

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 13,500 people fled fighting and sought shelter in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan over the past three weeks, according to HAC and IOM.
- SPLM-N said that some 90,000 people were recently displaced in SPLM-N areas as a result of fighting between the SAF and SPLM-N in South Kordofan.
- Some 290,000 people were displaced since February 2014 in Darfur. This includes 119,000 who have returned and some 171,000 people who remain displaced.
- About 67,400 people have arrived from South Sudan, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This is an increase of some 5,000 people compared to the previous week.

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)	240,200

FUNDING

995 million
requested in 2014 (US\$)

31.4 %
reported funding



Displaced family at the UNAMID base in Korma, North Darfur (UNAMID)

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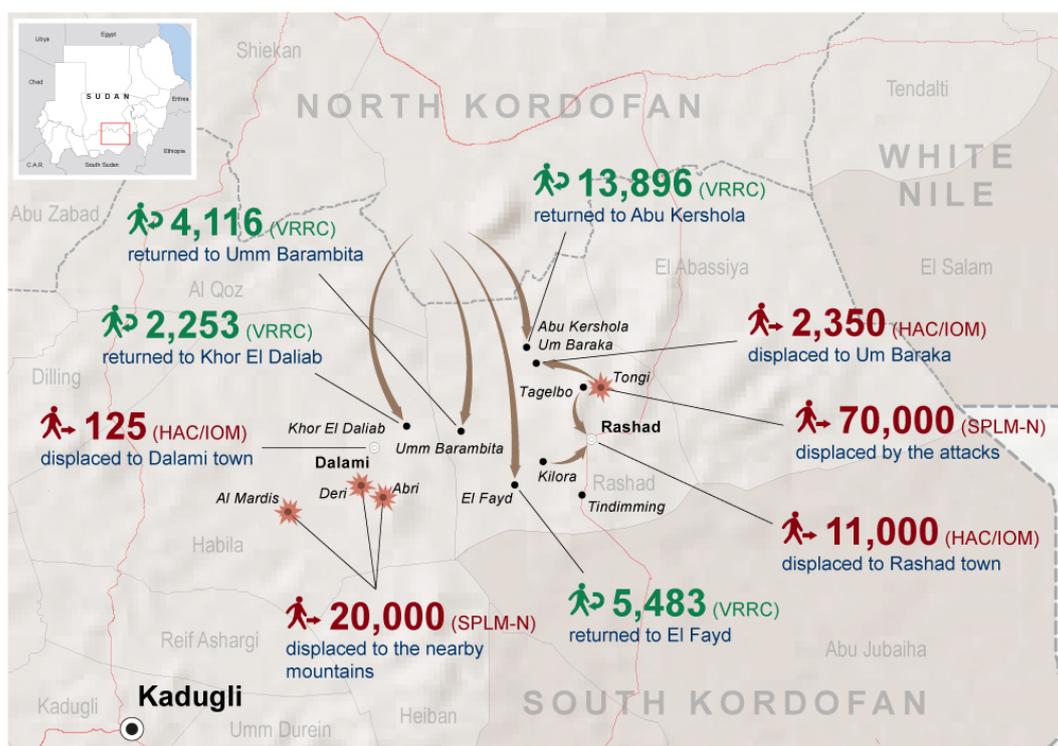
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More people displaced in South Kordofan

Thousands of civilians continue to be affected by renewed hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in eastern parts of South Kordofan State. This has resulted in two patterns of civilian displacement. Some people from SPLM-N areas have moved to Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan. Reports from SPLM-N, however, indicate that more people have been displaced and remain within SPLM-N areas. The combined number of people displaced both to Government-controlled and SPLM-N areas is estimated at over 100,000 people. This includes 13,500 newly displaced to Government controlled-areas and some 90,000 newly displaced in SPLM-N areas. In addition, various reports indicate that while in the past many civilians displaced from SPLM-N areas would seek shelter in Yida in South Sudan (where 81,500 refugees from South Kordofan are sheltering) and receive assistance, this does not seem to be the case anymore due to the conflict in Unity State of South Sudan.

In Government-controlled areas, humanitarian organisations are providing the newly displaced with assistance, including food, non-food relief supplies, access to health, nutrition and other services.

UN agencies do not have access to areas under the control of the SPLM-N and therefore are unable to verify the scope of civilian displacement and cannot reach the affected people with emergency assistance.



