

HIGHLIGHTS

- Thousands of newly displaced people were reported over the past week in Darfur, mainly from North Darfur, according to aid agencies.
- As of 14 April, aid agencies have had some form of access to about 249,828 displaced people in Darfur.
- As of 10 April, an estimated 60,600 people have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan, according to UNHCR.
- WFP and partners to distribute food aid to some 102,600 people in Blue Nile State.

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) 239,500

FUNDING

995 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

30.2 %
reported funding



Newly displaced people at a UNAMID base in Khor Abeche (UNAMID)

In this issue

- Displacement in Darfur reaches 262,555 P.1
- Displaced people in Darfur receive aid P.2
- Arrivals from South Sudan continue P.3
- Assistance reaches people in Blue Nile P.4

Over 262,000 newly displaced people in Darfur

People in Darfur continue to flee their homes due to violence. By 14 April 2014, an estimated 262,300 people remain displaced in different Darfur states, following a wave of violence that began in South Darfur in late February 2014 and spread to parts of North Darfur in March 2014, according to reports received by the United Nations. The number of people reported to be displaced is some 47,800 higher than one week ago, when 214,500 people were reported to have fled their homes.

This increase is largely due to new displacement in western North Darfur. Some 3,000 newly displaced people are reportedly arriving every day at Zamzam camp for internally displaced person (IDPs) camp near El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur State. According to the International Organization (IOM), however, this number may be revised downward after verification of new arrivals has been completed. Currently, the IOM tracking hub in Zamzam had recorded 26,498 new arrivals in the camp. In addition, there seems to be a substantial number of newly displaced people in the rural areas of El Fasher locality, North Darfur.

According to reports received by the UN, on 7 April aerial bombing in Um Baru locality in North Darfur resulted in the death of one person and injury of another four people. On the same day, armed militias attacked Kutum, Gadara, Birmaza, and Birdik villages in Kutum locality, North Darfur. The militias reportedly looted personal belongings and livestock, leading to several casualties. On 8 April, an armed militia group reportedly attacked a number of villages, including Nabaru Junu, Nabaru Samal, Hilet Jabel, Hilet Um Arda, Hilet Kamis, Tawazin, Birka, Sarafaye, Janjona and Um Usus, in North Darfur. The attackers reportedly burnt down an unspecified number of houses and robbed people of personal belongings. An unspecified number of affected people are reported to have moved to Korma to seek safety and protection, according to local community leaders. This information is yet to be clarified.

Displacement in Darfur since late February 2014 as of 14 April

Displaced from	No. of displaced people
Um Gunya	61,722
Eastern North Darfur	80,358
Saraf Omra	21,395
Western North Darfur	95,759
Khor Abeche	3,094
Total	262,328

Sources: HAC, local authorities, community leaders, SRCS, INGOs, NNGOs, I-A assessments, UNAMID, IOM tracking hubs

Assistance to displaced people in Darfur

As of 14 April, aid agencies have had some form of access to about 249,828 displaced people in Darfur

As of 14 April 2014, an estimated 232,000 people have been reached by aid agencies through humanitarian needs assessments and humanitarian organisations had varying degrees of access to about 249,800 newly displaced people in Darfur. Some, 203,500 newly displaced people have been reached with some form of assistance. This means that some 122,200 people are yet to be reached with humanitarian aid.

In Central Darfur State, some 300 displaced people – mostly women and children – who were registered by humanitarian organisations in Hamediya IDP camp near Zalingei, capital of Central Darfur, are in need of food, emergency household items, health care and education assistance. These people fled their homes in Saraf Omra town in North Darfur and initially took refuge at



Newly displaced people taking refuge at the UNAMID team site in Saraf Omra.

the African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in Saraf Omra, following violence between members of the Gimir tribe and paramilitary forces led by Musa Hilal, which displaced an estimated 65,000 people. Upon their return to their homes in Saraf Omra, these people found their houses razed to the ground and their property either looted or destroyed. This was cited as the main reason prompting the move to Hamediya camp in Central Darfur.

