

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 60,000 people have been displaced from Saraf Omra, North Darfur, following fighting between a paramilitary group and SAF.
- The total number of people displaced in Darfur since 1 January 2014 is estimated at 120,000 people, according to aid organisations.
- HAC and local authorities report that more than 20,000 people that have expressed willingness to return to Abu Kershola, South Kordofan, by the end of June 2014.
- As of 5 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated to be between 42,000 and 44,400 people, according to UNHCR and its partner organisations.

## FIGURES

IDPs in Darfur – figures currently being reviewed	
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	157,000
Sudanese refugees in Chad (UNHCR)	353,000
Sudanese refugees in South Sudan & Ethiopia (UNHCR)	237,000

## FUNDING

995 million requested in 2014 (US\$)
3.3 % reported funding



Displaced children and women from Um Gunya in Al Salam camp (UNAMID)

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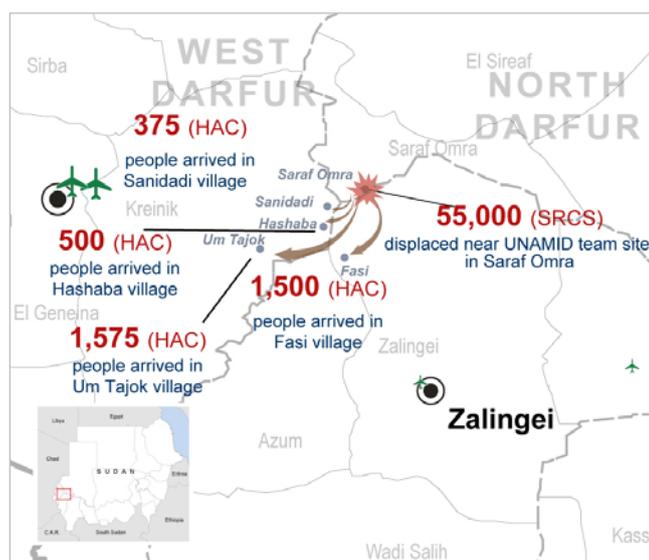
## Massive displacement in North and South Darfur

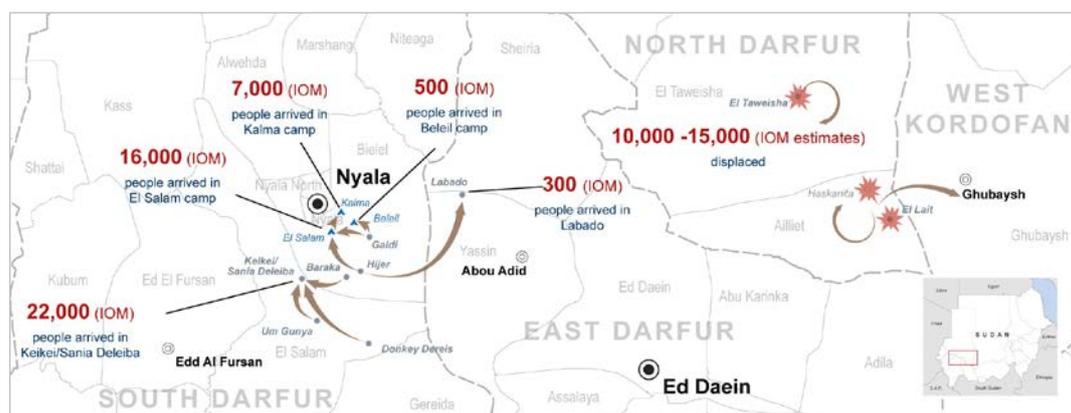
Inter-tribal clashes and fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed movements in different parts of Darfur have led to the displacement of thousands of people since the beginning of the year. This most recent civilian displacement of an estimated 60,000 people from Saraf Omra in North Darfur comes on top of another estimated 60,000 people who have been displaced in Darfur since early January 2014, bringing the total number of people displaced in Darfur between January – March 2014 to 120,000. Last year saw more people displaced in Darfur than in any single year since the height of the Darfur conflict in 2004. Current levels of displacement in Darfur may indicate that this trend is continuing through 2014.