An estimated 13,500 people fled fighting and sought shelter in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan over the past three weeks, according to HAC and IOM

Newly displaced people in Government-controlled areas

The cumulative number of people who fled fighting and sought shelter in Government-controlled areas of South Kordofan over the past three weeks stands at an estimated 13,500 people (mainly women and children), according to the Government of Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Over the past week, HAC and IOM have reported that an estimated 2,350 newly displaced people arrived this week in the Um Baraka village near Abu Kershola town, South Kordofan, from SPLM-N controlled areas. In addition, some 11,000 people have arrived in Rashad town from SPLM-N areas and another 125 people in Delami town, according to HAC and IOM. The South Kordofan HAC Commissioner, Haroun Mohamed Abdallah, told the Sudanese Media Centre (SMC) that there is a new joint mechanism to vulnerable people coming from SPLM-N held areas. The Commissioner said that HAC had developed a two-stage plan that first aims to rehabilitate and secure conflict-affected areas and then “focuses on hosting displaced people and reintegrating them into local community.”

Reports of massive civilian displacement in SPLM-N areas

Meanwhile, local media reported that on 1 May heavy fighting took place between SAF – supported by the Rapid Support Force (RSF), a Government paramilitary force – and the SPLM-N in Abri, Deri, Tomo, and Mardis in Dalami and Habila localities of South Kordofan. According to a statement by the SPLM-N, the attacks resulted in the death of three children and displaced over 20,000 civilians to the nearby mountains where the displaced people are reportedly facing dire humanitarian conditions. In an earlier statement, the SPLM-N reported that fighting in Tongoli, Deri and Sabat areas in Rashad and Abu Jubaiha localities had resulted in the displacement of over 70,000 civilians.

In addition, according to media reports, a hospital in Gidel in the Nuba Mountains region in SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan, was bombed on 1-2 May, with some civilians injured and many of them seeking shelter in the bush and nearby mountain caves. Macram Max Gassis, Bishop Emeritus of the Diocese of El Obeid, strongly condemned the deliberate targeting and bombing of the Mother of Mercy Catholic Hospital in the Nuba Mountains. Bishop Gassis said, “the bombing is an outrage against innocent civilians who are seeking medical assistance from our hospital.” According to Bishop Gassis, the hospital is the only functioning hospital in the Nuba Mountains, which provides essential care and a variety of support services.

Some 29,700 people return home in Abu Kershola, South Kordofan

While there have been reports of new fighting and new civilian displacement in some parts of South Kordofan, there have also been reports of returns to other parts of the state. According to the Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission (VRRRC), almost 30,000 people this year have returned from North Kordofan to their areas of origin in South Kordofan. The majority of the returns have been spontaneous, with some people returning through Government-organised returns in March. In response, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has dispatched emergency household item kits to some 3,000 returnee families (an estimated 15,000 people). The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) have begun rehabilitating three of five schools to accommodate returnee children in the upcoming school year. It has also distributed education supplies to 4,500 affected schoolchildren.

Further, UNICEF will support the training of 50 teachers and parent-teacher association (PTA) groups in Education in Emergencies and psychological support. In addition, the international NGO Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and the SMoH have re-opened the outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) centre in Abu Kershola town. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and NNGO Umserdiba Association for Development (UAD) distributed 20 donkey-carts to 20 returnee households to facilitate income generation.

WFP provided two-month food rations to some 4,300 people in Denglock village, Blue Nile State

Assistance to returnees in Blue Nile

In Blue Nile State in late April, an inter-agency mission visited a number of villages, including Denglock, Gambarda, Bulang and Dindiro, in Kurmuk locality. Based on the

mission's observations, most of Denglock's 4,300 residents who fled during the fighting have now returned. The main needs identified in Denglock include drilling and rehabilitation of water storage facilities to address water shortages; the provision of education supplies; the rehabilitation of the clinic; the provision of seeds and agricultural tools; as well as the resumption of the school feeding programme. In response, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided two-month food rations to some 4,300 people. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has also distributed emergency household items to some 600 people.

More returns of newly displaced people in Darfur

As of 4 May, an estimated 119,000 people, who were displaced by violence in Darfur since early February, returned to their areas of origin according to HAC, IOM, and other humanitarian aid agencies. This is an increase of some 13,000 people, compared to last week.

Some 171,000 people remain displaced by recent fighting. This indicates that, in total, some 290,000 people have been displaced in Darfur since late February 2014. This includes both returnees and those who remain displaced. Overall, the cumulative number of people who were since the beginning of 2014 is 301,000 people. This includes the cumulative civilian displacement since February 2014 of 290,000 people and an estimated 11,000 people who were displaced in January 2014 as a result of inter-tribal fighting in parts of Darfur.

The reduction in the cumulative number of displaced people is due to more precise population movement figures obtained through IOM's verification exercise. In total, almost 263,000 newly displaced people have received humanitarian assistance.

