Highlights

- Increasing violence across Darfur has generated enormous additional humanitarian needs since early 2014. Hostilities and violence involving Government forces supported by the Rapid Support Force, a Government-affiliated militia, and armed movements in Darfur have expanded. The conflict is now being generalised across much of North and South Darfur, with limited spillover effects to Central, West and East Darfur states. Civilian populations bear the brunt of the recent hostilities and insecurity. Since the beginning of the year, 215,000 people have been displaced in Darfur. While some people returned to their places of origin, as of 24 March the number of newly displaced people stands at 196,000.

- This scale of new displacements and the type of violence inflicted upon the civilian population are reminiscent of the early years of the Darfur conflict (2003 - 2005), when tens of thousands of civilians fled their homes and sought safety in makeshift camps, where most have since remained.

- Large areas affected by this new wave of fighting remain inaccessible and in many instances the number of affected people can only be estimated. The needs of many people are yet to be met, as aid agencies are unable to reach these people. Similarly, thousands of vulnerable people in Eastern Jbel Marra, Um Dukhun in Central Darfur and Abu Karinka and Adila in East Darfur have been inaccessible for up to two years. Humanitarian access to affected areas in Darfur to assess the needs of affected people and deliver emergency assistance is the highest priority.

- In view of the likelihood of more violent outbreaks of fighting throughout Darfur, humanitarian partners are urged to step up their preparedness and response capacities/plans and, if necessary, consider additional funding needs.

Situation Overview

A wave of heavy fighting swept through North and South Darfur from late February to early March. The fighting broke out in Um Gunya, South Darfur, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi (SLA-MM), and in Saraf Omra, North Darfur, between the Aballa militia of Musa Hilal and the Gimir tribe, and in the eastern part of North Darfur between Government forces and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF), a coalition of armed movements that includes SLA-MM amongst others. In addition to these three initial...
major crises, newer ones emerged recently in western North Darfur and Khor Abeche in South Darfur. These crises have affected in total 251,445 people, out of which 196,620 remain displaced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Displaced to</th>
<th>People displaced</th>
<th>Time of crisis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter-tribal fighting</td>
<td>South Darfur, East Darfur</td>
<td>9,560</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Gunya crisis (South Darfur)</td>
<td>South Darfur, East Darfur</td>
<td>68,211</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Taweisha crisis (North Darfur)</td>
<td>North Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan</td>
<td>81,758</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraf Omra (North Darfur)</td>
<td>North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur</td>
<td>11,641</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment (North Darfur)</td>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>21,450</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khor Abeche (South Darfur)</td>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>196,620</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Funding**

The Sudan humanitarian appeal overall is currently (as of 27 March 2014) 6.4% funded; including US $20 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) but not yet including $42.3 million pre-approved by the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) in its 1st round allocation. At this time, most sectors have zero percent funding coverage, whilst Food Security and Livelihoods, and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications have the best funding coverage so far, at 2.8% and 33.2% respectively. The combination of sectors being funded at low levels and sharply increasing humanitarian needs provides for a challenging funding and operational response environment. This situation will worsen once access widens, more assessments can be undertaken and new response proposals can be developed.

**Humanitarian Response**

Humanitarian response to date has been limited to the areas with humanitarian access, which means that in eastern North Darfur about 95% of the population affected by the conflict, estimated at 81,758 people, remains out of reach. As a result, only 5% of the total affected population in eastern North Darfur has received some form of assistance. In eastern North Darfur, the primary needs are access to water, food and health services, according to local sources. So far, 66% of the people affected by the conflict in Um Gunya and 85% of the people affected by the conflict in Saraf Omra have received some form of assistance. Some 45,300 people in South Darfur and another 61,300 people in Saraf Omra town, North Darfur have received food assistance.
Coordination and Common Services (IDP Registration)

Needs:
- Listing of all IDPs who arrive in camps/IDP locations followed by registration and verification process.

Response:
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is tracking the influx of IDPs at Kalma, Otash, Alsalam, Bielel, Dereige, E1 Serif IDP camps as well as in Saniya Deleiba town in South Darfur. IOM has tracked a total of 67,851 people as of 23 March. The figure is only for planning purpose and the registration/verification process is ongoing in all the other locations.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Registration/verification of a large number of displaced people is pending due to access issues.