### An estimated 60,000 people displaced from Saraf Omra, North Darfur

According to reports from humanitarian agencies, some 60,000 people were displaced from Saraf Omra in North Darfur over the past week following clashes between paramilitary forces led by Musa Hilal and Government forces. The majority of the people who fled Saraf Omra – an estimated 55,000 people – have taken refuge near the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site outside of Saraf Omra, according to the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). UNAMID is providing protection and water to the displaced people as well as medical treatment to the wounded, however, people who have fled to the team site require food and additional water and sanitation assistance, according to UNAMID. In addition, HAC reports that an estimated 1,575 people have been displaced from Saraf Omra to Um Tajok, 375 people to Sanidadi, and 500 people to Hashaba in West Darfur's Kreinik locality. The UN also received reports that an estimated 1,500 people from Saraf Omra arrived in Fasi village in Central Darfur's Zalingei locality. This figure is yet to be verified.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and other actors, the hospital and market in Saraf Omra have been looted. Health workers from the hospital are amongst the conflict-affected people who have sought shelter near the UNAMID team site.





### Between 10,000 – 15,000 displaced in El Taweisha, North Darfur

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 people have been displaced from El Taweisha, El Lait and Haskanita towns to villages within Ailliet and El Taweisha localities in North Darfur while others have fled to Ghubaysh locality in West Kordofan. Humanitarian organisations are unable to access to these areas and cannot verify these numbers of displaced people or assess their needs.

The people fled their homes following attacks by the Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) on Government forces initially in Haskanita and El Lait town on 2 March and later in El Taweisha town on 4 March.

### Some 45,000 people displaced from Um Gunya, South Darfur

In South Darfur's Um Gunya area, villages were razed as a result of hostilities involving SAF with the support of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) – a pro-Government paramilitary group – and the SLA-MM over the past two weeks, forcing people to flee their homes. As a result, an estimated 45,000 people have been displaced, according to reports from humanitarian actors. On 8 March, the Sudanese Vice President, Hassabo Mohammed Abdul-Rahman, said that some 34,000 people were displaced to Sania Deleiba in South Darfur, according to the Sudanese Media Centre (SMC). This is 12,000 more than the figure of 22,000 initially reported by the rapid needs assessment mission that went to Sania Deleiba last week. Whilst the situation around Sania Deleiba seems to be relatively stable, protection concerns for the displaced people in this location as well as the ones moving towards Nyala, remains. Displaced people arriving in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps are provided with food and emergency household supplies by humanitarian actors. They also have access to camp services such as water and medical care, however, this influx of people is putting pressure on the already thinly stretched camp services in the IDP camps.

According to WHO, there is one primary healthcare clinic in Sania Deleiba that had been handed over to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) late January 2014. The clinic is providing consultations, first aid services, antenatal care, immunisation and health education/promotion activities. The major diseases reported are diarrhoea, skin diseases and eye infections. Around 40 per cent of the cases reported are children under five years old. The clinic in Sania Deleiba lacks essential medicines, according to WHO. The general living conditions of the displaced people is poor, marked by a lack of water and sanitation facilities.

WHO provided the clinic with essential medicines sufficient to treat 3,000 people for one month. To support health partners' needs in providing services to newly arrived displaced people in South Darfur, WHO has distributed basic health kits, trauma kits, rapid response kits, and other essential medicines to six health partners who are providing services to the newly displaced people in South Darfur.

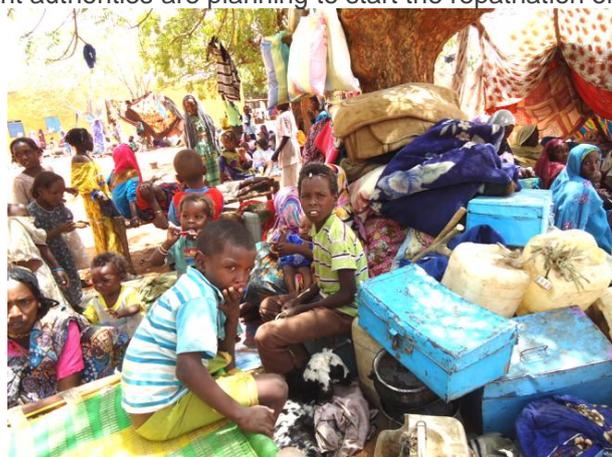
The displacement of an estimated 120,000 people in the first three months of 2014 is equivalent to one third of the total displacements of 380,000 people in the whole of 2013. The above-mentioned figures are not final, as verification in a number of places is yet to be conducted because of access restrictions due to insecurity and other impediments.

*The total number of people displaced in South and North Darfur since 1 January 2014 is estimated at 120,000 people, according to aid organisations*

## Returns to Abu Kershola, South Kordofan

Findings from a joint Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and inter-sector needs assessment mission to Abu Kershola, South Kordofan, carried out between 2-5 February, have been released. The report indicates that some 13,000 people returned to Abu Kershola between August 2013 and end of January 2014. HAC and the South Kordofan Voluntary Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC) have reported that more than 20,000 people have expressed willingness to return to Abu Kershola by the end of June 2014, before the rains start. These people were displaced by fighting between SAF and Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in April-May 2013. The returnees will need support across all sectors as they have not been able to plant crops following their displacement in 2013. Returnees will need emergency food and livelihood support as well as access to basic services upon their return.