On 30 April, a joint assessment in Kassab internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in North Darfur's Kutum locality was undertaken by WFP and international NGOs to verify the needs of approximately 700 newly arrived displaced people. These people reportedly fled their villages in rural Kutum due to violence. All their belongings, including livestock, were reportedly looted. People already living in Kassab camp assisted the new arrivals with food supplies. Emergency household items and shelter materials were identified as the major needs of these people.

Some 290,000 people were displaced since February 2014 in Darfur. This includes 119,000 who have returned and some 171,000 people who remain displaced

No. of People	Description	Time Period
301,262	Cumulative number of IDPs , including verified returns (the number of IDPs who remain displaced as of the date of the update plus the verified returns)	Since 1 January 2014 (Comprehensive number in 2014 in all Darfur)
182,203	Number of IDPs who remain displaced as of the date of the update, excluding the returns. This is in addition to more than 2 million people who have been living in long-term displacement since the conflict in Darfur began more than ten years ago.	
273,159 (17 April)	2014 peak of IDPs , on a single day (high-water mark and not cumulative)	
119,059	Verified returns as of the date of the update	
290,227	Cumulative number of IDPs , including verified returns	Since late February 2014 ("new crises": Western North Darfur, Eastern North Darfur and South Darfur)
171,168 (as of 4 May)	Number of IDPs who remain displaced as of the date of the update. This is in addition to more than 2 million people who have been living in long-term displacement since the conflict in Darfur began more than ten years ago.	

Thousands of displaced people need assistance in Yassin town, East Darfur

Water and sanitation situation is critical issue in Yassin town with current water supplies not enough to meet the needs of 38,000 people in the town

Since April 2013, thousands of people from different areas in Darfur have been taking refuge in Yassin town, East Darfur due to conflict. To date, an estimated 43,300 displaced people are sheltering in Yassin town, according to findings of an inter-agency mission that took place on 22-24 April. This includes 5,434 people who arrived in Yassin and its surrounding villages since April 2013 and 37,566 IDPs who have been there since 2004.

According to the mission findings, food is the most critical need of the people in Yassin town and surrounding villages. This is mostly due to the 60 per cent food deficit in the state, in which Yassin is the most affected locality, according to the State Ministry of Agriculture's post-harvest assessment. The food shortage in the area has been attributed to poor rains and a pest infestation, the displacement of people in Muhajeriya and Labado towns, insecurity along the main supply routes and the increasing price of food in the local market. There are concerns that the current food deficit is likely to cause a secondary displacement of these displaced people to other locations within East Darfur, if people in Yassin town and neighbouring villages do not receive urgent food aid. Emergency food rations for the newly displaced people and food for seasonal support for the older caseload was recommended by the inter-agency mission.

Water and sanitation is another critical issue in Yassin town. Of the five boreholes in the town, one is broken. According to the Government's water service, the current water supply in the town is not enough to cover the needs of 38,000 people living in the town and others arriving from neighbouring villages. Sanitation is a serious concern as people and livestock share the same water sources, which have not been chlorinated. This situation will likely deteriorate during the rainy season, as water points have no drainage system.

Arrivals from South Sudan continue

The total estimated number of South Sudanese arrivals in Sudan stands at 67,400 people, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). This is an increase of some 5,000 people compared to last week. This recent influx is related to an increase in fighting in various parts of South Sudan. For instance, in Blue Nile the office of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) reported that last week it started the registration of South Sudanese refugees in Ed Damazine who fled from South Sudan's Upper Nile state due to ongoing conflict. So far, COR has registered 550 people – mainly women and children – who arrived in Ed Damazine town and settled with their extended family. These newly arrived people have yet to receive humanitarian assistance.

According to UNHCR, the onset of the rainy season poses the biggest challenges, including major logistical issues in all areas that have received arrivals, in particular White Nile, which currently holds approximately half of the total of people who fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013. According to authorities, the two main relocation sites in White Nile, Al Alagaya and Kilo 10, will shortly be relocated to alternative sites about 50km from Kosti town. The Government is now urgently 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.

People arriving in Sudan tend to come with few if any possessions, having either sold them or had them stolen during flight. Children are arriving with malnutrition rates over the emergency threshold. Ensuring that people have adequate access to food and supplementary feeding, healthcare and other basic services is of paramount importance.

UNHCR, IOM and the SRCS are working on a comprehensive and uniform registration of people in order to ensure the better targeting of interventions and help to highlight their needs. According to UNHCR, given the deterioration of the conflict in South Sudan, it is likely that more South Sudanese will flee to Sudan. Preparedness planning is underway to ensure that the needed services can be readily availed to new arrivals. A deteriorating food security situation in South Sudan is expected due to the loss of the planting season.

White Nile State currently holds approximately half of the total of people who fled to Sudan since mid-December 2013