Education

Needs

Saraf Omra Crisis
- In Fassi village (Central Darfur), construction of 20 temporary classrooms in Fassi to cater for additional IDP children; construction of two latrines to mitigate open defecation and prevent the risk of water-borne diseases.
- In Umtajouk village (West Darfur) capacity of schools to be reassessed for reopening in April to accommodate new IDP children. If not sufficient, additional teaching and learning spaces to be provided and child-friendly spaces.
- In El Neem camp (East Darfur) classrooms and education materials to accommodate new IDP children in basic schools.

Um Gunya Crisis
- Establishment of a learning space and emergency classes for 9,000 children in Kalma, Al Salam, Dereige, Bielel, and Otash camps and Saniya Deleiba town and 270 children in Labado African Union – United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Team Site and Sania Afandu town.
- Training of teachers and parents and teachers association members in the above-mentioned locations.

Response

Um Gunya Crisis
- 9,000 children from the five IDP camps and Saniya Deleiba town have been targeted through provision of the Basic School Examination Certificates.
- Provision of educational supplies to these 9,000 children and 270 children in East Darfur is ongoing.

Gaps and Constraints

Um Gunya Crisis
- In South Darfur classrooms overcrowded, lack of teachers, scarce education supplies and children come from two different academic years.
- In Yassin locality (East Darfur), there is a lack of teachers and a shortage of educational supplies.

Eastern North Darfur Crisis
- No access.

Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items

Needs

Um Gunya Crisis
- In Saniya Deleiba town, need for additional 6,881 plastic sheetings and jerry cans for 20,000 people pending evidence that the IDPs are planning to stay long-term and IOM revision of figures.
- In Labado UNAMID Team Site, 192 families (960 people) need NFIs.

Saraf Omra Crisis
- In Fassi, NFIs for 741 families (3,700 people). Overcrowding in shelters provided by host communities; should IDPs decide to stay long-term, additional shelter materials likely to be needed.
• Prepositioning of additional NFI items for 500 families (2,500 people).
• In Umtajouk, most of IDPs live in the open with no shelter and lost or left their belongings behind. A full NFI package for 4,000 people is needed.

Response
Um Gunya Crisis
• In Kalma camp, 7 local emergency shelters constructed, targeting women and children; overall 8,391 people targeted for assistance. Distribution of NFIs to 8,765 people approved by UNHCR. Batch of NFIs to 6,100 people in process of being delivered.
• In El Salam camp, 8 local emergency shelters targeting 15,600 people constructed but yet to be delivered.
• In Saniya Deleiba town, 2,060 plastic sheetings distributed to 20,000 people.
• In Labado UNAMID Team Site, 68 families (340 people) received NFIs.

Eastern North Darfur Crisis
• UMCOR distributed complete shelters to 400 IDPs.

Gaps and Constraints
Um Gunya Crisis
• In Kalma camp, construction of five local emergency shelters was suspended.
• In El Salam camp, NFI distribution to 15,600 people pending provision of final list of beneficiaries from IOM.
• In Dereige and Otash camps capacity to respond once the verification is completed by IOM.

Saraf Omra Crisis
• Once needs assessed, NFI distribution from El Fasher to Saraf Omra pending secure transportation.
• Access denial by the Government in Sanidadi and Hashaba (West Darfur) challenges assessment of situation.

Easter North Darfur Crisis
• As humanitarian access restricted in El Lait and El Taweisha localities, no assessment and preparedness plan for ES/NFIs distribution in these localities.
• In El Neem camp (East Darfur) NFI stock is inadequate.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs
Um Gunya Crisis
• IDPs who brought their livestock with them need support for animal vaccination and drugs.
• Depending on security situation, more food rations may be required for the IDPs who received only emergency food rations.

Saraf Omra Crisis
• The provision of two-month food rations for 4,000 IDPs in Umtajouk village.
• Exact needs of the IDPs in Sanidadi and Hashaba villages to be determined after assessment.

Response
Um Gunya Crisis
• In Kalma camp, 9,731 people received emergency food rations out of 15,640 targeted.
• In El Salam camp, 15,600 people received emergency food rations out of 17,651 targeted.
• In Saniya Deleiba town, 20,000 people received emergency food rations. Vaccination and drug support for the 10,000 livestock ongoing.

Saraf Omra Crisis
• In Saraf Omra town, 61,307 targeted people received two month rations.

Gaps and Constraints
Um Gunya Crisis
• In Kalma, El Salam, Dereige and Otash camps, food distribution for additional 11,528 people.

Health

Needs

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Coordination Saves Lives | www.unocha.org/sudan | sudan.humanitarianresponse.info
Um Gunya Crisis

- Health facilities in Otash and Dereige camps are in need of additional staff and restocking of essential drugs.