HAC also reported that Government authorities are planning to start the repatriation of displaced people from North Kordofan's El Rahad town to their areas of origin in South Kordofan's Abu Kershola locality. The repatriation process is expected to start on 10 March and will initially consist of six trucks (five from Khartoum and one from Kadugli), which are currently on their way to El Rahad. According to HAC, the repatriation exercise will target 30,000 people – with unknown quantities of luggage. HAC and the VRRRC are monitoring the process.



Displaced people from Abu Kershola in El Rahad, North Kordofan (SRCS)

## New civilian displacement in SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan & Blue Nile

Meanwhile, in non-Government controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states fighting between Government forces and SPLM-N continues to affect civilians. A new report by the South Kordofan and Blue Nile Coordination Unit (SKBNCU) covering the period of 30 January - 28 February stated that fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces in El Abbasiya, Heiban, Dilling and Kadugli localities in South Kordofan resulted in the displacement of more than 5,000 people in February 2014. In addition, some 1,600 refugees from South Kordofan reached Yida camp in South Sudan in February, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Another 425 Sudanese refugees reached Ethiopia in February, according to SKBNCU. In Blue Nile, over 1,000 people from five villages in Kurmuk locality were displaced to informal IDP settlements in the Chali Afil area during the reporting period. The UN does not have access to SPLM-N controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and is not able to verify these displacement figures.

## Arrivals from South Sudan now at 42,000 people

The number of people crossing into Sudan from South Sudan continues to increase as a result of fighting and insecurity in neighbouring states of South Sudan. As of 5 March, the number is estimated to be between 42,000 and 44,400 people, according to UNHCR and its partner organisations. UNHCR also reports that the HAC Commissioner stated that South Sudanese will be given work and residence rights in Sudan; however it is unclear whether this refers to new arrivals, South Sudanese previously residing in Sudan, or both.

*According to a new report by SKBNCU, more than 6,000 people were newly displaced in February 2014 in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile*

*As of 5 March, the number of arrivals from South Sudan is estimated to be between 42,000 and 44,400 people, according to UNHCR and its partner organisations*

In White Nile State – which hosts the largest number of arrivals from South Sudan – a disease early warning system has been established in the two relocation centres of Alagaya and Kilo 10, according to WHO. The early warning system will be reporting to the SMOH Epidemiological Department and WHO daily. Two clinics in the relocation centres – managed by the Ministry of Health (MoH), the SRCS and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Spain – will provide the displaced people with health services. In addition, the MoH and partners conducted vaccination campaigns against polio, measles and meningitis for some 7,400 children at the two relocation centres.

According to UNHCR, water needs in the Kilo 10 relocation site are reaching critical levels. The present water supply storage of 40,000 litres is far below the needs for the population of almost 16,000 – which need at least 30,000 litres per day for drinking water only. Currently, water is being pumped directly from the canal and is being used by both animals as well as people without being chlorinated. As a result of the poor quality water, cases of Hepatitis E have been reported. Plan Sudan has hired two water trucks, and an additional water truck has been made available by SRCS to increase the water supply.

Assistance is also being provided to people arriving in Abu Jubaiha locality, South Kordofan. According to IOM the new arrivals being registered in Abu Jubaiha are in need of emergency shelter and non-food relief supplies. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) is supporting the Government's water and environmental sanitation department (WES) to transport water by tanker to the displaced people for one month, to construct 100 latrines and to conduct hygiene promotion programmes. UNICEF and the international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) have also pre-positioned nutrition supplies in the area. WHO is supporting the South Kordofan SMOH in managing a mobile clinic. WFP has dispatched emergency food supplies and is currently verifying the new arrivals pending their distribution. IOM has supported WES in establishing a new water yard in the area. However, the displaced people have yet to receive non-food relief assistance.

### Arrivals in Sudan from South Sudan (As of 5 March 2014)

Source: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

State	Number of displaced people
<b>Khartoum</b>	3,264 (UNHCR)
<b>White Nile</b>	29,344 (UNHCR/COR)
<b>West Kordofan</b>	3,327 (SRCS) – 4,749 (HAC)
<b>South Kordofan</b>	5,758 (HAC/IOM)
<b>Blue Nile</b>	250 (HAC) – 1,250 (SRCS)
<b>East Darfur</b>	68 (IOM)
<b>Abyei</b>	2,496 (IOM)