

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Government facilitated an inter-agency needs assessment to Adila and Abu Karinka in East Darfur State from Nyala on 27 and 30 November 2014 respectively.
- Media reports indicate that over 100 people were killed, many more injured following heavy clashes between two Misseriya sub-clans in West Kordofan last week.
- UXOs remain a threat in Darfur, with five children injured by exploding UXOs over the past week in North and West Darfur.
- Over 4,400 children vaccinated against polio in previously inaccessible areas of South and West Kordofan through mobile clinics, according to UNICEF.

## FIGURES

Displaced people in Sudan	2.9 million
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IDPs in Darfur (to date)	2.4 million
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GAM burden	2 million
Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR)	167,908

South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	110,948
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## FUNDING

**986 million**  
requested in 2014 (US\$)

**51.7%**  
reported funding



Rizeigat and Ma'aliya leaders meeting in North Darfur, 2013 (UNAMID)

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## Aid agencies visit Adila and Abu Karinka, E. Darfur

The Government of Sudan facilitated an inter-agency mission to Adila and Abu Karinka in East Darfur State on 27 and 30 November 2014 respectively. The team travelled to the two destinations by helicopter from Nyala, capital of South Darfur State. The team conducted initial assessment of IDPs in the two locations. Following armed clashes in the area between the Rizeigat and Ma'aliya tribes, the localities of Adila and Abu Karinka have remained largely inaccessible for aid agencies from the State capital Ed Daein since August 2013.

It is estimated that there are over 55,000 people in Adila locality and another 14,000 people in Abu Karinka locality who fled their homes following clashes last year and are in need of humanitarian assistance. There is only a limited humanitarian presence in these areas.

## Media reports heavy fighting in West Kordofan

According to the local media, clashes between members of Awlad Omran and Ziyout sub-clans of the Misseriya tribe in West Kordofan were reported between 21 and 25 November 2014. The clashes that occurred some 50km southeast of Nyama were stopped when Government security forces deployed to the area to restore peace between the two communities on 30 November. The media reports indicate that over 100 people were killed and many more were injured following armed clashes. The number of people who might have been displaced by the fighting is unknown. Media sources also say that the fighting was triggered by dispute over control of resources in the area, primarily land.

## Polio vaccination reaches children in previously inaccessible areas of South and West Kordofan

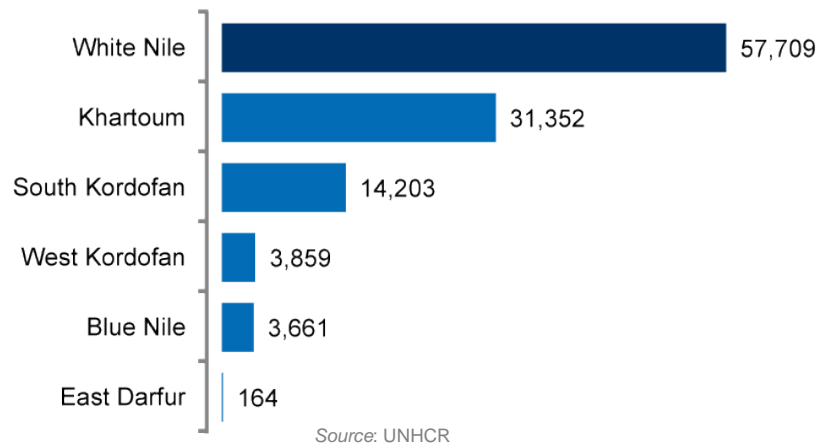
The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) said that 4,433 children under five years in parts of South and West Kordofan were vaccinated against polio and given a vitamin A supplements. This was the first time that children in these areas have received any vaccines since the conflict started in 2011. The children were from 13 villages, eight in South Kordofan's El Abassiya (Um Marah, Elsafel, Elsanadra, Um Duraba, Tofein, El Jabailat, Kalinda and Elshawaya villages) and five in West Kordofan's Lagawa locality (Tabag, Shengel, Elagbash, Kambel and Kambel Deed villages). These villages are in hard to reach locations.

Additionally, UNICEF has provided the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) in West Kordofan with an integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) and a primary health care kit to serve more than 9,000 people in the five villages in Lagawa locality.

## Continued influx of South Sudanese refugees

*UNHCR has registered and verified an estimated 111,000 refugees from South Sudan in Sudan*

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has registered and verified an estimated 111,000 refugees from South Sudan who have sought shelter in Sudan since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. Of these, about 67,500 people have received some form of humanitarian assistance.