East Darfur, some 2,100 displaced people in need of assistance in Seleah

A recent inter-agency mission to East Darfur's Seleah town on 6 April 2014 shows that an estimated 2,100 displaced people in the town are in need of food aid, emergency shelter and emergency household items. This group includes some 200 people displaced from South Darfur's Um Gunya area in February 2014 and 1,900 people displaced from Muhajeriya town in April 2013. Seleah town has serious water shortages, as the two functioning water yards cannot support the newly displaced people and a host population of 30,000 people, according to the mission findings.

Plans for the international NGO Tearfund to construct new hand pumps in Seleah town have been delayed since July 2013 by insecurity and access restrictions. Poor sanitation and hygiene around the water points is a significant concern, as both people and livestock share the same water sources. Both the displaced and host community have access to health services run by the international NGO Merlin in Seleah town. The increasing number of displaced people, however, is straining existing services. Merlin has to stop the management of the health centres on 31 May. Community leaders are concerned about the impact of this on available health services. The State Government has contacted the international NGO American Refugee Committee (ARC) to fill this gap, according to the mission findings. There are seven schools in Seleah town but more education materials are needed to meet the educational needs of the new arrivals.

Some 2,100 people in Seleah town, East Darfur, are in need of food aid

Arrivals from South Sudan continue

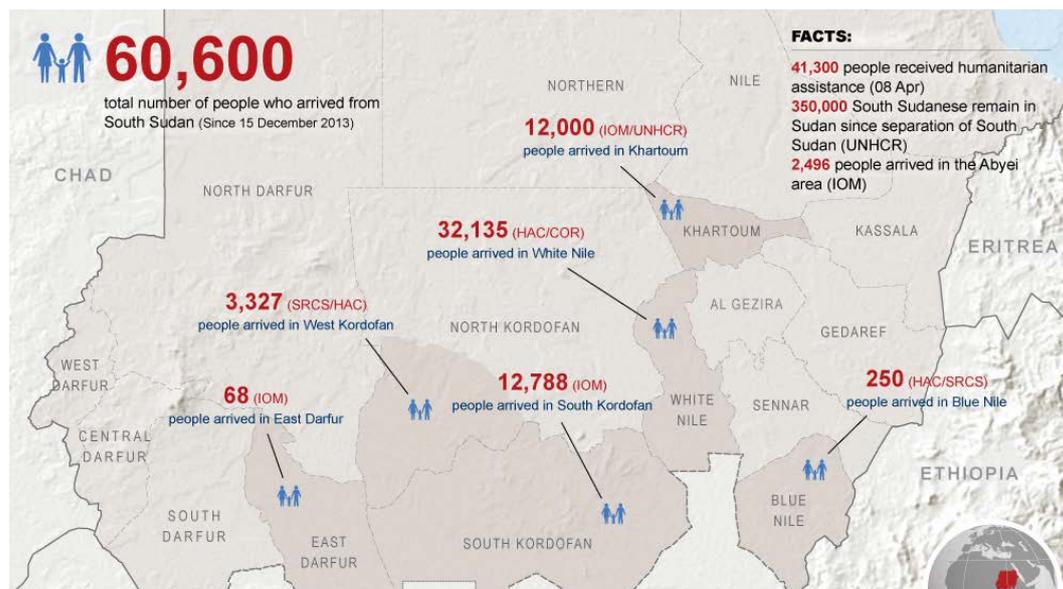
People continue to arrive in Sudan's White Nile and South Kordofan states from South Sudan at an average rate of 200 people per day, bringing the total refugee influx from South Sudan to some 60,600 people as of 10 April, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

IOM has also tracked some 7,890 people transiting through the Jebel Aulia checkpoint in Khartoum state since the start of the conflict in December. With the upcoming rainy

As of 10 April, an estimated 60,600 people have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan, according to UNHCR

season – expected to start by June – humanitarian organisations are concerned that the two relocation sites in White Nile State and areas in South Kordofan will become inaccessible from June to September. The Sudanese Media Centre (SMC) reports that the White Nile state government has started relocating 20,000 South Sudanese refugees from the Kilo 10 reception site to Um Jalal in Al Salam locality as part of the mitigation measures ahead of the upcoming rainy season. Humanitarian actors are pre-positioning supplies to be better support the new arrivals.

The cost of assisting the new arrivals from South Sudan stands at US\$40.17 million. Approximately 4.4 per cent of this cost has been met. A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) proposal for \$6.5 million to respond to needs in South Kordofan and White Nile states has been submitted. To date, \$1,358,369 has been received for emergency shelter and emergency household items and \$224,917 for education.



