaders.
- About 59,000 people have been displaced from South Darfur's Um Gunya area as a result of fighting between Government forces and armed movements.
- Some 1,200 people have returned from North Kordofan's El Rahad area to South Kordofan's Abu Kershola area as part of an organised return exercise, according to HAC.
- As of 14 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated at between 44,100 to 46,500 people, 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) 238,000

FUNDING

995 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

3.5 %
reported funding



A family displaced in Saraf Omra, North Darfur (UNAMID)

In this issue

Massive displacement in Darfur P.1

Some 81,000 displaced in El Taweisha P.2

Organised returns to S.Kordofan start P.3

New arrivals from South Sudan continue P.4

More displaced people verified amid returns in Darfur

Inter-tribal conflict and clashes between Government forces and armed groups have led to the internal displacement of an estimated 215,000 people in Darfur since the beginning of 2014, according to humanitarian organisations. This is the peak number of the civilian displacement over the past two and a half months. This number is likely to evolve and fluctuate further as people start to return to their homes in some areas. Changes in the number of displaced people may also occur in areas where verifications are still being carried out or in other areas where displacement may continue. Also, thousands of people have reportedly fled inter-tribal violence in Central Darfur and have taken refuge in Chad, according to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

People displaced and returns in Darfur in 2014 (as of 17 March 2014)

Displacement from	Displaced to	No. of people displaced	No. of people returned
Um Dukhun, Central Darfur	South Darfur	2,800	
Abu Karinka, East Darfur	East Darfur	1,325	
Labado, South Darfur	South Darfur	1,435	
Tulus, South Darfur	South Darfur	4,000	
Um Gunya, South Darfur	East Darfur & South Darfur	59,396	
El Taweisha, North Darfur	North Darfur & West Kordofan	81,300	
Saraf Omra, North Darfur	North Darfur & West Darfur	64,766	52,825
Total		215,022	52,825

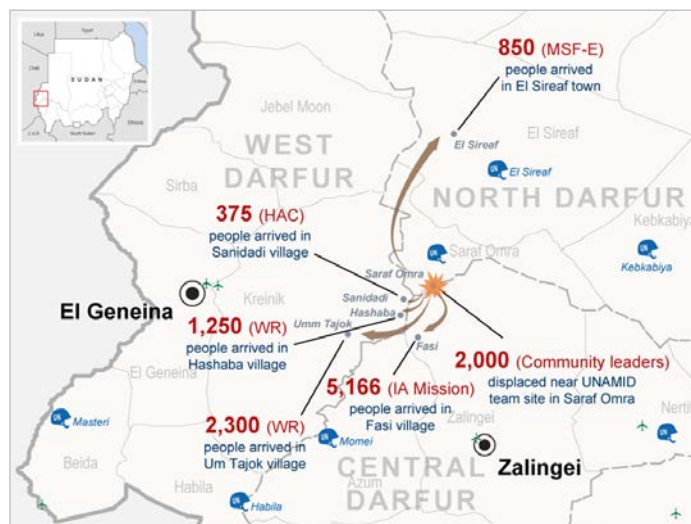
In North Darfur, 53,000 people return to their homes in Saraf Omra

Since 6 March, an estimated 65,000 people fled their homes in the Saraf Omra area, North Darfur, following clashes between paramilitary forces led by Musa Hilal and Government forces. This displacement includes some 1,000 people in El Sireaf town, North Darfur; 4,000 in Kreneik locality in West Darfur; and 5,200 in Fasi village, Central Darfur, according to humanitarian organisations. An additional 55,000 people took refuge near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site, 2km from

Over 61,300 people in Saraf Omra received two-month food rations, according to WFP

Saraf Omra town in North Darfur. However, as of 17 March most of the 55,000 people at the UNAMID team site had returned to their homes, while 2,000 people remain, according to community leaders. The World Food Programme (WFP) started food distributions in Saraf Omra town on 11 March and provided over 61,300 people with two-month food rations.

An inter-agency mission visited Central Darfur's Fasi village on 13 March to verify the numbers of displaced people and assess their needs. An estimated 5,200 people displaced from Saraf Omra were identified. These people are in need of emergency household items, food, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. There are also concerns over the physical safety of civilians due to the reported presence of paramilitary groups in the area. There are also fears that relief items could be looted from the displaced people and that humanitarian staff may be targeted by non-affected groups who may feel excluded from the distribution of aid supplies, according to the mission findings. Humanitarian actors are currently mobilising resources to meet the needs of these people.