Saraf Omra Crisis

- In Fassi (Central Darfur) re-activation of health centres and medical supplies. Health workers to conduct outreach activities to cover IDP needs within the host communities. Training and awareness-raising activities among health staff handling GBV-cases.
- In Umtajouk (West Darfur), strengthening of health services and hygiene promotion.
- In El Neem camp (East Darfur), regular supply of essential drugs to health center within camp. Advocacy towards National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) to allow ARC proceed with construction of an additional health center. Continuous influx of IDPs into the camp has been putting pressure on the existing facilities and supplies. There might be need to coordinate with UNAMID in Nyala to facilitate delivery of essential supplies.

Response

Um Gunya Crisis

- In Kalma camp, sufficient stock of drugs for 15,640 IDPs. Additional drugs procured to continue response.
- In Saniya Deleiba town, enough essential drugs provided to treat 3,000 people for one month.
- In El Salam camp, health sector activities target 17,358 people.

Gaps and Constraints

Um Gunya Crisis

- Additional supplies are under procurement process and planned to be delivered soon.
- In Dereige IDP camp, the clinic cannot respond to the increased caseload (150-200 cases/day as opposed to max. capacity of 100 cases/day), and it lacks reproductive health services at night, despite the well-equipped RH-unit. The drugs in the clinic also need to be replenished.

Saraf Omra Crisis

- Joint mission to Saraf Omra area postponed twice, delaying assessment and planned response.
- Needs of IDPs in Sanidadi and Hashaba (West Darfur) yet to be determined; assessments pending approval by HAC.

Eastern North Darfur Crisis

- As humanitarian access is restricted to El Lait and El Taweisha localities no needs assessments carried out and no preparedness plan for the distribution of health supplies in these localities.

Nutrition

Needs

Um Gunya Crisis

- Most of scheduled activities and nutrition supplies delivery within Bielel and El Salam camps still at the planning stage, but no specific need has been identified by nutrition partners.

Saraf Omra

- In Saraf Omra town UNAMID Team Site, nutrition treatment for majority of children targeted by the nutrition rapid assessment.
- In Umtajouk village (West Darfur), 1 supplementary feeding program (SFP) centre already exists. The centre to continue conducting MUAC screening and provision of nutritional supplements (Plumpynut and BP5).

Eastern North Darfur Crisis

- Rapid nutrition assessments conducted by a community-based organization along with State Ministry of Health (SMoH) support. Out of 33,400 people in need in El Lait and El Taweisha localities, 16,012 children under 5 years have been targeted. Delivery of assistance will depend on access.

Response

Um Gunya Crisis

- In Kalma camp, 700 children screened for malnutrition and 518 BP5 cartons delivered. 1,689 children received 15 days emergency ration of BP5. MUAC screening of 1,449 children ongoing.
- In El Salam camp, 3,360 children under five received 15 days emergency ration of BP5 and 1 mobile clinic has been established.
- In Saniya Deleiba town, 1,283 children under 5 received 15 days emergency ration of BP5. Ongoing distribution of BP5 cartons to 3,400 children whom will also be MUAC-screened.

Saraf Omra Crisis
In El Sireaf town, 117 children under the age of five received BP5.
In UNAMID Team Site and in town, 1,392 children out of 9,000 targeted received BP5 and 181 children are under treatment.

**Gaps and Constraints**

**Um Gunya Crisis**
- 15 days emergency ration of BP5 planned for 120 children in Dereige camp and 854 children in Otash camp.
- In Kalma camp, nutrition supplies for 2,098 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women planned.
- In El Salam camp, 2,380 children planned to be MUAC screened, delivery of 495 BP5 cartons and 2,098 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women planned to receive nutrition supplies.
- In Saniya Deleiba town, ARC plans a nutrition programme and a health clinic. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding ration for 2 months planned for 5,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

**Saraf Omra Crisis**
- Although nutrition supplies for both Saraf Omra UNAMID Team Site and El Sireaf town have already been partially delivered, transportation of supplies poses a challenge.
- Access denial by the Government for assessments in Sanidadi and Hashaba (West Darfur) result in delay of response.
- For El Lait and El Taweisha localities (North Darfur), humanitarian access only through local NGOs and transportation of supplies is an important constraint to the delivery of nutritional supplies.

**Eastern North Darfur Crisis**
- Nutrition partners ready to respond to needs of 14,157 children under five with 2,000 cartons of BP5, and of 1,855 severely malnourished children with Plumpynut with 1,200 cartons. 2,000 cartons of BP5 to cover needs for two weeks and 1,200 cartons of Plumpynut covering a 3-month treatment for severely malnourished children will be sent once access is allowed.