Overall estimates of arrivals remain higher. On 23 November, the HAC Commissioner reported that Sudan hosts 205,000 refugees from South Sudan.

### New reception centre for South Sudanese refugees

In South Kordofan, road access to the El Leri area has improved following the end of the rainy season. At Joda in White Nile State, WFP is constructing a reception centre in which hot meals will be provided to the new arrivals before their transfer to the camps.

## Threat of UXOs remains in Darfur

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) has injured five children in North and West Darfur, according to reports received by the UN.

On 27 November, a 12-year-old boy was injured after playing with a UXO in North Darfur's Damrat Um Sayalla village, approximately 36km east of Kutum. The child was taken to the Kutum hospital for treatment.

Two separate incidents were reported in West Darfur. On 28 November, a nine-year-old boy was injured when a piece of ammunition he picked up whilst herding cattle at Chokri (approximately 15km west of El Geneina town) exploded. The child was taken to El Geneina hospital for treatment.

On 29 November, two displaced children in Abuzar IDP camp were injured when a hand grenade they were playing with exploded. The children were taken to El Geneina hospital for treatment.

UXO are explosive weapons (bombs, shells, grenades, land mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were used and still pose a risk of detonation, potentially many decades after they were used or discarded. Due to the protracted conflict in Darfur, UXO remains a serious problem in the region, especially to children. UXOs not only pose a direct risk to civilians, they also obstruct the delivery of humanitarian aid, hindering the return of displaced people and preventing farmers from cultivating their land.

The African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) Ordnance Disposal Office (ODO) has been taking steps to clear large tracts of land in Darfur. From July 2013 to



Children looking at a UXO in Al Abbasi IDP Camp, North Darfur (UNAMID)

*Five children in North and West Darfur have been injured by UXOs*

*According to the South Darfur SMOH, 48 samples of suspected dengue fever collected in South Darfur have been sent to the federal laboratory for confirmation*

March 2014, UNAMID ODO assessed more than 800 sq km of land and more than 3,000 km of roadways, declaring them ordnance-free. In the process, they destroyed 865 UXOs and trained more than 16,000 people in how to recognize and mark them. According to UNAMID, the ODO and partners have reached some 800,000 people directly with messages on UXOs, while a further estimated 2.25 million others have received messages indirectly.

## Dengue fever outbreak continues in Darfur

### Dengue fever reaches South Darfur

According to the South Darfur SMOH, 48 samples of suspected dengue fever collected in South Darfur have been sent to the federal laboratory for confirmation. According to the results, four out of six samples tested positive for dengue fever, while the remaining 42 cases are being processed.

### More haemorrhagic fever cases in North Darfur

North Darfur's SMOH said that by 26 November 2014 the total number of reported haemorrhagic fever cases from the affected localities stands at 124, a slight increase compared with 114 cases reported last week. This includes 15 confirmed dengue fever cases (13 cases in El Fasher and two cases in El Tina). Three people have died as a result of this outbreak of dengue fever, which means that the case fatality rate has slightly dropped to 2.4 per cent compared with around 2.6 per cent last week.

## MoH: Yellow fever vaccination campaign

On 30 November, the federal Ministry of Health (MoH) announced that a yellow fever vaccination campaign would be launched in South, North, East and Central Darfur states as well as in White Nile, South and North Kordofan States. These states are targeted due to their epidemiological indicators, while future campaigns will cover the rest of the country. The MoH said that armed groups in the targeted regions will allow access of vaccinations to the citizens.

The last yellow fever outbreak in Darfur occurred between 2 September 2012 and 9 January 2013. During this period, 849 cases, including 171 deaths, were reported by the MoH and the World Health Organization (WHO), with a case fatality rate of 20.1 per cent. The majority of reported cases, about 72 per cent, were in the age group of 15 to 45 years old.

Yellow fever is an acute viral disease. In most cases, symptoms include fever, chills, loss of appetite, nausea, muscle pains particularly in the back, and headaches. Symptoms typically improve within five days. In some people within a day of improving, the fever comes back, abdominal pain occurs, and liver damage begins causing yellow skin. If this occurs, the risk of bleeding and kidney problems is also increased. The disease is caused by the yellow fever virus and is spread by the bite of the female mosquito.

*Yellow fever vaccination campaign to be launched in South, North, East and Central Darfur states as well as in White Nile, South and North Kordofan States, MoH*



Boy receiving a yellow fever vaccine (file photo: WHO)