North Darfur, some 81,300 people displaced in El Taweisha and El Lait

An estimated 81,300 people have been displaced from North Darfur's El Taweisha, El Lait and Haskanita towns to villages within El Lait and El Taweisha localities in North Darfur and to Ghubaysh locality in West Kordofan, according to community leaders and the national NGO Anhar. These people fled their homes following attacks by the Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) on Government forces in Haskanita, El Lait and El Taweisha towns on 2 March and 4 March. Humanitarian actors do not have access to these areas and cannot verify these numbers.

Also in North Darfur, the UN received reports that the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) – a coalition of armed movements – attacked the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) garrison in Mellit town (approximately 80km north of North Darfur's state capital, El Fasher) on 13 March. SRF reportedly controlled the town for a few hours and then withdrew the next day, 14 March. According to reports from the local community, 10 civilians were killed during the fighting and the number of wounded is unknown. There are no reports of any displacement or other humanitarian impact, however and humanitarian assessments are yet to be undertaken in the area. According to a statement by the Governor of North Darfur given on El Fasher Radio on 15 March, Mellit town is currently under the full control of the Government, life has returned to normal and road movement between El Fasher and Mellit is reportedly safe.

South Darfur, some 59,000 displaced from the Um Gunya area

An estimated 59,000 people have been displaced from the Um Gunya area as a result of fighting between SAF with the support of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) – a pro-Government paramilitary group – and the SLA-MM. People have been displaced both within South Darfur and to East Darfur. According to HAC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an estimated 57,000 people have been displaced within South Darfur. This includes some 41,000 people who have taken refuge in internally displaced persons camps (IDP) (Kalma, Alsalam, Dereige, Bielel, Otash, El Serif) and 16,000 people in Sania Deleiba village, Al Salam locality (South Darfur). These are preliminary figures, as the verification exercise continues. An additional 2,000 people have been displaced to Yassin locality in East Darfur, according to community leaders.

An estimated 16,000 people have been displaced from South Darfur's Um Gunya area to Sania Deleiba town in Al Salam locality

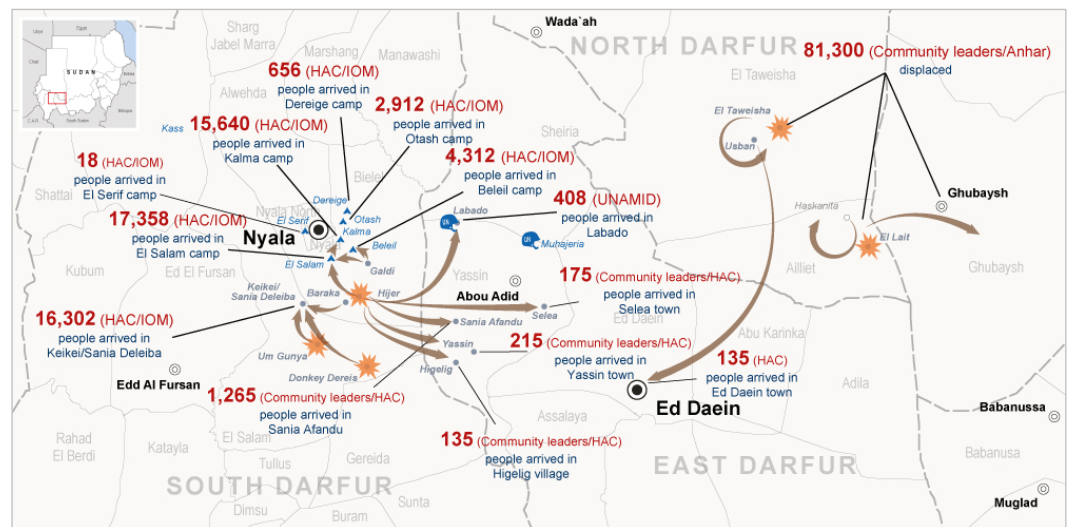


Displaced children from Um Gunya in an IDP camp in Nyala, South Darfur (UNAMID)

On 11 March, an inter-agency mission visited Sania Deleiba to assess the needs of some 16,300 people displaced from the Um Gunya area. According to the findings of the mission, displaced people in Sania Deleiba are in need of food, emergency household supplies, emergency shelter, as well as water, sanitation, health and education services. WFP will provide the newly displaced with food aid and the international NGO American Refugee Council (ARC) will open a second health clinic in northern Sania Deleiba. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) will assist with emergency shelter and emergency household items once the number of displaced people is verified. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) will engage in hygiene promotion activities and will construct latrines. They will also assist child protection networks to unite unaccompanied children with their families and will support the Ministry of Education to assist children taking secondary school exams. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will support the Ministry of Animal Resources to vaccinate about 10,000 animals belonging to the displaced people.