**Protection**

**Needs:**

**Um Gunya Crisis**
- Initially major need for physical protection in Saniya Deleiba town due to presence of armed militias attacking IDPs, looting their property and rustling their livestock. Since 11 March, the security situation has been relatively calm due to the presence of SAF. Recommendation for long-range daily patrols by UNAMID to Saniya Deleiba. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) with support of community leaders and child protection networks to track and reunify separated and unaccompanied children.
- Need for night or firewood collection patrols in Kalma camp.

**Saraf Omra Crisis**
- Physical safety around Saraf Omra and the area towards Kabkabiya and Fassi (Central Darfur) and Umtajouk (West Darfur). Need for more child friendly spaces.

**Eastern North Darfur Crisis**
- Towns evacuated due to a widespread fear of possible armed conflicts. Tense security situation prevents humanitarian access. No government actors or national NGOs. Telephone network is down. Little information available on protection situation of affected people.

**Response:**
- A Joint Protection Group consisting of UNAMID, OCHA and protection sector partners in Nyala was formed and recommended reinforced protection information sharing protocol, increased protection support from UNAMID, and taking into account needs from the host community in Saniya Deleiba.
- Protection sector advocates for immediate and unhindered access to persons of concerns in displacement sites; mainstreaming of protection principles and approaches in humanitarian responses; reinforcement of national actors in delivery of protection responses on the field; reinforcement of early warning system.
- In Saraf Omra town 4 social workers deployed to support 22,800 children for six months.
- Training for child protection networks and emergency and family tracing and reunification in Saraf Omra town.
- Child Friendly Spaces to operate soon.
Gaps & Constraints:

- No access to Eastern North Darfur is a major constraint.
- Funding for CFSSs and for community sensitizations, monitoring and follow-up on child protection in Saraf Omra.
- 30 recreational kits and 1,000 plastic sitting mats to be delivered but transportation to Saraf Omra a challenge.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

Um Gunya Crisis
- Construction of 100 emergency latrines in Dereige camp and 200 emergency latrines in Otash camp.

Saraf Omra Crisis
- Exact needs of 54,825 people in Saraf Omra targeted initially by WASH sector will be determined after the assessment in Saraf Omra town.

Response:

Um Gunya Crisis
- In Kalma camp, two water bladders delivered for water for 15,640 people; ongoing construction of 50 latrines.
- In Alsalam camp, water and sanitation activities target 17,358 people.
- In Saniya Deleiba town, access to water for 20,000 people provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WASH sector may face logistical problems to arrange transport of dry batteries/IEC materials from El Fasher to Saraf Omra, neither spare parts nor funding is available in WES for the rehabilitation of the water facilities, and no funding for cost of operation and monitoring of WASH services.
- In Dereige and Otash camps, a shortage of water is reported due to fuel shortage.

General Coordination

Coordination

In North Darfur, to scale up the response, Area HCT and Inter-Sector/Taskforces are now meeting bi-weekly and weekly respectively. With the onset of this large-scale emergency, UNAMID has re-activated the Joint Protection Group (JPG) and Early Warning Group which meets weekly. UNAMID and the UNCT have been coordinating their response efforts. However, there are issues regarding protection as UNHCR does not have any international staff in North Darfur. In South Darfur, OCHA maintains a close working relationship with HAC, holding weekly meetings. UNAMID in South Darfur has been providing escorts in a timely manner and has been flexible at short notice. Access to remote areas, where UNHAS cannot reach has also been facilitated by UNAMID.

Inter-Agency Assessments

In North Darfur, an inter-agency assessment was undertaken in Um Tajouk in West Darfur and Fassi in Central Darfur to assess people displaced from Saraf Omra. Access was denied to two other locations in West Darfur due to insecurity. The joint mission to Saraf Omra was also cancelled by HAC on 17 March. Although the majority of people displaced in Saraf Omra town have now returned to their homes, a joint follow-up mission is planned to take place from 25-27 March. For eastern North Darfur, no assessment is planned due to a lack of access. However, an assessment has been conducted to El Neem camp in East Darfur. In South Darfur, inter-agency assessments have been conducted in Kalma, Al Salam, Dereige, and Otash IDP camps and in Saniya Deleiba town. An assessment is also planned in El Serif and Bielel camps on 25 March and, in Labado on 26 March and in Yassin locality on 31 March.

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