Aid to people arriving in South Kordofan and White Nile from South Sudan

Humanitarian organisations have been providing people arriving from South Sudan in the states of White Nile and South Kordofan with assistance.

In White Nile State and South Kordofan states, the World Food Programme (WFP) has assisted 38,087 South Sudanese arrivals with emergency food rations. In South Kordofan, the international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) opened an outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP) centre in El Leri town where children under-five years are receiving nutrition supplements and where health and nutrition education sessions are being conducted. The UN Children's Agency (UNICEF) has pre-positioned more nutrition supplies in El Leri locality. According to UNHCR, over 2,100 people in El Leri are in need of non-food relief aid.

In White Nile State, nutrition assistance is being provided by the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), UNICEF and health partners. According to UNHCR, more than 11,500 people in the Kilo 10 relocation site are living out in the open and are in urgent need of emergency shelter.

Aid for people in Blue Nile & South Kordofan

Over 248,000 children vaccinated in accessible areas of South Kordofan

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) reports that 248,222 children under the age of five, in 14 accessible localities in South Kordofan, were vaccinated against polio, measles and meningitis. The campaign was conducted by the South Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMoH) with support from UNICEF and WHO. The EPI has pointed that the targeted number was 244,665 children, but they actually reached 248,222, including

Over 248,000 children under five were vaccinated against polio, measles and meningitis in accessible areas of South Kordofan

1,575 children from South Sudan in El Leri and Abu Jubaiha localities. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of children in SPLM-N held areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile have not been vaccinated against those diseases for almost three years.

Food for over 102,000 affected people in Blue Nile

Following a verification exercise conducted in the five localities of Blue Nile state, WFP, the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the national NGO Mubadiroon, have started food distributions for an estimated 103,000 people affected by conflict. These distributions include an old caseload of some 86,000 people in addition to a new caseload of about 17,000 identified in a verification exercise carried out in the five localities.

Some 6,500 people in Ed Damazine reached with hygiene activities

The Government's Water and Environmental Sanitation Department (WES) in Blue Nile State conducted two hygiene promotion campaigns for an estimated 6,500 people in two areas on the outskirts of Ed Damazine town that were affected by floods in 2013. During the campaign, solid waste was collected and burned, home visits were conducted and some personal hygiene supplies were distributed.

Also in Blue Nile State, the international NGO Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Mubadiroon trained 24 community leaders on integrated water management in three villages in El Roseires locality. The training included hygiene promotion, cleaning campaigns, drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of hand pumps and the digging of latrines. Around 5,500 are expected to benefit from this project, which has been funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

Number of food insecure people in Sudan to hit 4 million in coming months - FAO

On 10 April 2014, the United Nations Food and Agriculture (FAO) said that some 3.3 million Sudanese are currently suffering from food insecurity, with numbers likely to rise to 4 million in the coming months. This is due to a combination of increased conflict and displacement in Darfur, refugee movement from neighbouring South Sudan, poor harvests and spiralling food prices. This means one out of every nine Sudanese will be food insecure.

In some areas of Sudan, existing crisis levels of food insecurity are expected to deteriorate to emergency levels in the coming few weeks, bringing an even higher degree of acute malnutrition with devastating consequences for vulnerable groups, FAO said.

"Sudan is a forgotten crisis that is only getting worse," said Abdi Adan Jama, head of FAO in the country. "We urgently need to ensure vulnerable herders and farmers affected by the situation are in a position to regain their livelihoods, feed their families, reduce their dependency on food aid and rebuild their lives."

The current food security situation in Sudan has multiple causes, including a poor 2013-2014 harvest due to late and below-average rains in main cropping areas, with cereal production dropping to 65-70 percent of the last five-year average. Domestic cereal prices have been rising steadily since May-June 2013, and by March 2014 had reached record levels in most markets, significantly reducing the purchasing power of vulnerable families. The price of sorghum, the main staple, was more than 70 percent higher in March 2014 than in March 2013. Staple food prices are expected to continue to increase rapidly from February to June 2014 by an average of 10-15 percent, FAO said.

"Sudan is a forgotten crisis that is only getting worse," said head of FAO Sudan