In Kalma IDP camp, distributions of emergency household supplies for some 1,500 families (7,500 people) started on 16 March. A request for additional emergency household supplies for 1,737 families (8,700 people) has been sent to UNHCR and is currently being processed.

In Kalma IDP camp, distributions of emergency household supplies for some 7,500 people displaced from the Um Gunya area started on 16 March



Organised returns to South Kordofan start, HAC

The organised voluntary return of an estimated 30,000 people displaced to South Kordofan's Abu Kershola area from North Kordofan's El Rahad area has started, according to HAC and the South Kordofan Voluntary Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC). In the week of 10-16 March, some 1,200 people were transported from El Rahad area to Um Berimbata, Khour El Dereeb and Al Fayd in Abu Kershola. The Government and Zakat Chamber provided six trucks for the exercise. The international

NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and IOM provided logistical support for these returns.

According to HAC and the VRRRC, the return exercise has to be completed before the start of the rainy season when roads become impassable. Local authorities and HAC have appealed to humanitarian organisation to support these returns so that they are completed before the rains start. IOM has agreed to provide more logistical and technical support to the next round of returns.

People continue to arrive from South Sudan

The influx of people from South Sudan into Sudan continues as conflict in South Sudan continues. As of 14 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated to be between 44,100 and 46,500 people, according to UNHCR and other organisations.

People continue to arrive in Sudan at a rate of approximately 350 people per day, with most people entering White Nile State, according to UNHCR. In late February/early March, the Government of Sudan began issuing documentation for people arriving from South Sudan at border areas and at the two relocation sites of Al Alagaya and Kilo10 in White Nile State. Since then, partners at Al Alagaya and Kilo10 have tracked between 35 to 50 people leaving the sites for other locations in Sudan daily once they receive their documentation. This has resulted in the decline of the number of people at the relocation sites. According to UNHCR, for the first time since the influx started the number of new arrivals in White Nile State has decreased by 751 people from 29,344 on 5 March to 28,593 on 12 March, with both Al Alagaya and Kilo10 relocation sites showing a slight decrease in numbers. According to IOM, some 3,802 people have moved from the border crossings in White Nile to Khartoum State.

The people at the Al Alagaya and Kilo10 sites are in need of emergency household and emergency shelter supplies. UNHCR has dispatched supplies to a WFP warehouse in Kosti town and is currently awaiting Government authorisation to monitor the allocation of these items before distributing them. In White Nile State, only 50 per cent of emergency household supplies are currently being covered. This will be rectified once access by the Government is granted.

Humanitarians are concerned that the Al Alagaya and Kilo10 relocation sites in White Nile State are located in an area that is prone to flooding during the rainy season. The State Level Emergency Committee has discussed the potential relocation of these sites further north, but no concrete plans have been confirmed to humanitarian agencies. This hinders contingency planning both in the current sites and in possible future sites. There have been reports that a black market documentation brokerage system has developed at the sites, with some persons charging 200 Sudanese Pounds (SDG) (approximately US\$30) to facilitate the issuing of Sudanese Government documents, according to UNHCR. Government fees for the documentation are SDG100.

Some 1,900 people arrive in El Leri, South Kordofan, from South Sudan

An estimated 1,900 people have arrived in South Kordofan's El Leri locality from South Sudan between 1-15 March, according to HAC, WFP and the national NGO Mubadiroon. HAC and local authorities report that the new arrivals have taken shelter under trees and in open areas and are in need of essential household items, emergency shelter, food, health, nutrition, water and sanitation services. According to the new arrivals, they fled their homes in South Sudan's Tonga area and walked long distances to reach El Leri. While on route, they reportedly lost most of their belongings. Local authorities provided transportation for children, women, and the elderly from the border areas with South Sudan to El Leri. The new arrivals are yet to receive humanitarian assistance and in the meantime local host community is sharing food and water with the newly arrived people.

In response to the needs of these people, WFP has dispatched food to the area and will distribute two-month emergency food rations. UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) have dispatched integrated management of child illnesses (IMCI) kits, emergency health rapid response (RR) kits, primary health care (PHC) kits, intravenous fluids and chemicals for vector spraying to El Leri.

As of 14 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated at between 44,100 to 46,500 people, according to UNHCR

An estimated 1,900 people arrived in South Kordofan's El Leri locality from South Sudan's Tonga area